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Abstracts Book

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ABSTRACT BOOK

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A NEW WORK -LIFE BALANCE?: TENSIONS BETWEEN TRADITIONAL CONCEPTIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS

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Abstract

The paper explores perceptions regarding paid employment on university students in Chile. Economic and sociology literature stresses the undergoing changes labour markets are experiencing, moving towards de-regulation and higher degrees of uncertainty. However, perceptions young people hold on this matter are a much less explored subject. The paper is based on the analysis of quantitative data from students from three universities (N = 536) of the Maule region (Chile). University students were chosen because university degrees are still regarded as the main way to secure employment in Chile. We conclude that the increasing unpredictability of labour markets has eroded the role paid employment historically had as the lynchpin of individual's –particularly men's– life project. Nonetheless, for university students it still preserves an important meaning as instrumental to upward social mobility and personal development, in both sexes, in a context in which free time and personal interests are often more valued than money. Both men and women in our sample consider paid employment highly relevant in their life project. Yet, the enjoyment of free time and the achievement of personal, non-work related goals appear as important as the income or financial standing that a job could provide. This, we argue, goes against Chilean organizational culture, which demands long working hours and to subdue personal interests to organizational goals.

Keywords: Young people; paid employment; gender life projects

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THE EFFECT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL ON MENTAL HEALTH IN ELDERLY MEN

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Abstract

The aim of this study was comparing the mental health and its subscales between elderly men in athletes, active and sedentary groups. Therefore we have taken 150 elderly men in three groups of athletes active and sedentary and proceed to complete questionnaires. This is a correlation study and for comparing the mental health we have chosen the GHQ-28 questionnaire. Also to assign aging people in two groups of active and passive, we have used the Yale physical activity questionnaire and Beack questionnaire and also the athletes aged group has been separately selected from the veteran's soccer teams above 60 years. For comparing the group's mean we have used ANOVA. The results of this study revealed that there is a significant difference between three groups in physical activity levels, mental health and it's two subscales as depression symptoms, and social function ($P<0.01$), Also there was a significant difference between active and passive groups and between athletes and passive groups in physical symptoms, and anxiety and sleep disorder subscales ($P<0.01$), but the difference was not significant between the athletes and active groups. These results suggest that adapted physical activity programs to the structural and psychological characteristics of elderly men can improve their mental health and lifestyle as much as their physical health.

Keywords: mental health, elderly men, physical activity, athletes, active, sedentary

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EFFECT OF VISUAL ADVERTISING COMPLEXITY ON CONSUMERS' ATTENTION

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Abstract

The main mechanism of market economy – competition – has forced organizations to search factors influencing advertising effectiveness. Relying on the maxim “unseen – unsold”, the visual impression of advertising becomes crucially important. First visual impressions do often influence mid- and long-term human behavior and are influenced by factors such as context or visual complexity. The aim of this research is to determine the effect of visual layout complexity of advertising on consumers’ attentional resources engaged in processing an advertisement as well as evaluation and classification time of the advertisement regarding different levels of visual layout complexity. To reach the aim of the article, P300 event-related brain potential is recorded and analyzed. In the context of visual complexity of advertising, recording and analysis of P300 component reveal whether high visual advertising complexity leads to more attentional resources engaged in processing an advertisement as well as whether advertisement with high visual complexity is evaluated and classified slower. Moreover, questionnaire research is provided for the participants in order to assess the differences in attitudes towards the brands advertised with different layout complexity levels. As a research results, the effect of visual advertising complexity on cognitive processes such as attention allocation and its influence on the attitude toward the object is revealed and the managerial implications for creating effective advertising provided.

Keywords: advertising; complexity; electroencephalography; evoked potentials; P300; visual attention

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BULLY-TYPIFYING PERSONALITY TRAITS (DARK TRIAD) OF WORKPLACE BULLIES ARE NOT SHARED BY THEIR VICTIMS

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Abstract

Bullying in workplaces creates great suffering for the victims and causes major consequences for the workplace atmosphere and the organization. Personality in bullies and their victims is an under-investigated issue, and some researchers have suggested that not only those who bully, but also those feeling bullied may be likely to act aggressively by sharing several bully-typifying personality traits. This investigation set out to compare levels of dark personality traits ("Dark Triad": Machiavellianism, subclinical psychopathy, and subclinical narcissism) in workplace bullies and their victims. This study comprised 172 employed people (99 women): social workers, engineers, restaurant employees, and security personnel. The study used two questionnaires, Negative Acts Questionnaire-Revised (NAQ-R) and Negative Acts Questionnaire-Perpetrators (NAQ-P) to measure who feel bullied and who can be classified as bullies. Dark Triad personality traits were measured using the Short Dark Triad (SD3) self-report measure. Bivariate correlational analyses determined that the NAQ-R was positively associated with the NAQ-P (.27). Participants who reported being the target of workplace bullying were no more likely to act aggressively themselves. The NAQ-P was positively associated with Machiavellianism (.60), subclinical psychopathy (.58) and subclinical narcissism (.54). Negligible associations (.00, .01, -.14) were found between the NAQ-R and these traits. Hierarchical regression analysis indicated that Machiavellianism and subclinical psychopathy, but not subclinical narcissism, related significantly to the NAQ-P. Machiavellianism alone accounted for 36% of the variance in bullying behaviour.

Keywords: Workplace bullying, NAQ-R, NAQ-P, Machiavellianism, subclinical psychopathy, subclinical narcissism

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TELL AND INNOVATED BB STUDY MATERIALS REFLECTING LEARNING STYLE PREFERENCES

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Abstract

Language education especially on tertiary level has always been in need of pedagogically effective teaching materials. Innovated, teacher-made materials can not only respond to current events and local context, but they can also be directed much more effectively toward the interests and needs of particular learners. In this paper we emphasize creative and interactive approaches to English as a second language teaching, and offer a broad range of strategies and techniques with respect to our students' learning style preferences. Based on our research within a group of 104 students of Management and Tourism, we present multiple modalities and innovative materials administered to our students in the University Blackboard LMS. We explore any evidence regarding how innovated study materials can enhance acquisition of language skills and whether students react positively and improve their language proficiency.

Keywords: RELL; learning style preferences; Blackboard; innovated materials

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CO-CONSTRUCTING MEANINGS IN ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

In organizational development it is important to focus on patterns that connect people. Based on social constructionism perspective, this article emphasizes the organization as an emergence through co-constructing meanings. The organization becomes meaningful as a result of the interactions between its members. Explore multiple aspects of how sense is made leads to new interpretations and new possibilities to discover effective practices in organization. In this relational process sensemaking is a key element describing in how people enact their realities, allowing the accomplishment of others resources such as organizational change, learning, innovation. Sensemaking pays attention to conversations context, and invite at visioning, relating, and inventing. This ongoing process introduces fresh ideas for meaning making associated with the experience of interacting with others, for further development in the organizational context. To experiment these challenges it is necessarily to put all resources into action together, building a common vision and then implementing the change.

Keywords: co-constructing; emergence; sensemaking; social constructionism

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TWO INSTRUMENTS ASSESSING LEARNING STYLE PREFERENCE

Dagmar El-Hmoudova,

Abstract

One of the most enduring concerns among academic educators in the University of Hradec Kralove is the enhancement of students' academic performance and consequently the improvement of the effective teaching and learning methods. The purpose of the presented research was to examine the outcomes of two instruments evaluating learning style preferences, namely ILS, Felder-Solomon's Index of Learning Styles, and LCI, Johnston-Danton's Learning Combination Inventory, in a focus group of students from four different study fields: Information Management, Applied Informatics, Tourism Management, and Sport Management. The main aim was to analyse our students' learning style diversity and study the outcomes and ways of learning styles assessment of two different learning style instruments. Based on a comparative analysis of the data obtained from the ILS and LCI, intersections and common features were monitored in terms of the individual learning style preferences and frequencies. The acquired results showed marginal differences between the outcomes of the two learning style assessment instruments. In comparison to Felder Solomon Index, where most of focus group students of Tourism Management proved to be sensing and visual, while Applied Informatics students were identified as predominantly reflective and intuitive, LCI data indicated Tourism Management students as Precise (targeted at accuracy, detail & information) while Applied Informatics students proved to be Technical Processing (problem solving, preferring relevance & autonomy). However, the results indicated also consistency and common features of both learning style assessing instruments data.

Keywords: ILS; LCI; learning style preferences; assessing instrument; effective teaching methods

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ETHNIC IDENTITIES OF IMMIGRANT AND NON-IMMIGRANT ADOLESCENTS IN SPAIN: DEVELOPMENT AND RELATIONSHIP TO LIFE SATISFACTION

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Abstract

Ethnic identity becomes an important issue during adolescence, especially for ethnic minority groups. This study examines the development of ethnic identity and its influence over life satisfaction in 1002 adolescents living in Spain. Questionnaires were administered to first generation immigrants (n = 501; mean age 14.6 years) as well as to their Spanish host classmates (n = 501, mean age 14.3 years). Ethnic identifications were mainly determined by country of birth; however, those having immigrated at an early age to Spain favored the use of Spanish labels. Immigrants achieved a higher degree of ethnic identity than non-immigrants, and immigrants who identified only with their national identities had a higher degree of ethnic identity. Older adolescents did not have a more achieved ethnic identity than the younger ones. Finally, ethnic identity was positively related to life satisfaction in both groups, although it was stronger in immigrants.

Keywords: Ethnic identity; ethnic labels; adolescence; immigration life satisfaction

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BILINGUALISM, IDENTITY AND SOCIAL TOLERANCE

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of bilingualism on identity and social tolerance among students of Tabriz University, accordingly the level of social tolerance is investigated among the students with different ethnic backgrounds. Every year many students from different ethnic backgrounds that have different maternal language from country's official language attend the University of Tabriz. This survey research was constructed among the male and female students in various areas in the 2011-2012 academic years. The sample size is 370, which were selected by multi-stage cluster sampling. Results show that bilingual students have flexible attitude towards groups, beliefs and acts, also those who are fluent in more than one language act better than monolingual people in social tolerance, coping skills and group identity. In other word, there is significant relation between coping skills, identity with bilingualism.

Keywords: Bilingualism, language, group identity, social tolerance, coping skills

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NEURO-UPPER, A BCI FOR BRAINWAVES SYNCHRONIZATION IN CLINICAL DISORDERS

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Abstract

Research in Brain-Computer Interface (BCI) has significantly increased during the last years. Here, we review the state-of-the-art of BCIs, looking at the different steps that form a standard BCI: signal acquisition, preprocessing or signal enhancement, feature extraction, classification and the control interface, and then moving on our attempts to translating this technology to practical and useful clinical applications. Data gathered in our laboratory with the prototype called Neuro-Upper (NU) were also reported. The study proposed a novel BCI in which a system with Neurosky Mindwave headset is used in connection with a computer EEG-based neurofeedback in order to administer repetitive audio-visual stimulation or entrainment for regulating emotional states of individuals with anxiety and depressive disorders. Seven subjects participated in the experiment to evaluate the system and underwent to a comprehensive clinical and neuropsychological assessment. The application receives eight commands from the BCI analysis software and was settled on the self-regulation of the SSVEP amplitude in that the effector device highlighting each lamp of the array corresponding to the eight brain signals detected. Statistical analysis suggested a significant decreasing for depression symptoms but not for anxiety. Unexpectedly, important improvements were noted in outcome measures for cognitive function. The paper ends with a discussion of challenges facing our BCI and concluding remarks on the future of the technology.

Keywords: Brain-Computer-Interface, Entrainment Anxiety Depression

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EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the status of university students' emotional intelligence. The sample of this descriptive research is composed of students who have studied at a four year university. They are selected according to criteria of faculty and gender based on the random sampling. The data was collected using "Personal Information Form", Bar-On Emotional Intelligent Inventory. Mean, standard deviation, Independent Samples t-test, one way ANOVA tests were used for the evaluation. This study, female university students' emotional intelligence total scale and all of subscale of the mean scores were determined to be higher than male students. The emotional intelligence of the university students who are training in physical sciences was determined to be higher than that of students studying in other sections. The emotional intelligence of the university students who are training in the first class was determined to be higher than the students studying in other classes. Results: In this study, female university students' emotional intelligence total scale and all of subscale of the mean scores were determined to be higher than male students. The emotional intelligence of the university students who are training in physical sciences was determined to be higher than that of students studying in other sections. The emotional intelligence of the university students who are training in the first class was determined to be higher than the students studying in other classes.

Keywords: University, student, emotional intelligence

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PSYCHOLOGICAL MARKERS OF MOOD DISORDERS SPECTRUM IN ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS

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Abstract

Increasing incidence of mood disorder (MD) in children and adolescents is observed. In this age depressive episodes associated with risk factors may predict the onset of hypomanic or manic episodes over subsequent years. Early identification of clinical markers of MD would allow for the development of screening tests, identification of risk groups, as well as the introduction of effective preventive measures. The assessment of personality traits and defense mechanisms with a high degree of heritability seem to be an interesting tool in assessing early markers of disease and/or predictors of course of disease. 35 patients (aged 12-24), with a diagnosis MD meeting spectrum bipolar disorder criteria, were included to this study. Participants were assessed by using structured diagnostic interviews and completed the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) and Defense Style Questionnaire (DSQ-40). The evaluation was conducted in the state of severity of the symptoms (visit 0) and after reaching the stabilize mood (visit K). Comparing the results of patients at 0 to K no significant differences in defensive patterns were observed. Patients at 0 obtained higher score in Harm Avoidance (HA) dimension ($P=.023$) - in particular Fear of uncertainty (HA2) subdimension ($P=.020$). These results were significantly correlated with the severity of depressive symptoms. There was also interesting inverse relationship between total score of immature defense mechanism and the Enlightened second nature (SD5) ($P<.05$; $rs=.440$). In patients whose during observation diagnosis has been changed from depressive to bipolar disorders in visit K lower values of neurotic defense mechanism ($P=.013$) was observed.

Keywords: early markers; temperament and character; defense mechanisms

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EXAMINING INTERACTION OF CITY LEGIBILITY AND SENSE OF SECURITY

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Abstract

The city is an ongoing changing structure because of reflection of ongoing changes of cultures. Sense of belonging and sense of security to environment increase the level of liveability of a city in this ongoing changing structure. People get used to a legible environment easily and legibility of space increases the sense of security and the familiarity. In this study, the interaction of legibility of city and sense of security is examined via streets. Hasköy area, which belongs to Istanbul Beyoglu District that is an old settlement, is chosen as the investigation field. Osgood semantic differential scale is used for this research as method. This method is performed within first and third grade psychology students and the results are compared. The differences or similarities in the spatial evaluation of participants are measured over photographs of the 6 streets which are classified in terms of landmarks, building-age-state, greenery, enclosure, mystery, perspective, and coherence. In addition, the relationship between legibility of streets and sense of security is evaluated.

Keywords: City legibility, sense of security, street, Haskoy

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POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: A LATENT VARIABLE APPROACH. TESTING MEASUREMENT EQUIVALENCE OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION ESS DATA

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Abstract

Theoretical definitions refer to political participation as multi-faceted. While some authors introduce up to twenty different kinds of behavior to measure political action, political participation is measured in surveys like ESS, WVS or EVS by a limited number of activities. Most of the researchers of political participation use composite scores for measuring political participation. The main aim of this research was to test: 1) Whether political participation can be measured as a latent construct? 2) Is this construct measurement equivalent across different countries or different time points? Using the 5th round of ESS data and the alignment procedure, I measured cross-country comparability of political participation as a bi-dimensional construct with 2 latent factors: institutional and non-institutional participation. Results showed that for the vast majority of ESS countries, the data reflect the theoretical construct of political participation. Furthermore, I compared between the time points within each country and I found that, with few exceptions, the ESS countries show temporal invariance regarding the political participation construct. Both results suggest that political participation can be treated as latent variable and allow us further cross-cultural comparisons.

Keywords: suggest that political participation

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PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL AND CHALLENGE APPRAISAL FOSTER THRIVING IN MULTICULTURAL WORK SETTINGS

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to examine the psychological resources which foster thriving in multicultural work settings of multinational corporations. Although multicultural work environments create specific job demands that pose unique occupational stress to individuals, some personal resources enable them to deal with these demands as well as to thrive.

Keywords: cognitive appraisal, positive psychological capital, thriving, learning, vitality, challenge, hindrance

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AWARENESS LEVELS OF TEACHERS REGARDING THE PHYSICAL ABUSE IN CHILDREN

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Abstract

The aim of our research is to determine the awareness of primary school teachers on physical abuse in children according to their gender and professional experience. Teachers in primary schools of four central distinct Directorate of National Education within Mersin province constituted the research population of the study. Teachers who agreed to participate in research based on a voluntary basis according to simple random sampling method (n:137) formed the research sample of the study. Data were collected using a survey having 21 questions which were rephrased by researchers. Research ethical committee and National Education Directorate approvals relating the study were taken prior to data collection.

Keywords: Child, Abuse, Physical, Psychology

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STRESSORS OF CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILY IN THE HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENT AND NURSING

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Abstract

The objective in paediatric nursing is to maximise the health of each child within the family. In line with this objective, concepts such as family centred care, atraumatic care, primary nursing and case management come into prominence in order to provide the nursing care. The stressors concerning children and family are divided in 3 groups; physical stressors, psychological stressors, and environmental stressors: Physical Stressors: Practices causing pain and discomfort, physical inactivity, insomnia, insufficient nutrition, changes in urinary habits, etc. Psychological Stressors: Separating of children from the parents, the severity of the disease. Environmental Factors: Crowd, constant light. The purpose of this review is to determine the stressors of children and their family in the hospital.

Keywords: physical stressors, psychological stressors

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VALIDATION OF THE BAHASA MALAYSIA VERSION OF THE SUICIDAL IDEATION QUESTIONNAIRE (SIQ)

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Abstract

The suicidal questionnaire has been used widely to gauge into suicidal ideation among adolescents in which the ideation and attempts are more prevalent among adolescents than other age groups. This study aims to examine the validity of the Bahasa Malaysia version of the Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire (SIQ) by examining its psychometric properties among a sample of Malaysian adolescents. The instrument was translated to Bahasa Malaysia in accordance with standard protocols used for intercultural adaptation. The validation was determined by performing factor analysis for 30 items in the questionnaires distributed to 428 adolescents. The result showed that the SIQ has impressive internal consistency with Cronbach's coefficient alpha value of 0.95. Bartlett's test of sphericity indicated that there are sufficient correlations between items. The Bahasa Malaysia version of SIQ had good psychometric properties; hence it is a reliable and pre-tested tool to measure suicidal ideation among adolescents in Malaysia. Further validation steps can be performed in future research

Keywords: Suicidal ideation; adolescents reliability; validity; Bahasa Malaysia

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SOCIAL COMMITMENT OF VOLUNTEERING IN CLOWN-THERAPY: AN EMPOWERING EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

ALESSANDRA ROMANO,

Abstract

This paper describes a quantitative empirical research on the factors influencing volunteers in clown-therapy. The field of the volunteering has social relevance particularly for its positive aspects on social community and on prosocial behaviour. However, after a broad literature review on the topic of volunteering, the researcher aims to investigate the specific issue of volunteering in clown-therapy, exploring similarities and differences with voluntary activities in other settings, and analysing motivations and reasons for the choice to become a volunteer. A comparative and statistical approach is the real innovative aspect of this research in that it carried out factor analysis, comparative analysis and overcame the limits of the prior research on volunteering, which had dealt just with some dimensions of the complex phenomenon of volunteering.

Keywords: prior research on volunteering

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THE WORK-FAMILY INTERFACE: JOB DEMANDS, WORK ENGAGEMENT AND TURNOVER INTENTIONS OF POLISH NURSES

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Abstract

The question of how to manage incompatible professional and non-professional demands has attracted attention from both scholars and practitioners in recent decades. One aim of this study was to examine the relationships between the work-family conflict (WFC), the family-work conflict (FWC), and the perception of job demands (quantitative workload and interpersonal conflicts at work). We intended also to examine the components of work engagement (vigour, dedication, and absorption) and turnover intentions. Another aim was to determine whether the variables that we examined are important for turnover intentions. This study comprised 98 nurses (mean age 41, $SD = 6$ years). The following instruments were used: Work-Family Conflict and Family-Work Conflict Scales, the Interpersonal Conflict at Work Scale and Quantitative Workload Index, the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale, and measures of turnover intentions. The score on the scale to measure WFC was positively related to perceived workload and to both turnover intentions, while negatively related to vigour. The FWC was positively related to absorption. The WFC was experienced significantly more intensively than FWC. The perception of differences in mean scale scores of job demands had a moderate effect on the FWC and WFC, while differences in mean scale scores of vigour had a strong effect on the WFC. WFC, quantitative workload and a low level of dedication were significant predictors of the intention to leave the present workplace, while the level of job demands was a significant predictor of the intention to leave the nursing profession. The results are interpreted and discussed using Hobfoll's Conservation of Resources theory. Health organizations should develop guidance and counselling to promote good and efficient work with decent working conditions and a happy family life for nurses.

Keywords: COR theory, work-family conflict, family-work conflict, demands, work engagement, turnover intentions

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SCHOOL HEALTH

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Abstract

School health includes all the health activities made for protecting and promoting the student and school staff's health. The purpose of the school health services is to provide all the students at school age in the society with the best possible physical, mental and social health, to maintain their condition, and to enhance the level of health among children. There are four aspects of school health services that affect each other and are affected by each other. These are; Student Health, School Environment, Health Education, and The health of School Staff.

Keywords: Student Health, School Environment, Health Education, and The health of School Staff.

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STATE, CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CULTURAL FIELD IN THE CZECH LANDS: FROM 1740 TO 1790

Jan Kalenda,

Abstract

This study analyzes transformations of the relationship between the state and the Catholic Church in the second half of the 18th century. With regard to the development of the Czech lands, it applies Pierre Bourdieu's theory of field and state formation, using which the study follows how the process of formation of a power field, over which the state gradually gained control, affected the position of the Catholic Church and local processes of secularization. This relationship is analyzed mainly in an area where the two institutions intersect – in an area where cultural capital and places of performance of symbolic violence are concentrated, an area that both the state and the church attempted to gain and keep control of. In thus outlined frame of study, we will identify the dominant trends not only in formation of the state, but also in secularization of the Catholic Church.

Keywords: formation of state, catholic church, 18th century, power field, cultural capital symbolic violence

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THE IMPACT OF A POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAM ON THE SELF-EFFICACY AND FUTURE ORIENTATION OF PEOPLE WITH HIGH-FUNCTIONING AUTISM

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Avnion, Adi Aloni,

Abstract

Higher education has significantly impacted the advancement of individuals in our society, including people with developmental disabilities. It affects employment, wages, and the ability to realize one's potential. One way of promoting the integration of young adults with disabilities in higher education is to develop individually tailored intervention programs. Some such programs have been developed to meet the academic needs of people with high functioning autism. The aim of the present study was to examine the impact of such an intervention program on the self-efficacy and future orientation of people with high functioning autism. Nineteen students diagnosed with high functioning autism (aged 23 to 28) participated in the program offered by the student service center. The aim of the program was to accommodate each student according to his or her individual needs; each student was assigned a personal mentor, who provided a continuous channel of communication and emotional support. The research participants completed the Self Efficacy-Assessment Questionnaire (Chen, Gully, & Eden, 2001) and the Future-Orientation Questionnaire (Nurmi, Poole, & Seginer, 1995) before and after the intervention. The results indicated clear improvement in both measures, self-efficacy and future orientation. The findings are discussed in terms of the sequence of psycho-educational interventions beginning in elementary and secondary school period, as well as other interventions designed for young adults with high functioning autism.

Keywords: High-functioning autism; Psycho-educational interventions; Higher education; Self- efficacy; future orientation

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RUNNING HEAD: SUCCESSFUL EATING SELF-REGULATION

SUCCESSFUL EATING SELF-REGULATION: A SOCIAL COGNITIVE PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Despite of public health efforts in many countries, more and more people have seriously problems to successfully regulate eating behaviors, therefore contributing to the increasing rates of obesity and other diseases related to diet. Making unhealthy food choices and having bad eating habits represent the main factors which negatively influence the management of weight and health of people. Being successful in regulating their own eating behavior, individuals may get better control over their food experiences and boost the psychological well-being. This paper addresses the issue of the eating self-regulation and aspects of behavior change. Although these approaches have studied in parallel the self-regulatory processes, our article attempts to illustrate how they may gain from forging such a connection integrating new research and methodological lines in the current understanding of eating self-regulation. From a social cognitive view, we underlined that people appear to use the intake of others as a regulatory guide and receive from it social support characterized as being emotional, informational, and effective aid in order to adopt a healthy diet. Social and cognitive research can better explore how to help individuals change their eating behaviors more efficiently. We suggest some future directions for nutritional interventions and public health campaigns.

Keywords: eating self-regulation, social cognitive, successful regulation

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF COORDINATION BETWEEN 6-8 YEARS OLD CHILDREN'S MUSICAL HEARING AND VOCAL APPARATUS

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Abstract

In the present article, the psychological aspects of the development and process of coordination between 6-8 years old children's musical hearing and vocal apparatus are considered, among which an important role is played by such cognitive processes as music perception, representation of musical hearing, musical thinking, musical memory and self-control. This research aims at studying the psychological aspects of the process of coordination of musical hearing and vocal apparatus between 6-8 years old children. Music perception and representations of musical hearing have a great influence on the development of a child's musical hearing and vocal apparatus. They are directly related to the intonation of the music material and performance of muscles of the vocal apparatus. Musical thinking is developed through the sense and perception of music, which ensures the development of children's creativity and logical reasoning. The musical thinking of 6-8 years old children lacks the conscious element which is a distinction between the similar and the dissimilar. An analysis of the sounding information and the synthesis of an ideal expression for the sounding phenomenon is carried out unconsciously. Musical memory is a complex set of different kinds of memory, it is universal and is expressed while imitating a known melody, during the process of children playing music or singing. During the process of intonation, children learn to listen to themselves and learn to control the precision of intonation with the help of hearing. Self-control helps to regulate the process of phonation with the help of sensations – hearing, muscular, resonator (vibrating).

Keywords: coordination between musical hearing and vocal apparatus, music perception, representations of musical hearing, musical thinking, musical memory, self-control

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OBJECTIVE-SUBJECTIVE PRECONDITIONS OF CONFLICTS' OCCURRENCE IN PHARMACIES IN UKRAINE

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Abstract

This article deals with the issue of conflicts' genesis in the pharmacy staff in Ukraine. The possible causes of conflicts in pharmacies are analyzed.

Keywords: conflict, pharmacist, customer, objective reasons, subjective reasons of conflict interaction; communication

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PERCEIVED STRESS AND THE LEVEL OF BURNOUT IN STUDENTS OF HELPING PROFESSIONS

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Abstract

The study is aimed at the clarification of the role of perceived stress in the process of developing burnout which belongs with the major research challenges in helping professions (Lloyd, King, &Chenoweth, L., 2002; McManus, Winder, &Gordon, 2002). Research sample consisted of students of helping professions who were identified as being at risk of experiencing stress and burnout (Schaufelli et a., 2002). Certainstudents of psychology, social work and student teacher`s completed the Maslach Burnout Inventory for students (MBI SS, including Exhaustion, Cynicism, and Reduced Efficacy) and Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) and Emotional Habitual Subjective Well-beingScale (SEHP). It was hypothesized that higher level of perceived stress would be linked with higher level of burnout. Burnout (each of its components) was expected to be correlated with frequent experiencing of negative emotions and less often experiencing of positive emotions. The side objective of the research was to examine the psychometric properties (internal consistency, construct validity) of the Slovak version of the MBI SS, which was translated from the original English version bySchaufeli et al. (2002). The interpretation of other results is discussed in the paper.

Keywords:perceived stress, burnout,students of helping professions

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POPULATION-BASED PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING PRACTICE (INTERVENTION WHEEL) AND INSTANCES FROM TURKEY

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Abstract

The idea of Intervention Wheel is originally proposed by Keller, Strohschein, Lia-Hoaberg, and Schaffer in 1998. The Intervention Wheel is a population-based practice model which is evidence-supported. It focuses on entire populations, is grounded in community assessment, considers determinants of health, emphasizes prevention, and intervenes at multiple levels. The model includes three levels of practice and identifies 17 public health interventions. Interventions are the steps taken on behalf of the communities, systems, individuals or families for improvement or protection of health conditions. Individual/family focus modified the knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, practices and behaviors of the individuals and family members, Community Focus modifies norms, attitudes, awareness, practices and behaviors, Systems Focus modifies policies, laws and power structures. For example if the ongoing increasing of the smoking ratio among the adolescents and pregnant women with the low income is taken as a public health problem, women, babies, children and pregnant women should be included in the educational programs by public health nurses about the effects of smoking on health and babies' health in the individual/family focus.

Keywords: Outreach, Screening, Case Finding, Referral and follow-up,

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THE ASEAN YOUTH'S PERCEPTION ON LOCAL PLAY AND LESSONS LEARNED

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Abstract

The purposes of this study are 1) to study the youth's perception of local play, and 2) to identify lessons learned from local play. Samples include 48 university students from Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia joining the English and Cultural ASEAN Youth Camp, in which 6 local play stations are held as a stimulus. A questionnaire is used to find out the level of their perspectives of their perception of local play and the lessons learned. The research findings disclose that the level of the youth's perception on 4 out of 6 types of local play is in high level. The 4 types of local play they used to play most include 'Duck Duck Goose', 'Rice Grain' or 'London Bridge is Falling down', 'Tossing Rubber Rings' and 'Running in Rice Sacks', while 2 types of local play they are not familiar with are 'Bamboo Dance' and 'Walking on Coconut Shells'. Lessons learned from local play include unity and harmony, friendship, language and culture, fun, team working, recall of childhood, background of local play, determination, cultural preservation respectively. It is, therefore, suggested that local play is beneficial to child development as well as youth's cultural enrichment.

Keywords: Lessons learned, Local play, and the youth's perception

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THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOR OF BUYERS

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Abstract

Research motivate consumer behavior is necessary in assisting business organizations, producing and selling goods and services in expanding the customer base, the development of the principles of work with consumers, etc. In this regard, it is increasing the importance of complex psychological To carry out comprehensive studies of consumer behavior in marketing multivariate models were created, aimed at explaining and predicting human behavior in the market, as well as providing a comprehensive methodological framework of the study.

Keywords: Psychological aspects of consumer behavior, consumers

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PREDICTORS OF PSYCHOSOCIAL ADJUSTMENT IN ADOLESCENTS WITH CHRONICALLY ILL PARENTS: TESTING THE MODERATING ROLE OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT

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Abstract

Studying the impact of parental physical illness on adolescents is a key component of psychological interventions designed to increase resilience. Some personal or social variables can explain individual differences in coping with parental chronic medical condition. Our study examined the relationship between stress induced by parental chronic illness, general family functioning, perceived social support, and psychosocial adjustment in adolescents. It has been presumed that family functioning and perceived social support moderate the adverse impact of parental chronic illness on adolescents' psychosocial adjustment. One hundred and twenty six Romanian adolescents (91 girls and 35 boys) completed the Youth Self-Report, a measure of internalizing and externalizing problems, and other instruments measuring stress associated with parental chronic medical condition (Parental Illness Impact Scale-Revised), general family functioning (Family Assessment Device), and social support (Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support). Data were analyzed using multiple linear regression and moderation analysis with IBM SPSS. Compared to boys, girls reported a higher score on internalizing problems. The gender difference in externalizing problems was statistically marginal. Gender, stress associated with parental chronic illness, and perceived social support were predictors of internalizing problems, while general family functioning was a negative predictor of externalizing problems. Neither overall family functioning, nor perceived social support moderated the relationship between stress associated with parental chronic illness and psychosocial adjustment in our study sample. Stress induced by parental chronic illness is a risk factor for internalizing problems in adolescents, while healthy family functioning and availability of social support are protective factors. Moreover, the positive family functioning may be a protective factor against externalizing problems. Psychological interventions must pay attention to provide adolescents and their families with key abilities that contribute to resilient coping with stress.

Keywords: Parents with chronic illness, adolescents, psychosocial adjustment, predictors, moderation

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LECTURER, DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF TIRANA, ALBANIA

Dritan Shoraj,

Abstract

Presently, no one in Albania is deprived of the right to higher education studies. After the year 2000, when private Universities have become operational, almost every young adult who finishes high school is afforded space and opportunities to follow college or university. The large number of University students, particularly the public ones, has made the quality of education on the market demands an impossible challenge. Through this study we aim to highlight the difficulties for integration of young people in the labor market due to mass attendance of higher studies, and lack of estimates of market demands for specialists of different fields. The qualitative research method will be employed, aiming to provide an assessment of the current state of affairs of higher education in Albania. About 1000 students of Public Universities are surveyed, where based on the data obtained, an analysis is conducted regarding the relationship between the number of students, educational branch selected and their employment opportunities in the Albanian market. Through empirical analysis we will present a realistic picture of the number of students who are at the end of professional and scientific master studies at the main faculties of Tirana and their employment opportunities. The study has clearly some limitations, as we are focused only on comparison of employment opportunities for students who finished Master studies at some Faculties of Tirana University.

Keywords: employment; higher education; public university; massivization; market.

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ADOLESCENCE PERIOD

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the issues to take into consideration during adolescence period. It was aimed to review the studies conducted in this field. Adolescence is a “**period of storm and stress**”, which includes the age range between 10 and 19, and characterized by frequent mood swings. During this period, an effective and new “**internal balance**” is sought in order to achieve the adult identity. The physical changes during adolescence are observed in the body very quickly and extensively. Physical change does not only affect the appearance of the body but it also affects the psychosexual, psychosocial and cognitive development of the adolescent. The adolescence period proceeds as early, middle and late period. The early adolescence period is known as the “**adolescence storm**”. The struggle for independence, dealing with the body and making same-sex friends are evident. In a longitudinal cohort study, it was seen that the self-respect of girls is lower than boys. Middle adolescence period is characterized by the transition to dominant peer adaptation. The interest in the opposite sex starts during this period. Increased sexual drive and sexual identity questioning may occur. Furthermore, worries about sexual appeal and frequently changing relationships may also be observed. In a longitudinal study, it was determined that romantic relationships started at an early age and randomly lead to serious social and emotional problems in the adolescent in subsequent periods. Late adolescence is the period of “**identity-role integration**”. The individual endeavours to get rid of her childhood identity, part from her family and enter the world of the adults. The young individual achieves physical and sexual maturity with adolescence, she is open for development and change, and the thoughts of shaping one’s career emerge.

Keywords: achieves physical and sexual maturity with adolescence

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DETERMINATION OF SOCIAL SKILLS SPECIFIC TO DANCESPORT DANCERS

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Abstract

In recent years, scientists are paying considerable attention to person's social skills as for a background of social competence. Social skills are highly related to person's ability to manage social situations, effectively solve various social problems, successfully adapt to rapidly changing environment, influence this environment or even change it. Social skills are essential for a person achieving to adapt to certain social situations (Hall, Coats, Smith, 2005); express oneself and understand others (Colombero, 2004), maintain relationships and avoid conflicts (Sukhodolsky, Butter, 2007). One of the most important fields of social life is sports; moreover, sport is one of the main measures for health maintenance and enhancement, which determines good mood and working efficiency. Sports as an activity has many different faces: it can be individual, interactive, or even artistic. In this framework, dancesport could be considered as an ambivalent activity which provides an opportunity for a sportsman of experiencing not only physical activity, but also emotional arousal.

Keywords: sport is one of the main measures for health maintenance

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SELF-ESTEEM AS THE MOTIVE POWER OF FANS' COMMUNICATION

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Abstract

This study is the combination of documentary analysis of studies in fandom and the researcher's prior knowledge. This study allows the researcher to raise the examples from direct-experience in fans' communities. Self-esteem has a positive effect on a human's behavior, surrounding people, and how one perceives about oneself. Fans, similar to general people, also try to maintain their self-esteem, and at the same time, they try to maintain their fan identity. People construct their identity, since they need to belong to somewhere or the particular group. Self-esteem and this choosing-change identity are the factors that motivate fans to communicate and interact with (1) other fans of the same object of interest, (2) out-group members, such as people they perceive as enemy or other general people, and (3) their object of interest or its hegemony, such as film directors and comic writers. Other sources of communication which were found in this study are the trait of exhibitionism and the need of freedom. The finding will help scholars and media producers to understand more about the fans identity as a part of an adolescent's life. It also suggests that teachers could apply fans' activities to the classroom, in an attempt to enhance students' self-esteem.

Keywords: self-esteem, fandom, exhibitionism, need of freedom, fan identity

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OUTSIDERS IN A MODERN UTOPIA BASED ON THE EXAMPLE OF MARGARET ATWOOD' S NOVEL THE YEAR OF THE FLOOD

Maria Anna Banaś,

Abstract

This paper investigates the various tools and methods employed by a social group to define who a stranger is and who belongs to the group. This issue of group identity is examined on the basis of the novel *The Year of the Flood* by Margaret Atwood. The chief aim of this paper is to present both a formal and an informal scheme of labeling the stranger using Goffman's dramaturgical model as a starting point, referring to Becker's theory of stigmatization as well. I shall argue that people obtain labels as stigma from how others view their tendencies or behavior. Thus, deviance is not inherent to an act but comes from a strong tendency of majorities to negatively label minorities or those seen as deviant from commonly accepted cultural norms. What is of particular interest to me is the relation of society towards individuals and, what follows, micro social rules governing the theatre stage of everyday life presented in Margaret Atwood's novel.

Keywords: view their tendencies or behavior

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FINANCIAL RISKS IN DIFFERENT CULTURES: ACCEPTANCE, FAILURE AND ASYMMETRY OF PERCEPTION

Artur Nagapetyan,

Abstract

We know about Psychological Diversity at the level of individuals, companies, shares and derivatives. Diversity creates deformations, but there are mechanisms for self-regulation and overcoming. In our work, we try to find out whether there is a difference in the perception of risk in different cultural environments. For this, we use our own interpretation of the Sharpe model, complete with a mechanism to identify asymmetry evaluation [8]. We consider these different sectors (finance, consumer goods, manufacturing, etc.) in various parts of the world, the United States, Europe, Asia, and global aggregate data. The work consists of a theoretical introduction, statement of research question, models, results and conclusions.

Keywords: various parts of the world, the United States

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ESTIMATE AND ANALYSIS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL (IEK) STUDENTS' SATISFACTION REGARDING THE QUALITY OF STUDIES PROVIDED BY THESE SCHOOLS

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Abstract

Measuring students' satisfaction renders great service to the post-secondary educational institutions, since it offers the possibility to detect the strengths and weaknesses of these institutions and determine the areas that should be improved. Students' satisfaction goes beyond teachers' evaluation, which is a short sighted perspective, and includes wider concepts of students' learning experience. In this context, knowing the degree of satisfaction is not enough. What is rather important is to comprehend the factors contributing to this satisfaction (BC College & Institute Student Outcomes, 2003). The present survey aims at revealing the causes leading to IEK students' satisfaction or obstructing it. The research was carried out at IEK of West Macedonia, Greece and the research tool used was SEVQUAL. Moreover, Correspondence Factorial Analysis was used for data analysis. Results relating to students' satisfaction and quality of studies were not encouraging. Finally, problems affecting the quality of studies came forward.

Keywords: IEK, Greek students, satisfaction, SEVQUAL

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THE EFFECTS OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE MOTIVATIONAL SELF-TALK ON ANXIETY AND LEARNING OF SOCCER KICK IN NOVICE PLAYERS

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of motivational self-talk on learning of soccer shot in novice players were mediated by anxiety. 30 non athlete students with age mean of 14.9 ± 0.78 years were selected and randomly divided into three groups as positive self-talk, negative self-talk and control. Amount of subject's anxiety was evaluated by Spielberger state- trait anxiety inventory (STAI) and soccer kick accuracy of subjects were measured by Moore-Christine shoot-skill test. Training protocol contain of 3 sessions with 40 trials in each session. Upon completion of training all subjects completed post test of anxiety and accuracy soccer kick. Retention and transfer tests of accuracy soccer kick were executed after 72 hours. To analyze the data, in addition to descriptive statistics, one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and repeated measures ANOVA was employed ($P \leq 0.05$). The findings suggest that anxiety in positive motivational self-talk group was significantly decreased in post test. Also soccer kick performance of positive motivational self-talk group was significantly better than its pretest and performance of negative group's post test. There were no differences between groups in retention and transfer tests.

Keywords: positive motivational self-talk, negative motivational self-talk, soccer kick, anxiety, novice players

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PRE-SCHOOL PERIOD

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Abstract

This study aims to describe mental, social and cognitive development of pre-school period child. Pre-school period is the time when the individual starts to experience his independence and develops many habits essential to the adult life. Child starts to socialize in these ages. His environment and the received stimulus play a crucial role in physical, mental, social and cognitive development and growth of the child. Therefore, development of a child in pre-school period is a subject that should be analysed with great care and importance.

Keywords: Child, Growth, Development, Pre-School, Monitoring, Family

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THE HELIX MODEL SYSTEM AS A CHALLENGE AND DRIVER FOR RURAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The purpose of this research study is to examine theoretical findings and, based on them, to identify the problems for implementing the Quintuple Helix Model approach for rural and regional development in Latvia. The research was based on the theoretical concepts of the Helix model and the data gained within a survey of all Latvia's local governments, Rural Community representatives and the experience of Latvia University of Agriculture in using the Quintuple Helix Model approach for rural and regional development. The main conclusions: cooperation among institutions of various natures, which is the basic idea of the Helix model, leads to positive results; it gives an impulse to increasing economic activities in many rural municipalities of Latvia; the experience of the Technology and Knowledge Transfer Centre (TEPEK) of Latvia University of Agriculture shows that there are good practices for implementing the Quintuple Helix Model approach.

Keywords: the Quintuple Helix Model, regional development, innovation, local governments, higher education institutions.

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PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Nelson Delos Santos Tapel,

Abstract

The data gathered from the questionnaires are presented, analyzed, and interpreted in this chapter. The findings, which are focused on the status of sibling relationship among adolescents with siblings diagnosed with disabilities, are categorized into 5 parts corresponding to the specific problems in Chapter 1. Part one describes the profile of the adolescent siblings in terms of age, gender, and ordinal position of each child in the family, and monthly income and highest educational attainment of the parents. Part two describes the profile of the siblings diagnosed with disabilities in terms of age, gender and ordinal position, and type of disability. Part three explains the assessment of the status of sibling relationship of the adolescent respondents with their siblings diagnosed with disabilities in terms of the following: warmth, relative power/status, conflict, and rivalry

Keywords: relationship of the adolescent respondents

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ANIMATION DEVELOPMENT FOR SELF-SUFFICIENT ECONOMY PHILOSOPHY INTRODUCTION ON WATER FOR LIVING

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Abstract

Water resources are sources of water that are useful or potentially useful. Uses of water include agricultural, industrial, household, recreational and environmental activities. The majority of human uses require fresh water, and it needs to be managed and cooperate among human in order to gain the most benefits, as well as sustainability. This study aimed to develop multimedia for Self-sufficient Economy Philosophy Introduction on Water for Living by educating Thai people through animation regarding to Royal Project, Royal artificial rain, and wastewater treatment. By assessing before and after 40 students from Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University had used the media. Frequency, percentage, mean as well as standard deviation were used to analyze the data. The hypotheses were set and tested by t-test. The finding suggests that student has highly practiced the sufficiency economy philosophy. The result explored that animation media development was effectiveness, and students, who had used the media, achieved better scores than before using the media at 0.05 in statistical signification.

Keywords: Self-sufficient Economy, Philosophy , Animation Water for Living

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ETHNIC IDENTITIES OF IMMIGRANT AND NON-IMMIGRANT ADOLESCENTS IN SPAIN: DEVELOPMENT AND RELATIONSHIP TO LIFE SATISFACTION

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Abstract

Ethnic identity becomes an important issue during adolescence, especially for ethnic minority groups. This study examines the development of ethnic identity and its influence over life satisfaction in 1002 adolescents living in Spain. Questionnaires were administered to first generation immigrants (n = 501; mean age 14.6 years) as well as to their Spanish host classmates (n = 501, mean age 14.3 years). Ethnic identifications were mainly determined by country of birth; however, those having immigrated at an early age to Spain favored the use of Spanish labels. Immigrants achieved a higher degree of ethnic identity than non-immigrants, and immigrants who identified only with their national identities had a higher degree of ethnic identity. Older adolescents did not have a more achieved ethnic identity than the younger ones. Finally, ethnic identity was positively related to life satisfaction in both groups, although it was stronger in immigrants.

Keywords: Ethnic identity; ethnic labels; adolescence; immigration life satisfaction

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THE ROLE OF DISTRACTION IN EMOTION RECOGNITION

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Abstract

The present study examines whether distraction ameliorates performance on emotional facial recognition. This hypothesis derives especially from recent research on the attentional blink (AB). That phenomenon describes retarded recognition of the second of two displayed targets for a certain time lag in between. A relieved AB effect was found for distracted subjects. There are more phenomena like emotional facial recognition which so far have been described to be at least not deteriorated by distraction. By morphing both happy to neutral and fearful to neutral faces, we examined a possible facilitation by task-irrelevant mental activity therefor. Thus, we provided subjects with various nuances of clarity for the displayed emotional expressions, expecting a stronger effect for clearer expressions. To measure possible effects we chose accuracy rates and post-hoc decided to also consider reaction times as a variable of interest. However, although we could replicate that distraction at least does not impair performance on emotional facial recognition, our initial hypothesis that it even leads to better performance could not be verified. Moreover, comparing performance between the depicted emotions (happiness and fear) revealed a benefit for happy faces, confirming a well-known effect called happiness superiority. Not for all main and interaction effects the two variables of interest matched, which is discussed in the final part.

Keywords: distraction – emotion recognition – happiness superiority – relationship between accuracy ratings and reaction times

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EVALUATION OF THE SATISFACTION AND FAITHFULNESS OF EDUCATORS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION FROM AND TO THEIR WORK

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Florou Giannoula, *Eastern Macedonia and Trace Institute of Technology*

Xristina Fotiadou, *University of West Macedonia*

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to assess satisfaction and faithfulness of Primary school teachers from their work. The data analysis of the research included the SERVQUAL questionnaire study with Cronbach's alpha, the study of its validity by means of Principal Components Analysis and the Data Analysis using ANOVA and T-test techniques. 262 teachers participated in the research, which led to conclusions rather valuable for the field of education.

Keywords: 262 teachers participated in the research

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RESEARCHING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE ALTERNATIVE THINKING SKILL AND CONSEQUENTIAL THINKING SKILL OF PRESCHOOLERS

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to research the relation between the alternative thinking skill and consequential thinking skill of the 48-72 months of preschoolers. The participants of this study are 48-72 months of 48 children (21 girls, 27 boys) who live in Ankara and have education in a kindergarten under a public institution. The relational screening model was used for that study. As data collection tools; for the alternative thinking skill, Preschool Interpersonal Problem Solving Test (PIPS) which was created by Spivack and Shure (1974), adapted by Dinçer (1995) to Turkish was used, and for the consequential thinking skill, What Happen Next Game (WHNG) test which was created by Shure (1990), translated by Dinçer (2014) into Turkish was used. According to the results of the study, it was observed that there is statistically no significant relationship between total scores of alternative thinking skills and total scores of consequential thinking skills, however; there appears to be a low positive correlation. In addition, while there is no significant relationship between the gender and alternative thinking and consequential thinking skills; alternative thinking skill scores indicate a significant difference depending on the age and the period of preschool education. After all, it is seen that consequential thinking skill scores of children do not differentiate significantly depending on the age and the period of preschool education.

Keywords: interpersonal problem solving, alternative thinking skills, consequential thinking skills.

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THE MEDIATION EFFECT OF RESPONSE EXPECTANCIES AND RESPONSE HOPES IN THE RELATION BETWEEN FEAR OF PAIN AND PAIN IN PATIENTS WITH HIP REPLACEMENT SURGERY

CIMPEAN Ioana Alina,

Abstract

Research confirms that chronic pain is associated with negative psychological outcomes like anxiety or depression, negative socio-economic outcomes, increased use of health services, absenteeism and low work performance. Cognitive-behavioral models of chronic pain point out the importance of cognitive variables which can amplify the intensity of pain and disability in patients. This study aimed to investigate if response expectancies and hopes could mediate the relation between fear of pain and self-reported pain related to a chronic condition. We included 31 participants, patients diagnosed with coxarthrosis that were reporting chronic pain and following a hip replacement surgery. Analyses showed that response expectancies and hopes does not mediate the relation between fear of pain and pain intensity after surgery. Fear of pain and catastrophic evaluation of pain had significant effect in pre surgery pain and post-surgery pain and also explained distress variance. A positive correlation was found between pre and post surgery distress and fear of pain, pain catastrophizing and automatic thoughts.

Keywords: of pain and disability in patients

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FACE DETECTION SYSTEM USING HAAR-CASCADE CLASSIFIER IN OPENCV

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Abstract

Face detection technology has widely attracted attention due to its enormous application value and market potential, such as face recognition and video surveillance system. Real-time face detection not only is one part of the automatic face recognition system but also is developing an independent research subject. So, there are many approaches to solve face detection. The system is based on AdaBoost algorithm and Haar classifiers. We combine Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 Express Edition C++ with OpenCV Function library to develop the software, achieve the function of real-time face detection, and also track using the web camera. The Open Source Computer Vision Library (OpenCV), is a free open source collection of computer vision routines geared mainly towards human-computer interactions, robotics, security, and others vision applications where the lighting and context of use cannot be controlled. The OpenCV library provides a greatly interesting demonstration for face detection.

Keywords: Image Processing, Face Detection, AdaBoost Algorithm, Viola-Jones, OpenCV

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SUBJECTIVE NORM, KNOWLEDGE, TRUST IN THE GOVERNMENT AS ANTECEDENTS OF ATTITUDES TOWARD NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN THAI UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

Duchduen Bhanthumnavin,

Abstract

Public acceptance in terms of attitudes toward nuclear power plant is a key to successful establishment of nuclear power plant in Thailand. Thus, influences of subjective norm, trust in the government, and knowledge on nuclear power plant on the attitudes toward nuclear power plant were investigated in 770 Thai undergraduate students with the average age of 21. The three antecedents were significantly related to the three aspects of attitudes toward nuclear power plant. All of the antecedents could predict each of these three aspects of attitudes toward nuclear power plant in total sample between 39.3% to 46.6%, with subjective norm as the most important predictor, followed by nuclear knowledge, and trust in the government. Furthermore, stepwise MRA revealed that trust in the government was found to be an important predictor especially for female students, while this was not found in male students. Implications and suggestions for future study were offered.

Keywords: Attitudes toward nuclear power plant; Subjective norm; Knowledge; Trust; Undergraduate student; Thailand

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SOCIOLOGICAL METHODS IN AN ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR LAWS

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Abstract

Analyzes the notion of the nature of problems existing in the implementation of employment and labour laws. The critical weaknesses of the traditional normative approach are specified. The methodology of the sociological school of employment and labour law is put forward as a method of overcoming legal obstacles. The sociological school of employment and labour law stresses the analysis of regularities creating labour standards as well as examination of reasons for their introduction to the current legislation. The author suggests a criterion for defining a specific legal phenomenon as an issue of the enforcement of rights. The criterion is a limitation of the degree to which justified and reasonable interests of the employee, the employer, and the society are satisfied in their pursuit of social and labour welfare. Opinion poll data is used in the scientific research. By the example of the Russian society, it is concluded that the informal factors in the presence of labour relations are not sufficiently taken into account by the legislator.

Key words: employment and labour law, enforcement of the employment and labour law, sociology, legal collisions, sociological school of employment and labour law

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL SKILLS OF 60-72 MONTHS OLD CHILDREN BASED ON THEIR MOTHERS' EVALUATION

Cansu TUTKUN,
Çağlayan DİNÇER,

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the social skills of 60- 72 months old children based on their mothers' evaluation. This descriptive research of relational model further investigates whether social skills of children vary according to different variables. In the research, the evaluations of mothers about their children's social skills examined whether social skills of children differ according to gender, duration of preschooling, educational background of mothers and their socio-economic status grounding these on the mothers' evaluation. Data were collected using the Parent form of Social Skills Rating System (SSRS/ 3-5 years) and the Personal Information Form. SSRS was filled by the mothers of 782 children. The results of the research indicated that the evaluation of mothers SSRS scale and subscale scores of 60- 72 months old children differ significantly according to their gender, duration of preschooling, educational background and socio-economic status of their mothers. Hence, girls outscored the boys in terms of social skills and were identified with fewer problem behaviors. As for the duration of preschooling, children who have enrolled in preschooling for more than 24 months had higher scores of social skills and lower levels of internalized problem behaviors than those who stayed in preschools for 6-12 months.

Keywords: social skills, problem behaviors SSRS, preschool

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EFFICIENCY RANKING USING PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Many studies analyze the efficiency ranking of various organizations, using mainly the Data Envelope Analysis (DEA) with input and output variables. DEA is a non parametric method, which estimates efficiency of one organization in relation to the best organization in the specific field. The method of DEA is based on linear programming and on measuring the efficiency of a production process, which represents the highest amount of output produced by given amount of input, in a specific time frame.

This paper presents an alternative method of efficiency ranking using the Principal Component Analysis. Organizations are presented in the first principal component plane, using the ratios of output variables per input variables. We rank organizations using the first components coefficients. We analyze the advantages and disadvantages of the alternative method and we present an application of this method in ranking the efficiency of the Greek Technological Institutes.

Keywords: DEA, Principal Component Analysis, efficiency, Greek, Technological, Institutes

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ISHIKAWA'S APPROACH IN GREEK TERTIARY EDUCATION SYSTEM EVALUATION IN RESPECT OF QUALITY ASSURANCE ACCORDING TO EFQM MODEL

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Abstract

Quality assurance in Tertiary Education is of major significance. Accordingly, the main aim of the present study is Ishikawa's approach to Greek Tertiary Education System evaluation regarding quality assurance according to the EFQM Model. Analyse Factorielle des Correspondences tries to reveal the negative causes in Greek Tertiary Education and the Cause-and-Effect Diagram tries to disclose those causes in Depth according to 230 Greek pre- service teachers' opinions. More expressly, it tries to identify the Possible Causes of Problems in the Greek Educational Systems, which are obstacles against quality assurance. Possible solutions are projected and implications for further research are made.

Keywords: Quality Assurance, Tertiary Education, EFQM, Ishikawa fishbone, diagram

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SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE PERCEPTION OF EMOTIONAL AND SEXUAL INFIDELITY AMONG MARRIED COUPLES

Anum Urooj,
Anis Haque,

Abstract

Following guideline was used in the focus group discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews (IDIs) in the first phase of the study. Prior to the start of discussion/interview, the researcher introduced herself to the participants and shared with them the purpose of the study. The participants were ensured that the information collected from them will be kept confidential and used for academic purposes only. Moreover, they were told that there are no right and wrong answers and were encouraged to share their opinions as freely and openly as possible. The researcher took permission from the participants in case of audio recording; otherwise extensive notes were taken with the help of a co-researcher.

Keywords: there are no right and wrong answers and were encouraged

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SEX VIOLENCE IN CHILDREN: LOOKING FOR PROBLEM SOLVING

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Abstract

The emergence of cases in schools Jakarta International School (JIS) on sexual violence that hit on some of the school pupils make us all shocked, beaten and slapped the face of education. The case is aware that the danger of sexual abuse had been stalking children school students in the world. Therefore the Minister of Education and Culture (Education), Muhammad Nuh, with a furious tone said that the JIS case is not a case of sexual violence alone, but this is a crime against humanity. Therefore, there must be a legal action, it is not enough just to stop at a stop administrative matters such as closing the school. Noah said, "This is a slap for education for the murder of the child's future. We do not want our country used the practice of crimes against humanity "(Kompas, 26 April 2014).

Keywords; sexual violence, reproductive health

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THE MEDIATION EFFECT OF RESPONSE EXPECTANCIES BETWEEN RELIGIOUS COPING AND NON-VOLITIONAL RESPONSES IN PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER

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Adrian N. Opre, Babes-Bolyai University, Psychology Department, Cluj, Romania.

Alina S. Rusu,

Abstract

Even though there are several studies showing a clear connection between religious coping and distress, only few of them illustrate models of mediation between religious coping and its psychological effects. In this paper we investigate the mediation effect that response expectancies have in the relation between religious coping and non-volitional responses (distress, fatigue and weakness). The study was made on 38 females diagnosed with breast cancer and which were following a treatment with radiotherapy sessions. The results confirmed the presence of a mediation effect in the case of negative religious coping. When the mediator was present we registered significant indirect effects ranging from 37% to 47% of the Total effect that negative religious coping had on its outcomes. Our results suggested that religious coping could act like a placebo, the appearance of its effects being mediated by response expectancies. Due to its significant prediction effect upon non-volitional responses, we propose the introduction of the concept of religious response expectancies.

Keywords: religious coping, placebo, religious believes, response expectancies, breast cancer, coping strategies, Romanian sample

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EVALUATION OF THE SATISFACTION AND FAITHFULNESS OF EDUCATORS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION FROM AND TO THEIR WORK

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Abstract

The instrument, which intended to measure IEK students' satisfaction regarding their studies quality, is SEVQUAL (Parasuraman, Zeitham and Berry 2002). This tool consisted of 25 items referring to five different attitude subscales, as follows: (a) Tangibility- respondents' positive or negative attitudes towards organization facilities and equipment, environment and brochures about services (Tan1, Tan 2, Tan3, Tan 4, Tan5), (e.g. Tan1: Up-to-date and well-maintained facilities and equipment); (b) Reliability- respondents' positive or negative attitudes towards Services, timing, Consistency of charges, staff professionalism and competence (Rel1, Rel2, Rel3, Rel4, Rel5, Rel6) (e.g. Rel1: Services should be provided at appointed time); (c) Responsiveness - respondents' positive or negative attitudes towards Prompt services and staff Responsiveness Res1, Res2, Res3, Res4 (Res1: e.g. Students should be given prompt services); (d) Assurance- respondents' positive or negative attitudes towards staff friendliness and courteousness, behavior and knowledge (Ass1, Ass2, Ass3, Ass4) (e.g. Ass1: Friendly and courteous teachers/staff); (e) Empathy - respondents' positive or negative attitudes toward service availability, students feedback, staff interest and empathy (Emp1, Emp2, Emp3, Emp4) (e.g. Emp1: Obtain feedback from students); Accessibility - respondents' positive or negative attitudes toward parking facilities and availability and organization position. (Acc1, Acc2, Acc3) (e.g. Acc1: There are adequate parking facilities).

Keywords: should be provided at appointed

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FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS: PERCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND PARENTAL WELL-BEING

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Abstract

Research on the potential of social support in families of children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) has maintained that this construct influences dimensions of parental and family functioning, particularly aspects related to parents' health and well-being. In the same vein, national and international laws give parents a central role in the defence of the children's educational interests. Therefore, promoting quality of life and well-being are key areas in educational and therapeutic contexts. The aim of this study is to: i) undertake a comparative analysis of parents of children with and without SEN in relation to social support and parental well-being (life satisfaction); ii) understand the relationships between the variables of social support and well-being. This is a non-experimental and cross-correlated study with a non-probabilistic and convenience sample of 159 parents of children with SEN and 149 parents of children without SEN. The data were collected in groups of schools and institutions which support children and young people with disabilities and their families of the central region of Portugal. The data collection instruments were the *Social Support Questionnaire – short version* (Pinheiro & Ferreira, 2001); *Life Satisfaction Scale* (Neto, Barros, & Barros, 1990; Simões, 1992); Parental Questionnaire (sociodemographic, family and school data). The results show that there are significant and positive correlations between social support and well-being (in the life satisfaction dimension).

Keywords: SEN; well-being; inclusion; life satisfaction; social support

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RATIO OF POSITIVE TO NEGATIVE AFFECT AND JOB BURNOUT: LINEAR OR CURVILINEAR RELATIONSHIP?

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Abstract

The positivity ratio is the proportion of positive to negative affect. The relationship between the positivity ratio and well-being seems to be curvilinear with an inflection point at around 3. The aim of this study was to examine whether the relationship between the ratio of job-related positive to negative affect and job burnout is best described as linear or curvilinear. A cross-sectional study was conducted in a specific group of emergency personnel. This group consisted of 89 police officers (12% women) and 86 firefighters. The ratio of positive to negative affect at work was evaluated using the Job-related Affective Well-being Scale (Van Katwyk, Fox, Spector & Kelloway, 2000). Exhaustion and disengagement, two components of job burnout, were measured using the Oldenburg Burnout Inventory (Demerouti, Mostert & Bakker, 2010). Curvilinear relationships between the positivity ratio and the two components of job burnout appeared to better fit the data than linear relationships. The relationship between the positivity ratio and exhaustion was curvilinear with a curve point at around 2.1. A similar curvilinear relationship, but with a lower curve point, i.e., around 1.8, was observed for disengagement. The relationships between the ratio of positive to negative affect and the two components of job burnout were curvilinear. Up to a certain point, higher values of positive to negative affect at work were associated with lower burnout, but beyond this point the relationship was reversed, namely more positive to negative affect resulted in higher job burnout. There may be hidden costs of maintaining positive emotions at work. Also, the unequal curve points for subscales suggest that different dimensions of work-related functioning are variously prone to such costs.

Keywords: positivity; positive affect; negative affect; exhaustion; disengagement; job burnout; emergency personnel; curvilinear relationship.

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AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MBTI PERSONALITY TYPES AND DECISION-MAKING COMPETENCE

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Abstract

Problem Statement: Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) belongs to the most widely used personality measures, but its associations with decision-making were rarely explicitly studied. Purpose of Study: Relationships between MBTI personality types and decision-making competencies were the object of interest in present study. Method: 123 high school (age 15-16) and university students (age 19-25) completed MBTI test and Adult Decision-Making Competence to assess their personality and decision-making competence. Correlation analysis and analysis of variance were used to investigate a relationship between personality and decision-making competence. Findings and Results: Correlation analysis found out that only five of 48 relationships between eight personality dimensions on the one hand and six decision-making competencies on the other hand were significant. Similar results were found by the relationships between decision-making competencies and new variables created as the differences between two opposite dimensions. No differences in decision-making competencies were significant by the comparison of four basic MBTI types. Conclusions and Recommendations: MBTI personality types do not associate with decision-making styles. This result points out that good decision-making outcomes are not exclusive for certain personalities and can be achieved by various ways.

Keywords: result points out that good decision-making outcomes

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PREDICTING ENTERPRISING TENDENCY IN HIGH ABILITY AND AVERAGE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

Problem Statement: The conception of key competencies (Commission of the European Communities, 2009) assumed that there is a significant interdependence of key competencies such as verbal, mathematical and science competence, digital competence, learning to learn competence, enterprising competence, civic and culture competence.

Purpose of Study: The aim of the study was to examine differences in enterprising competency/tendency in high-ability and average university students by gender, study field and the level of intellectual abilities, as well as to find predictors of enterprising tendency.

Keywords: enterprising tendency; enterprising competency; high ability

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DAVINCI PROGRAM: ENHANCING CHILDREN'S CREATIVITY THROUGH EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Alexandru Boncu,

Abstract

Developing creative potential is a current problem, because this experience facilitates the access to the development of the inner potential, especially in children. This research presents an experiential learning program, called DaVinci Workshops, which is a Romanian experiential perspective on enhancing creativity in children. **Purpose of Study** is to find out if creative potential can be enhanced through certain experiential learning activities. **Methods:** This research included intervention trainings, made in 12 sessions, on a number of 122 non-clinic subjects, aged between 6-11 years. The research had a pre-test post-test design, while classical tests from Guilford and Minnesota measuring flexibility, fluidity and originality were used.

Keywords: creativity; intervention; experiential learning children

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EATING BEHAVIOR IN RELATION TO PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS AND SELF-ESTEEM

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Abstract

The main research goal was to investigate the relationship between personality dimensions, self-esteem and eating behavior in various circumstances. We were particularly interested in differences between general eating behavior patterns and eating behavior of people in distress, namely in situations where they were under stress or experienced strong emotions. Participants were 303 adults who filled out five questionnaires: eating behavior patterns questionnaire, eating and appraisal due to emotions and stress questionnaire, the big five inventory, contingent self-esteem scale and instability of self-esteem scale. The results show significant differences with regard to age. It seems that younger participants are keener to haphazard planning of meals and have higher appraisals of outside stressors and influences than older ones. Also, their score in neuroticism and openness as personality dimensions were higher, as well as they expressed higher contingent self-esteem. According to the factorial structure, we could conclude that three factors could explain the space of eating behavior and psychological dimensions. These factors could be named as: coping with stress and extraversion, influence of outside stressors and contingent self-esteem, and eating behavior patterns. The findings could be promising in further research of personality dimension and eating behavior habits.

Keywords: eating behavior; personality; self-esteem; stress

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A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF HUMOR AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

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Abstract

Previous studies show that there is a significant relation between humor and romantic relationships. However, the literature on this field is very poor and regarding the previous systematic reviews on humor and romantic relationships, we couldn't find recent data. The present study intended to clarify the role of humor in the context of romantic relationships in the recent research literature in order to provide relevant information for future directions of study. The following databases and electronic journal collections were searched for articles published between 2005 and 2015: Proquest, Sage, Ebsco, full text, peer-reviewed. The studies included were published empirical studies of any design measuring and reporting in the English language. Sources, study populations, data on study design, variables, methods of measurement, types of tool, study outcomes and limits were extracted from each study.

Keywords: Humor; Romantic relationships; Directions of study; Systematic review

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COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL THERAPY (CBT) AND TREATMENT OF PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RENAL DISEASE

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of an intervention with CBT in patients with chronic renal disease. The study findings are in the context of previous researches and existing theories. Searches were done in the professional literature related to different chronic diseases and respectively with Chronic Kidney Disease in children and adolescents. Many paediatric chronic diseases are difficult to be managed because of the limitations caused by the disease itself; consequently, some of them need to be subjected to painful and difficult medical procedures as well. Respectively, for children diagnosed with CKD life changes completely because of limitations, mainly physical ones, due to the characteristics of the disease which require constant adaption as well as development of strategies to face the disease. Their behaviours must change accordingly as part of a new life of self-care. Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy is a psychological therapy, which has been investigated extensively and has been found as very effective to reduce psychological symptoms caused by the disease. This therapy integrates the modification of behaviour with the cognitive restructuring, the aim of which is to change the patient's unhealthy behaviours through cognitive and behaviour techniques.

Keywords: children, chronic kidney disease, cognitive behavioural therapy

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PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE SLOVAK VERSION OF THE PROFESSIONAL QUALITY OF LIFE SCALE: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

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Abstract

Stamm's (2010) model of professional quality of life distinguishes two aspects of working in helping professions: positive (compassion satisfaction) and negative (compassion fatigue consisting of burnout and secondary traumatic stress), which represent possible effects of helping on the lives of the helpers. Research on professional quality of life in Slovak settings is scarce, since no reliable and valid instrument measuring the concept is available. The objective of the research was therefore to examine the psychometric properties (internal consistency, convergent and discriminant validity) of the Slovak version of the Professional quality of life scale, which was translated from the original English version by Stamm (2009). Students of social work in external study form who worked in the field of social care and people working in helping professions (counselors, social workers) participated in the research and completed Professional quality of life scale, Life orientation test - revised, Emotional habitual subjective well-being scales, Rosenberg self-esteem scale, State-trait anxiety inventory and Beck depression inventory. It was hypothesized that higher level of compassion satisfaction would be linked with optimism, self-esteem, higher frequency of experiencing positive emotions (joy, happiness, pleasure, energy), lower frequency of experiencing negative emotions (anger, fear, sadness, shame, guilt, pain) and low levels of anxiety and depression. Compassion fatigue (burnout and secondary traumatic stress) was expected to be associated with pessimism, lower self-esteem, rare experiencing positive emotions, frequent experiencing negative emotions and higher levels of depression and anxiety. Description of the psychometric properties of the Slovak version of the Professional quality of life scale and the interpretation of the results are discussed in the paper.

Keywords: Professional quality of life scale; reliability; validity; Slovak version

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PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF JOB SATISFACTION SCALE IN SLOVAK HELPING PROFESSIONS: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Margita Mesarosova,

Abstract

Job satisfaction is associated with positive outcomes at work and in certain other aspects of life. Job satisfaction is regarded as an important indicator to determine the levels of career success and accomplishment. In the past decades, job satisfaction among the worker in helping professions has received little attention in Slovakia. Purpose of Study. The purpose of this study was to adapt JSS to Slovak language so that it can be used in Slovakia especially on helping personnel in social care. In this study, we aimed to confirm its factor structure, analyse its convergent and discriminant validity, and internal consistency.

Keywords: job satisfaction; helping profession; validity reability

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LONELINESS AND SELF-ESTEEM

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Abstract

In the current study, the hypothesis that social anxiety plays a mediated role between self-esteem and loneliness was investigated. A total of 100 Shiraz college students were enrolled and measured on a series of questionnaires to measure self-esteem, social anxiety and loneliness. The causal steps approach indicated that social anxiety partially mediated the relationship between self-esteem and loneliness. Both the kappa-squared and R-squared mediation effect size measures indicated that the effect size of the mediating effect was medium, and this result was confirmed by the other four effect size measures, the partially standardized indirect effect, the completely standardized indirect effect, the proportion mediated and the ratio effect size measure.

Keywords: self-esteem, mediating, Shiraz, anxiety

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NONVERBAL INTELLIGENCE AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract

The study compared the relationship between nonverbal intelligence and emotional intelligence in Yasoujy and Shirazy pupils, also stratified by gender and age level (8, 9, 10 years old). The tests used were Raven's Progressive Matrices Colored and the short version of the Bar-On [Bar-On EQ-i: YV (S)] on 332 Shiraz, and 465 Yasoujy children. The results of the Raven test scores indicated that the largest number of Shirazy pupils fall into the fifth level (Intellectually Average 25 +), while the largest number of Yasoujy pupils fall into the fourth level (Intellectually Average 50 +). The result of the Bar-On scale were statistically significant in the variables of state (in favour of Yasoujy children), and age (in favour of younger age). However, differences were not significant in the variables of gender and 2-way and 3-way interactions.

Keywords: Shiraz, Yasouj, Students, gender, intelligence

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PERSPECTIVES ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALEXITHYMIA AND ATTACHMENT

**Floriana Caccamo,
Laura Balottin,
Stefania Mannarini,**

Abstract

There is an expansive empirical literature regarding associations between alexithymia and attachment style (e.g. Karukivi et al., 2011). Alexithymia refers to deficit in the ability to recognize and express emotions, along with the use of concrete speech and thoughts related to external events (e.g., Chambers et al., 2009). The attachment relationship with the main caregiver in childhood is considered to play a fundamental role in the development of emotion regulation (e.g., Kobak, Holland, Rayanne, & Fleming, 1993). Since alexithymia reflects difficulties in affective functioning, it is reasonable to claim that alexithymic features are strictly connected with an individual's attachment style.

Keywords: alexithymia, avoidance attachment, anxiety attachment, secure attachment, young adults,

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ATTACHMENT AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN THE COUPLES

**Laura Balottin,
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Stefania Mannarini,**

Abstract

Ineffective management of interpersonal couple conflicts can lead to negative outcomes not only for partners but also for the whole family and in particular for the offspring. In clinical settings the couple conflict is a key aspect that is worth to explore in order to foster the family wellbeing, offering couple therapies, where appropriated, and supporting the dyad in the parenting tasks. Maladaptive conflict management within the couple seems to be related to primary attachment styles and in turns it deeply affect couple and family relationships.

Keywords: couple relationship, attachment, conflict, decision-making, family

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DETERMINANTS OF LIFE SATISFACTION IN CANADA: A CAUSAL MODELLING APPROACH

Rose Branch-Allen,
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Abstract

Most research studies on Life Satisfaction/ Subjective Wellbeing (SWB) have focused on one main determinant and a variety of social demographic variables to delineate the determinants of life satisfaction. However, very few research studies examine life satisfaction from a holistic approach. The aim of this study was to utilize a holistic approach to construct a causal model and identify major determinants of life satisfaction.

Keywords: utilize a holistic approach to construct

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IS IT ALL ABOUT THE MONEY? WORK VALUES AND CAREER COMMITMENT ATTITUDES OF GENERATION Y TURKISH HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS

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Abstract

As of 2015, business world is hosting Baby Boomers (born between 1945-1964), Generation X (born between 1965-1980) and Generation Y (born between 1981-2000) as employees, and managers. The latest generation, Generation Y follows different work values and career commitment anchors, compared to previous generations. Now, the focus is on how to capture Gen Y at a workplace for more than several years. Gen Y is known for their job mobility. They are not much interested in long term goals and plans, but rather love to live the moment. If their job expectations are not met, they do not hesitate to leave and look for another job. They are not considering being permanent in a workplace, and thus referred to as "unreliable" by their managers. Since Generation Y is assumed to dominate the business environment in a decade, it is becoming more and more important to understand the reasons for their uncommitment. Thus, this study is designed for Generation Y higher education students, who are the prospective work force in a couple of years, to understand their work values and commitment anchors. In addition, their tendency for career management will be analyzed in terms of whether they assume boundaryless or protean career attitudes. This study used self-reported online survey methodology. The survey consists of three parts. The first part is about the demographics of the participants. The second part consists of 24 items of Work Values Inventory, and the third part is about measuring the career attitudes of the students.

Keywords: self-reported online survey methodology

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RETIRED POPULATION IN SAUDI ARABIA, THEIR HEALTH AND SOCIAL STATUS

Yasser Ahmed Helmy

Abstract

The relation between social status and health status for retired population may have a complicated view especially in gulf area, we find a lot of intermediate variables between both. can we see that relation in focus? and what is the inverse interaction between both?

Keywords: complicated view especially in gulf area,

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EDUCATION ON REJECTION OF TERRORISM AND RADICALISM: THE PRACTICE OF MUSLIM MINORITY OF INDONESIA

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M Zainuddin,

Abstract

Fundamentalism or radicalism is a religious phenomenon that can arise from all religions, anywhere and anytime. Therefore, there are some renowned technical terms, such as Islamic fundamentalism, Hindu fundamentalism, Christian fundamentalism, and so forth. Therefore, the plurality of religions should be a constructive-transformative force in developing potential and our educational model. This force will develop if the respective religious communities understand and uphold the values of tolerance and harmony through religious education and exemplary attitude from teachers. In addition, the emphasis is not just a religious symbol, but more than that is the spirit of religion itself, namely faith and good deeds. With this model of education, it is expected that students will become individuals who have the ideal personality, spirit solidarity, honest, fair, and much far from the violence and terror, that threaten the people of the nation. Such orientation of education will also be very useful when faced with the complexity and plurality of religions. Reorientation of religious education may start by reviewing the curriculum that is less qualified and does not reflect human values and peaceful religion from kindergarten to college level. Peaceful religion is a religion that promotes peace and tranquility.

Keywords: Reorientation of religious education

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PERSONAL WELLBEING IN A NATIONAL CHARITY INSTITUTION WORKERS' ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS

Uido R. Demicheli,
Alvaro E Infante,

Abstract

This presentation reports the results of a research address to establish and measure workers' main attitudes and beliefs about some dimensions of personal wellbeing in relation with their work environment. This research used Galileo System (Woelfel & Stoyanoff, 2008), an integral quali-quantitative methodology program that includes last generation software of content analysis as well as tools to construct a specific study questionnaire, and to measure and graphically represent attitudes and beliefs using multidimensional scaling (MDS). Following the Galileo method, in a first stage, 21 in depth-interviews were carried out in order to identify those conditions that studied people themselves associate with their everyday work life in a national charity institution. On the bases of the qualitative inputs previously obtained an ad-hoc questionnaire was constructed and applied to the studied population (N=153) in a second stage. From this perspective, a studied phenomenon is conceived as the sum of individual visions being describing it, which consists of concepts representing "attributes" (Job stability, Institutional support, Familiar wellbeing, Service vocation, emotional stress), and "objects". In this case, the first ones give account of constitutive dimensions, and the second ones include a point of perspective (Me/Yourself) and a referent point for the focus of the investigation (the Personal Wellbeing). The distance from the self-point to each of the attributes is defined as the individual's *attitude* toward each of them, whereas the distance between each pair of non-perspective concept points (attributes) is defined as a *belief*.

Keywords: distance from the self-point

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CREATING A POSITIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT FOR ADULTS

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Abstract

The key requirements for creating a positive learning environment do not come readily packaged. Instead they require an astute grasp of the differences between androgogy and pedagogy. Instructors can then implement the concepts to keep students motivated and engaged in the learning process. Hallmarks of a positive learning environment are trust, open communication and shared learning experiences. Instructors who maintain the positive nature of the environment make use of the existing knowledge and skill of their students. Fundamental aspects of the environment include: A deep understand of how the adult student functions in the classroom. A willingness and commitment to communicate with adult students in a way that fosters open exchanges. When instructors view common classroom events through the prism of adult learning theory they gain a different perspective on creating a positive learning environment. Instructors help adult students identify their own mistakes and facilitate improved understanding and performance. Some basic guidelines that instructors should follow to create and maintain a positive learning environment include:

Keywords: learning environment, adult learner, positive learning environment, Willingness, Feedback, criticism

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PSYCHOLOGY AND COUNSELLING WITHIN INFERTILITY

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Abstract

A person suffering from infertility will face complex issues which span biological, psychological, social and ethical domains. Discussion of these issues in a counseling context is often beneficial for patients. Counseling with infertile individuals is often also about support and the clarification of life goals. The aims of counseling are to explore, understand and resolve issues arising from infertility and infertility treatment and to clarify ways of dealing with the problem more effectively. Patient-centered care is the psychosocial care provided as part of routine services in the clinic. It is an approach to care which is expected from all members of the medical team at all times. Patient-centered care aims to facilitate communication processes between staff and patients and to ensure that the people being treated are understood as individuals and not only as biological entities. It provides a good basic relationship from which the patient may then feel comfortable seeking support and/or initiating counseling. In many countries patient-centered care is more formally integrated in medical treatment through the application of psychosomatic or psychosocial models which propose that the person who treats (e.g., doctor, nurse) integrates both medical and emotional care in their exchanges with patients. Such models propose further that professionals involved in primary medical treatment be qualified to provide not only basic patient-centered care but also counseling and psychotherapeutic interventions. However, counseling will frequently address issues outside of the treatment context.

Keywords: infertility, counseling, psychosomatic, psychosocial models, communication processes & Guidelines

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CONTEMPORARY ISSUES OF MOBBING IN SELECTED REGIONS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Simona Dobesova Cakirpaloglu,
Sona Lemrova,

Abstract

Mobbing is a serious social problem in economically developed countries. Researches in all countries agree that mobbing exists in all surveyed work teams and, as such constitutes a serious problem. The estimations of the incidence of bullying in the workplace are different and vary in the countries in which the investigation took place. Generally, the estimates range between 1%-4% of the working population (Zapf et al., 2001) by the country Sweden: 3,5 % (Leymann, 1996), Finland and Britain: 10 % (Hoel et al., 2000, Vartia, M., 1996), Norway 5,6 % (Einarsen et al., 1996), Denmark 2 % - 4 % (Mikkelsen et al., 2001).

Keywords: Mobbing; Emotional abuse; Counterproductive work behavior; Workplace incivility; Mobbing outcomes, Anxiety, Depression

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BUGIS AND MADURA ON MIGRATION EXPERIENCES OF RELIGIOSITY AND IDENTITY IN INDONESIA

Ismail Suardi Wekke,
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Abstract

Exploration of Papua started centuries ago. Tribes, communities, and people encounter to visitors, migrants, and traders. They migrate from economic interaction to religious engagements, as a rich spectrum. Those phenomena argue that construction of inter-ethnic harmony already established on the island. Therefore, this article would elaborate two indicators of society in Papua island of Indonesia. This research focuses on West Papua province which it consisted from 1 city and 12 regencies, but the research was conducted on 1 city and 8 regencies only. This practice to choose that others region has the same characters. Moreover, purposive research subject were chosen base on diversity and differences from each other. This article provides explanation on migrants from Bugis and Madura society in maintaining their residence in Papua. In addition, the social acceptability from early settlement groups shows that two ethnics have the adaptability skills. Two other aspects are enhancing and expanding the integration, they are religion and identity. Those of things also provide as pivotal element which able to strengthening their identity. On the other hand, multicultural and diversity are colourful of society life. This article identify there are challenges to maintain social responsibility. Finally, this article concludes that religiosity and identity contributed significantly toward nationality and citizenship among issues to recognize. Indeed, they do carry out their integration and participation to establish their basis of interaction in the community.

Keywords: their integration and participation to establish their

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EXAMINING THE FACTORS PREDICTING LIFE SATISFACTION OF THE INDIVIDUALS IN THE COURSE OF DIVORCE

**Nurgül Iyilikci,
Isil Coklar,
Ferda Aysan,**

Abstract

The purpose of the study is to examine the relationships between life satisfaction, coping strategies, personality traits and various socio-demographic characteristics (sex, education level, perceived socio-economical status etc.) of individuals in the course of divorce and to determine the variables predicting their life satisfaction. The sample of the study consists of 113 individuals in the course of divorce whose trials are conducted by the family courts in Izmir Courthouse. Demographic Data Form, Satisfaction With Life Scale, Five Factor Personality Inventory-Short Form and Coping Strategies Scale were used to collect data.

Keywords: Life Scale, Five Factor Personality Inventory-Short Form

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RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE TURKISH VERSION OF THE TRANSGRESSION NARRATIVE TEST OF FORGIVENESS

Isil Coklar,

Abstract

The objective of the study was to investigate psychometric properties of Transgression Narrative Test of Forgiveness (TNTF), which is a tool aimed to measure a person's tendency to forgive. TNTF, Willingness to Forgive Scale (WTFS) and Vengeance Scale were completed by 460 participants between the ages 18-26 who are students in different departments of Dokuz Eylul University and Izmir University. Psychometric properties of TNTF were tested by exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses, Cronbach's Alpha value, split half reliability and concurrent validity method. The factor analyses results showed a good fit with the structure of the original form. The results indicated that the Turkish version of TNTF is a reliable and valid measure of tendency to forgive.

Keywords: Forgiveness, Transgression Narrative Test of Forgiveness, willingness to forgive, vengeance, validity, reliability

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ART THERAPY – A MODERN APPROACH TO LIFE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT FOR HANDICAPPED PEOPLE

Pavlinka Petkova Dobrilova,

Abstract

Great efforts are made by our society to solve the problems and make life easier for handicapped people but the improvement of their life quality often depends on their emotional status. By taking part in creative activities like art therapy the patients are encouraged to fight their diseases. Art therapy is exceptionally useful for people who find it difficult to give a verbal expression of their thoughts and feelings. In this way they can express their emotional state and problems, address them from another point of view and find ways to solve them. The purpose of this research is to study the satisfaction of handicapped people performing art therapy activities and the effect of art therapy as an approach to their life quality improvement.

Keywords: art therapy, life quality, handicapped people.

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THE MEDIATING ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AND JOB SATISFACTION

Ebru Inanc,

Abstract

Concept of psychological empowerment has gained wide acceptance in both management theory and practice. High psychological empowerment results in the initiation and persistence of behavior to accomplish task objectives. The key concept to employee empowerment is giving individuals as much responsibility as they can manage. By giving responsibility and autonomy to employees, managers can save a considerable amount of time for completing other tasks. Employees who are empowered will also feel that they are more satisfied in their jobs and they are most likely to be more productive, changeable and cooperative. Effective empowerment practices may help organizations to be more competitive and profitable, as well as to survive and grow. Although there are some studies about the relationship between organizational commitment and job satisfaction of academic members in the literature, there is a limited number of studies that analyzes the mediating role of psychological empowerment between commitment and satisfaction. In this study, the mediating role of psychological empowerment on the relationship between the organizational commitment and job satisfaction level of Turkish academic members employed at non-governmental universities is analyzed. This study was carried out in Ankara, the capital city of Turkey. In Ankara, there are total 9 non-governmental universities; Atilim University, Baskent University, Bilkent University, Cankaya University, TED University, TOBB University, Turgut Ozal University, THK University and Ufuk University.

Keywords: University, TED University, TOBB University,

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A STUDIO EXPERIENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF DESIGN AND APPLICATION IN INTERIOR DESIGN EDUCATION

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Armağan Melikoğlu Eke,
Ali Kemal Terlemez,**

Abstract

Design is defined by Fielden et. al. (1963) as the use of scientific principles, technical information and imagination in the definition of a structure, machine or system to perform prespecified functions with the maximum economy and efficiency. Selecting the right material and shaping it to meet the needs of functional and aesthetical purposes is the traditional way of design. Today, design activity has become more difficult than it was. In a rapidly changing technological world, the number of materials, the variety in form, color and texture, the range of qualities that are required, so design activity gets more complicated.

Keywords: Education, design education and practice, holistic design approach, thinking- problem solving and decision making

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THE PROBLEM WITH 'DOTS': QUESTIONING THE ROLE OF RATIONALITY IN REGULATING THE ONLINE ENVIRONMENT

Mark Ryan Leiser,

Abstract

Regulatory theorists embrace 'dots'. They feature in both Lessig and Murray's models to describe how regulatory modalities can be harnessed by regulators to bring about settlements in the online environment. Lessig conceptualised the regulatee as a 'pathetic dot', one that could be controlled by the application of four modalities: law, social norms, market, or architecture. Lessig's theory sits in contrast to Murray's web of "connected" or active dots.

Keywords: modalities: law, social norms, market, or architecture

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REMOVING THE MASK: STIGMA AND DEPRESSION

Heather Lynn MacDonald,

Abstract

In this paper the results of a qualitative study involving 40 women who returned to work after being off for a minimum of three months are presented. The women reported that they wore a mask due to the stigma associated with having a mental illness. Unfortunately wearing this mask further contributed to the feelings of social isolation the women experienced. Women were asked about how depression affected them at work and about their experiences of returning to work. Responses included "I needed a gradual return" and "I had no support – if I had a broken leg there would have been support." Women return to work for financial reasons, because their sick time has expired and to combat social isolation. Some of the barriers to women returning to work that have emerged from the data include stigma and discrimination, a fear of self-disclosure, and concentration and memory issues. Strategies for combating these barriers will be discussed.

Keywords: Strategies for combating these barriers will be discussed.

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MIND-WANDERING DURING INCUBATION IMPROVES CREATIVE PROBLEM-SOLVING

Akina YAMAOKA,
Shintaro YUKAWA,

Abstract

Given that mind-wandering occurs more frequently for boring and easy tasks, one may expect even more mind-wandering during resting conditions than undemanding task conditions. In the current study, 59 Japanese undergraduate participants were required to complete the Unusual Uses Test (UUT) both before and after an incubation period. Immediately after the incubation period, they were asked to rate their levels of mind-wandered during incubation. The results indicated that mind-wandering was most frequently observed within the resting condition. Moreover, regardless of incubation condition, the participants who reported higher levels of mind-wandering during incubation exhibited more creative solutions on the UUT than those reporting lower levels of mind-wandering.

Keywords: mind-wandering during incubation exhibited

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FOREIGNERS AND ACCESS TO PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Silvia Carbone,

Abstract

The right to health is part of universally recognized rights guaranteed to every individual, regardless of whether or not possession of the status of citizen. Have access to care when it is needed is a way for foreigners to assert this right and to maintain their health status. From the latest ISTAT and the Ministry of Health show that the foreign population of China is characterized by a significantly lower hospitalization rate compared to other communities of foreigners. This research focuses on the analysis of modes of access to health care services by the foreigners: Chinese, Moroccans and Tunisians. Were administered 300 questionnaires to answer closed. The first results emerging from the research are: an increased use of services by the Moroccan population; in both nationalities the difficulty of dealing different linguistic and logistical obstacles.

Keywords: latest ISTAT and the Ministry of Health

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ART THERAPY – AN UNPOPULAR METHOD OF EFFECT ON THE MENTAL HEALTH IN REHABILITATION INSTITUTIONS IN BULGARIA

**Anna Marinova,
Pavlinka Dobrilova,
Iveta Mihailova,
Penka Marinova,**

Abstract

It is proved that the application of various art therapeutic activities has a relaxing and healing effect, especially on people of poor health status with a physical or mental disease. Our investigation, however, found that art therapy is extremely unpopular among the users of social and healthcare institutions in Bulgaria. This presentation shows the findings of an inquiry and an experiment in two rehabilitation institutions. According to the inquiry, the percentage of users of art therapy is remarkably low – only 3.7%. Simultaneously, an experiment was made with the participation of two test groups of 10 participants each

Keywords: social and healthcare institutions

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A HOLISTIC MODEL OF SELF-REGULATED LEARNING

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Abstract

Due to the emergence of new technologies and the dissemination of classroom and online learning courses, it is necessary that learners know how to adopt self-regulated learning (SRL) practices during their learning activities to take advantage of educational contents and improve the way they acquire domain knowledge. Thus, the purpose of this work is to describe a conceptual proposal that shapes a holistic viewpoint of SRL processes through the integration of diverse models of SRL with metacognitive strategies. Such strategies are targeted to be applied by learners during their cognitive activity and behavior at learning, as well as their interaction with the surroundings. It is thought, that our proposal could contribute learners to become aware and be more responsible of their own learning processes in a self-sufficient manner. In this way, learners will be able to acquire knowledge of strategies and how to use them, as well as adjust their learning behavior to enhance their academic performance and achievements.

Keywords: Self-regulated learning, holistic model of SRL, metacognition, strategies, learning

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PRACTISING AND REINFORCING SKILLS USING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY AND VISUALISATION

Eva Milkova,
Danuse Vymetalkova,
Filip Popper,

Abstract

Basic knowledge of students studying the area of computer science should, in addition to disciplines dealing with information technology itself in terms of software or hardware, also include so-called borderline disciplines, such as discrete mathematics, numerical mathematics or mathematical statistics. Such disciplines are considered to be essential and very helpful for one's professional insight and the ability to solve non-standard problems. On the other hand, these borderline disciplines call for demands to understand thoroughly their concepts and relationship between them, to understand relevant mathematical theorems and their proofs. One of the ways to facilitate students a thorough understanding of different topic issues and present them to students in an entertaining way to raise their interest in a presented topic, is to use a visual approach not only in the common form, but with the help of using various types of puzzles. In the article we discuss the possibilities of mathematical visualisation through the use of Gralg program, and we illustrate the use of the multimedia application in order to practise and reinforce skills necessary in subjects dealing with the graph theory and combinatorial algorithms. Due to the fact that faculties preparing students in the area of computer science also require a good knowledge of English language and English language skills, in the article we also present examples of puzzles which serve as a form connecting both – knowledge of the graph theory as well as knowledge of English language.

Keywords: visualisation, multimedia application, graph theory, graph algorithms, puzzles

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BLENDED LEARNING AND MYENGLISHLAB APPLICATION AS A POWERFUL TOOL IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACTIVATING BOTH BRAIN HEMISPHERES

**Danuse Vymetalkova,
Eva Milkova,**

Abstract

Benefits of blended learning encouraging students to become more active, autonomous, self-esteemed and responsible for their own approach to learning and self-perception as a student are obvious. As educators we find student engagement in the process of learning as a key factor to exploitation of provided learning. Basically, the more student engagement, the better results occur. As we understand blended learning, it does not mean the reduction of a face-to-face and person-to-person contact time spent in a classroom, but at the same time it means a greater demand on engagement and participation of learners. Choosing the right tool for blended learning is also challenging, neglecting the fact that most of such tools meet demands to create, add or adjust the content to teacher's or course needs, which can be considered as highly professional and very time-consuming work. In the article we give reasons and show that that MyEnglishLab application is the ideal combination of all requirements of an up-to-date blended tool combining mobility and accessibility on the one hand, and a highly attractive content customized with the paper printed materials (textbooks) on the other hand. MyEnglishLab activities and exercises, generally the content itself, provide such a wide range that stimulates either the right or left brain hemispheres. Our results with teaching adult learners at the Faculty of Science show students' preferences of using logical thinking, i.e. activated left hemisphere. Since MyEnglishLab application appears as an open application, in the article we also discuss troubling language issues from the Czech student's point of view, and we give examples of different exercises targeting and activating both brain hemispheres whose activation or cooperation significantly influence learners' outcomes.

Keywords: Blended learning, MyEnglishLab, multimedia application, adult learners, graphs and puzzle

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PREDICTIVE FACTORS OF LONELINESS IN ELDERLY POPULATION

Alexandre Gomes Silva,

Abstract

Living alone, restricted personal social networks are, according to the literature, factors that contribute to loneliness. It is known that the latter phase of the life cycle is strongly marked by generational loss being marked at this stage beyond the network contraction, reducing the opportunities for renewal along with the lowest power to enable, maintain and mobilize active network connections (Sluzki, 1996).

Keywords: strongly marked by generational loss

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A CONCURRENT MIXED METHODS INVESTIGATION OF MULTI-MODAL INTEGRATED READING EFFECTIVENESS

Katrina Kristine Schultz,

Abstract

The development of proficient literacy is crucial to academic success. In addition, literacy, which is dependent upon the ability to acquire fluent reading skills, directly relates to opportunities to participate and flourish in society (UNESCO, 2003). The purpose of the current study was to determine the efficacy of a multimodal integrated reading intervention, developed explicitly to include multicomponent elements drawn from brain-based social cognitive development theory, known to influence literacy acquisition, as an intervention to improve reading. The fully mixed concurrent dominant status design gave precedence to the experimental results, accompanied by the analysis of qualitative data to postulate understanding of quantitative findings. Significance was found ($p = .00$) for the overall response of the intervention (treatment) and control groups with an effect size of 72.6%. Multivariate results $F(2, 44) = 34.52, P < .05$ showed group membership as a significant indicator to overall treatment response. Likewise, univariate results revealed significance ($p = .00$) with an effect size 73.9% between response to dependent variables based on group membership. Cumulative difference scores of frequency statistics ($n = 22, \mu = 34.09, s = 14.88$) showed great variation in cumulative growth among intervention group participants.

Keywords: accompanied by the analysis of qualitative

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THE ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE FORMATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL POTENTIAL OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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Manyia Sapargaliyeva Sadyrova,
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Abstract

This article defines the methodology of study and technology of measuring of professional potential, also it substantiates the conception of a "specialist's professional potential". Taking into account the professional qualification of a personality, professional potential is considered as a form of human's possibilities in the sphere of labour relations. This article shows the problems of young specialists connected with employment in the society in Kazakhstan, as well as the attention which is paid to interrelations of integration between the labour market and educational field. The absence of precise methods of regulations in the sphere of employment and contradictions between the labour market and the system of education increase the share of unemployment among young specialists. According to sociological research among graduating students and young specialists, indicators of forming of professional potential have been defined as well as the main difficulties of employment. To solve these problems some recommendations are given (how) to provide the labour market of Kazakhstan with highly - qualified specialists.

Keywords: research among graduating students

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HOW ACADEMIC SOCIOLOGY TURNED HIS BACK TO CHANGES IN ALGERIAN SOCIETY?

Faradji Mohamed Akli Mohamed Akli,

Abstract

According to p. *Bourdieu's* position, sociology is a science that bothers, it always seeks to explain the hidden meaning of social phenomena and thus to unveil the facts of social reality. So the role of the sociologist is to objectively explain this reality, as it is a scientific researcher filled and critically. The sense of curiosity for him is a weapon of the dice covered research .As it is also the scientist who uses legitimate tools of clarification and objective explanation of observable facts by questionable results as it is a scientific researcher filled and critically. The sense of curiosity for him is a weapon of the dice covered research .As it is also the scientist who uses legitimate tools of clarification and objective explanation of observable facts by questionable results .Our focus on communication report of the Algerian sociology with major transformations of society and respectful mutations experienced by the society in recent years in its evolution.

Keywords: sociology, transfers, academic discourse, the training system.

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CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN RWANDA: OPINION LEADERS' PERCEPTIONS

Immaculée Mukashema,

Abstract

This qualitative study explores the views of the Rwandan opinion leaders about the causes and the consequences of domestic violence in Rwanda. Selected participants were dealing with domestic violence, gender issues, child protection and human rights affairs in their daily activities. Three focus group discussions at the Headquarters of Districts and ten individual interviews in the respective working offices of the interviewees in three Districts of the Southern and the Western Province of Rwanda were conducted. Identified causes of domestic violence are concubinage; lack of discernment before marriage; separated life of spouses because of different working places leading to lack of time for positive interaction among spouses; economical aspects; adultery/infidelity, alcohol abuse and drugs use; the culture conflicting with laws and on mistaken understanding of the gender concept. Domestic violence affects negatively the children, the economy, ends into divorce/ separation and death. There is an urgent need of action about the marriage preparation process including awareness of the responsibly life; more sensitizations clarifying about laws gender and culture.

Keywords: Domestic violence, causes, consequences, Rwanda

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VICTIMS TALKING ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THE WELL-BEING OF THE HOUSEHOLDS IN RWANDA

Immaculée Mukashema,

Abstract

This qualitative study explores forms, causes and consequences of domestic violence against women, and identifies challenges to measures taken to face domestic violence against women in Rwanda. Thirteen individual interviews with women who have experienced domestic violence were conducted. Physical, sexual, psychological, economic and leaving all the responsibilities to wives were said to be the forms of domestic violence against women. Causes of this violence are related to concubinage, adultery, alcoholism, wealth increase, sterility and lack of communication between spouses. Consequences are poverty, unmet needs, economic backwardness, distrust between spouses, contemplating suicide, inability to work, sexual transmissible diseases and unwanted pregnancies. Punitive actions are taken against domestic violence against women. Initiatives such as *umugoroba w'ababyeyi* (parents' evening) are put in place in Rwanda.

Keywords: Domestic violence against women, well-being of the household, unmet needs, Rwanda.

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WHEN DO STRIKES SUCCEED? RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN POLITICAL CONDITIONS AND OUTCOMES OF STRIKES IN ISRAEL, 1965-2009

Marina Goroshit,

Abstract

The main purpose of this research was to examine the political conditions under which the strikers' struggle against employers culminates in victory, failure, or compromise between the parties. To achieve this, a secondary analysis was conducted of the data on strikes that occurred in Israel between 1965 and 2009.

Keywords: strikers' struggle against employers

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EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE AS A SPECIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON AND THE OBJECT OF MODERN RESEARCH

Olena Lazurenko,

Abstract

The feasibility of investigation of emotional competence is due to high value of emotions in human life and activity. Existing scientific conceptual and terminological differences in the explanation of the described phenomenon, the lack of theoretical elaboration of the problems caused by emotional competence became the basis for this particular research.

Keywords: emotions in human life and activity.

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PROMOTION OF THE PAST: FACTS AND ARTEFACTS

Dejana Prnjat,

Abstract

Most of the people who visit foreign countries enjoy seeing the biggest and the most popular local art museums. They like to learn as much as possible about the country they are visiting, but also about other countries, especially ancient ones, through museum artefacts.

Keywords: promotion, museum artefacts, ethics

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PROFESSIONAL SELF-CONCEPT OF STUDENT NURSES IN TURKEY

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Emine Akdoğan,
Selma Sabancıoğulları,
Emine Kol,

Abstract

The development of a professional self-concept starts quite naturally with the selection of a profession, after which the course of education brings the development to near completion. This study was conducted to examine the levels of professional self-concept in student nurses and the factors affecting these levels. The sample of this descriptive study consisted of 473 students, some of whom were in their first and second year at the Nursing Faculty of Akdeniz University and others in their third and fourth year at Antalya Vocational School of Health. Prior acceptance was received from all students who participated in the study. The data were compiled through a Descriptive Information Form and the Professional Self-Concept in Student Nurses Scale (PSCSNS). For statistical analyses, frequency, mean, t and ANOVA tests were used.

Keywords: student nurse, professional self-concept, nursing

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CANCER: RESILIENCE AND WELL-BEING

**Merve Atalay,
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Abstract

Cancer patients face hardships coping with numerous problems regarding the disease and its treatment. Along with the diagnosis of cancer, the anxieties of the individual become altered due to the differences in the feelings of optimism, self-respect, perceived control and perception of social support. The ways they perceive the disease based on social and individual beliefs and anxieties also affect individuals' feeling of well-being and resilience.

Keywords: differences in the feelings of optimism, self-respect

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THE PSYCHOSOCIAL CARE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE VICTIMS

Yelda İnan,
Saliha Hallaç,

Abstract

The act of violence is complicated and multi-dimensional and seen as a crucial social health problem and an issue that needs to be resolved immediately. Although any individual in any social strata or occupational group may be subject to sexual violence, women and children are subject to such violence more frequently.

Keyword: sexual violence, psychosocial care, nursing

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COMMUNICATION AND ART

A.Kürşad Albayrak,

Abstract

Visual arts as means of communication that people can feel and know better, are activities that bring harmony to lifestyle. Communication without art is incomplete and shallow. People ,channeling their production and imagination to the positive direction, make them work by expressing themselves via art. Communication aspect of the art allows artist and society to know themselves. People,through art, can express themselves with their own expression more simply, clearly or in a richer way. This article tries to explain that the art as a mean of communication is a field that people express their thoughts and feelings freely by explaining themselves and providing a kind of comfort. Besides, It tries to find answers about which dynamics between art and communication exist.

Keywords: Art, communication, painting

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CUSTOMER-ORIENTED APPROACH IN RETAIL NETWORKS MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Despite the diversity of theoretical and methodological approaches to the formation of customer focus in the management of companies, theoretical and methodological provisions are necessary, including approaches to the management of consumer value of trade service, assessment of efficiency of trade networks, personnel management system, which allow us to implement customer-oriented approach in the trading networks taking into account specifics of trade service.

Keywords: retail networks, client-oriented approach, value of trade service, efficiency, strategies of development

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USER ACTIVITY TRACKING PROGRAM FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Nellija Bogdanova,
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Abstract

Software for psychological research can be classified into two types: software for collection of experimental data and statistical data processing software. Specificity of psychological research, development of new research methods and devices do not allow create universal tool for the researcher. Currently, ICT developers are offering a program for standard psychological testing or program-constructors for authors' tests development. The authors propose a model program for tracking use of psychological research. The developed by the authors tracking program UserWatch provides for the data collection of actions of computer users in any program on Windows. The program captures the coordinates of the mouse click on the screen, the time between clicks, and copy of the screen under the mouse cursor. The peculiarity of this program is feature to use in conjunction with any software. Collecting of data after initialization of the program may be suspended. The data is stored in MS Excel format and the screen copies is stored in .jpg format.

Keywords: data after initialization of the program

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CITIZENSHIP TESTING AND SOCIAL INCLUSION: THE CASE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Steven Michael Schwartzhoff,

Abstract

The realities of demographic trends in most industrialized countries has come to mean that they are dependent on immigration for population growth. Especially for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe the full integration of immigrants through naturalization has been a relatively limited phenomenon. As of 2014, a new naturalization law was introduced in the Czech Republic establishing a system of citizenship testing for applicants for Czech citizenship.

Keywords: introduced in the Czech Republic establishing

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WIKIPEDIA AND THE VALUES OF MODERNITY

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Abstract

The aim of the paper is to show that while Wikipedia is often considered a progressive and fluid organization, its core norms revolve implicitly around values that are typical for modernity. To achieve this, we first draw from the existing literature on the process of modernization (authors such as Anthony Giddens, Reinhard Bendix, Samuel Huntington, or Eric Hobsbawm) to identify the values closely associated with the period. Second, we draw upon documents and discussions within Wikipedia itself, focusing predominantly on the NPOV (Neutral Point of View) norm, to demonstrate its consistence with the modernistic values. We also show instances of how the norm is used and enforced in practice. Our point is further reinforced by literature review of the existing research on Wikipedia, showing that many of the studies are motivated by the prospect of Wikipedia potentially providing clues for enhancing (or directly revolutionizing) the modernistic achievements in collective decision-making. Therefore, in this paper, we attempt to explicitly formulate a tendency, which is implicitly present in both Wikipedia's own documents and in existing research studying Wikipedia.

Keywords: documents and in existing research studying Wikipedia.

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EFFECTS OF SPIRITUALITY ON JOB RELATED AFFECTIVE WELL-BEING

Emin Cihan Duyan,

Abstract

Starting with the antique age philosophers, human beings constantly researched on spirit (Psychē) until today. Searching for an ultimate reality and meaning of life became a duty for individuals since pre-Socratic period. Both religious and nonreligious spiritual practices gain importance for our daily routines. Yet integrating spirituality and management studies is a relatively new topic for academics due to its delicate and hard to measure nature.

The aim of this study is to determine the effects of nonreligious spirituality on job related affective well-being. There are studies involving the effects of spiritual practices on general well-being of individuals (e.g. Wills, 2007; Klerk, 2005; Hebert et.al., 2008; Kim, 2008) however it is not so common to associate job related well-being with spirituality in studies.

194 people from various occupations participated to present study from Bursa-Turkey. 57.7% were men, 50.5% were married, 47.9% were graduates from a university and their mean age was 32.5. Human spirituality scale (Wheat, 1995) and job related affective well-being scale (Sevastos, 1996) were preferred as measures.

Contrary to anticipation only relaxation factor of JAWBS was correlated to larger context, awareness in life and human spirituality in general. Again contrary to popular belief all correlations were negative. Regression analysis were conducted with the correlated factors to determine the level of prediction.

This study also discusses the need for qualitative methods over quantitative methods for the spirituality studies.

Keywords: Spirituality, well-being, Job related affective well-being

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