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ABSTRACTS BOOK

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ABSTRACTS

Minority Community Development: Testing Landry's (2012) Intergroup Ethno-linguistic Model

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Abstract

We test Landry's (2012) ethno-linguistic community development model in the context of Canadian Francophone minorities, using two social responses as indicators of social development. These minorities are spread over 12 Canadian Provinces and Territories and represent a broad spectrum of minority levels. The social responses are the offer and demand for health care services in French and they are derived from Statistics Canada's 2006 Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities. As predicted by Landry's model, we observe a strong association between the two social responses and the linguistic vitality ratio for Francophone and Anglophone minorities. A phase diagram analysis indicates that minorities have more control over local model dynamics whereas the majority has more control over global model constraints. This suggests practical lessons for fostering the development of minority communities

Key words: minority communities development, linguistic vitality, Landry's model, ethno-linguistic model.

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Suicide Attempts by poisoning in Iran: Precipitating and clinical risk factors

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Abstract

Objective: Suicide is among the main problems in society and caused by different factors. These factors are differs between developed and developing countries. This research was to investigate the epidemiological data related to patients who attempted suicide by poisoning.

Method and materials: Throughout 4 months period 300 self-poisoned patients(168 female and 132 male) referred to Sina health – educational center in Tabriz, Azerbaijan, were investigated by a general psychiatrist and psychologist through interview and filling a questionnaire.

Result: The most common precipitating factor was family conflict followed by psychiatric disorder and unemployment.. Medical illnesses in particular physical handicaps, substance abuse and other psychosocial stress were effective factors in following respect.

Conclusion: Precipitating and clinical risk factors associated with suicide attempts in Iran resembled those described in literature, but with a few variations.

Key words: Suicide, drug poisoning, suicidal attempt, Iran

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Underground Architecture

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Abstract

Humanity has a long history of utilizing underground spaces. Back deep in history people lived in caves and underground spaces while using the above tracts of land for growing their crops.

Drawing upon mankind's experiences in the past, we can see that underground constructions are a future need. This kind of architecture has achieved the principle of containment through covering with natural soil at least three sides of the building. All examples in this study have one thing in common: The plans are hidden underground in order to correct the relation between the need to build and the necessity of protecting the environment. Hence, burying the construction helps preserving the open spaces. And consequently, analyzing causes of burying the constructions helps in reaching suggestions and recommendations over the best methods to develop those constructions and presenting new applicable models.

Key words: underground facilities – environmental benefits

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University Students' Relationship Believes: Sample of Turkey

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Özlem Ulaş,

Abstract

Objectives: The purpose of this study to determine Hacettepe University's students relationships' believes and factors which effects these believes. According to this purpose, two questions were presented in this study:

1.Does university students' general relationships' believes', helplessness, unlovability score averages differ according to gender and relationship which she/he had before?

2.Is there any significant relationship between university students' general relationships' believes', helplessness, unlovability score averages and relationship's duration? Method: The study was conducted 158 students who study at Hacettepe University, in period of fall semester in 2012-2013 academic year. The participants were comprised of 110 women, 48 men. Relationship Belief Inventory was used in this study which was adapted in Turkish by Kalkan and Personal Information Form which was developed by researchers. Additionally, independent sample t-test and Pearson product-moment correlation were analysis methods which were used for analyzing the data. Findings: According to this research's results, it was determined that there was significant difference between gender and students' general relationship believes' ($p < .05$, $t = 3,967$), helplessness ($p < .05$, $t = 3,254$), unlovability score averages ($p < .05$, $t = 3,829$). On the other hand, there was not significant difference between relationship which she/he had before and general relationship believes ($p > .05$, $t = 572$), helplessness ($p > .05$, $t = 443$), unlovability score averages ($p > .05$, $t = 948$). Additionally, there was negative significant correlations between relationship's duration and university students' general relationship believes ($r = -0,172$, $p < .05$) unlovability score averages ($r = -0,192$, $p < .05$). Conclusion: In this study, it was seen that men's irrational believes in relationship was more than women's irrational believes in relationship. This result also shows that in traditional Turkish culture, men wants to have more freedom (Hamamcı, 2005), and they may think that they need to take more responsibilities in relationships and it restricts the freedom. In addition, the results exhibited that as the relationship's duration increases, irrational believes decreases. In this case, couple could know each other more and their expectations from relationship can be more realistic. The participants were comprised from Hacettepe University students' in this study. This study's results can only be used for the similar sample.

Key words: university students, relationship beliefs, sex.

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Arab Immigrant Muslim Mothers' Perceptions Of Children's Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

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Abstract

ADHD is a common behavioral problem among children and has been studied extensively. However, this disorder is still understudied in ethnic, immigrant minorities in the United States. such as Arab families. Purpose: The purpose of this study was to elicit mothers' perceptions and responses to behavioral problems associated with ADHD in children. Design/settings: A descriptive qualitative study was conducted with Arab immigrant Muslim mothers who had children between the ages of 5–12 years old. Data were analyzed using content analysis. . Results: Mothers recognized problematic behaviors that are consistent with the diagnosis of ADHD. This is an important step toward seeking help to diagnose and treat children who have behavior problems associated with ADHD. Moreover, Mothers' decision to seek help to address these behaviors were linked triggers. Finally, the participants may be less likely to seek help from mental health professionals for their children's behavior problems. Conclusion: Culturally sensitive interventions may be needed to help Arab immigrant families access care for children with behavior problems such as ADHD.

Key words: ADHD, Arab, Family, Children

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The Ideal Education in Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddimah

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Abstract

Ibn Khaldun has been described as the first Islamic scholar to write about the science of 'Urbanism,' and as the founder of the science of human society. He offered a complete history of Arab sciences and literature from the rise of Islam through to the 8th Hijri century. This paper concentrates on Ibn Khaldun's educational background and how it affected his perspective on children's upbringing and education. In his famous book; the Muqaddimah (meaning the 'Introduction' in Arabic), Ibn Khaldun wrote significant opinions about education and the most ideal methods of bringing up and instructing children. His views were fully explained throughout several chapters of his Muqaddimah. However, chapter six thereof deals with this subject in particular, covering many of its important facets.

Key words: education, strategies, science, muqaddimah

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Identities and structure of teachers' work: a representation

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Abstract

In this paper, we analyze and discuss the relationship between identities and the structure of teachers' work through the social representations of higher education students, future teachers.

Data were collected through the free association technique, applied to 96 students, who were asked to produce words associated to the terms "student", "teacher" and "teaching".

The results indicate a relationship between teacher's identity and the work of teaching, as well as between teacher's identity and a certain configuration of the work of teaching, built in correspondence with the work of students, focused on learning. In the representation of teacher, new functions performed by teachers have little expression. Further, the students' representations reveal an identity that precedes their work and also the role of identity as a part of the production of teaching. The content of this identity seems marked by an industrial understanding of work, associated to the logic of production. The definition of the teacher's identity by the students seems to be based upon a representation that precedes and accompanies partly the teachers training school.

There is evidence that the central core of the representation of teacher, by students, is so firmly made up that it can only be superficially changed in the teachers training school.

Key words: social representations, identity, teachers' work, teacher.

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Gender Differences in Death Obsession

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Abstract

The study aimed to explore death obsession in terms of gender differences relating to suicide statistics found in Pakistan (Khan & Reza, 2000). It was hypothesized that there will be a significant relationship between death obsession for males and females. A convenience sample of 125 participants was selected - falling within the age bracket of 18 to 25, with 64 females and 61 males. Death Obsession Scale (DOS) was administered (Abdel-Khalek, 1998). The results were obtained using a t-test which showed significant gender differences in death obsession with males obtaining a higher mean score ($t= 2.376$, $p< 0.019$, $M= 0.47290$) than females ($t= 2.378$, $p< 0.019$, $M= 0.39734$). The study demonstrates the reasons for such results in terms of suicide statistics, marital status, religious orientation and environmental instability. The significance of the current findings is discussed, along with suggestions for future research.

Key words:

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Craft as a Business Development Challenge: Latvian and Serbian Craftsmen's Views

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Abstract

Since 2000, when the EU Council approved the "European Charter for Small Enterprises", micro and craft (-type) enterprises have been receiving increased attention. The national and local environments, in which SMEs operate, are very different and so is the nature of SMEs themselves (including crafts, micro-enterprises, family owned or social economy enterprises). The purpose of the study was to identify similarities and differences in craft in Latvia and Serbia and find out the main challenges from the perspective of trends. Regardless of the range of problems faced by the craftsmen, in both countries they tend to increase the output of their goods/services as well as introduce new goods/services. A government craft promotion programme designed and implemented in the country may tackle development challenges.

Key words: craft, business, home workers, development challenges, craftsman.

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Motivations of Emotions are Scientifically Associated with the Choice of Deity

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Abstract

Humans are the only conscious beings that have the ability to motivate their own emotions, however, the authentication of these individual and universal emotional motivations proves to be rather problematic. There is no doubt that genetics, traditions, cultural and geographical environments, and many more factors can play important roles in motivating emotions but the main factor is the choice of deity.

The choosers consciously and voluntarily give full authority to the chosen deity to customise the basic rules and regulations of their life that motivate emotional and social behaviours. Therefore, the chosen deity has to provide precise power and knowledge of codes and coordination for the choosers to manage the constant life giving but emotionally variable energy flow, within self, body, soul and spirit between self and the chosen deity and with the other conscious or autonomous creations. The important question is, 'How can the chosen deity be authenticated to motivate the individual emotions and outline the universal principles under a total freedom, equality and justice among human beings?

Therefore, the book 'Deity and Freedom, Equality, Justice in History, Philosophy and Science (2013)' concentrates on how to choose the authentic Deity, using the existing 'wave end energy behaviours' to demonstrate the emotional energy flow co-ordinating their behaviour between the different mediums. The main aim is to establish valid measurable link between reason, emotion and belief to encourage developing new combined scientific methods of research in the future, without which the world of science cannot be considered complete.

Key words: emotion, motivation, behaviour, deity, science, freedom, equality, justice, harmony, authentic

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Residence Location and Ante-Natal Healthcare Utilization in Selected Public and Private Hospitals in Ijebu, South-Western Nigeria

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Abstract

Maternal and infant deaths are presumed to be higher in Ijebu, south west Nigeria. Ijebu Division of Ogun State has a total number of six local Government areas. – Ijebu-Ode, Odogbolu, Ijebu-North, Ijebu North East, Ijebu East and Ogun Waterside - From these, two Local Government Areas were selected purposively - Ijebu North and Ijebu Ode - representing rural and urban respectively. 50 percent of the total numbers of these hospitals were selected through a simple random sampling to accommodate major hospitals and maternities. The study population was pregnant women between 15 to 49 years. The total population was 28,350 with Ijebu-Ode and Ijebu-Igbo having 9,985(35.2%) and 18,365(64.8%) respectively. Yaro Yamane's technique was used to determine the sample size. The formula produced 394.4 and this was approximated to 400 in a case of attrition. Ijebu-Ode carries 32.2 %(141) and Ijebu-Igbo 64.8 %(259) of the total sample. There was significant relationship between healthcare location and utilization as those who live far away from a point of maternity service could not come regularly for their ANC. Qualitative data revealed that many of the pregnant women are not accessing the hospital due to long travel. The study concludes that pregnant women are influenced by their closeness to the service centre.

Key words: Residence location, Maternal and child healthcare, Accessibility, Utilization, Ijebu people

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Repetitive Motives in Constructing Music Homogeneity in Popular Song from 2000 – 2013

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Abstract

The reception and likeability of a popular song in its consumerspace relies on a number of factors. Past researches examine into music homogeneity and repetition as a factor of likeability in popular song. On the other hand, scientific research shows that the genre becomes more and more globally homogenized in its volume and timbral variation. However, there is a lack of study that analyse into the construction of a popular song especially focusing on repetitive motives. This paper focuses on an analysis of repetitive motif in English popular song. Repetition in smaller or segmented units were analysed based on selected songs from Billboard Year-End Hot 100 Singles from 2000-2013. Result shows the elemental structural design of repetitive motifs and their functionalize value in popular song.

Key words:

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A study of Compartment Stress among Girls and Boys Students In Iran

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: Student life has many benefits, but it also imposes inevitable stresses. Particular stress points occur at the beginnings and ends of academic years, especially at the start and towards the end of the academic year. College life can be very stressful. Symptoms of stress appear in many forms. Some symptoms only impact the person who is directly experiencing stress, while other symptoms may have an impact on our relationships with others

METHODS: This Paper examines the stress among a sample of 908 students. We studied in 446 male and 462 female students at Islamic azad uneversity, Shirvan branch, Shirvan, Iran. We were measured by the Questionaire. Statistical tests used were ANOVA and T test.

RESULTS: we find that girls and boys tend to experience different negative life events. These results raise questions about explaining gender differences in stress-related delinquent behavior. The Incidence of Stress increases, particularly among girls. Girls are less well able to cope with stress than boys – after stressful events. Collegs should provide more support and care to help students cop with various stressors and identify students having stress reactions as soon as possible.

Key words: Stress, student, Girls, Boys

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Risk factors of internships student in Industrial Establishment: Case study Saraburi Technical College, Thailand

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Abstract

The purposes of this research were to study of risk factors of internships student in Industrial establishment of students who study in Saraburi Technical. Participants were 217 students derived by using stratified random sampling technique. A questionnaire was distributed the students. Data analysis employed frequency, percentage, means, standard deviation, including chi-square, and multinomial logistic regression. Factors studied were general status, personality, establishment environmental, and equipment and machines. Results were revealed that the organs part was highest effect to accident, hand has probability at 0.882535, finger at 0.088482, eyes at 0.024114, head at 0.004869, arms at 7.338529×10^{-7} , legs at 2.036503×10^{-14} , feet at 5.578887×10^{-17} , and body at 2.506756×10^{-17} , Finally, the least probability of accident was face at 9.221839×10^{-18} and the probability of not an accident at 2.850303×10^{-28} .

Key words:

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The Effect of Rhythmic Pattern in aid of Digit Recall on Non-Musicians

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Abstract

Past studies show that there is a significant effect of music as a mnemonic device in aid of retention in learning. However, the effect of rhythmic pattern applied to digit announcement and short term memory has yet to be studied. This paper reports on an experiment of the effect of rhythmic pattern as a mnemonic device in short term memory focusing on ten digit recall on non-musicians. Fifteen participants without musical background were identified. Two sets of ten-digit were announced in two different rhythmic patterns while a set of digit were read out without rhythmic pattern. The participants wrote down the digit after five seconds and were given a maximum duration of 30 seconds to complete their tasks. Result was analyzed using SPSS statistic software using analysis of variance (ANOVA).

Key words:

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Writing skill difficulties for 'beginner' learners of the Arabic Language

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Abstract

The attempt to turn the pronounced sound into a written letter is something occurs mostly while writing the points and vowels. If we go back to the syntactic khalilian ideas, we find that points are semi-letters and this can be achieved easily by non-speakers of Arabic. However, it's difficult for beginners to distinguish between the long and the short points in the single word, and secondly, in the sentence.

A student who did not learn the written form of the word may confuse the word "جَلَسَ" with "جالس", while others may think it to be "جالاس"

Others may confuse the word "جَلَسَ" or "جاليس", "جليس" with "جالس"

The reason why beginners make such mistakes is that during the early stages of teaching the sound of the short vowel is often accentuated. This results in students often exaggerating the short vowel point by giving it a bigger dimension and expressing it with a long vowel. When learners hear words in a fast-pronounced context; they think that the long vowels are short vowels, such as the word "كتاب" they think it "كْتَب" and "كتابة" or as "قلامون" or "قلام", "قلامن", "قلمن", "قلم" as "قلم", or may think the word "كْتَبَة",

Key words: difficulties, Learners, Writting, Arabic.

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Coping with separation in childhood - Finnish war children's recollections about Swedish foster families

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Abstract

This paper reports findings from a study on the recollections of two Finnish siblings who were children during the Second World War; they were separated from their families and were transported to live with Swedish families. The data were collected in the form of open autobiographical interviews with these two participants. They offer an oral history that provides insight into a traumatic historical era of Finnish history. Special attention is paid to these siblings' individual experiences of multiple separations and living in a foreign country with a new family. The results indicate that the participants' childhood recollections differ from each other, despite their similar situations during childhood. This highlights the fact that during traumatic events, personal experiences need to be identified rather than stereotyped.

Key words: WWII, separation, family crisis, oral history, child transportation, psychological symptoms, childhood experiences

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Teaching Syntax for non-Arabic speakers

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Abstract

Syntax for non-speaker of Arabic: real usage, reality of syntax lessons for non-speakers of Arabic, and the Arabic sentence as a symbol.

Key words: Teaching, Arabic, Language, Syntax.

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Treatment Of Anxiety Disorders Patients Through Eeg And Augmented Reality

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Abstract

This study focuses on effects of Augmented Reality (AR) on treatment with using EEG signals and provides a measure for this. Augmented reality is a useful tool for treating several psychological problems and offers a new perspective in the treatment of phobias and some obsessions. Virtual Reality Exposure Therapy (VRET) involves exposing the patient to a virtual environment containing the feared stimulus instead of taking participant in to a real environment or having the participant imagine the stimulus. In order for VRET to work properly, it is very important that the virtual environment contains the same feared stimulus as the real environment. The participant has to feel the arousal of the anxiety that forms the basis for the phobia and obsessions. In this study, a variety of AR systems are developed for treating phobias such as contamination obsession, obsession with symmetry and fear of insects. In the proposed system, the change in brain signals of patients who have an anxiety disorder is measured by analyzing the EEG. It is observed that AR has some

advantages over traditional treatments in changing beta, theta signals of temporal regions. In this study, EEG signals of the participants during treatment are measured. Analysis of the data obtained indicates that the AR system induces anxiety on people suffering from anxiety disorders and EEG can be assistant in treatment of patients. EEG signals are providing information about how the treatment affects the patients in comparison of before and after treatment measurements.

Key words: Anxiety Disorder, EEG, Augmented Reality, Virtual Reality Exposure Therapy, SPSS v22.

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Privacy Enhancing Technology (PETs) and Investment Strategies for a Data Market

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Abstract

This paper analyses cases where data collectors adopt privacy enhancing technologies (PETs) for a data market or not, and investigates investment strategies for privacy protection technologies. This paper shows the firm has an incentive to invest on privacy enhancing technologies (PETs) if consumers feel psychological privacy cost. This paper also discusses firm's investment strategy on privacy and shows that the firm will invest more on privacy protection as privacy awareness group and privacy cost increase and the firm will not invest on privacy protection when privacy breach probability is too low.

Key words: Privacy enhancing technologies, Psychological cost, Privacy cost, Data market

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Assessment of Counseling and Psychosocial Support maneuvers in Natural Disasters in Hormozgan

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Abstract

Purpose: The present study intended to assess the psychosocial support program in promoting peoples' readiness to respond to potential disasters and to manage the crisis through a wide network of national and local communities. Methods: In this descriptive study, observation and interview were used to collect data. The program includes a workshop with maneuver in Hormozgan province in 2013. results: The findings indicate a high motivation and unity among people, participation of key members and managers of the Incident Management System and Incident Crisis System, including children, women, elderly, and the disabled, and good coordination of organizations. Conclusions: According to the findings, it is recommended to hold regular educational programs in order to create and maintain readiness for disasters.

Key words: Counseling, Disaster Management, Preparedness, Preparedness Plan, Maneuvers

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Comparative evaluation of cognitive mood regulation in cluster "B" of personality disorders and normal persons among students of Amirkabir University

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Abstract

The paper presents a Basic- Ex-Post facto research. 230 graduate students, voluntary answered to the CERQ and MCMI III. The basic goal of this research is to compare four types of cluster B personality disorder who are identified by BR score of $60 < x < 75$ in MCMI III with normal personality who are identified by BR score of $x < 60$ in cluster B of personality disorders in MCMI III. The Comparative study has been carrying out by MANOVA. There were not significant differences between people of cluster B personality disorders and people of normal personality in nine cognitive coping strategies of CREQ.

Key words: Emotion regulation, Cluster B of personality disorders, Cognitive, CERQ, Self-regulation, coping strategies

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Personality and Individual Differences. Literature in Psychology: Psychology in Literature

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Abstract

Background: Literature, which intertwines within such fields as history, philosophy, sociology, psychology and so on, is a discipline wherein language is used as a medium of expression so as to interpret man, existence and culture.

Purpose of the Study: The objective of this paper is to discuss literature in terms of its interdisciplinary structure, psychology in particular, considering man and existence, personality and individual differences which have always been a matter of curiosity and opinion for writers, philosophers, artists, psychologists and psychiatrists.

Sources of Evidence: Several complex notions, unfathomable personalities and ambiguous motives have been associated with characters in literary genres: For example the term Bovarism is explained by means of Flaubert's Madame Bovary. Similar examples in literary works could be multiplied.

Main Argument: Man and existence have been fundamental themes in literature, which has existed even before psychology; works of literature and art enable individuals to be aware of their personalities and individual differences and to question life and existence, the main data in the field of psychology as well.

Conclusion: It is overtly seen that there is a very strong correlation between literature and psychology since both of them deal with human beings and their reactions, miseries, desires, and their individual and social concerns by means of different concepts, methods, and approaches.

Key words: Literature, Man, Existence, Personality and Individual Differences, Psychology.

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Investigation By Some Parameters Of The Candidates' Emotional Intelligence Levels And Social Comparisons Who Taking Examination In The School Of Physical Education And Sports

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between the 167 candidates' emotional intelligence levels and social comparisons who applicant to the School of Physical Education and Sports. The emotional intelligence levels and social comparisons have also been analyzed according to the variables such as gender, deal or no deal with team or individual sports. For the data collection was used the Bar -on Emotional Intelligence scale and Social Comparison scale. The personal information form prepared by researchers was given to the candidates to determine the socio-demographic characteristics. The information obtained was evaluated by frequency, t-test, one-way analysis of variance and LSD techniques. It was observed that candidates' emotional intelligence levels and social comparisons are similar according to their sports types and genders ($p>0.05$). When datas were evaluated according to the genders of the people who participated in the study, the difference between the means of independence value located in self-awareness that is subdimension of the emotional intelligence was significantly higher ($p<0.05$). There is no significant relationship between the ages and the results of Bar -on Emotional Intelligence scale and Social Comparison scale but there is significant inverse relationship between the results of the Social Comparison scale and the Bar -on Emotional Intelligence scale ($p<0.05$). There is significant inverse relationships between the Social Comparison scale and all values of Self Awareness, Interpersonal Relationships, compliance with the conditions, compliance with the environment, stress management and general mood that are the subheadings of the emotional intelligence scale ($p<0.05$).

Key words: Emotional Intelligence, Social Comparison, Sports

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Sociological research in Algeria: between theoretical language and social reality.

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Abstract

Undoubtedly, the field of social sciences research in general and sociological research is particularly hard hit by the vicissitudes experienced by the theoretical discourse in the field of investigation of the sciences of man and society and its corollary, the practical discourse. This great influence has profoundly shaped the direction of sociological research from classical doctrines to empirical propositions developed by contemporary sociologists. Our paper attempts to analyze the relationship between the theoretical choice of academic social science research and practical content held within academic institutions. In other words the proposed paper proposes to examine the impact of theoretical languages and practices on methodological orientations compared with deferent languages of sociological research in Algeria since the first studies.

Key words: Sociology, theoretical language, social change, methodological orientation.

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Senile Health Promotion Strategies from Nurses and Health Workers' Points of View in Iran

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Abstract

Due to susceptibility of growing aged population, their health promotion is regarded very important. Gaining insight into the strategies upon it will affect attaining successful aging. This study aims at determining the strategies for improving health of the elderly from nurses and health workers' view in Iran. In this qualitative research, 34 participants (nurses, midwives, and nursing assistant) were interviewed using deep semi-structured method. All the interviews were recorded and transcribed later and were finally analyzed utilizing qualitative content analysis. Promoting feeling valuable, and old age appreciation (care and respect to the elderly, inducing feeling useful, recreational-educational centers provision, maintaining social connection) and physical-hygienic needs accommodation (setting up integrated caring system, educating family and the caregivers of old people) were found as promoting senile health strategies from the participants' points of view. Attending to promoting senile health strategies could be utilized to develop more affective through which the required areas could be detected more clearly, accordingly.

Key words: health promotion, the elderly, content analysis

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Ethnic and religious processes in Western Mongolia (based on social research)

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Abstract

Since I millennium BC. a significant influence of the Iranian complex of beliefs on the worldview of nomadic peoples could be noted. Due to the function of the Silk Road and the formation of nomadic empires in the beginning of a new era and the following centuries, Buddhist, Manichaeen, Nestorian, Taoist missionaries have been intensified. From the period of the late Middle Ages the position of Islam in the region became stronger, although the penetration of this denomination in the region have noted in the previous period. The present-day period in the history of both Russia and Mongolia marked with significant transformations in various fields, including national and state-confessional policy. Under the slogan of the revival of the national culture, some ethnic groups entered into the conflict zone and the religious denominations have been actively involved in the process of transformation, of not only spiritual, but also socio-economic and political character. In the developing conditions of religious variety of Central Asia the ethnoconfessional monitoring which research and analyse the religious practice of the population, the relations of society and the state to questions of religion, the reasons and forms of interconfessional tensivity, appearance of religious intolerance and influence of religion on the international relations and etc. The article is devoted to the present-day ethnic and religious situation in Western Mongolia. The paper presents the results of opinion polls of people of Bayan-Ulgii and Hovd aimags of Mongolia, aimed at the study of the relationship of religious and ethnic factors in the condition of modernization of Mongolian society. The study showed that despite the realization of freedom of conscience and modern state-confessional policy in Western Mongolia, the dominant religions are Buddhism (Hovd aimag) and Islam (Bayan-Ulgii aimag), providing the important influence on the culture and education of the population. In addition, last years, a penetration of Protestant missionaries is noted. The similar tendency of strengthening of the Protestant factor marked in other places of Central Asia and Southern Siberia – in Altai, Tuva, Khakassia and Buryatia.

Key words:

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Relationship between Motivation and Dispositional Flow State on Football Players Participating in the U13-U16 Football Leagues

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the motivation and dispositional flow state among football players of 12-16 age group. 125 football players participating in the U13-U16 Football Leagues were included in this study. For the data collection was used the Sport Motivation Scale and Dispositional Flow Scale-2 Sport Motivation Scale consists of 28 multiple-choice questions. Dispositional Flow Scale-2 consists of 36 multiple-choice questions. In the analyses applied a correlation between the Sport Motivation Scale and sub-dimensions of Dispositional Flow Scale-2. In the analysis applied a Pearson correlation between age and education criteria and all sub-dimensions. As a result of this study, if athletes are not motivated, optimal performance was found to be low. It was determined that sources of external pressures, reward motivation and the desire to respect increased with age. It was observed that Dispositional Flow Scale-2 values decrease with advancing age. The study has shown that the motivation of the football players improves the performance of these athletes in specific sub-dimensions.

Key words: Motivation, Dispositional Flow State, Football Players, Football Leagues

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Iranian women's experiences of spousal abuse

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Abstract

The present study aimed at investigating the Iranian women's experiences of spousal abuse. The study followed a qualitative and phenomenological research design. 23 Iranian women age-ranged between 17 and 58 formed the sample population of the research. Deep and unstructured interviews were applied as the data elicitation tools to collect the required data. The seven-step Colaizzi procedure was applied for data analysis. After interviewing the participants and analyzing the interviews, 209 conceptual codes were extracted. Next, they were integrated and the following 5 main themes were developed. The first main theme was deprivation which was formed from the sub-themes of extremist inattention, strictness, constant control; the second main theme was humiliation which was developed from the sub-themes of insulting, verbal aggression, accusation; the third main theme was forgotten love which was formed from the sub-themes of morbid jealousy, hatred, pessimism, permanent distrust, sexual ignorance; the fourth main theme was assault which was developed from the sub-themes of compulsion, beating, sexual misbehavior; and the fifth main theme was patriarchy which was created from the sub-themes of egoism, proud, pertinacity, forced consortium (forced sexual intercourse), permanent dominance. All these five themes represented the women's life experiences of spousal abuse.

Key words: Iranian Women's Experiences, Spousal abuse, Phenomenology, Qualitative study.

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The Relationship between the Success of Countries at the Beijing 2008 Summer Olympic Games and Demo-economic Factors

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to predict the success of participated countries at the Beijing 2008 Summer Olympic Games by demo-economic factors. The present study was causal - comparative and applied. The statistical population consisted of 204 participant countries at the Beijing 2008 Summer Olympic Games (not previously analyzed). The statistical sample was 86 winner countries in these games. The data were collected from different English sources and valid websites: World Bank and International Olympic Games .K-S, One way ANOVA and stepwise multiple regression tests utilized. K-S test determined data normality ($P < 0.05$) ; The results showed a significant relationship between the success of countries at the Beijing 2008 Summer Olympic Games and all demo-economic (Population, GDP, Health Expense, Team size, Ex-host) factors. The results of stepwise multiple regression analysis showed that among demo-economic factors , team size and population were able to significantly predict the success of countries at the Beijing 2008 Summer Olympic Games ($R^2=0/83$, $P < 0.0001$). According to results, the growth of population and obtaining more Olympic quota will bring more success (medals) for each participant country in the Summer Olympic Games.

Key words: Beijing Summer Olympic Games, Medal, Demo-economic

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Determination Of The Imagery And Anxiety Parameters In Elite Female Basketball Players

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Abstract

This study aims to examine, and identify the outcomes of, the imagination and anxiety parameters in elite women basketball players. 29 women basketball players from Turkish Women Basketball League participated in the study. Players participated in our study were examined in 3 groups based on their biological age, training age and national team appearance. Our study used Sport Imagination Inventory and Spielberg State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. Mann-Whitney U test was applied in the intergroup comparison of statistical analysis of the study. When the anxiety state of basketball players in the study was examined against their age, players with a training age of 14 and above were identified to have the lowest anxiety level with the highest anxiety level determined in players with a training age of 7 and below. When anxiety level and age ranges were compared, the collected data showed that athletes at the age of 25 and below have the highest level of anxiety while the group at the age of 30 and above has the lowest level of anxiety. Anxiety level reduces with age. When the national team appearances of basketball players were examined, the group with 60 national team appearances scored the highest anxiety level. The lowest anxiety level was scored by the group with 161 and above national team appearances. Thus, it can be concluded that experience has an impact on the anxiety level. When the sub-dimensions of sport imagination scale are considered based on the training age, players with the highest training age range are seen to use imagination more often. In conclusion, as the training age and number of national team appearances increase, the state-trait anxiety scores decrease, and vice versa.

Key words: Basketball, Women, Imagination, State-trait Anxiety

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Interethnic generalizations and stereotypes in mental representations of image of 'the other' in social representations of Russian Population

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Abstract

Results of sociological research of mental representations of image of "the other" in social representations of populations of four Russian regions (Altai kray, Omskaya oblast, Republic of Altai, Krasnoyarsky kray, n = 2400, respondents at the age of 15-75 years) are, presented. We used a psychosemantic method with six role positions reflecting interethnic generalizations as objects of evaluation. It was revealed that a social distance has a special importance in perception of other nations. Family members and friends are understood in better way than representatives of other nationalities without any close connections. There are no any age or regional differences in relation to nearest people, respondents trust them. Representatives of other ethnos who was born and constantly live in region's territory have being perceived in similar way as nearest persons, their profiles are identical in key characters but have lower evaluations. It was revealed that gender, age and region have considerable influence on individual perception. Gender differences in perception of image of "the other" reflect in more respectful relation of women to nearest people – friends or relatives – and higher evaluations of welfare of aboriginal citizens and regional ethnic groups. Gender differences were revealed regarding to all role positions ("nearest person of other nationality", "representative of other ethnos, who was born and constantly live in region", "refugee", "migrant worker", "representative of other ethnos, who came with educational or cultural purpose (student, tourist)", "native (aboriginal) citizen of Russia"). We fixed tendency to intolerant biased attitude to refugees of young generation and of elder respondents (partly). Respondents at the middle age are more tolerant in relations to "others" in total. Aboriginal citizens are understood as more poor and disadvantaged in rights, they do not represent a threat to national security and social-economic development, have no relation to international conflicts in opinion of elder generation. By this time the youngest generation is more skeptical towards evaluation of well-being of aboriginal people and potential of their conflict.

Key words:

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Social Influences on Driving Behavior

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Abstract

The bulk of the research that seeks to understand driving behavior and decision making has been performed by behavioral psychologists and engineers. These studies have a tendency to focus on the individual driver, examining such topics as road and vehicle design, cognitive skills, and the effects on the human body of collisions. This disparate research has produced a wealth of knowledge but with little unifying theory. The act of driving occurs within social environments that exist at many levels that can be viewed through multiple lenses. In its exploration of the social context, this paper moves from an analysis of the global to the regional to the local scales. Our roads are monitored by police services and the judicial systems, these social institutions attempt to modify behavior through punitive measures. These punitive measures are derived from social theories of deviance and deterrence. Empirical data derived from observations in Al Ain, UAE, are used in a quasi-experimental design that describes how drivers alter their choice of speed based on their observations of other drivers. This paper concludes by suggesting that, both by examining and legislating for driver behavior, there is a pressing need to situate the driver within his/her social environment.

Key words: Social Context, Driving Behavior, Speeding

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The Factors That Influence The Transfer Of Training In Disaster Preparedness Training: A Review

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Abstract

Every organisation and government invest in implementing effective training programme to maximize the inherent value of their existing human capital. Human development training program has been an integral part in encouraging the employees to be a competence and skill labour that is knowledgeable and able to perform the task being assigned. Disaster preparedness training is one of training programmes provided to employees and volunteers to prepared and reduce the effect of disaster such as flood. Variety of training is provided such as swimming skills, caldiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) technique, basic rescue, disaster management, physical intelligence and basic disaster action. However, there is still lack of study that review the potential factors that influence the transfer of training in disaster preparedness training. This study is conducted to address this gap. Specifically, this study will review previous studies to identify the potential factors that could influence the transfer of training in disaster preparedness training.

Key words: Disaster preparedness, transfer of training.

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Investigation Of The Emotional Intelligence And Metaprogram Levels Of Sports Administrators

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the relationship between the emotional intelligence and metaprogram levels of sports administrators. The sample of this study is 100 volunteer sport administrators (the mean age of 30,08) who are active in Spor A.Ş. (Istanbul Sports Activities Company) and Province Directorate of Youth Services and Sports Istanbul. Data were obtained using a personal information form, Bar-on Emotional Intelligence Scale and the scale of metaprogram. SPSS statistics program was used for the findings of this study. In the evaluation of the data were used the frequency, t-test, ANOVA and correlation analysis. When looking the averages of emotional intelligence and metaprogram, emotional intelligence and its metaprograms were evaluated in the range of "agree". It was seems in measurements of emotional intelligence of the Sports managers that they have agreed the optimism, happiness, problem solving, social responsibility, interpersonal relationships, empathy, self-esteem and self-determination sub-dimensions. It have been identified that in metaprogram sub-dimensions, they have agreed all sub-dimensions except "result". When looking the gender, there is no difference in metaprogram but it have been identified that women are better than men on interpersonal relationships, emotional self-awareness sub-dimensions of the emotional intelligence. It was shown that there was a significant positive relationship between the sub-dimensions of the emotional intelligence and the sub-dimensions of the metaprogram of the sports managers (significant at the 0.05 level).

Key words:

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The social entrepreneur as a promoter of social advancement

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to clarify the concepts of social entrepreneur and to identify Latvia's social entrepreneurs in the context of entrepreneurship based on a review of scientific literature, a survey of social entrepreneurs and expert interviews. On the basis of an analysis of the scientific literature, a theoretical framework of entrepreneurial competences is created which forms the basis for the practical solution of the research problem. The survey method and the interview method was used for learning about a social entrepreneur's personal qualities and skills, main motives and opportunities to create social enterprises and to develop entrepreneurship, as well as to learn about the potential gains, risks and sustainability of development social enterprises. The results of the research indicate that, in order to promote social entrepreneurship, more attention should be paid to the training of social entrepreneurs within the framework of the education system, as well as the development and implementation of the conceptual action plan of the government, and also the provision of several support instruments.

Key words: social enterprise, social entrepreneur, social entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial competences, social competences

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The Issue of the Law-Enforcer's Capturing Happiness in His Private Life

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Abstract

A police job has a peculiarity. It is appealing to the policeman; but it may exert psychological hazards, especially detrimental to private life. Marriages may suffer, accordingly. Those professionals who are happy in their homes actually appear to be just an auspicious minority

Key words: Police job, "cop", private life, wedding, spouse.

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Effect of voluntary exercise withdrawal on Psychological well-being in Female Athletes

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Abstract

Withdrawal is an inevitable phenomenon encountered by athletes which renders them to reduction in athletic performance. There is lack of well understanding about whether the psychological consequences of regular physical exercise can change during exercise secession and/or withdrawal. There for, were studied the impact of exercise modulation (four months) on general health in female athlete students by comparing the amount of changes observed in each subscale during the study. 87 female athlete voluntary student divided randomly in two groups including control and experimental, and the GHQ questionnaires was filed before and after four months of study duration. In each group pre test and post test data was compared using paired sample t-test and the within group differences in the amount of changes in each subscale was investigated by ANOVA for repeated measurements. Exercise modulation significantly increased body mass index ($P<0.05$). Moreover there were significant differences in general health and three of its subscales including depression, anxiety and insomnia and physical symptoms ($p<0.05$). The amount of changes observed in physical symptoms anxiety and insomnia, anger and depression during the study were significantly different by similar changes observed in other subscales ($P<0.05$). It can be concluded that, four months of modulation can affect mood state and general health as a negative stressor. Additionally, the different amount of changed observed in between subscales during the study proposed them as a preventive to for more severe problems in the athletic context.

Key words: Withdrawal, General Health, Athlete

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Person's social potential as a method of social stress overcoming

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Abstract

The present paper is focused on problems of social and psychological state of a person as a complicated characteristic of well-being. We implemented our research on the base of the concept of persons' social potential. A person is abstract characteristics of social activity, which are typical reflections of relationships between dynamical social and psychological systems. The main supposition of the research concludes in a discovery of social way of thinking as a potential of social development of a person and society. In addition, we tried to describe the limits of this way of thinking. Empirical research is realized on the base of a questionnaire with quantitative and qualitative projective questions. Analysis is based on sociological research of the respondents of 16-34 years old, citizens of a big city, Ekaterinburg, Russia. On the base of empirical sociological research, we attempted to describe connection between self-estimations of psychological state and different aspects of person's potential. In this paper, we investigated some explanations of positive or negative emotional indicators on the base of person's social constructive or destructive characteristics.

Key words: person, social potential, social stress, development.

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The Importance of House Pets in Emotional Development

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Abstract

Pets are useful to people in the psychological sense. Livestock, poultry and working animals can not be surrogates for pets. In the modern society pets are gaining more and more importance. In Turkey, too, pet-keeping is getting to be a widespread practice in recent times. Pets represent animal love and they especially contribute to children's healthy emotional development.

Key words: Pets, animal love, psychological support.

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The structure of intellectual competence in late adolescence

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Abstract

The construct of intellectual competence, understood as a special type of knowledge organization, is considered in terms of conceptual, categorical, semantic abilities and cognitive-and-personality components of mental activity (cognitive demands, flexibility, critical, creative, selectivity, rationality, reflexivity, independence, dialogue, general intellectual culture).

Participants: 102 students (59 girls and 43 boys) 9th grade Moscow school at the age of 15 years.

Methods: "generalization of the three words" (Holodnaya, 2002), "conceptual synthesis" (Holodnaya, 2002), "The visual semantics of words" (Artemieva, 1980), "The semantic differential" (modification, Holodnaya, 1983), "Features of thinking"(Sipovskaya, Holodnaya, 2010).

According to the results of the factor analysis, the structure of intellectual competence can be described by semantic abilities (differentiated measure of sensory activities). Indicators of cognitive and personality components of mental activity (cognitive needs, criticality, creativity, selectivity interests, rationality, reflexivity, independence, dialogue, common intellectual culture) associated with the conceptual and categorical abilities.

The results display the complexity of cognitive-and-personal structure and the principle of multi-level organization of intellectual competence in late adolescence. The structure of intellectual competence in late adolescence opens out mental space, starting with the primary emotional-and-evaluative perception of an object (semantic abilities). Lack of correlations between indicators of intellectual competence and conceptual and categorical abilities, as we assume, may be due to immaturity of the higher levels of conceptualization needed to expand the intellectual capacities of adolescents. This assumption is supported by the lack of correlations between intellectual competence and indicators of cognitive-and-personality components of mental activity.

These results enable the opportunities study manifestations of intellectual competence in childhood. This, in turn, will explore the development of competence in ontogeny and mechanisms for its formation, and will contribute to the development of new methods of diagnosis of intellectual competence.

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Craft as a Business Development Challenge: Latvian and Serbian Craftsmen's Views

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Abstract

Since 2000, when the EU Council approved the "European Charter for Small Enterprises", micro and craft (-type) enterprises have been receiving increased attention. The national and local environments, in which SMEs operate, are very different and so is the nature of SMEs themselves (including crafts, micro-enterprises, family owned or social economy enterprises). The purpose of the study was to identify similarities and differences in craft in Latvia and Serbia and find out the main challenges from the perspective of trends. Regardless of the range of problems faced by the craftsmen, in both countries they tend to increase the output of their goods/services as well as introduce new goods/services. A government craft promotion programme designed and implemented in the country may tackle development challenges.

Key words: craft, business, home workers, development challenges, craftsman

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The Issue of the Law-Enforcer's Capturing Happiness in His Private Life

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Abstract

In the Turkish army privates, the bulk of the man power, are the conscripts. The hard core consists of the non-commissioned and commissioned rank holders, the professional cadres. They are trained in military schools. The formation of the cadet profile emerges through formal training and education as well as informal influences deriving from their own interaction among themselves. In addition to such internal shaping forces, external factors defined by the country's socio-cultural and economic situation also come into play.

Key words: Cadet, military, psychology.

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Resource factors of Intellectual development in younger bilingual students

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Abstract

Integration of cultures is global factor of modern world. Massive migrations generate bilingual and multilingual communities and lead to necessity of bilingual education. Monolingual education implies consistent improvement of language, but in bilingual education there are two opposing trends – improvement of language or its simplification.

First grade schoolchildren (including bilingual students) are characterized by considerable variety of their intellectual development. School education requirements are the same for all children, however, some bilingual students faced with significant difficulties in learning, whereas others, with the same intellectual level, acquire significantly higher academic achievements. Thus the question is: what resource factors of intellectual development are characteristic for successful bilingual students? In order to define the level of intellectual development of young schoolchildren Wechsler test (children's option, full version) was used. To estimate verbal function and non-verbal higher mental functions (auditory and visual gnosis, praxis, visual and auditory memory, visual-motor coordination, speed of information processing, attention) neuropsychological techniques developed by A.R. Luria, T.V. Akhutina, L.A. Yasyukova, Toulouse-Pieroni, Bender were used. 36 bilingual students participated in investigation (19 boys and 17 girls, mean age of the subjects is 8 years 7 months). The study demonstrated that successful bilingual students, in contrast to unsuccessful were characterized by a predominance of verbal IQ over nonverbal IQ. Such relation was in correspondence with neuropsychological assessments: bilingual students who do not have learning difficulties are more proficient in an arbitrary speech and monologic utterances, have no difficulty in an impressive and expressive speech, they demonstrated better reading skills. In such a way, resource factors of intellectual development of bilingual younger schoolchildren that contribute to their academic success are the basic speech functions and formed on them verbal abilities.

Key words:

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New Momism: Motherhood Reconstructed Through Emotions And Feelings

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Abstract

Motherhood identity is at the intersection point of both individual and social, and also it includes individual experiences as well as social factors. Therefore, motherhood has an important place in the social structure analysis. In one hand maternity as experience refers relationship of mother with their child. On the other hand the institution of motherhood leads motherhood for women to be an oppressive practice and it place women in inequal position with arguments such as; child care is mission of mother and women born to be mother. In today's capitalist societies, motherhood as an institution is formed in oppression of 'ideal maternity' and ideology of 'new momism' with emotional mechanisms such as stress, fear, anxiety, inadequacy, guilt. However, the capitalist system make women to consume psychoanalysis and psychological-oriented advisory books, media, baby care books, mother-baby or women's magazines by that aforesaid feelings and emotions of women have influenced and it is caused motherhood to become a profession. In this sense, the 'new momism' engages with both language of psychology and rules of emotions and feelings and thus it is socially reconstructed. Therefore, this study examines theoretically how these new forms of motherhood emerge, its transformation with the capitalist system and emotional meaning and feeling rules which underlies of its.

Key words: Woman, Motherhood, Emotions, Feelings, Sociology of Emotions

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Mothers' Awareness and Experiences of Having A Thalassemic Child: A Qualitative Approach

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to understand the mothers' level of awareness regarding Thalassemia and their experiences of having a Thalassemic child. A total of (N=64) mothers were chosen as participants. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was carried out. The purposive sampling was used in this study. Mothers rather than their affected children were chosen as participants because we trust that mothers can demonstrate the impact of Thalassemia on both their children and the family in a better way. Criteria include (1) parent of a child affected with Thalassemia, who requires blood transfusion support (2) child who is registered in one of these centers (i) The Children's Hospital & the Institute of Child Health Multan, Pakistan (ii) Fatimid Foundation Multan, (iii) Minhaj Ul Quran Foundation Multan, (iv) Amina Blood Foundation Multan. A semi-structure focus group moderator's guide corresponding to the research questions was developed. To gain in-depth understanding, questions were divided in four major domains which were (i) Belief about child disease, (ii) Awareness and knowledge about Thalassemia, (iii) Thalassemia impact on child and family, and (iv) Prevention and future concerns. Coding and categorizing was carried out using QSR NVivo-7. Transcripts were thematically coded according to the research themes that emerged from the discussions, and the themes were further sorted into subthemes. This study was approved by the Medical Ethics Committees of each participated Thalassemic Centers. The finding of this study indicates significant impact of Thalassemia on patients and their families in terms of financial state, emotional well being and social activities. Mother's education level was very low about Thalassemia. Majority of the children's parents were cousins but they were not screened for Thalassemia before marriage and despite of the birth of Thalassemic child, they were unaware about prenatal diagnosis. The study highlights the need of implementing effective public educational programs and to make pre-marital screening compulsory for general public to reduce the prevalence rate of the disease. Moreover, additional facilities for premarital screening and counseling should be made accessible and available to general public.

Key words:

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The Relationship Between Stress And Social Support Among Flood Victims In Johor, Malaysia

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between stress and social support among flood victims. A set of questionnaire consisting of two sections; (i) demographic information, and (ii) translated Malaysian version of DASS (Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale), and Modified version of social support inventory. This study involved 300 respondents from two districts (Mersing and Segamat) situated in southern part of Johor, West Malaysia. The reliability of the instrument using Cronbach Alpha is high (DASS =.957 and social support =.960). The study showed that there was a significant relationship between stress and social support. The result also highlighted the implication of social support to the flood victims.

Key words: stress, social support, flood victims

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Relation between Early Maladaptive Schemas and Self differentiation in referrals to Welfare Centers

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Marzieh Dousti, Psychology and Education of Exceptional Children, Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences University, Tehran.

Abstract

The aim of the current study was to explore the relation between Self differentiation and Early Maladaptive Schemas in referrals to counseling Centers in Tehran city. Subjects of study were 102 women and men referred to centers in Tehran city in 2014. Data were collected through the use of Early Maladaptive Schemas Scale (short form) and Self differentiation questionnaire. Results showed a negatively significant correlation between domains of self-differentiation and dimensions of early maladaptive schemas. Therefore modifying maladaptive schemas and self-differentiation through psychological intervention can be helpful in increasing mental health of people to correct their interpersonal relationship. consequently, educational planning recovering the dimension of schemas and self- differentiation domains on different group would separately be done.

Key words: self-differentiation, Early Maladaptive Schema, correlation.

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The Factors That Influence The Transfer Of Training in Disaster Preparedness Training: A Review

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Salhah Abdullah, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia.

Abstract

Every organisation and government invest in implementing effective training programme to maximize the inherent value of their existing human capital. Human development training program has been an integral part in encouraging the employees to be a competence and skill labour that is knowledgeable and able to perform the task being assigned. Disaster preparedness training is one of training programmes provided to employees and volunteers to prepared and reduce the effect of disaster such as flood. Variety of training is provided such as swimming skills, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) technique, basic rescue, disaster management, physical intelligence and basic disaster action. However, there is still lack of study that review the potential factors that influence the transfer of training in disaster preparedness training. This study is conducted to address this gap. Specifically, this study will review previous studies to identify the potential factors that could influence the transfer of training in disaster preparedness training.

Key words: Disaster preparedness, transfer of training

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The Co-morbidity of Oppositional Defiant Disorder and Conduct Disorder in Children

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Abstract

Co-morbidity refers to the presence of one or more disorders in addition to the main disorder, and it has been one of the most investigated topics over the history of the psychiatry world (Anderson, Williams, McGee & Silva, 1987; Bird et al., 1988; Kashani et al. 1987). According to Carr (2006), co-morbidity problems have been a crucial problem which has not been well apprehended by the current version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM). Moreover, in previous work Şar (2010) who is the co-chair of the DSM-V Research Planning Conferences on Dissociative Disorders, expressed that the DSM classification system causes a considerable amount of co-morbidity in the diagnostic process of mental health problems. As such, Şar (2010) pointed out that the fifth version of the DSM should have focused on bringing some mental health conditions into the same cluster, or should have alternatively differentiated them into different clusters.

The aim of the current paper is to critically evaluate both oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) and conduct disorder (CD) as two overlapping conditions by first defining them in detail, and then by comparing them with regard to their similarities and discrepancies. The final step of this work will attempt to criticise whether both these disorders should be addressed as one condition or a separate disorder in the next version of the DSM classification system.

Key words:

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Attitude Practiced By Excellent Islamic Education Lecturer In Teacher Education Institute Of Malaysia

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Abstract

This article aimed to discuss the excellent attitude that is practiced by Excellent Islamic Education Lecturer (EIEL) in Teacher Education Institute of Malaysia (TEIM). This excellent attitude is identified through one of a case study that was conducted earlier. This case study is implemented in Teacher Education Institute of Malaysia, Dato' Razali Ismail Campus (TEIMDRIC) that involved comprehensive interview and observation with two EIEL and Head of Department, Department of Islamic Education and Moral Education. The result of this interview is then structured with NVivo 7.0 version to produce theme, model and matrix schedule related to the practice of excellent attitude of IEEL in Teacher Education Institute of Malaysia (TEIM). The result of the study showed that there are four aspects of excellent attitude that are practiced by EIEL during their duty in Teacher Education Institute of Malaysia. The aspects of excellent attitude are the features of outstanding attitude towards Allah and oneself.

Key words:

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Training in the Use of the ICTs: What do the Educators need?

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Abstract

One of the aspects that needs to be considered in order to promote better integration of the technologies in the educational system is the assessment of the skills and ICT alphabetization of the educators. Only an integrated approach, combining the investment in hardware with training and incentives for those teachers implementing an effective use of ICT in the classroom, will lead to a real change. This research focuses on the training needs expressed by the teachers, both in the didactic and the (what is the “relational” area?) relational area.

An anonymous questionnaire was created and submitted online to an Italian sample of 1,034 primary, middle and secondary school teachers. The participation was anonymous and voluntary.

Results show that the request for training among the educators is very high (83%) in all levels of school and all over Italy. Teachers already have some kind of technical preparation in most cases (82%), but they need help in the integration of ICT in their teaching (80,8%), and in the recognition of difficulties of ICT among the students (15,3%).

These results suggest the need for extremely customized training courses for the teachers, taking into account the specific needs of every situation and with a practical approach that will allow the educators to experiment with the ICTs and discover new ways to use them.

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Contribution of hope of life and meaning in life in the prediction of marital burnout of married male and female individuals

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Fahimeh Pir Saghi, Counseling Department, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran.

Neda Smaeeli Far, Counseling Department, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran.

Abstract

The present research aimed to determine the contribution of hope of life and meaning in life in the prediction of marital burnout of married male and female individuals. Hence, the research employed a correlational method and the statistical population included all the married male and female individuals in the province of Karaj, out of which, 109 individuals were selected through convenience sampling. Couple Burnout Measure (CBM), Snyder’s adult hope scale and Salehi’s meaning in life questionnaire. The data were analyzed using simultaneous regression and results indicated that, from among the predictor variables only the variable of meaning in life can predict marital burnout. Moreover, predictor variables can explain 21% of the total variance of the criterion variable.

Key words: Marital Burnout, Hope, Meaning In Life

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Psychological Profile of the Military Student: Turkey's Example

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Abstract

In the Turkish army privates, the bulk of the man power, are the conscripts. The hard core consists of the non-commissioned and commissioned rank holders, the professional cadres. They are trained in military schools. The formation of the cadet profile emerges through formal training and education as well as informal influences deriving from their own interaction among themselves. In addition to such internal shaping forces, external factors defined by the country's socio-cultural and economic situation also come into play.

Key words:

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The Relationship Between Online Social Networking and Offline Social Participation among People with Disability in Lithuania

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Abstract

People with disabilities are one of the targeted groups that have social participation restrictions due to the disabling barriers that exist in a real world physical and social environments. Growing evidence from analyses of online social network site usage suggests that these sites could complement and enhance their network of relationships present in the offline world by providing a platform for active communication between friends, acquaintances and other people in a network. However, it is important to know, how people with disabilities self-assess online social networking as means to overcome restrictions for social participation.

The research objectives focused on the relationship between online social networking and offline social participation restriction among people with motor, visual and hearing disabilities. The study aims to investigate the forms, frequency and motives of online social networks activity among people with disabilities and how it is related with their socio economic status, disability forms and the level of offline social participation restriction.

For the purposes of the study national representative survey of people with disabilities (18 years and older) who use social network sites, was conducted by Baltic Surveys Ltd, in June-July, 2014. New data collected during the survey has undergone statistical analysis and the results will be presented in paper to be submitted in September.

Key words:

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Effect of voluntary exercise withdrawal on Psychological well-being in Female Athletes

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Abstract

Withdrawal is an inevitable phenomenon encountered by athletes which renders them to reduction in athletic performance. There is lack of well understanding about whether the psychological consequences of regular physical exercise can change during exercise secession and/or withdrawal. There for, were studied the impact of exercise modulation (four months) on general health in female athlete students by comparing the amount of changes observed in each subscale during the study. 87 female athlete voluntary student divided randomly in two groups including control and experimental, and the GHQ questionnaires was filed before and after four months of study duration. In each group pre test and post test data was compared using paired sample t-test and the within group differences in the amount of changes in each subscale was investigated by ANOVA for repeated measurements. Exercise modulation significantly increased body mass index ($P<0.05$). Moreover there were significant differences in general health and three of its subscales including depression, anxiety and insomnia and physical symptoms ($p<0.05$). The amount of changes observed in physical symptoms anxiety and insomnia, anger and depression during the study were significantly different by similar changes observed in other subscales ($P<0.05$). It can be concluded that, four months of modulation can affect mood state and general health as a negative stressor. Additionally, the different amount of changed observed in between subscales during the study proposed them as a preventive to for more severe problems in the athletic context.

Key words: Withdrawal, General Health, Athlete.

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Managing Spirituality In Solving Family Issues

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Abstract

The decreasing of religious values and the occurrence of conflicts in the family institution are contributing to the existence of social diseases of today. These situations has led to the need for proper treatment in solving family issues. In the Malaysian context, Western approaches have been used for quite some time in the arena of counselling. Apparently, some Western approaches are found inappropriate for local culture with strong traditional Asian roots. Each person carries a set of values and beliefs that may aid in their well-being. There is no denying that religious discussions and spirituality management within therapy can be essential for treatment because Islam provide its followers guidance and procedures on how to live in this world. This paper will examine the religious counselling and spirituality management in solving family issues. This study is also to explore and evaluate the effectiveness of family counselling process by implementing religious values and spirituality management in solving family issues. Furthermore, this study also look into the selected professional counsellors who are involved directly in family counselling on their views and stances in implementing and including the religious values during their sessions with clients.

Key words:

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Investigating the Effect of Parenting Emotional Socialization Behavior on Social Skills of Preschool Children

Zarife Seçer,
Nihan Karabulut,

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between mother/father of emotional socialization behavior and preschool children's social skills. 363 (185 boys, 175 girls) preschool children, their mothers and fathers participated into the study. The data of the present study has been collected using survey model. The Coping with Children's Negative Emotions Scale to determine parents of emotional socialization behavior and Social Skills Evaluation Scale to determine social skills were used as data collection instruments in the study. While mothers and fathers of children in the sample group filled out the Coping with Children's Negative Emotions Scale, Social Skills Evaluation Scale was completed by preschool teachers as a result of observation made by them on children in the class environment for at least three months. The data obtained from the study were analysed using Multiple Linear Regression Analysis. Study results concluded that there was a significant relationship between emotional socialization behavior of parents and social skills of preschool children.

Key words: Social skills, emotional socialization behavior, preschool children.

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Shared experiences of the families of female patients suffering from the Manic phase of Bi-polar disorder (a phenomenological study in Iran)

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Abstract

The aim of this study is an attempt to explore and recognize the shared experiences of families of the female patients suffering from the manic phase of bi-polar disorder. This study followed a qualitative and phenomenological research design. 15 families of the female patients suffering from the manic phase of bi-polar disorder formed the sample population. The data were collected through deep and unstructured interviews. The interviews continued until saturation of the data occurred. The seven-step were integrated and the following sub-themes were developed: lack of awareness, concealment of the illness, feeling of shame, feeling of guilt, family members' depression, family members' anxiety, constant fear, social isolation, family members' constant contention, stigma, discrimination, wrong judgment, high expenses of the treatments, and lack of a supportive system. These sub-themes were then included under the major themes of beliefs, reciprocal reaction, relational disturbance and different behavior, and supportive umbrella. The results demonstrated that if one member of the family suffered from such a psychiatric disease, it would have numerous negative effects on the family's conditions and thus would reduce all aspects of the quality of life of the rest of the family. Accordingly, it is required that the families of such patients be included in a comprehensive supportive system.

Key words: Experiences Family, Bi-polar disorder, Phenomenology, Qualitative research.

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Investigation of daily activities for elderly members of veterans' families in Ahvaz city (Iran) in 1392(2013-14)

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Abstract

old-age is a period during which the elderly are exposed to potential threats such as increased incidence of disease, and their individual independence is threatened due to physical and mental disabilities. One of the best ways to assess the health level of the elderly is to investigate their activity level; therefore, the present research aims at investigating the Veteran organization's old members' daily activities in Ahvaz, Iran. This is a descriptive-analytical investigation which was done on 325 elderly members of Veteran Organization over 65 years. Data collection was conducted using standard questionnaire of Lawton's Daily Activities. The data were analyzed utilizing SPSS software. The results revealed that the majority of the units under investigation were females (61.23%) and married (63.3%) and had primary education level (49.2%). Investigating the questionnaire indicated that generally, the highest ability of the subjects was in using telephone (87.7%) and the lowest was in shopping (41.5%). Mann-Whitney U test showed a significant difference between the subjects' abilities, marital status and health level ($P < 0.05$). Cerasal valis test indicated a significant difference between the subjects' abilities and education level and activity participations ($P < 0.05$). According to the Spearman's Correlation Coefficient, there was a reversed significant relationship between ability levels and age, and number of children. The results revealed that different variables could affect the elderly daily activities. Most of the subjects were at good level of daily activities; therefore, the families and health caregivers should provide with them the facilitating factors through outdoors programs and activities to elevate their physical involvement.

Key words: old age, family, daily activities

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Social Support Exchanges in Facebook Social Support Group

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Abstract

Much research has been carried out looking into the psychological effects of Facebook usage. Research reveals that Facebook use can influence subjective wellbeing, either positively or negatively. Few studies have investigated the use of Facebook for online social support groups, but none has yet looked into social support group for parents of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) particularly in Asian context. The aim of this preliminary study was to examine the types of support being exchanged on Facebook and the frequency of the postings. Using the deductive thematic analysis, 320 Facebook postings made by members of an online social support group were analysed during a two weeks period. The results show that sharing of personal experience is the purpose of common postings, accompanied with other themes on social support. Facebook social support group can provide great avenue for these parents and can also be extended to cater for other groups.

Key words: Facebook, social support group, social support, thematic analysis.

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Homosexuality and Priesthood: Conflict in the life of a Norwegian woman

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Abstract

The conflict between sexual orientation and religiosity in the Christian religion has been studied from different perspectives. However there is no research on female homosexuals who are interested in becoming priests. The aim of this paper is to examine the possible conflict faced by a Norwegian lesbian in her 20's who is an applicant for priesthood. This research can be a first attempt to examine the conflict between faith and sexual identity in female homosexual priests-to-be; a population that has been neglected until today. The Interpretative Phenomenological Approach (IPA) was used to analyze the data. One semi-structured interview was conducted through Skype and lasted for approximately 40 minutes. The main themes that have emerged from the analysis of the interview are plenty and broken down into four clusters (Childhood- Schooling, Conflict, Dealing, Now) and each cluster includes subthemes. The analyses showed that conflict can lead to loneliness and a great loss of oneself, of dreams and of hopes. Specifically, trying to figure out the solution in books and theories might be helpful but it does not substitute the social network and support from people who are open-minded and it can provide solutions based on their knowledge of the subject. The limitations of this study is that the interview took place written via Skype and that is it based on one participant. Future research should focus more on the conflict between religiosity and sexuality and the coping techniques used by different individuals. Furthermore, it can assist practitioners in supporting clients facing this issue.

Key words:

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Intrinsic Motivation Comparative Investigation between Nursery, Midwifery, and Medicine Students during Internship in Iran

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Abstract

For better learning, students should be internally motivated, as it will bring joy and better learning. One of the important positions of learning is learning in internship field in hospitals. This study aimed at comparative comparison of intrinsic motivation between nursery, midwifery, and medicine students during internship in Iran. The study was a comparative-sectional investigation utilizing Standard Intrinsic Motivation Inventory, which was used after having been translated and tested for validity and reliability (Cronbach Alpha of 94%). The statistical population comprised of nursery, midwifery, and medicine students during 2014-2015, who are taking internship course in Zanjan hospitals. The sampling method was simple sampling. Altogether, 444 subjects (randomly 54 men and 379 women) participated in this study. To analyze the data, SPSS software (ver.22), Mann-Withney, and caerosal Valis were used. The results showed that more than 90% of the subjects were fewer than 25, 355 were single, and 83 were married. 234 people were nurses, 102 midwives, and 99 physicians. Doing the sign test revealed that 64% of the subjects believed that there was a significant relationship between intrinsic motivation and internship ($P < 0.05$). Mann-withney and cerosal valis showed a significant difference in answering the questions between age groups, field of studies, living place, ethnicity, and occupation—as aging, intrinsic motivation in internship falls. Midwifery students, native students, and

those who lived with their family and were unemployed believed the relationship between the two issues. Yet gender, being married and living place of people had no influence on their answering. motivation, capability and instruction quality were the most effective factors on success. Since the paramedical science (nursery, midwifery, medicine, etc) deals with people's lives, motivation fall in these majors could influence the individuals and the societies negatively and waste resources. According to the results, it seems more attention should be given to intrinsic factor, which is among influencing factors in clinical learning, by the authorities and educational directors in order to secure social health by these professions.

Key words: intrinsic motivation, nursery, midwifery, medicine, internship

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PSYCHO-PEDAGOGICAL SUPPORT IN THE PREPARATION OF YOUNG FOOTBALL PLAYERS

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Abstract

This article describes the specifics of the complex control, a model of psychological control in the training of sports reserve in football and presents solutions to the problems of psycho-pedagogical support activities for young players.

Relevance and problem statement.

Modern football is high demands for increased and more effective action game, expanding arsenal of technical and tactical techniques and the development of skills for operational decisions.

At the same time modern football - is, above all, a struggle in which not only has to overcome the resistance of a strong opponent, but also their own shortcomings, limited physical and mental capabilities. In essence, it applies equally to the sport of high achievements and youthful sports reserves. Basic game skills of young footballers formed aged 15-16, i.e. mainly in this age there is a process of becoming a game of skills. And that is why in youth football exists an underrated problem of psycho-pedagogical monitoring of the current athlete.

Psychological and pedagogical training of the current condition of young players is a complex of measures for dealing with the psychological capabilities of the young athlete. It has its forms and means, as well as methods and evaluation criteria, which are not always as obvious as in other areas of training. A Need to study this issue was expressed by us in an attempt to create a comprehensive system of psycho-pedagogical support, assessing the current status of young athletes in the long-term training[2].

In practice of the national sport in the integrated control includes pedagogical, biomechanical, medical-biological and psychological control. Also under the "integrated control" we shall mean the concurrent use of staged, current and operational types of control in the preparation of athletes, providing the use of pedagogical, socio-psychological, medical and biological indicators for comprehensive objective assessment of readiness, the content of the training process and competitive activity [1, 4].

Psychological control includes a set of indicators, means, methods, evaluations of individual-typological characteristics of the individual athlete, general and specific psychomotor abilities, mental states in extreme (stressful) conditions, competitive, social and psychological characteristics of the sports teams[3]

Key words:

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INVESTIGATION BY SOME PARAMETERS OF THE CANDIDATES' EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE LEVELS AND SOCIAL COMPARISONS WHO TAKING EXAMINATION IN THE SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between the 167 candidates' emotional intelligence levels and social comparisons who applicant to the School of Physical Education and Sports. The emotional intelligence levels and social comparisons have also been analyzed according to the variables such as gender, deal or no deal with team or individual sports. For the data collection was used the Bar -on Emotional Intelligence scale and Social Comparison scale. The personal information form prepared by researchers was given to the candidates to determine the socio-demographic characteristics. The information obtained was evaluated by frequency, t-test, one-way analysis of variance and LSD techniques. It was observed that candidates' emotional intelligence levels and social comparisons are similar according to their sports types and genders ($p>0.05$). When datas were evaluated according to the genders of the people who participated in the study, the difference between the means of independence value located in self-awareness that is subdimension of the emotional intelligence was significantly higher ($p<0.05$). There is no significant relationship between the ages and the results of Bar -on Emotional Intelligence scale and Social Comparison scale but there is significant inverse relationship between the results of the Social Comparison scale and the Bar -on Emotional Intelligence scale ($p<0.05$). There is significant inverse relationships between the Social Comparison scale and all values of Self Awareness, Interpersonal Relationships, compliance with the conditions, compliance with the environment, stress management and general mood that are the subheadings of the emotional intelligence scale ($p<0.05$).

Key words: Emotional intelligence, Social comparison, Sports.

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Teachers' Perception toward School Counselors in Lebanon

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Abstract

The purpose of the current study is to investigate teachers' perceptions toward school counselors in Lebanon. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 100 teachers from 13 private schools in Lebanon. The interview questions were adapted from Amatea and Clark (2004), and Beesley (2005), who interviewed teachers concerning their perceptions toward counselors in their schools. The interviews were analyzed mainly using descriptive qualitative grounded theory in order to identify how teachers perceive counselors and the various rationales behind their perceptions. The sampled teachers held varied perceptions, some negative and some positive, depending on their personal experiences with counseling.

Key words:

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Feelings and Finance, as Based on Two Literary Works

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Abstract

In this article a French bank of 1850s in Paris is compared with an American one in an unknown state in the United States of America in 1970s. The French bank depicted by  mile Zola for Paris and the American bank thought up by Arthur Hailey are, despite the time and geography differences, very similar in their functions. The former is only more deeply embedded in the stock exchange while the latter is essentially dependent upon loans made possible thanks to depositors.

Key words: Bank, Money, stock exchange, shares

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Death and its didactics in pre-school and Primary School

Nuria Galende, Death and its didactics in pre-school and Primary School

Abstract

If death is an issue inherent to life, why is it still out of education systems? Death -and its didactics- is an ignored area, pushed into the background or covered up by society, including school. With few exceptions, teachers are not sure if they should do something about it at schools. And if so, it's for them knowing what to do and how to proceed.

The former was demonstrated by the data collected in the Teacher Training School from the University of the Basque Country (Spain). A questionnaire was created, through which students of that university (people studying to be teachers at the pre-school and primary school levels) were asked about different aspects related to the didactics of death.

Results point out the need of training students for the aforementioned subject. These students, who will be teachers of children between 0 and 12 years within 3-4 years, are totally lost in relation to the topic of death, both in general terms (how to talk about it with the kids) and in response to specific events (disasters, death of a relative, death of a child in the class, ...).

Therefore, it seems clear that two changes are necessary in relation to this topic. Firstly, a better formation or training for students who are going to be these children's teachers is necessary. And, secondly, it is also necessary the creation and implementation of educational resources to tackle this issue from both aforementioned points of view (preventive and reactive).

Key words:

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Spirituality Among Flood Victims: A Comparison Among Two States

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Abstract

In the field of psychological research, more and more studies suggest ways that spirituality and religiosity is important in dealing with life's problems including flood disaster. Many mental health workers considered seeking a spiritual understanding of one's place in the universe is important in overall health and well-being including disaster management intervention. Given the potential effects of spiritual and religious beliefs on coping with traumatic events such as flood disaster, the study of the role of spirituality in fostering resilience in flood disaster survivors may facilitate the understanding of human adaptation to trauma. This paper is based on quantitative and qualitative approach conducted on three groups of flood victims from two different states in Malaysia. The findings show that there was no significant difference on spirituality among the two states studied.

Key words: Spirituality, Trauma, Stress, PTSD, Malaysia

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Spirituality and social support in Flood Victims.

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Abstract

Research on flood disasters in the past decade has impacted outcomes such as spirituality and social support. A number of studies have shown that flood also changes the victims' belief about themselves and meaning of life. The purpose of this paper is to explore the relationship between spiritual and social support. The paper is based on a quantitative approach by conducting a survey on 764 flood victims. A questionnaire battery including a translated Malaysian version of spirituality and a Modified version of social support were administered to households in flood affected areas. All analysis were carried out using Statistical Package For The Social Science (SPSS Version 21). The study found that there was significant relationship between spirituality and social support ($r=0.202^{**}$, family, $r=0.286^{**}$, friends, $r=0.210^{**}$ and significant others, $r=0.448^{**}$) in flood victims. In sum, this study provide theoretical contributions to spirituality and social support research. The study of the role of spirituality and social support in fostering resilience in flood survivors may advance the understanding of human adaptation and coping to flood trauma.

Key words: flood, spirituality, social support

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Effects of group athletic exercise on hospitalized depressed patients

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of group athletic exercise on depression. The quasi experimental method (pre-test, post –test) was conducted. 35 hospitalized depressed patients participated in this study. 20 patients had interested in the group exercise were assigned to the experimental group and 15 patients in control group. Experiments were divided into 4 athletic exercise team and played in 60 days. The control group did not play any sport team. Result showed significant difference between experimental and control groups in scores on the Beck Depression Inventory, team activities decreased depression in the experimental group. According to the result, group athletic exercise in hospitalized depressed patients is recommended.

Key words: athletic exercise, hospitalized depressed, the Beck Depression Inventory

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Educational intervention programme in sexual education of a pre-adolescent boy with Prader- Willi Syndrome: A case study

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Abstract

A lack of educational intervention programmes is noticed in the sexual education of all children and teenagers, regardless of whether they have intellectual disabilities (ID), or not. The purpose of the present study was to create an educational intervention programme in the sexual education of a pre-adolescent with Prader-Willi syndrome (PWS). The participant was a 13-year-old pre- adolescent boy who has been diagnosed with PW syndrome. Based on the data obtained, it was found that the educational intervention was very effective and that it could be applied to other teenagers with this specific cognitive profile.

Key words: Prader-Willi, sexual education, pre- adolescent, case study

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Relationship between occupational stress in nurses occupying in hospital and their children's behavioral problems

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Abstract

Background:

Occupational stress has become of the most serious health issues in any job. It is more obvious than previous decades. American National Association for Occupational Safety placed nursing at the top list of the first forty jobs with high prevalence of stress-associated disorders. Nurses encounter various occupational stressors like shift work, night shifts, work overload, and death contact. The family is a sociocultural economical arrangement affecting children's behavior and characteristics.

Methods:

The main objective of this study is to determine the relationship between nurses occupational stress and their children's behavioral problems (anxiety/ depression, withdrawal/ depression, somatic complaint; social, thought, and attention problems; rule-breaking and aggressive behaviors; and internalizing or externalizing symptoms) in Fasa. The population for this case-control study included 32 nursing mothers and 23 employed mothers working in Fasa University of Medical Science as case and control groups, who all had 4-16 years old children, respectively. The data were collected using Cooper Occupational Stress Questionnaire and Children's Behavioral Checklist (CBCL) Questionnaire to evaluate occupational stress level and behavioral problems, respectively. SPSS software analyzed the data considering mean and correlation coefficient.

Results:

There is a significant correlation between nurses occupational stress level and their children's anxiety/depression problems($r=0.444$, $P\text{-Value}=0.011$) and also internalizing disorders($r=0.438$, $P\text{-Value}=0.012$). There is not a significant relationship between nursing occupational stress level and children's problems (withdrawal/depression, somatic complaints; social, thought and attention problems; rule-breaking and aggressive behaviors, and externalizing symptoms).

The mean and the standard deviation of T scores for anxiety/depression problems in nurses' children with low and moderate to severe occupational stress levels are 47.26, 7.87 and 54,10.11, respectively. Therefore, they had a significant statistical difference compared to control group(55.71,14.32 and 55.22,9.08) ($p\text{ value}=0.042$).

Conclusion:

Considering these results, it is recommended to prevent nurses occupational stress by handling stressors to prevent and manage their children's behavioral problems.

Key words: Occupational stress, nurse, stressor, Children problem behaviors Achenbach questionnaire

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Awareness, Attitude, and Function Rate Investigation of the Over-18-year-old Clients Referring to Curing Centers of Educational Hospitals in Zanjan Related to Cardiovascular Risk Factors in 1393 (2013-14)

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Abstract

Cardiovascular risk factors are rise as urbanization grows, unhealthy habits being an important contributing. This research aimed at investigating awareness, attitude, and functioning rate of clients with the Over 18 years of age referring to curing centers of educational hospitals in Zanjan concerning cardiovascular risk factors in 1393 (2013-14). It was a descriptive-analytical study which was done with 399 Over-18 people referring to curing centers of Zanjan's educational hospitals who were selected randomly. Data were collected using Awareness, Attitude, Function standard Questionnaire which were filled in by the subjects; analyzed descriptively and inferentially utilizing descriptive statistical methods, SPSS, independent t-test, ceroscal valis nonparametric test, Mann-Withney and Chi 2. %50.12 of the subjects were females, %74.18 married, %24.31 illiterate, and %55.20 had high education. Awareness and attitude rate revealed no significant difference in terms of age and marital status ($P>0.069$). Women's fair attitude mean was more than that of men ($P=0.0001$). As for physical activity, the highest rate was for subjects with high education, yet had no significant differences related to exercise in terms of age group and marital status. the results revealed poor functions in some aspects despite poor awareness and attitude of people related to risk factors contributing to heart disease.

Key words: awareness, attitude, functioning, heart disease

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