

5TH WORLD CONFERENCE ON PSYCHOLOGY COUNSELLING & GUIDANCE

ABSTRACTS BOOK

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**5th WORLD CONFERENCE on PSYCHOLOGY, COUNSELING and
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**May 01-02, 2014
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ABSTRACTS BOOK

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ABSTRACTS

Mindfulness and Related Factors among Undergraduate Students with Mindful Attention and Awareness Scale

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Abstract

Mindfulness is one of the properties of mental health that shows human's attention and awareness status. Some attributes of the environment and individual characteristics have influence on mindfulness. The purpose of this research is to investigate the level of mindfulness among students, and its relationship with age, gender, health condition, family status, educational background, religion and race and determination in their field of study. 273 undergraduate students studying in the first semester were research participants. This study was carried out using MAAS (Mindfulness Attention Awareness Scale: Brown & Ryan, 2003). The analytic descriptive and correlational study revealed that the mean level of mindfulness in the respondents is 3.77 and there was no significant correlation between the level of mindfulness and age, gender, religion, race, family and educational background. Faculty (field of study) had no effect on this level. The correlation was between the level of mindfulness and health condition ($\alpha=.04$, 2 tailed). To strengthen the level of mindfulness among students, increasing health condition, upgrading the quality of all aspects of mental health, applying mindful principles in association with the fields of study and increasing thrust and novelty in universities are beneficial. More research investigating the factors inducing this low level of mindfulness is recommended.

Keywords: level of mindfulness; MAAS (Mindfulness Attention awareness Scale); undergraduate students

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The effect of using computer software to improve the language skills of deaf students

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of computer software on the four language skills of deaf students in elementary school of Babol that the sample sizes of 176 students were selected by stratified random sampling. Quasi-experimental research methodology with pre-test and post-test with unequal controls and teacher-made test gauges in each grade were developed and implemented by consultation with the teachers. The data has been analyzed by T, ANOVA test. The results showed that using computer software is effective in the language skills of deaf students. Results suggest that the concepts presented in the video software are effective in their increasing attention and viewing skills, Viewing positions and lip reading and better understanding of the relationship between the spoken and written words and improvement of rehearsing a speech phrases and sentences in group.

Keywords: computer software, language skills, deaf students Introduction

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Autocratic and participative coaching styles and its effects on students' dance performance

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Abstract

There are different coaching styles that are used to make a performance better. The common coaching styles used are autocratic and participative. The objective of this study was to determine which of the two coaching style (autocratic and participative) will best influence dancers in relative to its effectiveness in increasing dance performance. Samples of 14 interested individuals were used in the experiment. The research design used for the study was between-posttest where each individual undergo evaluation after exposure and conditioning. The results of the study showed that the autocratic coaching style has a significant effect in influencing the performance of the individual. In conclusion, autocratic coaching style affects the intrinsic motivation of an individual in increasing the person's dance performance. Other coaching styles were not significantly used in this study.

Keywords: Coaching style, Dance, Autocratic, Participative.

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Virtual Communities, A Challenge of Today's Concepts of Identity And Citizenship

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Abstract

The period of the '90s was called by Ralf Dahrendorf the decade of "citizenship", due to the historical transformations that influenced the evolution of civil consciousness and education for citizenship. In opposition with the depreciation of the fundamental values of modern epoch, actual period is characterised by the rebirth of civic virtue. Under these circumstances, education for citizenship may be considered among the most efficient means for establishing a new social contract, based on citizens' rights and duties, which could reinstate social cohesion and solidarity. European Council also underlines that the contemporary educational system plays a crucial part in individuals training as independent and responsible citizens.

Keywords: Virtual communication, socialization, control, education for citizenship

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IQ influences on the behavioral progress of children with ADHD attending experiential psychotherapy complex plan

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Abstract

The paper presents the results of a research study that aimed to investigate if intelligence influences the behavioural progress of children with ADHD attending a complex experiential psychotherapy plan that combined metaphorical scenarios with special groups of professional optimisation organised for the teachers of these children. The research sample included 40 children diagnosed with ADHD, combined type. Psychological assessment test battery used for selection included: anamnesis, Semi-structured Clinical Interview for Children and Adolescents, ADHD Rating Scale, completed before treatment and after treatment, Behavioural Coding Sheet completed before treatment and after treatment, and Raven's Colour Progressive Matrices CPM. We have conducted the MANOVA for five dependent variables (off task, fidget, vocal, play, out seat) and three independent variables (optimization groups for teachers, child experiential psychotherapy and IQ). Noticing that the IQ has an influence on vocal, play and out seat, we have conducted One-Way ANOVA procedure to test where the difference comes from.

Keywords: ADHD, IQ, optimization groups for teachers, child experiential psychotherapy

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Teacher Leadership and Classroom Management Practice on Special Education with Learning Disability

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the relationship between teacher leadership and classroom management practice on special education with learning disability. There are six dimensions under teacher leadership practice namely creating energy in the classroom, building capacity, securing environment, extending the vision, meeting and minimizing crisis, and seeking and charting improvement. This study utilized quantitative method survey design by using questionnaire as research instrument to obtain data. The sample comprised of a total of 179 special education teachers including elementary and secondary schools in Penang state of Malaysia. The results showed that teacher leadership (mean score = 4.08, SD = 0.50) and classroom management (mean score = 4.22, SD = 0.44) were practised very frequently. Furthermore, Pearson correlation analysis indicated that all the six dimensions of teacher leadership, namely meeting and minimizing crisis dimension ($r = 0.731, p < .01$), seeking and charting improvement dimension ($r = 0.726, p < .01$), extending the vision dimension ($r = 0.697, p < .01$), securing environment dimension ($r = 0.647, p < .01$), building capacity dimension ($r = 0.535, p < .01$) and creating energy in the classroom dimension ($r = 0.531, p < .01$) are significantly and positively associated with classroom management practice. Findings also revealed that meeting and minimizing crisis dimension, seeking and charting improvement dimension, creating energy in the classroom dimension, and extending the vision dimension are significant predictors which contributing 53.2 percent, 8.6 percent, 3.9 percent and 3.2 percent of variances on classroom management practice respectively. In conclusion, teacher leadership practice must be adapted to special education teachers in order to create quality and effective classroom management practice.

Keywords: Teacher leadership, classroom management practice, special education, learning disability.

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Machiavellianism and Perceived Parental Bonding: Possible Different Socialization Pathways for Men and Women

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Abstract

Background. Machiavellianism can be seen as a personality indicator of a fast life history strategy. Unpredictable, harsh environmental conditions tend to produce fast strategies which are associated with earlier maturation, more offsprings, but less investment in them. Men tend to benefit more from fast strategy than women. Purpose of the study We investigated, to what extent parental bonding characteristics play a role in developing high-Mach personality traits. According to gender differences we attempt to differentiate possible pathways of socialisation for men and women with Machiavellian attitudes. Methods 175 participants (69 females) were asked to answer the Mach-IV (for Machiavellian attitudes) and Short-EMBU (perceived parental rearing practices). Results For women, moderate negative correlation was found between high-Mach traits and level of parental warmth, whereas in men, high-Mach traits correlated negatively with paternal rejection and paternal overprotection. Thus, women who perceived their parents as providing less emotional warmth endorsed a more pronounced Machiavellian attitude. Men who perceived their fathers as less rejecting and less overprotective were more likely to be characterized with Machiavellian traits. Conclusion Our results indicate, that the development of Machiavellian attitudes follows different patterns in men and women. Presumably women are more sensitive for emotional closeness of their parents, whereas men tend to be more affected by paternal feedback. Consequently, there is a gender difference in familiar environmental experiences which lead people to develop Machiavellian attitudes.

Keywords: Machiavellianism, Life History Theory, Parental bonding, Gender differences, Sozialisation

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Model of Marital Satisfaction for Married Iranian Students in Malaysia

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Abstract

Marital conflicts are one of the main concerns among married international students. This concerns shows decreasing rate of marital satisfaction (MS) among this population. Recently, one of the big populations of international students is Iranians. Although there are numerous researches related to MS, there remains need for researches on MS for immigrants particularly international students. Therefore this investigation develops a marital satisfaction model (MSM) for married international students. 47 married Iranian students who residents in Malaysia were participated in this research. Collecting the data was done by the Latif marital satisfaction instrument (LMSI) that was developed by the author based on married Iranian students in Malaysia. The data were analyzed with Rasch measurement model (Winstep Software). The marital satisfaction model (LMSM) orderly explore 10 most contributing factors of MS for this population. The LMSM indicates that most contributing factor is children issues while the least factor is sexual relationship. The findings might also support professional marital counselors in Malaysian universities in addressing married international students' needs in similar populations.

Keywords: Marital satisfaction, married international Students, Rasch analysis

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Effects of music on the spatial reasoning skills of grade-one pupils

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Abstract

The present study aims to determine the significant effect of different types of music on the spatial reasoning skills of children aging from 6-8 years old. 21 grade one students (13 males, 8 females) of Colegio de San Juan de Letran were selected to complete a puzzle-solving task to assess their spatial reasoning skills under the two different conditions based on the independent variable of music. These two types of independent variable were Instrumental Music (Binaural Beats) and Nursery Rhymes (Old McDonald). The results were all calculated using Wilcoxon's Matched-Pairs Signed Rank Test. Findings show that nursery rhymes do stimulate the brain in processing images more accurately than that of instrumental music. Children ranging from 6-8 years old are more likely to perform better on a spatial reasoning task if they are listening to fast-beat nursery rhymes, than that of instrumental music. Limitations and suggestions for further studies were discussed.

Keywords: spatial reasoning, music, jigsaw puzzle, children

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A causal relationship of living behavior based on sufficiency economy philosophy for Thai university students

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to conceptualize and investigate a causal relationship model of Thai university students' living behavior based on sufficiency economy philosophy. The model posits that psychological immunity, family factors, and friend factors influence attitude towards sufficiency economy philosophy which in turn predicts Thai university students' living behavior based on sufficiency economy philosophy. Data were collected by means of self-report questionnaires from 800 undergraduate students in public universities. The structural equation model was employed to examine the causal relationship model. Results revealed that (a) attitude towards sufficiency economy philosophy mediated the relationship between friend factors and living behavior based on sufficiency economy philosophy, (b) psychological immunity had a direct positive relationship with living behavior based on sufficiency economy philosophy, and (c) psychological immunity mediated the effects of family factors on living behavior based on self-sufficiency economy philosophy. Implications for theory and practices are discussed.

Keywords: Immunity, socialization, sufficiency economy philosophy, attitude

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Training of Transversal Competences Involved in Success in Career for Young Adults with no Basic Qualification

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Abstract

The paper presents the results of a research study that aimed to validate a transversal competences training program, which applies techniques specific to humanistic psychotherapies. The first two steps were to develop an Assessment Scale with Behavioral Anchors for evaluating the technical and contextual performance and a competence-profile the graduated young person needs in order to attain success in career, in the context of Romanian organizational environment. The research sample included a number of 120 young adults with no basic qualification, aged between 18 and 20. We used three measures: California Personality Inventory (6 scales: sociability, responsibility, communality, achievement via independence, intellectual efficiency, and flexibility), Revised NEO Personality Inventory, and Assessment Scale with Behavioral Anchors. The transversal competences training program for young adults with no basic qualification targets the personal development of the individual, its personal growing, by adapting its life philosophy to the requests of the organizational environment; these achievements have the quality of motivating the young adult to go back to school and achieve a professional qualification.

Keywords: transversal competences, success in career, training program, humanistic psychotherapies

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Adapting BRSQ to assess coach's perception of athletes' motivation: Internal structure analysis

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Abstract

This study was aimed to adapt the Behavioral Regulation in Sport Questionnaire to assess coach's perception of athletes' motivation in a sample of 153 Spanish coaches of both genders. This questionnaire is made up of 24 items that measure the behavioral regulation factors expected by the self-determination theory developed by Deci and Ryan. Results showed that a model of four factors provided the best fit to the data in the confirmatory factor analysis. The factors were: (1) intrinsic regulation, (2) integrated regulation, (3) identified regulation, (4) controlled regulation. Three out of four subscales have acceptable internal consistency coefficients. The accumulation of evidence leads to the conclusion that this version of BRSQ shows an internal structure according to the theoretical predictions, and the autonomous regulation factors show discriminant validity whereas the controlled regulations form a single factor.

Keywords: self-determination theory, behavioral regulations, confirmatory factor analysis, coach-athlete relationship

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The Influence of the Children's Inner Health Picture on their Heart Rate Regulation

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Abstract

The main problem of the children's health in Russia now is the large number of children with weak health from the birth. It is impossible to keep their health and we need to form it. We proposed that the forming of the inner health picture (Nekrasova, 1984) is effective way to create conscious attitude to the health. Inner health picture is the system of human representations about health, its value, understanding the methods of supporting and forming the health.

The purpose of the research was to analyze the connection between conscious attitude to the health and cardiac rhythm regulation in emotional situation. 82 pupils of the primary school were participants, 39 girls, 43 boys (9.1±0.5 yr. old) and their parents. Children answered on the questions about health using the questionnaire about inner health picture. The records of the heart rate variability were made in two experimental conditions: in the quiet and emotional one. SPSS program were used for the data analysis. We have shown that the higher level of inner health picture child has the better central regulation of his (her) heart rate is.

Keywords: inner health picture, health, children; emotional intelligent, heart rate variability

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Inhibition in Recall: Implications for Assessment in Higher Education

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Abstract

It is well known from experimental psychology studies that the very act of retrieving information facilitates the subsequent retrieval of the same information. However, retrieval practice might also be a source of forgetting. In the current study, we examined whether these principles apply to the academic performance assessment of University students. Undergraduate psychology students from the University of Granada completed an examination test to evaluate their knowledge of three topics of a psycholinguistic course. The exam consisted of two sections. In the first section, students answered true/false questions of two topics. After finishing this section, students were presented a second section with additional questions from the same topic (RP-questions) and questions from a topic that was not presented in the first part of the test (NRP). The students showed lower accuracy in response to RP-questions relative to the answers to NRP questions. This retrieval induce forgetting effect (RIF) suggests that when the students were answering questions in the first section of the test, related questions from the same topic were inhibited to reduce competition and facilitate the answer to the test. Hence, when these questions were later presented in the last section of the test, it was hard to recover them. These results seem to suggest that the method used to evaluate the students' knowledge might promote forgetting. Implications of these results refer how teachers choose to examine their pupils.

Keywords: Assesment, Inhibition in recall, Undergraduate

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A Study of The Student Life Experiences Among Visual Impaired Students In Italy And Finland

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Abstract

This research aimed to analyze the strategies that students with special needs use to deal independently with difficulties that they encounter in their university life. In particular, visually impaired students, who had been enrolled in university courses for at least two years, were interviewed. The participants were five Italian and three Finnish students with visual impairments between 21 and 30 years old. The study drew on a phenomenological approach, which aims to provide detailed insights on participants' subjective experiences. Furthermore, the participants described some strategies related with the examinations. Among the measures they adopted, students relied on assistive technologies and a scribe, and the form of the exam could also be modified in light of individual needs. As far as accessibility of the course materials was concerned, the students have learned to use multiple assistive technologies. More explanation will be forwarded inside of the text.

Keywords:

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Model of Marital Satisfaction for Married Iranian Students in Malaysia

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Abstract

Marital conflicts are one of the main concerns among married international students. This concerns shows decreasing rate of marital satisfaction (MS) among this population. Recently, one of the big populations of international students is Iranians. Although there are numerous researches related to MS, there remains need for researches on MS for immigrants particularly international students. Therefore this investigation develops a marital satisfaction model (MSM) for married international students. 47 married Iranian students who residents in Malaysia were participated in this research. Collecting the data was done by the Latif marital satisfaction instrument (LMSI) that was developed by the author based on married Iranian students in Malaysia. The data were analyzed with Rasch measurement model (Winstep Software). The marital satisfaction model (LMSM) orderly explore 10 most contributing factors of MS for this population. The LMSM indicates that most contributing factor is children issues while the least factor is sexual relationship. The findings might also support professional marital counselors in Malaysian universities in addressing married international students' needs in similar populations.

Keywords: Marital satisfaction, married international Students, Rasch analysis

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Comparative investigation of mathematics anxiety and learning mathematics in male and female students of distance education system

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Abstract

The research aimed to investigate mathematics anxiety and learning mathematics in male and female of distance education university. Participants (N=118 men and 127 women) were randomly selected and responded to Plake & Parker's mathematic anxiety rating scale _ revised (PPMARSR). Total scores of general mathematics were used to assess of learning mathematics. Findings showed males got more scores in assessment math anxiety than females, and also males got more scores in learning mathematics than females. Mathematics anxiety in distance education system needs distance learning and usually without direct and face to face attendance of teacher. So, these universities should plan to increase positive attitudes towards mathematics, especially with attention to gender differences.

Keywords: mathematics anxiety, distance education, students

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The Effect of Noun and Verb Categories on L2 Pronunciation

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Abstract

This study investigated the effect of noun and verb categories on L2 pronunciation of Iranian adult EFL learners. The participants were 65 (29 males and 36 females) ranging in age from 18 to 25 in intermediate level of language proficiency who had no experience of residence in English-speaking countries. Participants pronounced 20 sentences matched for the phonetic content and frequency and contained areas of pronunciation difficulty for EFL learners. Results of ANOVA revealed that the participants had difficulty in pronouncing the phonemes non-existent in their L1. The most common errors were epenthesis and substitution errors and more pronunciation errors were produced in verbs than nouns. The findings may present to the EFL teachers, a set of general ideas about the possible problems that speakers of English may encounter in pronunciation.

Keywords: L2 pronunciation, Language proficiency, epenthesis and substitution errors

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The Correlation between person's Aggression and Sense of Coherence at age 25-30

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Abstract

The paper builds up upon Antonovsky's Salutogenic Model of Health theory and explores the link between person's aggression's level and the level of sense of coherence (1989). Sense of coherence is strongly related to perceived health, especially mental health. It is suggested that a high level of sense of coherence is the prerequisite for the successful management of stress-released tension. Classical frustration-aggression theories stated that frustration always leads to aggression, like aggression always caused by frustration. The following instruments were administered in the study: 1) Questionnaire of the Sense of Coherence (SOC, Antonovsky, 1989) 2) The Hostility Inventory (Buss-Darkee, 1957). The study was conducted with 120 people at age 25-30. Significant correlations were found between scores on major aggression's level, hostility, indirect aggression and the sense of coherence. No important connections were found between scores of physical, verbal aggression and the sense of coherence.

Keywords: Sense of Coherence; Salutogenic Model of Health; Aggression; Hostility

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Human Dimension in the Perspective of Quran

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Abstract

The understanding on human nature is very important for every human resource development effort, because that understanding will be a starting point in setting development objectives, development strategy, the selection of methods, and the use of media. The problems that arise so far is that the understanding on human nature is only based on the thinking result or research only, without considering the information from the Essence of the Supreme Creator of human (revelation), consequently there are missing parts here and there which cause the development of human resources is not comprehensive, it means that it only discusses the things relating to the physical, the psychological, and the social aspects; while the important things such as: the human creation process, the purpose of its creation, its status before God, potential and its development way have not got any attention. To get answers to the above shortcomings, then the qualitative research with documents study techniques towards Quran on human through studies on the Quran verses which are related to the human were conducted. The studies were conducted by using maudhu'i interpretation, namely by studying verses which are related to human through the understanding of the interpreters of the Quran. It was revealed that humans does not exist by itself. There is a creator that is God The Almighty. The purpose of human creation is to worship Him till the end of his life. Human cannot determine the result of its own efforts because it partly still depends on God permission, human life is not only here and now, but there will be a life hereafter, where humans will get the rewards of what is done during the life in the world. Some human characteristics which differentiate them from other creatures were also found, from the beginning of its creation it is equipped with "faith", there is the mind which allows man to be able to distinguish between right and wrong, and the conscience that enables the humans to know the things beyond the sensory.

Keywords: human, natural tendency, conscience, Quran, maudhu'i interpretation.

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The role of cultural heritage and spiritual and moral formation of the personality

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Abstract

In this article considers some aspects of the approach to pre-Islamic cultural heritage in the history of the spiritual quest of the Turkic people. There has been given comparative data analysis of the relationships of various ethnic cultures of their spiritual heritage. It has emphasized that respect for cultural heritage is a sign of civilization. Subjected to critical analysis of a variety of negative attitude towards the cultural heritage of the kazakh people (Euro centrism, ethno nihilism, particularism, fundamentalism, passeizm, etc.).

Keywords: Culture, Kazakh, human, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Cultural heritage, moral, spiritual.

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Teachers' beliefs about the factors affecting the positive outcome of intervention in managing challenging behaviors of individuals with intellectual disabilities

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Abstract

The success or failure of an intervention program in managing challenging behaviors of individuals with intellectual disabilities (ID) depends on a large number of factors that must be taken into account when designing and implementing an intervention program. It is a complex problem, involving parameters such as the diversity of people interacting in the intervention and the context in which it takes place. The aim of this study was to explore the factors that are considered crucial by teachers for a successful intervention in managing challenging behaviors of people with ID. We asked 177 Greek general and special educator teachers to prioritize, using a list of 24 factors, the 6 major that can contribute to the success of an intervention. Factors affecting positively the management of challenging behaviors were studied using descriptive statistics. χ^2 statistical criterion was used to investigate significant differences. Teachers chose the factor "knowledge and expertise, staff training" as the most important for the successful management of challenging behaviors ($\chi^2(19) = 383.34, p = .000 < .05$). The χ^2 test, conducted separately for each factor, revealed no dependency relationships with teachers' gender, working structure or specialization in special education. The need of the staff's training in changing the way teachers understand challenging behaviors is also discussed.

Keywords: Intervention, challenging behaviours, intellectual disabilities

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Psychological defense and coping in the prognosis of children mental adaptation

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Abstract

Meeting the challenges of timely prophylaxis of psychological disorders in childhood and defining the role of the unconscious and conscious components in the adaptive reactions structure brings this topic in the range of psychology priority areas. In our work that appears to be a continuation of the study of ontogenetic dependence of children coping behavior upon individual and environmental determinants we consider the psychological defense and coping behavior as an integral part of adaptive responses. The present study investigates the adaptive behavior formation of school-age children with typical development and learning difficulties. We have suggested that the psychological defenses intensity in certain time periods and referencing to the activity degree of coping strategies choosing may help to predict the state of children psychological adaptation. We have studied special aspects of the psychological defense mechanisms intensity and the choice of coping strategies applying "Children psychological defense assessment map" (R. Plutchik, & C. Perry); "Schoolagers' Coping Strategies Inventory" (N.M. Rayan-Wenger). Mental and social adaptations were estimated by experts using J. Stott's programmable monitoring methodic. The study showed that in group of children with learning difficulties comparing to the typically developing children group the representation of coping strategies focusing on passive distraction is higher in children with a low adaptation level. We have investigated that disadaptation factors in junior pupils with learning difficulties are directly associated with the selection indicators of externalizational coping. The results of the study will help to develop intervention programmes taking into account the adaptive resources of the child, and formation of adequate adaptation responses is viewed as a priority.

Keywords: psychological defense, coping behavior, adaptive behavior, mental adaptation

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Technology of personification: debatable forms of education in a teachers' training college

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Abstract

The questions of vocational training of tutors for kindergartens in the system "a teachers' training college - university" are covered in this article. Debatable forms of teaching are considered as the necessary element of the personification technology algorithm applied in the university. Debatable forms allow to realize the personified mechanism of cognition: student's decision to make an action, awareness of the mode of action and the result assessment from the position of a goal. In the course of a discussion students master the ability to carry on a dialogue at three levels: dialogue with the self; interaction with various value-intellectual positions (self and another); a multiple simultaneous dialogue arising in the course of problems discussion in small groups. The problem of the research is that students of a teachers' training college are often not prepared for a debatable interaction, they poorly adapt for the personified mode of education in the university. The developed and realized series of debatable forms in the frames of personification technology in a teachers' training college allowed to prove their positive influence on the quality of students' academic motivation and communicative skills development, decrease of students' aggressiveness level in group work, increase of academic achievements.

Keywords: personification technology, system "teachers' training college – university"

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Investigating the Relationship of Emotional Intelligence and Job Satisfaction with Mental Health of Health Workers Employed at Zahedan University of Medical Sciences

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Hamzeh Chapati Gorgij,

Abstract

The present study aimed at investigating the relationship of emotional intelligence and job satisfaction with mental health of health workers employed by Zahedan University of medical sciences. The research method was descriptive-correlational. The population of the study included all health workers working at Zahedan university of medical sciences (n=550), with sample size of 215. The sampling was performed based on simple random sampling method. Research instruments included standard questionnaires (Bar-on emotional intelligence, Goldberg mental health and JDI job satisfaction). The validity of the research was assessed based on the content of the questionnaires. The overall reliability of the emotional intelligence, mental health and job satisfaction questionnaires were estimated 0.83, 0.78 and 0.89, respectively. Statistical indexes of frequency distribution, mean and standard deviation were used for statistical data analysis. Pearson correlation coefficient, independent t-test, and one-way ANOVA were applied to test research hypotheses. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS v.21. The results suggested a positive significant relationship between emotional intelligence and job satisfaction and mental health. Further, a significant relationship was observed between job satisfaction and mental health. Results also indicated a positive and significant correlation between emotional intelligence and job satisfaction. In the case of the relationship of EI dimensions and mental health, the results revealed that there were positive significant relationships only between mental health and self-regulation, flexibility and problem solving. However, there were no significant relationship between mental health and components of self-awareness, empathy and social skills, and realism. In the case of the relationship of dimensions of mental health and job satisfaction, results suggested that there were positive significant relationships between social performance and mental health and social performance and depression. However there were no significant relationship between job satisfaction and physical dimension and depression. Results of the independent t-test and one-way ANOVA suggested that there was no significant difference between emotional intelligence, mental health and job satisfaction in terms of gender, education.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Job Satisfaction, Mental Health, Health Workers, University of Medical Sciences

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effectiveness Logo therapy and life expectancy Depressed women

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Abstract

This study aimed to evaluate the efficacy of therapeutic and life expectancy in women with depression referred to Tehran has conducted five regional centers. This quasi-experimental design utilizing a "pre-test - post-test control group " is executed. The study sample consisted of depressed women referred to 5 regional consultations in Tehran after the clinical interview. And implementation of the Beck Depression Inventory , clients qualified The survey determined based on Purposive sampling , among the 36 patients Selectively chosen randomly divided into two groups of 18. And the two groups were analyzed. Experiment 10 sessions, once a week into a 90 minute session this therapy. After 10 sessions, once every by two research tools, including test Beck and Snyder hopes were tested. Analysis of covariance showed that this program has led to increased life expectancy and reduced depression. Using Logo therapy can cause life expectancy and ultimately in people suffering from depression.

Keywords: Logo Therapy, depression, hope

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Personality, Family Correlates and Emotion Regulation as Wellbeing Predictors

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Abstract

This research integrates three concepts (personality, family correlates and emotion regulation) in a predictive model of wellbeing. We measured the impact of the intrinsic factors (personality structure), the extrinsic factors (adult attachment style towards the mother and father, the style for socializing internalizing (fear, sadness) and externalizing (anger, happiness) emotions used by the mother and the father respectively during childhood) and the emotion regulation strategies (cognitive reappraisal, expressive suppression) on general wellbeing. A set of eight self-administered scales / questionnaires were filled up by 516 subjects, pupils and students from Romania, aged between 14 and 34 ($M = 18.62$; $SD = 3.32$). The results show that emotional stability predicts wellbeing on all four dimensions: positive affects, negative affects, emotional distress and life satisfaction. Fear, sadness, happiness and attachment are present in the configuration of the wellbeing model. Emotion regulation strategies are predictors for (positive and negative) affects only, and not for emotional distress or life satisfaction. Therefore, our wellbeing is a composite consequence of various influencing factors stemming from our own hereditary legacy, from the family environment, but also from what we decide ourselves to make out of and with our experiences.

Keywords: personality, emotion socialization, attachment, emotion regulation, well-being.

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Moral Values In Psychological View

Parisa Farikhi nezhad,
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Abstract

Moral is a subject beginning before one's birth and grows and changes until the end of his (her) life. Before one's birth there is a strong innate, natural, hidden and genetic system inherited from parents which influences him (her). Everybody finds some special form by virtue of his fate and social, cultural, educational and historical life conditions. By descriptive method this article is to examine moral values in psychological view. Undoubtedly salvation in this world and the next is possible by good morality. If man desires peace in this world far from destructive anxieties, he (she) has no choice except combating bad qualities and purifying heart from evils. Everybody knows admirable qualities such as cheerfulness, modesty, contentment, kindness, honesty, enterprising, spirit purification and health, etc. save people from unfruitful anxieties and tragic distresses and on the contrary, some qualities such as anger, egoism, greed, jealousy, stinginess, pessimism, malevolence and spiritual impurities limit man and the world which may be peaceful due to good morals becomes change an intolerable hell for him (her).

Keywords: Moral values, morality, psychology.

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The relationship between personality traits in mathematic learning and student's academic achievement in distance learning system

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Alireza Homayouni, Education department, Islamic Azad University, Bandargaz Branch, Bandargaz, Iran

Abstract

The purpose of the study was investigation the role of personality traits in learning mathematics and academic achievement in students of distance education system. The statistical populations were 210 students from distance education students system of Mazandaran province that were randomly selected and responded to five - factor personality test (NEO - FFI). Total scores of general mathematics and average of the last semester and results were analyzed with Pearson correlation coefficient. Findings showed negative and significant correlation between Neuroticism with learning mathematics and academic achievement, and positive and significant correlation among Extroversion, Openness to new experiences, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness with learning mathematics and academic achievement. Personality factors are good predictors of learning mathematics and academic achievement, and can be associated with effective and satisfactory learning that influence on individuals perceptions about learning environment especially in students of distance education system.

Keywords:

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The Influence of Regulation and Management of Emotion, and Self-Esteem towards Employee Commitment in Public Sector

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Abstract

Emotional intelligence currently growing attention and earn a spot in the form of psychological studies. Emotional intelligence was detected can influence the employee commitment in an organization. The theoretical solutions are simply not able to unlock the psychological issues in organizations because it is closely linked to affective, cognitive and human behavior in the workplace. In this study, the issues in the workplace are referring to emotional intelligence, self-esteem and commitment of employees. The specific purpose of this study was to test the impact of emotional intelligence (regulation and management of emotion) among employees whether it was able or unable to influence a commitment to the organization through employee self-esteem factor. A total of 196 civil servants in the Local Authority (LA) have been selected as respondents. Measurement tools that are used in the data lump is Emotion Intelligence Self-Description Inventory (EISDI), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) and the Employee Commitment Survey Revised Version (ECS). The data then was analyzed using the hierarchical regression analysis. The finding shows that regulation and management of emotion has a direct impact on affective and normative commitment. In fact, the regulation and management of emotion also has an indirect effect on affective and normative commitment when self-esteem as mediator factor is controlled. Employee self-esteem later found to function as a partly mediator that affecting the relationship between regulation and management of emotion and affective and normative commitment. The most important findings are found emotional intelligence among employees are able to become more relevant with the increasing availability of commitment of employee when there was element of self-esteem as mediator factor.

Keywords: regulation and management of emotion, self-esteem, employee commitment, mediator

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Comparison between perfectionism and social support dimensions and academic burnout in students with low and high levels of academic burnout at Allameh Tabatabai University

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M. Khabbaz, M.A student in Career counseling- Tehran - Allameh Tabatabai University in Tehran

Abstract

This study aims to compare the dimensions of perfectionism and social support in students with high and low academic burnout level in study year 2010. Through cluster sampling of the 8 eight faculties of Allameh Tabatabai University three colleges and 300 students (male-female) were randomly selected. The subjects completed the questionnaires of perfectionism dimensions (Identity and Felt, 1991), social support (Wax, Phillips, Holly, Thompson, Williams & Stewart, 1986) and Bersu academic burnout (1997). The data were analyzed using independent t statistics. The results of this study showed that social support is high in students with low academic burnout than students with high burnout. Also, perfectionism is high in students with low academic burnout than students with high academic burnout.

Keywords:

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Investigation of psychometric properties of Kentucky Inventory of Mindfulness Skills

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Abstract

Object: This study was carried out in order to evaluate the psychometric properties of in Kentucky Inventory of Mindfulness Skills Iranian sample. Method: The population were consisted of Tehran University student at all academic levels in human subjects. The sample consisted 600 subjects who were selected to take part in the study in two stages. In the first stage 50 subjects were selected from Islamic Azad universities in Tehran. The second stage of the study, 550 subjects was selected using the random classification method from different universities. Result: After collecting and analyzing of data, tool reliability by Cronbach's alpha and test retest and split-half method was estimated and Cronbach's alpha values for test obtained 0/761 and subtest respectively 0/563, 0/563, 0/748, 0/660 and final coefficient resulting of twice performance 710% was obtained which this value psychologically was accepted. Content-related of inventory based on Judge of 2 English specialists and 8 psychology specialists was studied and confirmed. Concurrent validity was obtained 0/486 with inventory coincidental performance and Brown and Ryan mindfulness scale and it was meaningful. Conclusion: Totally the result has showed that 4 factors were computed and the test has good and accepted reliability and validity.

Keywords: The Kentucky Inventory of Mindfulness Skills (KIMS), psychometric properties, reliability, validity

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Predicting post traumatic growth based upon self-efficacy, perceived social support, and religious beliefs in cancer patients

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Abstract

Despite that being exposure to traumatic and stressful effects can have severe consequences; studies have shown that even in the wake of negative events such as cancer diagnosis, we see some changes and positive impacts in scheme, philosophy of life and self perception, a process which is called as post traumatic growth. The aim of the current research is to define share of self-efficacy, perceived social support and religious beliefs in the prediction of post traumatic growth. The research is correlation type. For this aim, 95 patients with cancer came to Shohadaye-e-Tajrish Hospital of Tehran (Iran), Vali-e-Asr Hospital of Zanjan (Iran) in 2012 have been selected based on available sampling and evaluated regarding self-efficacy, perceived social support and post traumatic growth religious beliefs. Data analysis using Pearson correlation and regression analysis (simple and multiple) showed that self-efficacy, Perceived Social Support and religious beliefs in cancer patients have direct significant relation with variable of post traumatic growth and explain 13.5, 10.6, 6 and jointly 22.2 percent of post traumatic growth changes respectively. The research findings show that the variables of self-efficacy, Perceived Social Support and religious beliefs explain significantly the post traumatic growth and these psychological variables can be used to provide improvement plans and mental health and post traumatic growth facilities.

Keywords: Post traumatic growth, Perceived Social Support, religious beliefs, and cancer

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Research of mental health of employees under the influence of stress factors

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Abstract

The article can be integrated into the modern branches of Social Psychology, Psychometric Psychology, Health Psychology and Health Counselling. The presented research is the result of cooperation between two Czech universities – University of Hradec Králové and Metropolitan University of Prague. The aim of the research was to find out with the help of modern psychological methods the amount of vulnerability to stress, psychosomatic symptoms in stress and the amount of illness or accident probability in stress. Primarily psychological methods of subjective assessment of stress load were chosen. A professional survey was going on from 2009 to 2011 and brought the results of the research on stress factors among the employees of a selected Czech firm – the Municipal Office in a significant Czech district town. In the years 2009 to 2011 the respondents' vulnerability to stress increased by 5%, in 2011 more than 50% of respondents show neurotic psychosomatic symptoms and potential stress – the probability of illness or a serious accident is estimated at the value of 60% among 13% of respondents at the end of the research. The management of the surveyed Municipal Office was familiarized with the results. To reduce the growth of stress factors the preventive measures were proposed and implemented. The staff are now in the years 2012-2014 newly motivated to active physical exercise through a subsidized admission to sport and relaxation facilities, an allowance for identification of somatic and psychosomatic diseases was introduced and preventive medical care is regularly included.

Keywords: Stress, mental health, employees, health psychology, management, vulnerability, psychosomatic symptoms, preventive measures.

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Parenting Styles and Academic Achievement among Secondary Schools Adolescents

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Abstract

This article highlight the parenting styles (authoritarian, authoritative and permissive) and academic achievement among adolescents in secondary schools. The sample consisted of 300 secondary school students in Malaysia. They were picked by using Simple Random Sampling Method. The instruments used are assessment in this study is "Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ). The students' midterm examination results were used as an indicator of their academic achievement in school. The reliability level of the assessment instruments is 0.70. The descriptive statistics had indicated that authoritative style (M= 3.586) were associated with adolescents' academic achievement. Inferential statistic (multiple regression) showed significant relationship of $r = -0.154$ between parenting styles and academic achievement. Several recommendations were presented to parents, teachers, school counsellors, school administrators and Ministry of Education to improve students' academic achievement.

Keywords: Parenting style; academic achievement; adolescents; secondary school

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Personality Traits and Persian Graphology

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Masoud Gholamali Lavasani, Associate professor, University of Tehran, Iran.

Abstract

The present research was carried out to investigate possible correlation between Persian graphology and personality factors. The samples consisted of couples in Hamedan of whom 200 participants (100 couples) were chosen randomly through cluster sampling. The data were collected using NEO personality inventory (short form) and researcher-made Check-list of Persian graphology (Persian handwriting). To analyze data, descriptive statistics was used along with Pearson correlation, multiple regression and paired t-test. Results from this study indicates a strong correlation between graphology an some personality factors, but the difference of men and women's graphology scores is not significant ($p>0.01$). Therefore, it can be concluded that graphology seems to be correlated with personality subscales and some personality dimensions are predicted by people's handwriting.

Keywords: graphology, personality, check-list of Persian graphology, NEO Personality Inventory.

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Effectiveness of Increasing awareness in Reduced Distress of the Women with Breast Cancer

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Abstract

Cancer and this malignancy treatment is associated with several complications and discomfort that may be the most common side effect will be introduced as Psychological distress. So, Actions to reduce the distress of the patient is essential. The objective of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of increasing awareness on reduction of distress of patients infected by breast cancer. For this purpose, 24 women infected by breast cancer hospitalized in Shohada Hospital of Tehran were selected through convenient method and processed randomly in two experimental and control groups. Before and after increasing awareness, the groups were tested with respect to the distress level. Increasing awareness was trained to the experimental group during 8 sessions each 90-minute. The summary of ANCOVA between two groups of distress scores of participants in both pretest and posttest stages indicated that the increasing awareness has been effective on reduction of distress scores of trained patients. Thus, applying increasing awareness, reduces the distress of patients infected by cancer and this intervention method may be used independently or along with other treatment methods such as pharmacotherapy to reduce the distress of these sufferers.

Keywords: Increasing awareness, Distress, Breast Cancer

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Mental Models of Environmental Concern: Analysis of Value Orientation and Risk Perception among Communities of Atsebi Wonberta, Eastern Zone of Tigray, Ethiopia

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Abstract

A serious threat to human beings and their environment is the continuous and accelerating overuse and destruction of natural resources. Stated in another way, human behaviors are altering the environment at a rapid pace. In this study, therefore, value orientations of communities about environmental concern, risk perceptions of specific environmental problems, and community's awareness to environmental consequences have been investigated. A total of 150 participants (M = 88 and F = 62) completed the Value Orientation Scale (VOS), Risk Perception Scale (RPS), Personal Norms Scale (PNS) and Awareness of Environmental Consequences Scale (AECS). Interviews and Focus Group Discussions were also used. Principal Factor Analysis (PFA) revealed that the respondents' value orientations could be identified along three main factors: biospheric, altruistic and egoistic values of environmental concern. The study showed that the respondent communities were more inclined to biospheric value orientation followed by altruistic and egoistic value orientation. There were strong negative correlations among egoistic value orientation, risk perceptions, personal norms and awareness of environmental consequences while there were positive correlations among biospheric and altruistic values and behavior specific beliefs about environmental concerns. Egoistic value orientation was found to be strong predictor of risk perception and personal norms. With the exception of income level, statistically significant main effects of sex, residence, education and occupation on altruistic value orientation were reported. Females were more altruistic than males in their value orientation towards environmental concern. We concluded the three distinctive value orientations and demographic variables interact with one another to influence risk perception, personal norms and awareness of environment consequences, with recommendations of designing cognitive and behavioral interventions such as environmental education, community dialogue and consciousness-raising training emphasizing on human-friendly environment aimed at stimulating empirically based evidence risk communication strategies.

Keywords: Value Orientation, Egoistic, Biospheric, Altruistic, Personal Norms, Risk Perception

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Self-regulation and Tobacco Use: Contributes of the Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the Portuguese Version of the Short Self-Regulation Questionnaire

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Abstract

Self-regulation has been one of most studied developmental skills, given its close relation with health and lifestyle, adjustment and resilience and in the prevention of risk behaviours as substance use. Given the lack of studies about self-regulation and tobacco use in Portuguese context, this paper aims to present the results of the confirmatory factor analysis of the Short Self-Regulation Questionnaire (Carey, Neal & Collins, 2004) in our population, exploring the role of self-regulation in tobacco use. To do that, the SSRQ and a socio-demographic questionnaire was administered to a sample of 390 adolescents, mostly females ($n=228$, 59.2%), with ages ranging from 15 and 18 years old ($M=16.05$, $SD=.865$). Results allow us to find a good fit model with good reliability of the SSRQ. Descriptive statistics and differential studies allow us to find differences in impulse control according gender and a negative correlation with age. Results allow us also to verify a negative correlation between self-regulation and onset age of tobacco use and a negative correlation between control impulse and tobacco use. Data is analysed according to the literature and its implications to prevention and further researches are presented.

Keywords: Self-regulation, Adolescence, Adaptation study, Confirmatory Factor Analysis;

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The Effects of Drinking Water on Attention

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Abstract

Aim: The main purpose of this study was to test if drinking water affects the student results on the Attention Test. Various studies have shown that dehydration can lead to decrease of attention, concentration and other cognitive and motor functions, as well as the feeling of fatigue and headache.

Method: The experiment included 91 first-year students of University for Applied Sciences VERN'. In the experimental situation participants could drink as much water as they wanted during the class, and the minimum was a few sips. In the control situation, participants did not drink water and were not allowed do so during the break. All participants (at both situations and both measurement points) solved Attention test. Experiments were conducted during regular classes, in two five-minute blocks, with a two minute break in between.

Results: Results did not confirm the impact of drinking water on the overall performance on the Attention Test. However, a slight but statistically significant increase in the average results was found in the experimental situation in the second five-minute measurement session.

Conclusion: No statistically significant difference has been found in the experimental situation compared to the control situation. The use of longer and/or more demanding Attention tests and better control of the previous stage of participants (de) hydration are recommended for the future researches.

Keywords: Attention test; cognitive performance; experiment; hydration

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Surveying relationship of Emotional Intelligence and mental health with achievement motivation in university students

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Abstract

The present research investigated the relationship of emotional intelligence and mental health with achievement motivation in university students. The sample comprised of 382 university students was taken from the university. Participants completed validated measures of Shutte's self report emotional intelligence test (SSREIT), Goldberg's general health questionnaire (GHQ) and Kamkar & Bahari achievement motivation scale. Findings revealed positive significant correlation between emotional intelligence with achievement motivation. Although, there is correlation between mental health with achievement motivation, but the correlation was not significant. It means that increasing of emotional intelligence increase achievement motivation. Findings of the present research can have important psychological implications in the area of student counselling, adolescent and youth counselling, and personality development. Helping students and youth in regarding of emotional intelligence can improve their emotional competencies, decrease mental illness and help improving their quality of life and academic achievement.

Keywords: Emotional intelligent, mental health, achievement motivation, student

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Cognitive- Behaviour Play Therapy for Children with Generalized anxiety disorder

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of Cognitive- Behaviour play therapy in decreasing generalized anxiety disorder of children. In order to selected participates, two preschool of the 2nd educational district of Tehran, Iran were selected by cluster random sampling method. Then, the mothers completed the generalized anxiety disorder items of the Child Symptom Inventory (CSI-4). Based on mother's report, 12 preschoolers were selected and assigned to two experimental and control groups. The research design was pretest- posttest control group. The experimental group received 10 sessions of Cognitive-Behaviour play therapy(60 minutes a week) in groups. Having finished the therapy sessions, Child Symptoms Inventory (CSI-4), parent's form, as a post-test was administrated for both group(experimental and control). Data were analyses using independent t test. The result indicated that Cognitive- Behaviour play therapy was effective on decreasing the score of the severity factor of generalized anxiety disorder in the posttest phase.

Keywords: Art, painting, design, design activity, design education

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Differential Effect of Behavioural Strategies on the Management of Conduct Disorder among Adolescents in Correctional Centres in Lagos State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Adolescent period is a significant phase in human development. Empirical evidences from diverse nations revealed that the period is characterized by a number of misbehaviours of which conduct disorder is paramount. Conduct disorder is a repetitive behaviour that violates the rights of others. It entails rule violation, aggression, hostility, and deceitfulness. There are adolescents in correctional centres in several nations of the world because of their engagement in conduct disorder. Several behavioural techniques have been adopted to ensure that conduct disorder is overcome. It, however, appears from literature that concentrated attempts have not been made to treat or determine the efficacy of behavioural techniques. This study examined the efficacy of two behavioural strategies to manage maladjusted behaviour in correctional homes in Lagos State, Nigeria. Participants for the study were 90 adolescents purposively selected from two special correctional centres in Lagos State. The research design utilized for the study was 3 x 2 x 3 x 3 factorial design. Conduct Disorder Scale by Gilliam was used to generate data. The result of the two hypotheses showed that significant difference existed between participants exposed to cognitive restructuring, behavioural rehearsal and control group ($F(2, 87) = 46.622, p < 0.05$) while there was no significant difference between participants exposed to cognitive restructuring and behavioural rehearsal groups ($t = 0.313, df = 58, p = 0.756$). From the study, the two behavioural methods could be employed to manage conduct disorder. Consequently, they are recommended as techniques for handling adolescents conduct disorder.

Keywords: Cognitive restructuring, behavioural rehearsal, adolescent, conduct disorder, correctional centres, Nigeria.

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The effectiveness of creating hope and expectation of treatment on reduction of distress, in women with breast cancer

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Abstract

Hope as one of psychological mediators heightens the belief of control and the level of involvement of the individual in his/her present life. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of creating hope and expectation of treatment in reduction of distress in women suffering from breast cancer. For this purpose, A Quasi experiment study in which 18 people were chosen from sample variables from Shohada Tajrish Hospital affiliated to Shahid Beheshti University of medical sciences. Then, they were divided into two groups of experiment and control. The experiment group underwent an 8 session of intervention of hope and expectation of treatment in duration of 90 minutes. The control group did not undergo any hope based intervention. The distress level of patients in both groups right before and after the start of treatment and in one month follow up was evaluated by Vaziri subjective units of mental distress scale (VSUD). The result analysis of covariance showed that creating hope and expectation of treatment was effective in reducing the distress of patients suffering from breast cancer. In one month follow up of distress scores of patients after the intervention showed that there was no significant difference in distress of patients. It seems that we can use hope and expectation of treatment as a mediator in reducing the distress of patients suffering from cancer.

Keywords: hope-therapy, distress, breast cancer

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Psycho-Social Influence of Multimedia Violence amongst Children of School Age in Ile Ife, Nigeria

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Abstract

Design action is an original and creative process. However, that the creative process is unique leads to some problems experienced by designers and executives in the field of education. These problems can be summarized as lack of self-confidence in beginning to design, existence of an infinite number of design recommendations, difficulties in converting abstract ideas into concrete facts and the likes. It is occasionally tried to get help from various branches of art to minimize these problems and enable designers to meet with design problems that can open their horizons. Besides, getting advantage of the art objects could be another way of improving visual thinking. A new product can be obtained in a design problem by assimilating the bases forming a branch of art and the works belonging to it. In this study, contributions of the works of art to design activity have been discussed to resolve the above mentioned problems by considered applications. That this experience is a design review action has been explained with the help of various accounts. Two different applications have been sampled in this study in two different design areas selected from Piet Mondrian's works, and discussions are going on in connection with gains. One of the design fields is architecture, and the other is landscape architecture. The selected student works are evaluated in terms of design problems and results.

Keywords: Psycho-social factors, Multimedia, Violence, School age children, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

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A Study of Similarities and Differences between Male and Female Perceptions of Cold and Hot Colors

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the existence of similarity or contrast in the perception of hot and cold colors between male and female participants. This aim comes from this notion that has been verified that colors are divided into hot and cold categories. Besides, time passing could change this categorization in the real world. This experimental study aimed to investigate similarities and differences between male and female perceptions of cold and hot colors considering to age into control and experimental groups. To get sampling, we selected 120 participants by the available sampling method and they were assigned to the experimental (n=90) and control (n=30) groups. Moreover, the participants were divided into three different age groups. Participant responded to 15 couple of colors obtained by the mutual combination of hot and cold colors between them. The control group was represented by artistic student and they received the same scale. Data were analyzed by the SPSS software and Chi-Square test. The results showed that there is not a significant difference between the reference response in the former researches and the received answers in the current research. This experimental finding supported this notion that the perception of colors is objective in the lexical context but extremely subjective in the phenomenal reality.

Keywords: color perception, color spectrum, opposition, and similarity

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Psychosocial Correlates of Motivation for Academic Accomplishment among University Students

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between intrinsic motivation to academic accomplishment (IMTA) and psychosocial wellbeing among university students in Jordan. Methods: cross sectional correctional design utilized to collect data from 218 university students in regards to motivation to academic accomplishment, social support, life satisfaction, optimism, and depressive symptoms. The results showed that university students in Jordan had low to moderate level of IMAT, and that IMAT had positive association with perceived social support from family ($r = .17, p < .05$), life satisfaction ($r = .14, p < .05$), and optimism ($r = .19, p < .001$). None of the psychosocial factors found to be significant predictor of IMATA. Implication for mental health counselors at the students' health services and centers discussed.

Keywords: Motivation to academic accomplishment, social support, life satisfaction, optimism, depressive symptoms.

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Mindful Eating And Its Relationship with Mental Well-Being

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to study the relationship between mindful eating and mental well-being, two variables which have been shown to be associated through previous work studying mindfulness and facets of positive mental health. The hypothesis thus stated that there would be a significant positive relationship between mindful eating and mental well-being. The measure that was used to tap mindfulness was the Mindful Eating Questionnaire (Framson et al. 2009), while mental well-being was measured through Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (Tennant et al., 2007). A sample of 309 participants (males= 93, females= 216) was used, which was collected through an online survey method. As predicted, the results showed that there is a significant positive relationship between overall mindful eating and mental well-being ($r=.291, p<0.05$). Significant positive relationships were also found between four of the five mindful eating sub domains and mental well-being (Awareness: $r=.221, p<0.05$, Distraction: $r=.105, p<0.05$, Disinhibition: $r=.208, p<0.05$, Emotional Response: $r=.189, p<0.05$) while a non significant negative relationship was found between the remaining sub domain (External Cues) and mental well-being ($r= -.063, p<0.136$). Further avenues for research were also suggested in light of the presented results.

Keywords: Mindfulness, Eating, Mental well being

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The effectiveness of training coping with stress skills in reducing the distress in women with breast cancer

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Abstract

One of the most important factors that influence the psychological statuses of a patient is the way they cope with illness, the coping skills and the stresses caused by cancer. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of training coping skills related to stress in relation to decrease of women's distress who suffer from cancer. For this purpose a quasi-experiment, control and a follow up group in which 20 women who were diagnosed with breast cancer at shohada Tajrish hospital shahid Beheshti medical university of sciences were chosen from available samples. They were randomly divided into two groups of control and experiment. The experimental group underwent a 12 session of intervention training coping skills with stress in interval of 2 sessions a week, each session taking 90 minutes. The distress level of patients in both groups was evaluated both before and after the intervention and in a one month follow up by subjective units of distress of Vaziri (VSUD). Analysis of covariance showed that distress scores and coping skills training was effective in reducing the distress of women with breast cancer. In the one month follow up after the intervention, the result showed that there was no significant change in distress in experimental group.

Keywords: coping skills with stress, distress, breast cancer

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Perceived Influence of Rural Tourism on Development in Selected Farm Settlements in Oyo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study assessed the perceived influence of rural tourism on farmers in selected farm settlements in Oyo State, Nigeria. Five farm settlements were purposively selected for their large scale of production. The population for the study comprised staff in the farm settlements. Twenty (26) farmers were randomly selected from each settlement making 130 respondents in all. Structured and unstructured interview guides were employed to elucidate information from the respondents. The findings revealed that the identified perceived impetus of rural tourism by farmers were; Low price option (86.9%), Solace in health-friendly tourism assets (94.6%), Desire for peace and tranquillity (63.8%), Interest in natural environment (71.6%), Nostalgia for their roots on the farm (69.2%), Educational value of Agri-tourism (93.1%), Enjoyment of safe and serene ambience (94.6%). A test of significance between the central relationship of Agri-tourism and development showed significant correlation with Value addition ($r = 0.198$; $p < 0.05$), Alternative agriculture ($r = 0.183$; $p < 0.05$), Community development ($r = 0.198$; $p < 0.05$), and Direct farm marketing ($r = 0.188$; $p < 0.05$). The study recommended that government should form synergy among farmers to equip them with all that it takes to venture into rural tourism and awareness programme should begin in annex to educate individuals and corporate bodies of essentials of Agri-tourism in Nigeria.

Keywords: Rural tourism, Farmers, Agri-tourism, Tourism, Value addition, Community development.

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Cognitive and physical performance in effects of Omega-3 Polyunsaturated fatty acid supplementation during a Short-term Weight Reducing treatment in adult men

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Abstract

Omega-3 PUFAs have been expansively investigated for their nutritive effects and cognitive development. Most significantly, the impending protective effect of the n-3 omega fatty acids in relation to positive effects in physical activity progress under muscle soreness associated with cognitive improvement. Another reported feature of n-3 omega PUFAs is that they protect and even enhance the effect in body composition and depression effects. These reports led to PUFAs becoming one of the most accepted and consumed food supplements. Despite this weight of evidence and the considerable current use, there is still a need for studies, which determined that omega-3 is one of the important supplements with cognitive effects and enhance physical performance. This study examined weight control motivation among obese and overweight who sought weight loss treatment with training schedule. Several measurement assessed the frequency of cognitive and physical performance related to weight control and resentment and doubt in continue the weight lose program. Omega-3 supplementation was associated with a progress of physiological activities in gym, particularly those involving multifarious control programs. These findings are discussed in terms of the influence of Omega-3 on the central nervous system to control depression. There were significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the Omega-3 supplementation intake compared with placebo treatment as a control.

Keywords: Omega-3, cognitive, weight lose, depression

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A Comparative Analysis of Personality Identity between the Gifted vs. Ordinary Students in Iran

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Abstract

The goal of the present research was a comparative analysis of nobility between the gifted vs. ordinary students in Iran. To achieve the research goal, a sample of 59 gifted students as well as 59 ordinary students were selected using simple random sampling method. The data collection tool used in this research was Questionnaire of identity Personality Scale (12-Question Form) made by Wood et al. (2008) which was delivered by the subjects.

Regarding the normality of the research population, data obtained were analyzed using T-test. Research findings revealed that at the confidence level of 95%, there was no meaningful difference between the gifted vs. ordinary students regarding the noble personality variable.

Keywords: Identity Personality, Gifted & Ordinary Student

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The Association Between Vividness and Verbal and Figural Creativity

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Abstract

Research on creativity in the technical field considers that one specific skill in the domain is spatial visualization, seeing with the eyes of the mind. One of essential characteristics of visualization with high value in creativity is vividness. Studies that took into consideration the implication of vividness in creativity show contradictory results. In the present article we analysed the relationship between vividness as a component of mental imagery and verbal and figural creativity. Correlational analysis shows a significant and positive, although moderate, connection between vividness and originality in creative mental synthesis tasks. There were no correlations between vividness and other parameters of verbal and figural creativity. Results make us believe that the role played by vividness in creativity is not as important as claimed by empirical studies or historical evidence provided by individuals who reported on the use of mental imagery in creativity.

Keywords: vividness, mental imagery, verbal creativity, figural creativity

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Effectiveness of mindfulness training on reduction of distress of patients infected by breast cancer

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Abstract

Introduction: Being diagnosed with cancer has major impacts on patient's life. It has been documented that distress symptoms are common in cancer patients. Distress is an unpleasant emotional experience that interferes with patient's ability to cope with the disease. The aim of this research is to explore the efficacy of mindfulness training in reducing of distress among cancer patients. In this study 30 women suffering from breast cancer that volunteered for mindfulness training in Shohada Hospital in Tehran were selected and assigned to experimental and control groups. The experimental group underwent 8 sessions mindfulness training and the control group did not receive any particular intervention. Covariance analysis showed that symptoms of distress in experimental group were significantly lower than the control group in posttest and follow up. The finding of this study suggests that mindfulness training is effective technique in reducing distress among cancer patients.

Keywords: Mindfulness, Breast Cancer, Distress

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Effectiveness of Sexual Skills in the Improvement of Sexual Function, Sexual Satisfaction and Body Image of Women Suffering from Breast Cancer

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Abstract

Individuals' sexual behavior is under the influence of diverse factors, such as interpersonal relationship, life conditions, cultural situations, and physical and psychological conditions. Therefore, any kinds of physical or psychological disorder can influence the sexual act and alter the sexual behavior. The present research purpose is to assess the effectiveness of sexual skills in the improvement of sexual function, sexual satisfaction and body image of women suffering from breast cancer. Hence, a sample of 24 patients suffering from breast cancer was selected from among the cancer sufferers hospitalized in Shohaday-e Tajrish Hospital who were then assigned to the experimental and control groups. The experimental group underwent twelve 90-minute sessions of sexual skills training. All the subjects were tested by Arizona Sexual Experience Scale (ASEX) prior to and subsequent to the treatment. Results of covariance analysis indicated that sexual skills' training improves the sexual function and enhances the sexual satisfaction. However, no significant effectiveness was observed in terms of patients' body image. With regard to the high prevalence of breast cancer among women, sexual skills training can improve sexual function and enhance sexual satisfaction among patients suffering from breast cancer.

Keywords: Sexual Skills, Sexual Satisfaction, Body Image.

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Fast Food Consumption Pattern and Body Weight Status Among Students of Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study assessed fast food consumption pattern (FFCP) and body weight status among the undergraduates of Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria, living in different halls of residence on the university campus during the harmattan semester of 2011/2012 session. A simple random sampling technique was employed to select 40 students from each hall of nine kinds. The sum total of the respondents was 360. The study relied on primary data which was collected through personally administered questionnaires. The respondents were interviewed using a carefully structured three sectioned questionnaire captioned; personal characteristics, fast food consumption pattern, and Body Mass Index (BMI) which, was used to assess students' body weight status among the respondents. Data collected were summarized and analysed using mean, percentage and. The hypotheses were tested using t-test to determine the significant difference in the Fast Food Consumption Pattern (FFCP) between male and female undergraduates while chi-square statistics was also employed to test the significant relationship between FFCP and body weight status. The findings revealed that there was a significant difference ($t = 7.14$; $df = 1$; $p < 0.05$) between the FFCP of male and female undergraduates. The study further showed correlation coefficient analysis that there was a significant relationship between Fast Food Consumption Pattern (FFCP) and Obesity ($r = 0.47$, $p < 0.05$). Based on the findings, the study recommended that the university commission should postulate a compulsory general elective course on physical health and

nutrition education across board to give fitness to students and teach them nutrition information and knowledge.

Keywords: Overweight, Undergraduate students, Obesity, Fast Food, Nigerian University

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Brief report: The Identity Style Inventory- Validation in Iranian college students

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to provide normative tables for Identity Style Inventory ISI-6G. This research was performed on the 3245 students (1535 male and 1703 female) of Islamic Azad University that were selected by simple random sampling. Data were presented by descriptive statistic and draw table. Obtained scores transformed to Z and T scores and percentile rank, and the norm tables for University Student Identity Style Inventory were calculated. In order to determine reliability of USDI were used internal consistency method and test-retest. Coefficient Cronbach's alpha for the Informational-Style, Normative-Style, Diffuse-Avoidant-Style and Commitment Identity was .833, .721, .565 and .841 and showed good internal consistency. In order to check the concurrent validity and divergent validity of this inventory were used respectively from the researcher made of scale interest to Identity Styles were obtained .672, .634, .642 and .649. Also concurrent validity for Informational-Style, Normative-Style, Diffuse-Avoidant-Style and Commitment Identity were obtained. Conclusion from these findings was that the Identity Style Inventory ISI-6G is a valid and reliable instrument to measure student's identity styles.

Keywords: identity, validation, ISI-6G

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Resilience factors in students presenting depressive symptoms during the post-secondary school transition

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Abstract

Depression constitutes the first psychological predicting factor of school dropout in post-secondary education and prevalence data indicated a marked increase if this mental health problem in post-secondary students. It is more than 85% of counseling services' directors who reported an increase of severe psychological problems in college and university students. The transition to post-secondary education represents a vulnerability period for at-risk students who sometime experience difficulties to cope with challenges associated with this adult life transition as defining professional goals, separation from the family and developing autonomy. The goal of this study was to identify resilience factors of depression in a sample of 389 young adults (age mean=18.9; 231 girls, 158 boys). Quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Self-reported measures (personal, family, social and school-related) were completed and 26 interviews were conducted. The two thirds of participants (68.8%) had a part time job and worked for 10,59 hours in average by week. However, 21% of participants worked more than 17 hours each week. The two thirds of participants lived with their two parents (60,9%) or in a one parent family (22,7%), while only 15% didn't live with their parents anymore. A subgroup of resilience students, who did not reported depressive symptoms although they experienced risk factors, as low family support, were compared with a subgroup of depressive students. Results of multiple linear regression analysis revealed that four variables characterized the subgroup of resilience students (N=42) from the depressive students subgroup (N=52). The presence of personal goals was associated with the higher Beta value, followed by low level of dysfunctional attitudes, good emotional adjustment to college, and professional goals. Taken together, these four factors explained 54% of the variance of resilience. Results are discussed in relation with the development of a preventive program for depressive post-secondary student actually in progress.

Keywords: Art, painting, design, design activity, design education

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Effectiveness of Four-Factor Psychotherapy in Decreasing Distress of Women Suffering from Breast Cancer

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Abstract

Individuals diagnosed with breast cancer have concerns over the possibility of recurrence, mortality, body image and psychological problems that triggers feelings of distress in them. Since, providing supportive care through psychotherapeutic and counseling method is an inseparable part of the treatment among breast cancer patients. The research purpose is to assess the effectiveness of four-factor psychotherapy in decrease of the distress amongst women suffering from breast cancer. Therefore, a sample of 25 patients diagnosed with breast cancer was drawn and assigned to the experimental and control groups. The experimental group underwent 12 sessions of four-factor psychotherapy with an emphasis on therapeutic relationship, hope enhancing, awareness promotion and behavior regulation. The distress level of both groups was assessed by Vaziri Subjective Units of Distress (VSUD) prior to and subsequent to the treatment. Covariance analysis indicated that four-factor psychotherapy has been effective in the decrease of distress among the sufferers. A one-month follow up indicated no significant change in the experimental group. Overall, it can be concluded that four-factor psychotherapy can significantly decrease the distress among these patients.

Keywords: Four-Factor Psychotherapy, Breast Cancer, Distress

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Attribution for success and failure in Romanian context. Theoretical model that accounts for explaining performance.

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Abstract

The present study has been aimed to explore the applicability of Weiner's attributive model for performance based on the point of view of a convenience sample of 120 people, equally divided by gender, belonging to two Romanian types of organizational settings: the public and the private sector. We also aimed to establish theoretical models for explaining the attributive patterns, based on variables such as: organizational context, gender or complexity of the attributive style. The results support Weiner's theory (1986), ascertaining the effect of gender on the inferential patterns, but not of the organizational context. Respectively, males and females, regardless of their organizational background, tend to internalize success. Men resort to aspects that indicate ability, while women prefer explanations in terms of effort. Failure is similarly attributed, mainly externalized. Explanatory theoretical models have been set for achievement inferences, predictors being: gender, preference for complex explanations, awareness of external causes operating from the past and social influences.

Keywords: attributions for success and failure, Weiner's attribution theory, attributional complexity, regression analysis

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Group counseling efficiency based on choice theory on prisoners' responsibility increase

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Abstract

Leading people to behave responsibly is one the aims of counselors and school psychologists especially regarding anti-social and criminal behaviors. It seems that the people make an offence have disorders due to lack of compatible skills in facing with stressful events and showing accountable behaviors. The aim of this research is to apply group counseling based on choice theory on enhancing the accountability of prisoners below 18 years old. For this aim, during a quasi experimental research considering the pre and past test measurements with control group, 30 prisoners have been selected from centre of correction and rehabilitation by stochastic sampling and they have been divided in two groups of experimental and waiting group. The experimental group has been treated according to choice theory during 10 sessions. The comparison of test marks between pre and past test using covariance analysis showed that group counseling based on choice theory had positive effect on enhancing accountability of the prisoners below 18 and made it much better. It seems that choice theory emphasizing of this matter that we are responsible on what we are doing can have effective role on community-friendly practices by enhancing accountability of the prisoners.

Keywords: Choice theory, accountability, group counseling

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The Role of Attention in the Psychological Preparation of Athletes In Perceptual-Motor Discipline, Alpine Skiing and Judo

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Abstract

We chose this topic is related to the importance and place in the cognitive process of attention as preparing athletes practicing judo and alpin ski. The common point of the two sports is that both are based on perceptual-motor skills, the motor acts always depend on the impact of external factors. Ski dependent on temperature, wind, snow condition, and the attitude and position judo opponent. The victory in both sports depend on how athletes fail to manage their attention either is concentrated distribution or spirit of observation that perception of attention and spatial representation. Attention tests were used: concentrated - AM, distributive - AD and perceptions of attention and spatial representation - AP2 as observant. Statistical processing and graphical representation was performed with Excel application (Microsoft Office 2007) and the programme StatsDirect v.2.7.2. Statistical indicators were calculated elements of descriptive statistics, the data are presented using indicators of centrality, location and distribution. Statistical analysis: For comparison score / rank cognitive tests applied to the two groups of athletes were used non-parametric Mann - Whitney test (U) for unpaired samples. Materiality was $\alpha = 0.05$ (5%), $\alpha = 0.01$ (1%) or $\alpha = 0.001$.

Keywords: attention, alpin ski, judo, psychological preparation.

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Characteristics of Future Music Teachers' Experience in Teaching Practice

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Abstract

Teaching practice is considered the most important part of pedagogical studies. The article reveals the characteristics of music pedagogy students' experience in teaching practice based of their written reflections. General peculiarities of personality directiveness, related to orientation towards oneself, communication and activity, exert influence upon the development of specific, particular professional directiveness structures and form of their expression. Yet in Lithuania, peculiarities of pre-service teachers' personal experience in teaching practice have not yet been evaluated to a wider extent. Subjective discourse of student training does not receive sufficient attention and the lack of consistent research, which allows to analyse peculiarities of students' personality development during studies, is clearly observed. From the point of view of theory and practice, it is a significant issue in developing optimal teacher education and training strategies.

Keywords: Experiences, reflection, qualitative diagnostics, teaching practice

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Predicting post traumatic growth based upon defense styles and defense mechanisms in patients with cancer

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Abstract

Aim: The purpose of this research was investigated the relationship between posttraumatic growth (PTG) and defense styles in cancer survivors.

Method: Research method was descriptive – correlative .95 patients suffering from cancer were selected in access from Tajrish Tehran hospital, Vali-e Asr (aj) hospital and Mehraneh charity institute of cancer patients in Zanjan in 2012. Participants completed posttraumatic growth inventory and defense style questionnaire. Data was analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and multi-variable regression.

Results: Results showed that there is a positive and significant relationship between PTG and mature defense style, and no relationship between PTG and neurotic and immature defense styles. Findings also showed that defense mechanisms of suppression and sense of humor have direct and projection has indirect relation with PTG.

Conclusion: Defense styles and defense mechanisms in predicting PTG have a significant contribution, and defense mechanisms can predict the level of individual adaptation.

Keywords: Cancer, Posttraumatic growth (PTG), Defense styles, Defense mechanisms

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Comparison of Personality Traits of Opiate and Amphetamine-Dependent Individuals Using the TCI-56

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Abstract

This study was carried out in order to assess not only different dimensions of Temperament and Character in Opiates and Amphetamines-dependent patients but to examine any existing relationship between these dimensions and the abused substance. In this study, 46 Amphetamine and 50 Opiates-dependent subjects who referred for treatment to AFTAB clinic in the city of Mashhad (a North-Eastern city in Iran) were randomly selected. Subjects were administered Cloninger's Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI-56). The data were analyzed using SPSS v.21. Specifically; T-Test was used to compare the mean of the groups. Demographic data were also collected. Results showed that all the hypotheses except for hypothesis 5 were confirmed. The subscales of the temperament scale including Novelty seeking, Harm avoidance, Reward dependence, Persistence and the subscales of the character dimensions including Cooperativeness and Self-transcendence scores were higher in Amphetamine-dependent individuals than in Opiate-dependents. No significant difference was seen in Self-directedness subscales of character scale between two groups. Also Amphetamine-dependent individuals had lower age mean than the Opiate-dependents. Our findings revealed significant differences between the personality traits of Opiates and Amphetamine-dependent individuals. Such results might be useful in devising a treatment plan for both groups of addicts and begets the attention of therapists in drug treatment programs.

Keywords: TCI, personality traits, opiates, amphetamines, addict;

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The effects of practicing swimming on the psychological tone in adulthood

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Abstract

Swimming is the only sport to be recommended in more than 80% of the medical cases and to have a large target audience, accessible to both children and the elderly. From a psychological perspective, swimming reduces the mental tensions and anxiety, caused by everyday stress and the competition one, while avoiding hostility and frustration in life, in a beneficial way. What we propose in this paper is to highlight the role and importance of practicing swimming for the mental tone in adulthood. Women and men go through adulthood and old age in personal and complex manners, which involve numerous social, psychological and biological processes. The study results show that regular swimming practice has significant effects in terms of psychological tone in adulthood. It appears that women are more optimistic than men, as the average of this variable is greater for them than for men, both with the initial testing and with the final testing. As the significance level is statistically significant for both moments of the research, this allows us to say that the practice of swimming in adulthood has significant influence on the mental tone.

Keywords: Swimming, mental tone, health, adulthood

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The relationship between flow and music performance level of undergraduates in exam situations: The effect of musical instrument

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Abstract

In music education, the study of flow has been employed in a variety of research contexts that demonstrated its effect on students' musical compositions, rehearsals or music performance. Additionally, a crossover of flow from music teachers to their students has also been identified. The present study aims to investigate the relationship between the flow state during music performance exams and the artistic level of music performance. Although previous studies found that students frequently experience flow during music performance, an exact correlation between flow and music performance level hasn't yet been determined. A group of 130 undergraduate music students specialized in classical vocal performance (49 subjects), strings (35), woodwind and brass (36) and piano (10) participated in the study. The students completed The Flow State Scale FSS-2 (Jackson & Marsh, 1996) immediately after taking their annual music performance exams. We have found a significant positive correlation between the flow state and the general level of music performance ($r=0.29$, $p=0.01$). There was no effect of gender on this relationship. The correlation was particularly high in the case of strings ($r=0.45$, $p=0.01$) and piano ($r=0.47$, $p=0.01$) players. There was no significant association between flow and music performance level in the case of singers, nor woodwind and brass players. The ANOVA test revealed that strings players experienced significant higher levels of flow during the exam in comparison with singers. Educational implications may suggest introducing flow enhancement strategies to students in order to develop music performance level.

Keywords: Flow state, music performance level, undergraduates, singers, strings, woodwind, brass, piano players

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Teaching: what is constant and what is not consolidated in the social representation

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Abstract

This paper uses a dimensional and structural analysis of representations to discuss how teachers' work is envisaged by a group of students of higher education who are studying to become teachers. Resulting from the research that was conducted there is a representation of teacher as a professional of education and knowledge and of teaching as a profession in which the instructional component is the permanent and core element whereas non-teaching activities are perceived as something which is not consolidated, except for the purpose of reinforcing the stable traits. The contents and the structure of such a representation question not only the role of training in terms of innovation but also the conditions under which changes are implemented.

Keywords: Social representations, identity, teachers' work, teacher

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Heart Rhythm Coherence Training for Sense of Coherence, Health, Mindfulness and Spirituality

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Abstract

HeartMath refers to a psycho-physiological approach dedicated to helping people establish heart based living and global coherence through heart rate variability training, especially through heart rhythm coherence feedback. This study investigated the influence of emWave2 heart rhythm coherence feedback training on standardized measures of physiological coherence, sense of coherence, health, mindfulness and spirituality perceptions, as experienced and evaluated by a small convenience sample of 10 participants. Six women and 4 men, with a mean age of 44.8 years and an age range from 23 to 78 years completed at least 5 emWave2 biofeedback sessions, with a mean of 10 sessions and a range from 5 to 15 sessions. Quantitative findings indicated significant improvements on all standardized measures. Qualitative findings indicated meaningful experiences and positive evaluations of the workshop. Integrative findings are discussed in relation to previous and future research.

Keywords: Heart rhythm, bio-feedback, physiological coherence, sense of coherence, health, mindfulness, spirituality.

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Attitude to the Diseases of the People with Different Health Levels

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Abstract

A lot of people now know how to keep the health but do nothing for support the health. It looks like they have special defense mechanisms from the diseases. We have suggested that the most marked level of defense from the diseases could be both in people with good health and people with chronic diseases. The most adequate attitude to the diseases could be in people who are on the board between health and chronic diseases. 3 groups of subjects participated in the research (from 17 till 40 yr.). The first one included people with good health. The second one included the participants with some functional deviations without any chronic diseases. The third group included those who had some chronic disorders.

We have used the survey of the attitude to the diseases (Vasserman et al., 2005); screening scale of the behavior styles during the treatment (Urvanzev, 1993); Hardiness Survey of Maddy (1997) adapted by Leontjev and Russkasova (2006).

Participant's data were differed just for the survey of the attitude to the diseases. We have found that the data of health participants and participants with chronic diseases have no any differences on the scales of this survey and have differed with the results of the second group. The participants of the first and the third groups had predominantly anosognostic and ergopathic types of attitude: they actively denied the thoughts about diseases. Our hypothesis was supported. The results are corresponding the theory of planned behavior and transtheoretical model.

Keywords: attitude to disorders, health, behaviour style, hardiness

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A mixed methods analysis of students' views of politics

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Abstract

Mixed methods research (MMR) on learning combines quantitative and qualitative approaches to provide a broader picture of the phenomenon being studied. Interest in politics has been regarded as the foundation of civic commitment in adulthood. Therefore, there is a need for studies that can show the multifaceted aspects of students' view of politics.

The aim of the present study is to describe students' ideas about politics by means of a mixed methods study. Data is based on the open answers of 152 eight grade students in Italy. Parallel mixed data analysis was performed. Results showed a complex structure of the students' ideas about politics. Both qualitative and quantitative aspects are depicted. Results showed that mixed methods research can discover aspects and properties of a phenomenon that are not predictable a priori by the researcher

Keywords: students' view of politics, mixed methods research, metaphor.

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Analysis of the Influence of Personality Factors on Vaulting Performances in Women's Artistic Gymnastics

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of personality attributes on sports performances achieved in competitions during vaulting event in the case of junior gymnasts aged 12 to 15. This was a two-stage study: the first stage, initial testing – September 2012 and the second stage – final testing – September 2013, with a group comprising 14 gymnasts aged 12 to 15, members of junior Olympic team of Romania, during their training sessions in Deva Center in 2012 and in the Olympic Center of Izvorani – 2013. Regarding the results of manifestation of junior female gymnasts' personality, we found an improvement of indices level in final testing and significant differences between these indices and the scores achieved in vaulting event. As for the sports performances in vaulting event, we observe an increase in vaults difficulty, a better execution technique and higher final scores. Following a comparative analysis between the indices of personality attributes and the performances achieved in competitions in vaulting event, we have highlighted the level of manifestation of personality factors and their influence on the sports performances for this apparatus.

Keywords: Artistic gymnastics, performance, personality, vaulting.

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Islamic Religiosity as a Moderator of Job Strain and Employee's Well-being

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Abstract

Research on job strain and the effects of religiosity on employee well-being is a topic gaining increased interest. Although the impact of job strain has been the subject of immense research wherein there is increasing recognition of the religiosity as a moderator of well-being, little has been done on the Islamic perspective of moderating job strain. This study examines the moderating effect of Islamic personal religiosity on the relationship between job strain and employee well-being in Malaysian universities. One hundred seventeen (117) Muslim academic and administrative staff from four public universities were sampled. Data was collected via questionnaires, and the findings show that the effect of job strain on well-being is significant for employees, and that the personal religiosity of employees contributed to alleviating job strain and enhancing well-being. Moreover, the hypothesis was proved as the Islamic personal religiosity was found to moderate the relationship between job strain and employee's well-being.

Keywords: Job strain, Islamic religiosity, well-being, job strain, women, employees;

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A comparative study of anxiety and depression in patients with bronchial asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in Tehran, Iran

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Abstract

Depression necessitating assistance from health professionals has a lifetime prevalence of 10%. Chronic disease increases comorbidity with mood and/or anxiety disorders. Patients with chronic pulmonary disease present with severely impaired functionality, chronic somatic and psychogenic pain, require frequent hospitalizations and have a dependency upon medical and nursing personnel. In the present study we assessed anxiety and depression in patients hospitalized for pulmonary disease in a Tehran Milad hospital. We assessed anxiety, using the Beck state-trait anxiety scale, and depression, using the Beck Depression Inventory, in 86 patients with pulmonary disease. A total of 49.2% of the sample had moderate or severe depression and 26.5% had anxiety. Women had higher depression and anxiety scores than men ($p < 0.05$). Depression was positively correlated with anxiety, age and time from diagnosis. Anxiety was positively correlated with depression and time from diagnosis (Pearson $r = 0.62$ and 0.29 , $p < 0.01$). Depression and anxiety are very prevalent in patients with pulmonary disease, especially chronic disease. This may be a very important negative factor in patients' adaptation to the chronic course of their disease.

Keywords: Depression, anxiety, bronchial asthma, pulmonary disease

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Maternal Employment Factors Influencing The Wellbeing Among Children of School Age

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Abstract

The study established the influence of maternal employment on children's well-being in Ibadan, Nigeria. A total of five hundred women of reproductive age drawn from Ibadan and its environs constituted the sample for the study. Their ages ranged from 25 years to 44 years with a mean age of 34.5 years and standard deviation of 8.21. The two instruments used were author-constructed interview guide questionnaires with 0.69 and 0.74 reliability coefficient respectively. The data obtained were analyzed using multiple regression and chi-square statistics. The results obtained from the study indicated that, a combination of the six independent variables significantly predicted the dependent variable (F-ratio of 253.150 $p < 0.05$ alpha level). The result also indicated that, significant relationship existed between Mother's health status ($B=2.055$; $t=8.844$ $p < 0.05$), Mother's health status ($B=2.027$; $t=2.284$ $p < 0.05$), Household resources ($B=2.044$; $t=8.495$ $p < 0.05$), Family size ($B=4.239$; $t=10.633$ $p < 0.05$), Age at marriage ($B=4.329$; $t=10.722$ $p < 0.05$), and Hour at work ($B=4.277$; $t=6.322$ $p < 0.05$) and children's well-being. Based on the results of these findings, it was recommended that those in the helping professions should take cognizance of those variables that have been found to influence children schooling, health and survival.

Keywords: Mother's health status, Maternal earning, Household resources, Family size, Age at marriage, Children's well-being, Nigeria

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An interpretation to design activity through painting art

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Abstract

Design action is an original and creative process. However, that the creative process is unique leads to some problems experienced by designers and executives in the field of education. These problems can be summarized as lack of self-confidence in beginning to design, existence of an infinite number of design recommendations, difficulties in converting abstract ideas into concrete facts and the likes. It is occasionally tried to get help from various branches of art to minimize these problems and enable designers to meet with design problems that can open their horizons. Besides, getting advantage of the art objects could be another way of improving visual thinking. A new product can be obtained in a design problem by assimilating the bases forming a branch of art and the works belonging to it. In this study, contributions of the works of art to design activity have been discussed to resolve the above mentioned problems by considered applications. That this experience is a design review action has been explained with the help of various accounts. Two different applications have been sampled in this study in two different design areas selected from Piet Mondrian's works, and discussions are going on in connection with gains. One of the design fields is architecture, and the other is landscape architecture. The selected student works are evaluated in terms of design problems and results.

Keywords: Art, painting, design, design activity, design education

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Psychodrama effect on increasing social skills in people suffering from drug abuse in Ahvaz

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to investigate psychodrama effect on increasing social skills in people suffering from drug abuse. In this quasi-experimental study, 40 people suffering from drug abuse residing in mid-term residential addiction treatment centers in Ahvaz were assigned randomly into two experiment and control groups. The experiment group underwent psychodrama treatment for 12 session each 90 minutes and there was no intervention with the control group. All subjects at the start of experiment, after the completion of intervention and a month after the treatment (follow-up) completed the Riggio Social Skills inventory (SSI). One-way univariate covariance analysis (ANCOVA) with $\alpha < 0.05$ level was used for data analysis. The results obtained indicated that psychodrama leads to an increase in social skills in people suffering from drug abuse. Follow-up studies analysis also suggested that psychodrama is effective in increasing social skills in people suffering from drug abuse.

Keywords: psychodrama, social skills, drug abuse

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Teachers' feedback: Exploring differences in students' perceptions

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Abstract

Perception plays a key-role in how feedback is processed. Individual and situational characteristics can potentially influence how students perceive teachers' feedback. Our main goal is to study if students' gender and/or the type of education program they attend may influence how they perceive teacher feedback in a class that they like. For this study we used 13 items from the Feedback, Identification, School Trajectories Questionnaire that measures students' perceptions about teachers' effective feedback (EF) and ineffective feedback (IF). Data from 178 students were randomly selected from a larger data base (89 attending the 9th grade of an academic education program and 89 attending courses in vocational education). No differences were found in the perceived feedback regarding a main effect of the type of education program attended, neither for the combined effect of type of education program attended and the student gender. However, results revealed a student gender main effect, with girls perceiving more effective feedback than boys. Future studies should continue exploring how learners' individual and situational characteristics may relate or affect their feedback perceptions, as well as how these perceptions relate to learning. This will allow us to compare results and fully grasp the practical significance of the magnitude of the effects found.

Keywords: Teacher feedback, Students' perceptions, Education programs

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Predicting post traumatic growth based upon self-efficacy, perceived social support, and religious beliefs in cancer patients

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Abstract

Despite that being exposure to traumatic and stressful effects can have severe consequences; studies have shown that even in the wake of negative events such as cancer diagnosis, we see some changes and positive impacts in scheme, philosophy of life and self perception, a process which is called as post traumatic growth. The aim of the current research is to define share of self-efficacy, perceived social support and religious beliefs in the prediction of post traumatic growth. The research is correlation type. For this aim, 95 patients with cancer came to Shohadaye-e-Tajrish Hospital of Tehran(Iran), Vali-e-Asr Hospital of Zanjan (Iran) in 2012 have been selected based on available sampling and evaluated regarding self-efficacy, perceived social support and post traumatic growth religious beliefs. Data analysis using Pearson correlation and regression analysis (simple and multiple) showed that self-efficacy, Perceived Social Support and religious beliefs in cancer patients have direct significant relation with variable of post traumatic growth and explain 13.5, 10.6, 6 and jointly 22.2 percent of post traumatic growth changes respectively. The research findings show that the variables of self-efficacy, Perceived Social Support and religious beliefs explain significantly the post traumatic growth and these psychological variables can be used to provide improvement plans and mental health and post traumatic growth facilities.

Keywords: Post traumatic growth, Perceived Social Support, religious beliefs, and cancer

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First evidence on the validity of the Students' Relatedness Scale (SRS) and of the School Well-being Scale (SWS)

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Abstract

Several studies suggest that students' relatedness and well-being are related to students' success at school and healthy development. The purpose of this study is to examine psychometric properties and construct validity of the Students' Relatedness Scale (SRS) and of the School Well-being Scale (SWS). Multi-group confirmatory factor analyses (MCFA) are performed to test the theoretical structure of the two scales and their metric invariance across gender. Results of MCFAs are consistent with the scale structure hypothesized for SRS and SWS, and show the scales' measurement invariance across gender. The reliability of the scales in terms of internal consistency ranged from .72 to .85.

Keywords: Confirmatory factor analysis, students' relatedness scale, school well-being scale, validity

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Image of a Man and the Universe in Kazakh and Mongol Myths

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Abstract

Myth can be defined in three ways: 1) ancient fable, story; 2) creation of myth, mythological cosmic genesis; 3) historically, culturally symbolized peculiar state of mind.

Along with information about creation of the universe, animals, plants and humankind, myths transfer significant information about vital events in the history of mankind. It always informs us about 'creation' of something, it always informs us of how something happened. In myth we stay in the initial origins of some creations.

In mythological time and space continuum there is no any borders between a man and the universe. Words and actions of mythological character are in syncretic and in unified feature. Power which realizes its unity is peculiar system of customs and traditions. In the age of mythology unity of a man with nature was highly glorified.

Interlacement of the different cultures and worlds, intersection of different time lines, alternation of unbelievable and imagined scenes with the scenes of true life are appearances of mythological consciousness.

Keywords: steppe mythology, Tengrism, genealogical consciousness, archetype, symbol, totem, ternary world, sacral, nomadism, source of origin, indigenous culture, cultural variance, syncretism.

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The Development and Validation of Vignette-Type Instrument for Measuring Attitude Toward Poverty

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Abstract

This paper has its focus on describing processes involved in the development of a measuring instrument for attitude toward poverty. Infrequent studies in the area of the attitude of young people towards poverty especially in the development of measuring instruments capable of capturing attitude toward poverty in this part of the world occasioned the study. Participants were 200 undergraduate students (133 females and 67 males) randomly selected in a private university in Nigeria. The ages of the participants ranged from 15 to 24 years, with mean age of 17.9 years. A scale tagged- Attitude towards Poverty (ATP) was used to generate data. It has a pool of five vignette-type clusters with four items each generated through a rigorous review of literature. When the data was subjected to a factor analysis, five factors emerged from the vignettes with significant factor loadings ranging from .302 to .888 and communalities ranging from .603 to .848. The ATP showed a Cronbach Alpha of 0.919 and an intrinsic validity of 0.959. The split-half reliability of 0.868 for part A and 0.854 for part B were also obtained for the ATP. The factor analysis indicated that the ATP is a reliable vignette-type instrument for measuring positive or negative attitude toward poverty among undergraduate university students in Nigeria. It was concluded that studies should intensely focus on the attitude of young people toward poverty with the aim of correcting negative attitudes, if any, and encouraging positive attitudes.

Keywords: Attitude, poverty, development, validation, undergraduate students, Nigeria.

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Child abuse and its relation to quality of life of male and female children

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Abstract

It is an established fact that family strengths can promote positive outcomes for children; of course these strengths include high quality parent-child relationships. On the other hand, family violence and child abuse can lead to negative consequences regarding child well-being and quality of life. On the long run, child's mental health and psychological adjustment are compromised. This study aims at investigating the relationship between child abuse (physical abuse, psychological abuse and neglect) and quality of life in children of abusive fathers and mothers. This study operates on the assumption that child abuse affects all dimensions of children's quality of life; however the effect on each dimension is not necessarily the same. Male and female children completed Child Abuse Scale (CAS) and Children's Quality of Life Questionnaire (CQOLQ), both measurements were prepared by the author. Results of the study indicated significant negative relationship between child abuse in two types (physical abuse and emotional abuse) and the total score of CAS on one hand, and the family life dimension of CQOLQ on the other hand. Results also indicated significant negative relationship between total score of CAS and total score of CQOLQ in the male sample, while no similar relationship was indicated in the female sample. The findings of the study concerning the general score of quality of life assessment were discussed in the light of literature of the subject, and clinical implications of the results were also discussed reaching at some recommendations to help alleviating the negative impact of child abuse.

Keywords: Child Abuse, quality of life, child's quality of life

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How A Realistic Mathematics Educational Approach Affect Students' Activities In Primary Schools?

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Abstract

The learning and teaching of Mathematics in Aceh, Indonesia has always been teacher-centered, mechanistic and conventionally practiced. Classroom instructions did not give students the opportunity to build their own understanding and thus, students became passive learners and did not participate in the learning process. This paper reports on how the Indonesian Realistic Mathematics Education (IRME) approach activate students activities in Mathematics classroom. This study observed the students' Mathematics activities involved in the IRME approach in the classroom. In this IRME approach students were observed three times which takes five weeks during the Mathematics class, based on IRME. There were 25 standard five students from a public primary school participated in this study. Observation check list was used in this study based on 10 items. The observation conducted was based on two different time periods which were 105 minutes for group A and 70 minutes for group B. The observation was conducted every five minutes. This study showed that Mathematics activities for those who were taught using IRME are higher than for those using the conventional approach. For lesson A there are eight types of students activities (95.21%) occurred in the Mathematics when using IRME. During lesson B only 92.58% Mathematics activities occurs. Overall, the findings showed that the number of student activities undertaken in PMR achieved 90.56%. The results showed that IRME approach is being practised in Aceh, but not completely. The higher percentage of activities suggests that the Aceh Education Office expands the implementation of IRME in all primary schools so that learning of Mathematics is more effective. This indirectly increases the Mathematics achievement of students in Aceh to a higher level on par with Indonesia's National achievement.

Keywords: Learning, Mathematics, Activities, PMRI

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Influencing academic motivation, responsibility and creativity

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Abstract

Motivation, responsibility and creativity of students as well as teachers are significant aspects of higher education. The intentions of the study are to examine academic motivation, including the motivation of teachers as well as students, and responsibility and creativity in mutual context – as interconnected phenomena – and to analyse and define the methods of their potential reinforcements. The motivation of students and teachers is, on the one hand, the driver of high responsibility and creativity of students and, on the other hand, the responsibility of teachers and students is the essence and subdomain of motivation and the precondition of utilising and developing the student creativity. The study sees these three dimensions of academic performance as the key factors which not only determine the success of students during their studies, but, in particular, serve as the critical determinants of the subsequent success of students/graduates in their real professional careers. The methodological part of the study includes a qualitative analysis of teaching the subject Organisational Behaviour and a qualitative-quantitative analysis of students' results in two consecutive academic years ($N_1=45$ students studied the subject in the first monitored year; $N_2=53$ students studied it in the second year). As the subject is taught to students of the last year of their master's studies, the subject teaching is set up to be creative and motivational (respecting and developing the students' potential), albeit the current requirements and the workload required by the subject are quite high. In the first year, motivational bonuses were offered to students for their responsibility and demonstrated creativity on an experimental basis, as follows: if the student achieved at least 48 of 50 possible points during a semester, 10 points (i.e. 10%) were added to the student's examination test score. In the second year, we experimentally added another motivational element to that bonus: students who achieved 50 and more points obtained a bonus of 15 points (i.e. 15%) to their examination scores. The analysis of learning outcomes in both years shows that, with the first experimental method, the students achieved $\bar{x} = 50.82$ points for the subject on average; with the second method, their average was $\bar{x} = 53.21$ points. This suggests that the systematic

motivation of and fairness to students have positive impacts on their academic results. Hence teaching needs to be creative, with a desirable level of enthusiasm and confidence.

Keywords: Motivation, responsibility, creativity, students, teachers, experiment.

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The importance of good cooperation between institutions in the psychological treatment of abused children - a precondition for successful treatment of a child who has experienced abuse?

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Abstract

In this paper we compare the two examples of good and bad practice in our system to show the immense importance of cooperation between different institutions in the psychological treatment of abused children. Good co-operation in the case of physically abused and neglected girls has improved treatment and led to more rapid advances. Fast police reaction (arrest of the offender), social welfare center- support, referral to treatment, the judge's accepting the advice of therapists not to retraumatize the girl with additional questioning enabled the treatment and resulted in decreasing of the traumatic consequences in girl. In case of bad practice we will see how inertia of institutions, disregarding child's needs and only appreciation of the system's formal needs and rules prevent treatment of physically abused and neglected brother and sister. After such unsuccessful treatment they grew up into adolescents with emotional and personality difficulties as well as behavioral disorders. So, now they are long-term concern of the whole society. Generally, it is important to communicate with social welfare center, police and schools in order to assess the daily functioning of the child, his emotional and somatic status, and finally for the purpose of selecting adequate, and then the successful treatment of a child and other family members. This is done with the aim to protect the child of possible re-victimization and ensure safe, stable and supportive environment for abused children, which provides an effective treatment for the child. Through examples of good and bad practice we want to emphasize the necessity of inter-institutional cooperation in the provision of comprehensive and best help for abused children, as well as its impact on the child's emotional health, daily functioning and basic beliefs about the world and themselves.

Keywords: Art, painting, design, design activity, design education

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Students' Perception on Difficulties of Symbols, Graphs and Problem Solving In Economic

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Abstract

This study was carried out to explore the form six students' perceptions on difficulties in learning the symbols, graphs and problem solving items in their Economic subject in STPM (Malaysian Higher School Certificate). The sample comprised of 150 students from five national secondary schools in Kedah. The test comprised of 18 items namely six symbol items, six graph items and six Economic problem solving. This test covered Chapter 1 to 4 of the micro economic and macro economic of form sixth in the Economic syllabus. All these items were validated by a group of experts and experienced form sixth Economic teachers. The interview results showed that 70 percent of the students failed to differentiate the items in terms of symbols, graphs and problem solving. The results validated by the frequent mistakes performed by students in answering the Economic assessments according to the topics. Findings from the students interviewed also indicated that the graph items were easier to answer compared to the symbols and Economic problem solving items. The findings in this study suggest that the Economic teachers need to highlight these three types of items to improve their students learning ability and achievements in this subject.

Keywords: symbol, graph, problem solving, economic achievement, difficulty

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The Transformative Drama: The Case of Violence

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Abstract

The aim of the text there is to present and define the new kind of drama—transformative drama (called as well therapeutic drama). The purpose of this kind of drama is based on therapeutic (active as passive) creating subjectivity identity of audience/reader. The purpose evolves during drama writing, reading and using the transformative drama as a screenplay during drama workshops or preparing the spectacles. The transformative drama is used in working with people who are excluded—as prisoners, patients (for example cancer patients), disabled people who are called by Gina Bujis "mufflet group". But the transformative drama can be used at schools as well—in preventing pupils from problems with violent, sexual problems etc. So the transformative drama can be used in preventive purpose. The transformative drama is closely linked with the issue of identity and it can be helpful in overcoming the identity crisis.

Keywords: transformative drama, therapy, domestic violence, prisoners, women

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The satisfaction/stressfulness of the family roles in the employed and unemployed inhabitants of Serbia¹

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Abstract

Although the conflict between the family and work roles has been in the focus of many contemporary researches, the interest of the researchers has been less directed at the satisfaction/dissatisfaction of the family roles of the unemployed. This fact has motivated us to investigate how the satisfaction/stressfulness parameter is determined by the family roles (parents, care person of the parents, husband/wife/life partner and wife/husband in their household premises) as well as the working status (employed/unemployed). We have also investigated the importance of the gender, age and level of education of our subjects, including their respective incomes. The results that we are presenting are part of a wider survey that aims at outlining the diversity of business and family relationships. The subsample that was used in this paper consisted of 1543 subjects (1202 employed and 341 unemployed), aged 25-65, both male and female.

Instruments

The Role Quality Scale (Tsai, 2008) to assess the level of satisfaction/stressfulness of the family roles and the Sociodemographic Data Questionnaire were used as instruments.

Results

With regard to the level of satisfaction pertaining to family roles we have got high scores on all counts. We should also point out that all these roles were not experienced as stressful. There were no statistically significant differences in the overall scores related to the satisfaction/stressfulness roles in the employed/unemployed subjects. However, the analysis of each individual role on this test shows that the unemployed were more satisfied with the role of the partner. As for the demographic variables (gender, age, level of education and income), we did not find any differences in the satisfaction/stressfulness roles in the family, except when the gender parameter was concerned.

Conclusion

The working status of the subjects in the analyzed sample from Serbia has not shown to be important in the overall survey of the satisfaction/stressfulness roles in the family. As this parameter is one of the more meaningful roles of a mature person we expected that it would detect the level of satisfaction/stressfulness of different family roles, which has not been the case in our investigation. At the same time, we should note that some of the specific social, economic and political factors in Serbia were not part of our analysis which might prove significant in the forthcoming research.

Keywords: family roles, employment, unemployment

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Learning by Movement Performance

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to describe a movement performance therapy approach based on a movement analysis of learners. The movement therapy, which considers class performances as “learning as life-text,” is grounded on the class performances and processes (Orth, 2011; Halprin, 2012). Learners, as a society member of the school, are also the subject of the social development. Therefore, this study focuses on the mutual performance formed by the inter-related body, mind and society. They would know what the obstacles of movement performances are and how the remedy is working for their internalized and oppressed movement performances. Learners were resourced to self-heal from the class performances as “learning as life-text.” Consequently, they became the subject of learning through the changing process in them.

Keywords: Movement performance, learning as life-text, verbal rewarding, interaction between bottom up and top down

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Effectiveness of spiritual interventions in reducing distress in mothers of children with cancer

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Abstract

Taking care of cancer patients affects psychological adaptation of caregivers. Caregivers experience high psychological distress. The level of distress not only affects their ability to take care of their patient, but also it may weaken their ability in physical and emotional support of the patient and other family members and decrease their own daily function. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of spiritual interventions in reducing distress in mothers of children with cancer. For this purpose in a quasi-experimental study 12 mothers of children with cancer aged between 19 to 50 years old whose children were administered with cancer diagnoses in Imam Hussein hospital in Tehran were selected and studied within six 90-minute group sessions in a spiritual intervention based program. Participants in a program based on repeated measures were tested in the first, third, sixth sessions and then 3 weeks after the last session (follow-up) with a scale of subjective units of distress (SUD). The results of repeated measures show that spiritual intervention improves distress of mothers of children with cancer in post-test phase and this increase remains sustained until follow-up. Generally, it seems that particularly spiritual intervention with families of cancer patients can be effective in improving distress of mothers of children with cancer.

Keywords: spiritual intervention, distress, mothers of children with cancer

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An Analysis of Emotional Responses to Sexual Infidelity Designing and Validating a Scale for Measuring Emotional Responses to Sexual Infidelity – ERSIS

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Abstract

Drawing on the cognitive evaluation theory (Lazarus, 1991; Lazarus & Lazarus, 1994), as well as on the evolutionary theory (Darwin, 1859), the current study had the objective of designing and validating a multidimensional scale for assessing emotional responses to sexual infidelity, which people experience in a real infidelity situation. The instrument is named “Emotional Responses to Sexual Infidelity Scale” (ERSIS). The validity of the scale as a construct was explored based on exploratory factor analysis, using the analysis method of the main components and the Varimax rotation method. The selection of the items and the names of the factors were based on combining the results obtained in the factor analysis with the theoretical basis regarding emotional responses to infidelity. The final solution of the exploratory factor analysis included seven factors that explained 57.21% of the variance of the 27 items. In order to determine the adequacy level of the model obtained based on the exploratory analysis, a confirmatory factor analysis was undertaken. Within this analysis, three models were analysed: a model with seven uncorrelated factors, a model with seven correlated factors and a model with six uncorrelated factors. The values of absolute indicators that were calculated emphasised the superiority of the model with seven uncorrelated factors: sadness, dread, anger, pain, fear, jealousy and guilt. The exploration of the convergent validity of the ERSIS showed significant correlations between the scores of this scale and another four tools used to measure emotional responses. The results obtained suggest that the scale can provide a valid measure for emotional responses to sexual infidelity.

Keywords: emotional responses, sexual infidelity, exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, convergent validity.

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Types of abuse with mental health in early childhood Married individuals residing in Tehran

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Abstract

The aim this study was to examine Relationship between childhood abuse experiences with mental health in Married Individuals. This research was a descriptive – correlation. All individuals in the study population (men and women) were married in 1392 in Tehran are the 5 areas of 22 districts of Tehran were randomly selected through multistage cluster (Selected areas are 3,7,9,19 and 20) And between each of the selected areas Entertainment centers, home health and culture of this A sample size of 350 patients available in a purposeful manner In total, 337 of whom are full The self-report questionnaire of child abuse (CASRS), and Health Questionnaire (28GHQ-). The SPSS 19 software, Pierson’s correlation coefficient, simple regression, and multiple regressions were applied to analyze the data. The results showed that experience of abuse in childhood has significant positive relationship with the mental. Also no significant differences between men and women The components of Abuse mental health, respectively.

Keywords: Experienced Abuse, Mental Health

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Dynamics of psychology students' "image of a psychologist" conception during education

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Abstract

The purpose of the presented study was to investigate how the content of the media images of psychologists is reflected on the psychology students' self-consciousness and how the "image of a psychologist" changes its content during education. We compared the "image of a psychologist" of university entrants and students of various years of psychological education. The study involved 62 university entrants and 92 students of the first, third and fifth years of psychology education. The "image of a psychologist" portrait characteristics were evaluated by T. Leary's "Interpersonal diagnosis of personality" instrument modified by L.Sobchik. The "image of a psychologist" positioning in entrants' and students' professional identity was investigated by the "multiple identifications" method. The dynamics of the "image of a psychologist" conceptions were explored by the ageing method. The results of the study showed that entrants of psychology education had a positive but mythicized "image of a psychologist". During education the "image of a psychologist" in students' self-consciousness transformed: it became authentic, true to life, with normal and variant portrait features, as a professional self-identification image. Also during education the "image of a psychologist" lost features of a mentor or guardian and became a real life guide.

Keywords: the image of a psychologist, psychological education, self-consciousness of psychology students; professional identification

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Religious Behaviour Among Muslim Adolescence in Malaysia

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Abstract

Adolescence is a period of storm and stress. With out a counterbalance by adherence to religious practice, it may lead them to engage in moral and social problems such as breach of discipline at schools, crime, drug abuse and free sex. Religiosity is one way to overcome the challenges of adolescence thus to avoid from getting involve in immoral activities. This is mainly because religious behaviour is capable of balancing the emotive and cognitive development as well as their social activities. This study aims to identify the behaviour and level of religious behaviour among adolescents. A total of 30 FELDA adolescence in Pahang which are guarded by single parents were selected to be respondent in this study. This survey study uses questionnaire as a research tool and was constructed based on Islamic Practice Instrument (IPI Fariza) that had been approved in terms of its validity and reliability. Data were analyse using descriptive statistics described in tabular form. The study finds that, the most frequent form of religious behaviour practiced by the adolescence are staying away from the practice of gambling, always optimistic towards Allah, fear of Allah's Power, avoiding adultery and praying facing the Qibla. On the other hand, the level of adolescent religious behaviour for the majority of them is at medium level. This is the reason not many of the respondents involve in moral and disciplinary problems at

school. Overall, the study finds that religious behaviour can become a fortress to the adolescence from getting involved in moral and social problems.

Keywords: Adolescence, religious behaviour, Islamic Practice, social problems

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Effectiveness of sexual and communicative skills training on the improvement of sexual function of women infected by breast cancer

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Abstract

Background: Communicative skills and sexual behaviors have undeniable effect on marital satisfaction and its solidarity and stability. The problems related to sexual function and communicative skills after medication of breast cancer are changed often to the most complicated aspects of marriage life of a woman and continue for many years.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to compare the effectiveness of sexual and communicative skills training on the improvement of sexual function of women infected by breast cancer.

Materials and methods: This study has been applied semi-experimentally on 53 persons of a population consisted of women infected by breast cancer of Tehran hospitals (Iran, 2013). The examinees were selected by convenient sampling and divided randomly in three groups including sexual skills training, communicative skills training and control group. The test groups separately received the training in 8 sessions of sexual and communicative skills training. During this period, the control group didn't receive any intervention. Disorder in sexual function of all three groups was assessed at the beginning and end of training. To analyze the pretest and posttest values of groups, analysis of covariance was used.

Results: The summary of this study indicates that the both sexual and communicative skills training comparing to control group improve the sexual function of women infected by breast cancer, but no significant difference in sexual function improvement is observed between two test groups.

Conclusion: The patients suffering from breast cancer require renovation of their sexual life after treatment and appropriate interventions, training and consultation should be prioritized by relative treatment and care-supportive centers for the improvement of sexual function of these patients.

Keywords: Sexual Skills, Communicative Skills, Breast Cancer, Sexual Performance

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Higher education in Kazakhstan: New Opportunities and the problem of crystallization of middle strata status

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Abstract

In today's society, where the presence of large middle class ensures its stability and is a symbol of resolution of hidden economic problems, education is an integral part of formation and reproduction of the middle class. This article presents part of results of the sociological study conducted under the project "Kazakhstan model of education: international experience and national traditions" supported by the Foundation of the First President of Republic of Kazakhstan - Leader of the Nation to determine the ratio of students to the transformations of the educational system. The authors conclude that the Kazakhstani system of education, passing through the transformation processes, improving the quality of educational programs and trying to correspond to the international standards, not yet in full range, but begins to perform important functions in the formation of the middle class.

Keywords: higher education, middle class, reforms, transformation processes.

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Prevalence of and Gender Differences in Weight, Body, and Eating Related Perceptions among Lebanese High School Students: Implications for School Counseling

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Abstract

Background: Research about body image and eating related issues among high school students in Lebanon is rather limited.

Objectives: To explore the prevalence of and gender differences in weight, body, and eating related perceptions among Lebanese high school students as a first step toward identifying school counseling strategies to help students develop healthier body image.

Methods: The sample consisted of 426 high school students (214 males and 212 females) who completed a cross sectional, self-report questionnaire measuring perceptions related to body size, social pressure, social comparison, body esteem, weight change, emotional eating, and binge eating. Frequencies, cross tabulations, chi square tests, and t-tests were used to analyze the data.

Results: The BMI cut-off points indicated that .9%, 85%, 8.9%, 5.1% of males; and .5%, 83%, 12.7%, and 3.8% of females were classified respectively as underweight, normal weight, overweight, and obese. As compared to males, females scored higher on emotional eating and binge eating measures and were more likely to engage in dieting and weight loss attempts, compare their appearances to others in social gatherings, feel pressure from family to lose weight, and select thinner body sizes for actual weight, ideal weight, and the female shape attractive to males. Males were more likely to engage in weight gain attempts. The modal figure chosen for both actual weight and ideal weight was silhouette 3 for girls and silhouette 5 for boys. Concerning body dissatisfaction, it seems that boys and girls were equally unhappy about their body shape. The largest majority of boys (44%) showed a desire to gain weight while the grand majority of girls (59.4%) wanted to lose weight. In addition, overweight individuals were more likely to report engaging in binge eating behaviors whereas normal weight adolescents had higher body esteem scores. Overweight adolescents, compared to normal weight peers, reported larger actual and ideal body shapes, expressed more body dissatisfaction and annoyance by the actual-ideal gap, engaged in more weight loss attempts, and felt more family pressure to lose weight.

Conclusions: These results have implications for identifying prevention and counseling strategies that school counselors can use to promote positive body image in adolescent boys and girls.

Keywords: Body esteem; body dissatisfaction; weight status; emotional eating; binge eating; Lebanese adolescents

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Family influence on disordered eating behaviour

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Abstract

Appearance-focused family culture (Kluck, 2010) and weight-related teasing and comments (Neumark-Sztainer et al., 2010) have emerged as a contributing factor in disordered eating in daughters. Up to date there is not much research on the subject of disordered eating in Kosovo (Kadriu, Kelpi & Kalyva, 2013), a country which is going through cultural transition. Research have found that disordered eating come into view either in highly developed economies or in countries which are undergoing fast market transformation and their linked impact on the status of women (Nasser, Katzman & Gordon, 2001). As such, a previous study with adolescents has found that family pressure is an important factor that contributes in disordered eating behaviour (Kadriu et al., 2013). Therefore this study has been conducted to examine the relation between parental modelling of eating behaviour and attitudes toward weight and parent weight related teasing and criticism and disordered eating behaviour. A survey of 393 Kosovo female undergraduate students, ages 18 – 25 years, was conducted. Participants completed the Eating Attitude Test-26 (EAT-26), Family influence scale and a series of items about their parents' comments about their weight/size. Regression analysis revealed that family modelling, mother pressure and father pressure predicted significantly disordered eating behaviours, accounting for 28.9% of variance in eating disturbance. Findings indicate that family attitudes towards appearance were the strongest predictor in problematic weight-related outcomes, resulting in disordered eating. Although family behaviour is a significant predictor for disordered eating, further studies need to be conducted to examine the family dynamics and their impact in disordered eating in Kosovo cultural contexts, in order to develop preventive program.

Keywords: disordered eating, family eating attitudes, Kosovo, college female student population, weight teasing

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Competences and Competence Model of University Teachers

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Abstract

Competences represent a summary of key professional and personal skills/talents and behavioural patterns of an individual. They form the basis of any proficient working behaviour, and the level of their maturity is crucial for the successful performance of the profession concerned. From this point of view, the competences of university teachers are of exceptional importance, mainly because teachers constitute the basis for the creation of new knowledge and new values beneficial to the university as well as to students, and subsequently also to enterprises in the role of employers, who should be able to use reasonably and develop systematically the mature competences of their employees. The intention of the study is to analyse the professional-personal profile of university teachers and the competences they should have. The study also presents outcomes of a

questionnaire-based survey conducted with a sample of 686 students of the University of Žilina, the Slovak Republic. The first stage of our survey (2012/2013, 395 students) focused on questioning as to which competences the teacher should have according to students. The second stage of our survey (2013/2014), which is dealt with in this study, focuses on defining the negative competences and characteristics of teachers, i.e. it focuses on the question as to which features the teacher should certainly not have. In addition to interesting outcomes of the survey, the most important part of the study is an originally created competence model of the university teacher. Such competence model should become a quality standard or a paragon of the positive indicators of the teacher's working behaviour. The model also needs to clearly define the negative indicators (undesirable behaviour) which teachers should eliminate from their performance and behaviour. Persistence of such behaviour should be strictly penalised by the management of the faculty or university.

Keywords: Competence, competence model, university teachers, students, survey, motivation

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Motivation of tourism participants

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Abstract

The paper deals with tourists' motivation and application of existing theoretical models on motivation in rural tourism. The authors examine why tourists travel and what is the main motivation in choosing their destinations. The primary drivers for travelling are needs to escape from daily routine, workplace, but also social needs such as meeting other people, experiencing something unique or unusual. The Maslow's 5-stage theory on motivation to satisfy five basic human needs, extended by cognitive, aesthetic and self-actualization needs, is applied for the analysis of tourists' needs. The authors also apply other motivation models in tourism, such as Plog's psychographic or Iso-Ahola's model of the social psychology of tourism. The paper brings practical examples of motivation using the Iso-Ahola's model of the social psychology of tourism.

Keywords: Motivation, motivational theory, motivational factors, tourism;

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Mobbing in Academia: Case Analysis

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Abstract

One of the earliest pioneers in the behavioral movement was Mary Parker Follett. Rather than assuming classical management's strongly hierarchical position of power in organizations, Follett asserted that power should be cooperatively shared for the purpose of resolving conflict. Creative conflict resolution involves cooperatively working with others to devise novel solutions, often resulting in strong interpersonal benefits. Conflicts are assumed to be the natural and inevitable aspects of human interaction, and may create functional or dysfunctional consequences according to the way that they are handled.

Many researchers and practitioners have identified reactions to conflict as among the main causes of mobbing in organizations. Mobbing is the nonsexual harassment of a coworker by a group of other members of an organization for the purpose of removing the targeted individual(s) from the organization, or at least a particular unit of the organization (Sperry, 2009). Mobbing involves individual, group, and organizational dynamics.

In this chapter we will examine mobbing behavior, where an unresolved conflict can advance to a serious issue for the people involved and the organizations. We explore this issue through three separate cases. The cases are real, with the identity of the organizations and the individuals being protected. Each case will be analyzed through the stages of mobbing to determine which stage is the victims, as well as suggested best ways to cope with mobbing and how the victims in these cases handled or still handling the situation.

Keywords:

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Perfectionism dimensions in children: Association with anxiety and depression

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Abstract

Although it is known that childhood and adolescence are the most important periods for the development of perfectionism (Flett & Hewitt, 2002), this is almost unknown research area in R. Macedonia.

This research aimed to explore the relationship of perfectionism dimensions with anxiety and depression among children. We examined possible differences among four groups of children (children without evident symptoms; children with evident symptoms of anxiety; children with evident symptoms of depression; children with evident symptoms of anxiety and depression) with regard to the level of dimensions of perfectionism (Sensitivity to mistakes; Contingent Self-Esteem; Compulsiveness; Need for admiration).

The sample consisted of 468 pupils, aged 11-14, from 5th to 8th grade of primary school, of which 279 were female, and 189 male. The following instruments were used: Adaptive/Maladaptive Perfectionism Scale (Rice & Preusser, 2002), SKAN (Puric, 1992; according to Zaic, 2005) and Children's Depression Inventory (CDI, Kovacs, 1981). The findings suggest the existence of an association of the dimension of the dimension of perfectionism with anxiety and depression. However, this study does not enable conclusions about the causal relationship between these constructs.

Keywords: perfectionism, anxiety, depression, children

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Teacher's Feedback: Educational Guidance in Different Schools Contexts

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Abstract

The study of teachers' feedback as a tool of educational guidance is an international concern in educational systems and school contexts. This study explores the student's perceptions on the teachers' feedback as an educational guidance practice to develop academic skills and life competences. The methodological plan used included collecting socio-demographic data and the answer of two open questions about student's perceptions of the teachers' feedback when they assess their work. One hundred and eighteen students attending regular and vocational education, between 14 and 19 years old had participated.

According to the results, students' perceptions of the teachers' feedback, assigns it as an educational guidance practice needed. It seems a possible new approach of the 21st century for students' life design project.

Keywords: Teachers' feedback, Educational guidance, School context, Regular and Vocational education.

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Running Head: Culture, Higher Education and The Notion of Adaptive Adults

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Abstract

This study reported compared young adults' notions of the adaptive adult prior to becoming parents in Israel together with the moderating effect of academic education and culture on these notions. Participants were drawn from Israel's two largest ethnic groups: Jews and Muslims. The research findings indicate that each group's ideal image of the adaptive adult is constructed prior to parenthood. The findings further indicate that members of a collectivist society (Israeli Muslims) who are exposed to individualistic values (Israeli Jewish society) may modify personal values and preference regarding the ideal adaptive adult in order to integrate themselves and their future offspring into that society. This trend was found to be more common among highly educated members of the collectivist society.

Keywords: Adaptive Adult, Higher Education, Cultural Orientation

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Study of Relationship among Personal Characteristics with Job Burnout and Personnel's Deviant Behaviors

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is the study of relationship among personal characteristics with job burnout and deviant behaviors of personnel's of National Iranian Gas Company's (NIGC) first region in which statistical population includes 100 personnel's of this company that is done in the year 1390. 100 personnel are considered as research sample according to Cochran Sampling Selection Table in order to run questionnaire. Research instruments include job burnout questionnaire (Measles and Jackson, 1981), Neo personal characteristics questionnaire (McCrea and Costa, 1985), a 60-question form and an 8-question deviant behaviors questionnaire (Bent and Robinson, 2000) which has adequate validity and stability. Data gathered from questionnaires are studied through Pearson's Correlation Coefficient Test and regression analysis, simultaneously. Results show that there is a significant relation among mental suffering with depersonalization, emotional exhaustion, individual failure and deviant behaviors ($P < 0.01$). In addition, there exist another significant relation between emotional exhaustion and deviant behaviors ($P < 0.01$). In addition, the results of regression analysis shows that mental suffering is the best factor for predicting deviant behavior and job burnout ($P < 0.01$).

Keywords: Personal characteristics, Job burnout, Deviant behaviors

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Stress coping mechanisms and professional burnout among Latvian nurses

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Abstract

The reason of burnout is the negative influence of job stress. Due to burnout nurses work may become less productive, employees are absent due to illness, as well as the fluctuation of staff increases. It shows the need to develop adaptive coping strategies among nurses. The aim of the study was to find out stress coping mechanisms and burnout presence among nurses practicing in Latvia. The instruments which used for data collection: demographic questionnaire, R.S. Lazarus and S. Folkman's The Ways of Coping Scale and Maslach Burnout Inventory. The Ways of Coping Scale completed by 484 nurses working in healthcare institutions in different regions of Latvia in the age range from 21 to 66 years. The highest values have: planful problem-solving, self-controlling and positive reappraisal, accepting responsibility and seeking social support; while the lowest values can be seen in two scales – confrontive coping and escape/avoidance. The prevailing ways of coping stress in the sample are planful problem solving, self-controlling and positive reappraisal. Maslach burnout inventory completed by 587 practicing nurses. Age range of respondents was from 22 to 68 years. Descriptive statistical parameters for Maslach Burnout Inventory by subscales: mean for Emotional Exhaustion subscale - 22.75 (SD=10.75), for Depersonalization subscale was 7.52 (SD=5.30) and for rank of Personal achievement subscale - 34.57 (SD=8.22).

Keywords: Stress coping; Burnout; Nurses

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Investigating Elementary School Children's Learning Experiences through Multicultural Chorus Activity: Social and Emotional Learning Approach

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Abstract

Korea has been rapidly changing into the multicultural society. In particular, as a number of children from the multicultural family has been an increase, elementary schools in Korea offer engaging after-school programs and activities for multicultural education. Providing after-school programs or activities for only children from multicultural families may result in separating them from other students from non-multicultural families in elementary schools. Therefore, Social and Emotional Learning process that provides the development of more effective social and emotional competencies is needed. The core competencies of SEL are Self-Awareness, Self-Management, Social Awareness, Relation Skills, and Responsible Decision Making.

This study is explored appropriate theoretical frameworks for SEL, and investigates processes of change among elementary students through multicultural choir activities based on SEL. Data were collected through participant observations and in-depth interviews, content analysis conducted. Research results are as follows: First, students started expression their feeling, especially showing improvements of confidence after giving the chorus recital. Second, students were able to develop acceptance and understanding for others. Diverse cultural backgrounds were to accept through cultural diversity about music, let alone people. Third, collaborative relationships were developed with a positive interaction. Findings also indicate that working towards a common goal helped the participants to learn how to engage in practice, as well as learn how to communicate each other. Fourth, there were the positive changes in self-identity through the emotional stability as a consequence of multicultural choir classes, as well as a sense of belonging as a member of the chorus.

Keywords: Learning Experiences, Multicultural chorus, Social and Emotional Learning (SEL), Social and emotional competencies

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Types of abuse with mental health in early childhood Married individuals residing in Tehran

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Abstract

The aim this study was to examine Relationship between childhood abuse experiences with mental health in Married Individuals. This research was a descriptive – correlation. All individuals in the study population (men and women) were married in 1392 in Tehran are the 5 areas of 22 districts of Tehran were randomly selected through multistage cluster (Selected areas are 3,7,9,19 and 20) And between each of the selected areas Entertainment centers, home health and culture of this A sample size of 350 patients available in a purposeful manner In total, 337 of whom are full The self-report questionnaire of child abuse (CASRS), and Health Questionnaire (28GHQ-). The SPSS 19 software, Pierson's correlation coefficient, simple regression, and multiple regressions were applied to analyze the data. The results showed that experience of abuse in childhood has significant positive relationship with the mental. Also no significant differences between men and women The components of Abuse mental health, respectively.

Keywords: Experienced Abuse, Mental Health

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Effectiveness of sexual skills training on the change of body image and improvement of sexual function of women infected by breast cancer

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Abstract

Background: Since past the breast has been assumed as the womanhood symbol and womanly beauty. Any threat against this organ may affect the individual's womanhood, beauty and attraction and particularly her sexual function; a subject that may be appeared with the other symptoms and complications such as physical discomforts, mental diseases and dissatisfaction with marriage life.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to determine the effectiveness of sexual skills training on the change of body image and improvement of sexual function of women infected by breast cancer.

Materials and methods: This research has been applied as a semi-empirical study on 35 persons out of the population consists of women infected by breast cancer hospitalized in Tehran hospitals. The examinees were selected through convenient sampling method and processed randomly in two test and control groups. Sexual skills were trained to the test group during 8 sessions. During this period, the control group didn't receive any

intervention. The sexual function and body image of both groups was tested at the beginning and end of research. To analyze the pretest and posttest scores of groups, analysis of covariance was used.

Results: The summary of analysis indicates that sexual skills training improve the body image and sexual function of women infected by breast cancer.

Conclusion: The findings of this study show that sexual skills training has effective role in renovation of body image and sexual function and dealing with sexual life of such clients shall be prioritized by the relative consultants in order to improve their quality of life.

Keywords: Sexual Training, Body Image, Sexual Function, Breast Cancer

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Teachers` Work Mentality and Work Satisfaction in Relation with Their Personality Traits

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Abstract

The study intends to figure out a relationship between the emotional intelligence, self efficacy and other personality traits on the one hand, and work mentality and work satisfaction on the other hand. The study is going to fiind out if work satisfaction and work mentality is corelated with personal traits of teachers.

The research is done on sample of 188 teachers of different scientific background, ages, and belonging both to rural and urban area. The instruments used were The Work Satisfaction Questionnaire (Constantin, 2004), The work Mentality Questionnaire (Constantin, 2004), The 33-items questionnaire for measurement of the emotional intelligence (Schutte et all), Self-Efficacy Scale and Five Factor Personality Inventory.

The results show an image upon the work satisfaction and work mentality of the teachers in terms of different variables and also the relation between personal traits and work satisfaction and work mentality in teaching career.

The results show an image regarding the relationships between teachers` personal traits and their work mentality and satisfaction; these could be useful in developing personal development programs for teachers in order to enhance their work efficiency.

Keywords: teachers work satisfaction, work mentality, personal traits, teacher training

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The Bakhtiyari Tribe:A Historical Perspective

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Abstract

The Bakhtiyari tribe is one of the largest indigenous tribes in the Southwest of Iran which has had a great impact on the geopolitical and social development of the region. The Bakhtiyari Tribe's vast repertoire of folklore, poetry, music and culture has fascinated travelers to this land for centuries, yet only sparse information can be gleaned from the existing foreign sources about the origins and role of the Bakhtiyari tribe in the development of the history of Iran. The majority of sources containing such information are in Persian and have yet to be translated. The purpose of this paper is to provide a historical and unbiased perspective regarding the origins of the Bakhtiyaritribe and their documented role in the history of Iran up to the early 20th century; in addition to the introducing of the Persian sources containing such references

Keywords:

Attitude to the Diseases of the People with Different Health Levels

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Abstract

A lot of people now know how to keep the health but do nothing for support the health. It looks like they have special defense mechanisms from the diseases. We have suggested that the most marked level of defense from the diseases could be both in people with good health and people with chronic diseases. The most adequate attitude to the diseases could be in people who are on the board between health and chronic diseases. 3 groups of subjects participated in the research (from 17 till 40 yr.). The first one included people with good health. The second one included the participants with some functional deviations without any chronic diseases. The third group included those who had some chronic disorders.

We have used the survey of the attitude to the diseases (Vasserman et al., 2005); screening scale of the behavior styles during the treatment (Urvanzev, 1993); Hardiness Survey of Maddy (1997) adapted by Leontjev and Russkasova (2006).

Participant's data were differed just for the survey of the attitude to the diseases. We have found that the data of health participants and participants with chronic diseases have no any differences on the scales of this survey and have differed with the results of the second group. The participants of the first and the third groups had predominantly anosognostic and ergopathic types of attitude: they actively denied the thoughts about diseases. Our hypothesis was supported. The results are corresponding the theory of planned behavior and transtheoretical model.

Keywords: attitude to disorders, health, behaviour style, hardiness

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Emotional Life as Influence on Work Satisfaction

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Abstract

Emotional life is seen as an important indicator for wellbeing and for life success (personal and professional). It is important to identify the emotional resources which could be connected to work satisfaction. The study intends to figure out a relationship between the emotional life represented by emotional intelligence, emotional wellbeing, positive and negative affectivity and emotional regulation, on the one hand, and the work satisfaction on the other hand.

The research is done on sample of 575 subjects, teachers, with different ages, and belonging both to rural and urban area. The instruments used were The Work Satisfaction Questionnaire (Constantin, 2004), The 33-items questionnaire for measurement of the emotional intelligence (Schutte et al), PANAS, Negative Mood Regulation Scale, FFPI, Emotional Wellbeing Scale, Psychological Flourishing Scale.

The results show an image regarding the relationships between the dimensions of emotional life and work satisfaction, trying to figuring out a specific possible intervention in order to enhance the work satisfaction.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, positive and negative affectivity, emotional regulation, work satisfaction;

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Designing Personal Career for Future Music Educators: Aspirations, Opportunities, Determination

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Abstract

The period between school graduation and coming to the working world is getting into the focus of researchers' attention with increasing frequency. Researchers have analysed issues related to motivation to choose an educator's profession and those related to career planning. Personal career is understood nowadays as a personal achievement, continuity of constant work and a connected sequence of experience gained in different roles played throughout the entire lifetime. Still, issues related to future music teachers' personal careers and career choices have not yet been evaluated in a wider context and they are the main issue of the research.

Keywords: Personal career, choice of profession, vision of carrier, future music educator

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The Influence of the Children's Inner Health Picture on their Heart Rate Regulation

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Abstract

The main problem of the children's health in Russia now is the large number of children with weak health from the birth. It is impossible to keep their health and we need to form it. We proposed that the forming of the inner health picture (Nekrasova, 1984) is effective way to create conscious attitude to the health. Inner health picture is the system of human representations about health, its value, understanding the methods of supporting and forming the health.

The purpose of the research was to analyze the connection between conscious attitude to the health and cardiac rhythm regulation in emotional situation. 82 pupils of the primary school were participants, 39 girls, 43 boys (9.1±0.5 yr. old) and their parents. Children answered on the questions about health using the questionnaire about inner health picture. The records of the heart rate variability were made in two experimental conditions: in the quiet and emotional one. SPSS program were used for the data analysis. We have shown that the higher level of inner health picture child has the better central regulation of his (her) heart rate is.

Keywords: inner health picture, health, children; emotional intelligent, heart rate variability

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The Full Mediator Role of Job Satisfaction in Relationship Between Job Characteristics and Health Outcomes in Hospital Nurses: A New Conceptual Model

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the effects of job characteristics on the mental and physical health considering to mediating role of job satisfaction. Survey respondents include 311 hospital nurses from 6 units that were selected by simple random sampling method. Results using structural equation modeling (SEM) showed that job satisfaction (JR) is the full mediator of relationship between job characteristic and mental and physical health. While, by removing job satisfaction effect, these relations will be meaningless. These findings highlighted the job satisfaction role as a key occupational attitude that can change the effects of job characteristic on the health outcomes of hospital nurses. Discussion and implications of results are presented in the study.

Keywords: job satisfaction, job characteristics, mental health, physical health, nurses

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How A Realistic Mathematics Educational Approach Affect Students' Activities in Primary Schools?

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Abstract

The learning and teaching of Mathematics in Aceh, Indonesia has always been teacher-centered, mechanistic and conventionally practiced. Classroom instructions did not give students the opportunity to build their own understanding and thus, students became passive learners and did not participate in the learning process. This paper reports on how the Indonesian Realistic Mathematics Education (IRME) approach activate students activities in Mathematics classroom. This study observed the students' Mathematics activities involved in the IRME approach in the classroom. In this IRME approach students were observed three times which takes five weeks during the Mathematics class, based on IRME. There were 25 standard five students from a public primary school participated in this study. Observation check list was used in this study based on 10 items. The observation conducted was based on two different time periods which were 105 minutes for group A and 70 minutes for group B. The observation was conducted every five minutes. This study showed that Mathematics activities for those who were taught using IRME are higher than for those using the conventional approach. For lesson A there are eight types of students activities (95.21%) occurred in the Mathematics when using IRME. During lesson B only 92.58% Mathematics activities occurs. Overall, the findings showed that the number of student activities undertaken in PMR achieved 90.56%. The results showed that IRME approach is being practised in Aceh, but not completely. The higher percentage of activities suggests that the Aceh Education Office expands the implementation of IRME in all primary schools so that learning of Mathematics is more effective. This indirectly increases the Mathematics achievement of students in Aceh to a higher level on par with Indonesia's National achievement.

Keywords: Learning, Mathematics, Activities, PMRI

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Validation of An Evaluation Tool for Shared Experience in Counselling Secondary Classrooms Through A Structural Equation Model

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is the development of an instrument capable of improving school counseling for high school students who are about to choose a field of study. The point is clear, since the certain choice of an academic branch can -and will- unquestionably reflect the choice of an academic career. As Muñiz (2010) suggests, it should be a process that takes into account the theoretical and metrical principles, which maximizes the validity of the Inferences caused by this same instrument. In fact, validation testing should be performed before any empirical elaboration.

This instrument also applies the confirmatory factor analysis. Thus, the Principal Component Factor Analysis identified six factors as well as the influence of each variable for all of them (Olmedo et al, 2012). The results of the structural equation model confirm the validity of the conceptual structure chosen for its questionnaire, since the indicators of latent variables have proven to be reliable and the difference between compared covariances resolved significant as well.

Keywords: School Counseling in secondary school, academic career, structural equation model

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Perceived Parenting Styles, Emotion Recognition, and Emotion Regulation in relation to Psychological Well-Being: Symptoms of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, and Social Anxiety

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Abstract

The purpose of the current study was to examine the link among perceived parenting styles, emotion recognition, emotion regulation, and psychological well-being in terms of obsessive-compulsive disorder and social anxiety symptoms. For the purpose of this study, 522 adults between the ages of 18 and 36 participated in the current study. Multiple regression analyses with split-sample validation method revealed that maternal rejection, emotion recognition, cognitive reappraisal and suppression were associated with social anxiety symptoms; whereas maternal overprotection, emotion recognition and suppression were associated with obsessive-compulsive symptomatology. The findings, and their implications were discussed in the light of relevant literature.

Keywords: Emotion regulation, perceived parenting styles, emotion recognition, psychological well-being

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Teachers' Attitudes towards Work in Relation with Emotional Intelligence and Self-Efficacy

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Abstract

This paper intends to identify the relationship between emotional intelligence, the self-efficacy and attitudes towards work of teachers. The main objectives are as follows: establishing the correlation between the emotional intelligence, teacher self-efficacy and work mentality and general job satisfaction; presenting the differences of the teachers' work mentality and general job satisfaction in terms of different variables (environment, marital status, didactic degree); establishing the existing differences regarding the teachers' work mentality and its dimensions, and general job satisfaction and its dimensions in terms of the emotional intelligence level and in terms of teachers' self-efficacy level. Teachers have an important impact upon their student's educational development and also the learning success of the students could be influenced by teachers' attitudes. We try to figure out if there is a correlation between emotional intelligence and teachers' self-efficacy and their attitudes towards work. The sample of our study comprised 575 subjects, teachers, with different ages, different specialities, belonging both to rural and urban area. The results show an image regarding the relationship between emotional intelligence, self-efficacy and work mentality and work satisfaction and could be useful in developing strategies for enhancing the quality of teachers training programs.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, teacher self-efficacy, work mentality, work satisfaction

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NEW CURRICULAR APPROACHES IN PRE-ACADEMIC LEARNING SYSTEM FROM BIHOR COUNTY, ROMANIA

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Abstract

Since the academic year of 1998-1999, the Romanian Ministry of Education has started implementing an educational reform based on the New National Curriculum which focuses on students' learning needs. In its simplest sense, the scholar curriculum is represented by the academic content that is taught by teachers for their students. By contrast, in a larger sense, the scholar curriculum consists in all the educational experiences that students take part in during scholar period. Moreover, according to the academic reform, the scholar curriculum should be focused on the educational objectives, trying to establish what students will be able to do at the end of the learning process. Therefore, the aim of the present research is to analyze how teachers can apply that mentioned academic curriculum in their didactic activities. The sample was represented by 179 students who attend the inferior secondary learning system from Oradea, Bihor County, Romania. The methodology of our research was a questionnaire composed by 20 items, that was applied at the end of academic year 2012/2013. The results proved that the majority of teachers improved their didactic style, teaching a modern and relevant educational content and using various and interactive teaching/learning/evaluating strategies.

Keywords: academic content, educational reform, didactic strategies, scholar curriculum

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Identifying Emotional Intelligence Competencies Among Malaysian Teacher Educators

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Abstract

The research purpose was to identify the core and critical Emotional Intelligence (EQ) competencies among teacher educators. This was a quantitative research conducted on 140 samples from Malaysia Institute of Teacher Education (MITE) to respond to the Malaysian Emotional Quotient Inventory (MEQI). The data was descriptively analysed using SPSS 12.0. The findings revealed that the samples had an average EQ competencies; highest scores on spirituality, followed by maturity, self-awareness, self-motivation, empathy, self-regulation, and social skills. Sixteen EQ sub-domains were considered as the core competencies and eleven as the critical competencies. EQ competencies contribute to teachers' role as a change catalyst.

Keywords: Emotional intelligence, teacher educators, MEQI

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Guilt and Shame

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Abstract

The present work centres around the theme of shame associated with guilt, and aims to emphasize the relationship between the two aforementioned concepts and self-esteem. The work showcases the theoretical perspective, supported with illustrative data in the third section of this study. The first part of the study outlines the conceptual frame generally employed when dealing with the issues of guilt and shame, including conceptual clarification and theoretical guidelines relevant in studying the emotions of guilt and shame. The second part of the present study covers the concept of the Self and the relationships between self-esteem and the experiencing of guilt and shame. The intensity, frequency and duration with which guilt and shame express themselves impacts the level of self-esteem. Guilt stems from the internalized values related to good and bad and is experienced in situations when people believe that they have done something wrong. Shame is an emotion connected to a generalized sense of inadequateness generated by an individual's belief that he or she is insufficiently good. Both guilt and shame are relevant for the Self, and both involve qualitative assessments regarding personal value or strength. Both categories of emotions deal with self-perception governed by deprecation or degradation. Over the course of his or her life, whenever faced with episodes of rejection, abandonment or criticism, the individual experiences guilt and shame, as penance for failing to live up to internalized standards and for his or her inability to preserve the relationship with those who chose to abandon, reject or criticise them. The third section of this work presents a case study vignette, illustrative for the issue at hand.

Keywords: guilt, shame, emotion, feeling, self-esteem

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The Evaluation of Self Efficacy and Collective Efficacy Beliefs in Handball in Terms of Gender

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Abstract

Problem: Do self-efficacy and collective efficacy in handball have differences between two genders?

Objective: The purpose of this study (research) is measuring self efficacy and collective efficacy levels of the participants and analyzing if these measurements show contrast between male and female gender or not.

Material and Methods: Totally 112 athletes participated the study that 54 male athletes participated four team who attended Turkish Male Handball Super League (Age, : 26.78 ± 6.87), 58 female athletes participated four team who attended Turkish Female Handball Super League (Age, : 20.84 ± 5.33). Data were collected by SES and CES scales. Data analyzed by descriptive analyses and independent sample T test.

Findings: After analysis Significant differences were not found between self efficacy ($p > .05$) and collective efficacy ($p > .05$) beliefs of male and female athletes in terms of gender.

Conclusion: This research is important for understanding the relationship between self-efficacy and collective efficacy belief and if this belief makes a difference between two genders or not. And also if there is all positive effect of these belief on handball players, this research is helping to understand what coaches are need to know about this effect to put into practice in trainings and other fields. In the conclusion of this research which the differences of self and collective efficacy beliefs of male and female athletes are inspected, it is obtained that there is no difference of self-efficacy and collective efficacy for two genders in handball.

Keywords: Self efficacy; Collective efficacy; Handball

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Comparative Effectiveness of Peer Modelling Technique and Reality Therapy on Modification of Deviant Behaviour among Secondary School Students in Nigeria

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Abstract

Deviant acts in Nigerian Secondary Schools are of great concern to all stakeholders in education this is because most acts of indiscipline in schools are traceable to deviant activities of students. Consequently, it becomes necessary to embark on investigating the comparative effectiveness of peer modeling Technique and Reality Therapy for modification of deviant behaviour among Secondary School student in Osun State, Nigeria. Interactive effects of gender differences on modification of deviant behaviour among the population were also investigated. Using a multi-stage approach a total of ninety (90) senior secondary school students (45 male and 45 female) identified to exhibit deviant behaviour were randomly drawn from three public co-educational schools from three local government areas in Osun State. After administering an assessment questionnaire titled: "Deviant Behaviour Assessment Questionnaire (DBAQ). A 3x2 pretest post-test control group design was used. The psychometric properties of the instrument used in the study were established using content validity and test-re-test methods. Group one was exposed to peer modeling techniques; group two was exposed to Reality Therapy while the control group received "Placebo". Three research hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 significant levels. Both descriptive and inferential Statistics were used to analyze the data, Percentages, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) and Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) for post-hoc test. Results showed significant differences between the students who were exposed to treatment conditions and those in the control group- ($F=4.17$, df 2/87; $p < 0.05$). Gender has no influence on the effectiveness of peer modeling technique on modification of deviant behaviour ($F=2.45$, df 2/28 $p < 0.05$). Gender has influence on the effectiveness of Reality Therapy on modification of deviant behaviour. ($F=5.92$, df 2/28; $p < 0.05$) Based on the findings of this study conclusions could be drawn that peer modeling technique is effective on modification of deviant behaviour for all students. Based on these findings it was recommended

that there is a need to integrate peer modeling technique procedures into counselor education curriculum as a corrective measure as well as preventive measure for modification of deviant behaviours among students. Based on the efficacy of the peer modeling techniques, it was further recommended that counselors should equip themselves with the technique and apply same on students from time to time in order to curb deviant behaviours among students.

Keywords:

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Type A and B Personalities from a Psychological Perspective among Medical Students

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Abstract

Introduction: Research in the last two decades has shown that people with Type A personality are astronomically competitive, self-critical of performances, endeavor for perfectionism in their vocations and strive toward goals in their lives without feeling a sense of bliss. Type A individuals will eventually suffer from cardiovascular diseases and heart attacks at an earlier age compared with those with Type B personality who are more inclined to be genial, relaxed, and internally fixated on their feelings and emotions. The main objective of our study was to ascertain the prevalence of Type A & B personalities among a first-year students who opt to study medicine.

Methods: Seventy-seven year one medical students registered in the Arabian Gulf University, Bahrain during the academic year 2013-2014 were randomly selected to be involved in this study. Students completed a pre-designed questionnaire that included measures for Type A and Type B behaviors by using the Jenkins Activity Survey (JAS).

Results: The number of female and male students was 49(63.6%) and 28 (36.4%) respectively. Their ages ranged between 17 and 20 years with a mean of 17.8 years. Six different Arab nationalities were represented. The study found that the students with Type A personality exceeded those with B [59 (76.6%). vs. 18 (23.4%)]. No significant relationship was found between personality type and other demographic characteristics except for a mild significant relationship ($P < 0.053$) with sex with more females having Type A than males.

Conclusion: The majority of the studied medical students are of Type A personality betokening that such future careers, such as Medicine, require extensive commitment and are opted conventionally by students who have Type A personalities. It was also found that more females have Type A than B personality characteristics, a finding that is contrary to the prevalent understanding of the Arab-Islamic society in the context that Arab women are oppressed and less decisive about their future

Keywords: Type A/B personalities, masculine culture, medical students, Jenkins activity survey, Arab-Islamic culture, traditions.

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The Importance of Ethics, Moral and Professional Skills of Novice Teachers

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Abstract

Soft skills especially ethics, moral and professional skill play an important role in sharpening individual's excellent personality by complementing his/her hard skills to the teacher communities. The complicated nature of teaching, in both practice and preparation, encourages teacher educators to explore the complexity of the novice teachers' experiences and identify the concerns they face in their induction year. This study aims to examine the ethics, moral and professional skill of novice teachers in secondary schools of Malaysia from the views of their administrators. In addition, findings are triangulated by the self-rating data done by novice teachers themselves on this particular skill. The main purpose of this study is to explain and interpret the practice of ethics, moral and professional skill from the two different perspectives. This study employed qualitative method using focus group interviews to collect data from 31 administrators and quantitative method using self-rating questionnaire from 250 novice teachers. Among the seven soft skills components which comprised of communicative skill, critical thinking and problem solving skills, team work skill, life-long learning and management of information, entrepreneurship skill, ethics, moral and professional skill, and leadership, quantitative finding showed that ethics, moral and professional skill has been rated as second least needed after entrepreneurship skill in the workplace according to novice teachers. However, quantitative finding found to be contradicted with qualitative data. School administrators stated that soft skill components that is most needed and most of the novice teachers are lacking of is ethics, moral and professional skill. In conclusion, keeping abreast of developments in teacher education would ensure that novice teachers remain current and relevant in their profession, and that novice teachers be equipped with necessary ethics, moral and professional skill to survive in an increasingly complex teaching environment.

Keywords: Ethics, moral and professional skill, novice teachers, school administrators;

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The Dynamics of Motivational Factors for Handball Players

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Abstract

Competition means multiple pressures being placed on the player: the adversary, the audience (most times the most active stressors are parents), sometimes from the coaches. These pressures, as well as the successes or failures of the game, can cause athlete's performance far below possibilities. He must be prepared to face situations, you must know what to do in case of a failure, how to control his emotions, to motivate the higher the effect of training on the psychological component. Performance sport requires effort and renunciation which often seem incomprehensible (subjecting activities to limit biological and psychological endurance, repeated stressful situations, temporary deprivation of necessities carnal satisfaction, etc). Capacity performance is thus able to generate values important individual and social meanings.

Aim: In this paper, we used to assess motivation questionnaire based survey. It is the most used method in sociological research, the most known being sometimes identified with the sociological research itself. The questionnaire contains 34 questions about the motivations, preferences and subjective perceptions. These questions are directed to 6 items motivational: cognitive, emotional, financial, constraint, social and neutrals. Each subject responded to the questionnaire received a score. Scale for scoring was from 1 to 7.

Material and Methods: The research was conducted on a total of 18 subjects, sports club components CSS Targovishte. The questionnaire was applied by individual extemporalului technique, the average completion is

approximately 15 minutes. Data were collected in September 2013 and lasted 10 days. All athletes completed questionnaires, and reacted positively when were offered participation in the research.

Conclusions We observed an increase in mean age from one category to another, which leads us to believe that subjects understand the meaning of their own work, have enough data to achieve optimal levels of motivation. The age of players increases, the importance of a greater motivation. With increasing age of the players, the reward is very important. Reasons for loss of confidence can be emotions, feelings or thoughts. Fear, doubt and worries accompanying lowering of confidence in continuing training. All these have a common origin: ignorance. Players do not know what 's going to happen, and begin to doubt their ability to cope with future events.

Keywords: psychological training, affective perception, social perception, fifncial perception

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INVESTIGATION OF PAIN-RELATED PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS AMONGST IRANIAN AND BELARUSIAN PAIN PATIENTS

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Abstract

Background: Researchers have demonstrated that certain types of pain coping and beliefs are correlated with less pain intensity, depression and disability and that there are racial/ethnic differences in their use of specific coping strategies or pain beliefs. However, little is known about whether pain-related beliefs and use of coping strategies are different between Iranian and Belarusian pain patients. So the aim of this study is to identify similarities and differences among Iranian and Belarusian patients in beliefs about pain and ways of coping with pain.

Method: A total of 485 patients, 240 Iranian patients and 245 Belarusian heterogeneous pain patients were included in this study and completed measures of Pain Intensity, Pain Beliefs and Perception Inventory, Coping Strategy Questionnaire, Roland-Morris Of Physical Disability, and DASS-Depression.

Results: there were significant differences between 2 groups on pain related beliefs and use of coping strategies. Furthermore, there were significant differences on pain outcomes (pain intensity, depression, disability). Also, there were significant correlation between pain beliefs and coping strategies with pain outcomes.

Conclusion: These findings demonstrated the differences and similarities between two ethnicities; Iranian and Belarusian pain patients on psychosocial variables and pain outcomes. These findings suggest the importance of targeting specific pain-related beliefs and coping strategies regarding to racial/ethnic differences, for modification in the treatment of patients with chronic pain.

Keywords: Pain Beliefs, Coping Strategies, Chronic Pain, Ethnicity

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Novice Teacher Perceptions of the Soft Skills Needed in Today's Workplace

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Abstract

Soft skills complement hard skills and have a significant impact on the ability of teachers to do their job and on their employability. Soft skill components acquired by future holistic human capital are communicative skill, critical thinking and problem solving skills, team work skill, life-long learning and management of information, entrepreneurship skill, ethics, moral and professional skill, and leadership skill. This research aims to investigate gaps related to soft skills obtained from their teaching professional training compared to the soft skills needed in their workplace among the novice teachers. A total sample of 250 novice teachers was selected from all secondary schools in Malaysia by employing purposive sampling. This study employs the quantitative method to collect data from novice teachers during their induction year. The findings showed that team work skill and communication skill were the two most important soft skill components, not only very much needed in their workplace but also gained from their teaching training program. However, entrepreneurship skill was the least capacity soft skill component needed in their workplace as well as gained from their teaching training program. According to the results of t-test analysis, there is a significant difference between the gained and needed level of soft skill components. In addition, the mean score for all the soft skill components needed in their workplace are higher than what they gained from their teaching training program.

Keywords: Soft skills, teaching professional training program, workplace, novice teachers

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The Effect of Spiritual Intelligence Training on the Indicators of Mental Health in Iranian Students: An Experimental Study

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Abstract

Mental health of students is one of the important issues in psychology, psychiatry and sociology and that is viewed as one of the main responsibilities of teachers and trainers. Recently structure of spiritual intelligence as a component of mental health is a concept that emanates in light of interest in the field of psychology of religion and spirituality. This experimental study aimed to determine the effect of spiritual intelligence training on the indicators of mental health situation of Iranian students. To get sampling, we used a Multi-Stage Cluster method and high school students were randomly assigned to the two groups of control (n = 30) and experimental (n = 28). Experimental group was involved in seven weekly sessions of intervention by spiritual intelligence training and the control group received no intervention. The pre-test and post-test data were collected by the SCL-90-R scale. Results in the pre-test and post-test showed that spiritual intelligence as a key intervention decreased interpersonal sensitivity, somatization, obsessive-compulsive, depression, anxiety, aggression, phobic, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism in experimental group in compared with the control group. These experimental findings supported this notion that spiritual intelligence training as a new psychological and religious construction is able to decrease psychological disasters and to improve the experienced level of mental health among high school students.

Keywords: mental health, spiritual intelligence, students

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Adults' attitudes toward learning foreign languages: A Multilevel statistical analysis

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Abstract

The centers of lifelong learning offer among other disciplines, learning languages. Adults have the opportunity of learning a new language. For others it is necessary for their carrier and for others it is an insight into the language's culture. Thus, this study explores Greek adults' attitudes toward learning foreign languages and discusses all the physiological aspects. A Multilevel statistical analysis was used for the data analysis. The study reveals job opportunities and employment chances and prospects as the main reason for learning foreign languages.

Keywords: Adults, attitudes, learning, foreign, languages

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Teachers' Efforts to Facilitate the Social Development of Multicultural Children

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Abstract

This study rested on the necessity of the approach according to its strengths rather than the approach according to its drawbacks for the discussion on social development of multicultural children. This study intended to look into the positive factors influencing social development of multicultural children. We collected data from nine multicultural children and their teachers. For collecting data, we conducted in depth interviews with multicultural children and daily reports of their teachers. We transcribed in depth interviews contents and these contents matched with teachers' daily reports. We analyzed the data using content analysis. According to the results of this study, social development of multicultural children was influenced by positive factors including "positive ego identity in accordance with the acceptance of multicultural background", "competency of language use and communication", "amicableness of peer relations" in children's efforts, "sharing with parental support and concerns" in parents' effort, and "teachers' positive awareness and acceptance on multicultural", "understanding through teachers' contact experiences" in teachers' efforts. We discussed the factors which were related to social development of families' children.

Keywords: multicultural children, social development, strengths, content analysis

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Manifestations of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Different Generations of Meskhetian Turks Families after deportation

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Abstract

In June 1989, in the Fergana region, Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, there were mass riots and clashes, known as «Fergana events». In the course of these events have been attacked Meskhetian Turks. Authorities evacuated Turks from Fergana, and then within a year almost all Turkish Uzbek population fled to other Soviet republics. In our study attended Meskhetian Turks who took part in the Fergana's events of 1989 and their children (the younger generation). In the work took part two groups: experimental group (30 patients, who were born before 1989 and were deportees) and control group (20 patients, who were born in the Rostov region in the period after 1989). The purpose of the article – theoretical and empirical investigation of the PTSD manifestations among different generations of Meskhetian Turks families after the Fergana's events of 1989. We evaluated the manifestations of PTSD by Mississippi scale and the profile of lateral organization in participants of study.

The tragic events associated with deportation are reflected in post-traumatic stress reactions till now are manifested in persons who were exposed to deportation. Significant relationships between left features in profile of lateral organization and negative changes in beliefs and feelings, such as feelings of guilt and a tendency to suicidal behaviour, was found.

Keywords: PTSD, Meskhetian Turks

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Personal Need for Structure in Relation to Language Variables

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Abstract

The present study focuses on the determination of a relationship between a personal need for structure (Personal need for structure PNS, a desire for a structure F1 and a response for a lack of structure F2) and language variables (reading comprehension in a foreign language and language proficiency). The research is aimed at a personal need for structure as an individual categorisation activity of an individual in context of learning a foreign language (German/English) by students of various study programmes and faculties. Whether the understanding of foreign texts or information written in a foreign language (German/English) is connected to a desire for a structure (simple categorisation/organisation of foreign-language information) or connected to a response for a lack of structure (a response on cognitive burden or on unpredictable situation). For this reason, an experiment was carried out, in which 221 university students took part and research methods – PNS Scale (Thomson et al., 2001) and Test of foreign language proficiency (design according to ISED 3, level B1/B2) were used. The results showed a negative correlation between personal need for structure and reading comprehension in a foreign language and also between personal need for structure and language proficiency. Remarkable findings were also proved in the direction of length of learning a foreign language and a personal need for structure by students of the Faculty of Education.

Keywords:

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Enhancing the experience and support provided to students within the bologna professionally-focused master's degree

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Abstract

The main objective of this study is to analyse Master's students' views on the competences of (i) the ideal profile of a Master's supervisor, and (ii) the ideal profile of their own, as Master's students. Accordingly, a descriptive and reflective perspective regarding the results is adopted. Additionally, the authors have the objective of presenting a set of recommendations that can help students to deal with the different dimensions and contexts of their student/ professional experience: theoretical and pedagogical content, teacher training pre-service tasks, and practice-based research projects. The recommendations go in line with the promotion of support programmes that should not follow a one size fits all approach, but should instead consider the diversity among students' profiles as a flagship towards institutional quality enhancement.

Keywords: Professionally-focused Master's degree, quality profiles, Master's students, Master's supervisors

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Pervasiveness of Conduct Disorder in Special Correctional Centres in Lagos, Nigeria

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Abstract

Conduct disorder is a type of maladjusted behaviour characterized by a consistent pattern of harming others or their property, or breaking major accepted rules or standards of behaviour. This study examined the prevalence of conduct disorder among purposefully selected 90 adolescents resident in two correctional centres in Lagos State, Nigeria. Descriptive survey design was employed for the study because it guaranteed an accurate portrayal or account of the sample for the study. Gilliam (2002) Conduct Disorder Scale (CDS) was used to generate data. The items in the scale depict the specific diagnostic behaviours that are characteristic of persons with Conduct Disorder. The overall reliability coefficient for the scale is 0.96. Two research questions and one research hypothesis were raised to give direction to the study and descriptive statistics and analysis of variance were employed for data analysis. Results of data analysis showed that in order of prominence female participants exhibited more deceitfulness and theft than the male participants. Similarly, unlike their male counterpart more females reported moderate and severe cases of conduct disorder. Further analysis indicated that there was no significant difference in the order of prominence of conduct disorder. The existence of conduct disorder in Correctional Centres is, therefore, not a figment of imagination but a reality. Consequently, efforts should be geared towards the development and implementation of preventive and remedial techniques by psychologists, counsellors, and other professionals in allied fields.

Keywords: pervasiveness, conduct disorder, correctional centres, Nigeria

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The Relationship Between Self-Directed Learning and Critical Thinking Ability of Iranian Efl Learners

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Abstract

Introduction

Self-directed learning and critical thinking are both worthwhile frameworks. They simply apply to different domains of the adult education enterprise. Separate studies have been conducted on these two issues, but a few ones are devoted to the relationship between them in other countries or even in Iran. The present study intended to investigate the relationship between self-directed learning and critical thinking of learners of foreign languages.

Methods

This cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted at postgraduate levels at the School of Health Management and Information Sciences of Iran University of Medical Sciences in 2014. The population of the study consisted of all postgraduate students (N=49). Two sets of questionnaires were distributed among the students, 1) Honey's (2004). 2) Williamson's (2009). The collected data were analyzed by means of one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test, Pearson Correlation, Independent T-Test, and One Way ANOVA through SPSS16.

Results and Discussion

The results revealed a positive (significant) relationship between critical thinking and self-directed learning ($r = 0.424$, $p = 0.039$), therefore it can be concluded that they are beneficial to learners of foreign languages and help them achieve higher level skills.

Keywords: Critical Thinking, Self-Directed Learning

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The Examine Self Efficacy Beliefs and Collective Efficacy Beliefs of Folk Dancers

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Abstract

Problem: People's self-efficacy in folk dancers, collective efficacy beliefs Is there a difference in terms of gender?

Aim: The aim of this study is examine to self-efficacy beliefs and collective- efficacy beliefs in terms of ganders of folk dancers. Method: 41 female (Age, Mean=22.35, Sd=1.64) and 31 male (Age, Mean=20.78, Sd=1.24) totally 72 person participated in this study. Sports Imagery Questionnaire and Self Efficacy Scale was used to collected data. Data were calculated by using descriptive statistics, Pearson moments correlations and t Test. Findings: Results of MANOVA analysis, there is no significant differences between self-efficacy ($p > .05$) and collective efficacy beliefs by gender ($p > .05$). Results: According to the results of the analysis, self-efficacy beliefs and collective- efficacy beliefs indicate any significant differences by gender.

Keywords: Folk Dance, Self-efficacy, collective- efficacy, Gender

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The Assumptive Worlds: A Comparison between Survivors of Natural Disasters and Human-Caused Traumas

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Abstract

Studies on the psychological aftermath of traumatic events suggest that these events have adverse effects on individual's psychological well-being and functionality. According to the World Assumptions Model, individuals hold basic assumptions regarding themselves and the world, which help making meaning out of life experiences. However, traumatic events shatter these basic assumptions. Therefore, one way of understanding the psychological consequences of traumatic events is through their effects on individuals' assumptive worlds. Studies provided evidence regarding the differentiating responses to traumatic experiences depending on the nature or type of the event. However, no consensus has been reached about which events may produce specific types of responses. Therefore, additional studies are still required to identify the specific mechanisms operating in various traumas. The current study aimed to compare the natural disaster survivors with the survivors of human-caused traumas (i.e., road traffic accidents) in terms of their assumptive worlds. The results indicated that individuals who experienced traffic accident have significantly negative world assumptions than survivors of natural disaster. Specifically, traffic accident survivors were found to have significantly negative assumptions related to justice of the world, control, and self-worth when compared to natural disaster survivors. Considering the role of shattered assumptions in the development of posttraumatic symptomatology, the current study provides important findings in terms of cognitive risk factors inherit in natural disasters and human-caused traumas.

Keywords: Human-caused trauma, natural disaster, world assumptions, road traffic accidents

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Attitudes of Macedonian High School Students towards the Environment

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Abstract

The objective of this study was to examine the attitudes of Macedonian high school students towards the environment. Attitudes reflect feelings of concern for the environment. They are mental states based on personal beliefs towards pollution, technology, interdependence and equal importance of all life forms, dependence of human life on the resources of a finite planet, power of human beings to modify the environment, conservation, environmental action etc. The survey was carried out in 18 cities and towns. Nearly 500 respondents were included. A 13-item, 5-point Likert – type scale instrument was used.

Results suggest that concern for environmental issues is nearly 70% of its maximum.

We must look at student's attitudes towards environment in context of the overall social-economic conditions in which we carry out the education process. A model that tries to incorporate all these factors can help to illuminate this complex field.

Keywords: attitudes, environment, students, high schools, Republic of Macedonia

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Pastoral care for women with regret for the loss of an unborn child

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Abstract

Lithuania among EU countries takes place between countries with highest rate number of abortions. The majority of women after abortion experienced some psychological consequences. The problem of the study: there is no studies that would reveal the need for pastoral care for women, who experience a regret because of an unborn child loss. Also there is no scientific data how such pastoral program works in Lithuania. The aim of the study: to disclose the emotions and behavior change after pastoral care program for women, who experience regret because of an unborn child lost.

Methodology of the study. Five women with regret of an unborn child loss were involved in the study. For research diagnostic test was applied in order to determine the emotional and behavioral change in women participating in the study. Qualitative individual in-depth interview was applied as well. The data of the research have been analyzed by content analysis method.

Conclusion. The study showed that negative emotions and destructive behavior diminished after participation in the pastoral care program.

Keywords: pastoral care, crisis pregnancy, regret of an unborn child loss

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The Association of Social Desirability and Social Intelligence with Smoking among Undergraduates

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Abstract

Our aim was to examine the inter-relationship between smoking, social intelligence and social desirability in undergraduate students. The present study sample consisted of 200 first year undergraduate students. The questionnaire included information about socio-demographic factors, smoking, anxiety, stress, depression, social intelligence (Tromsø Social Intelligence Scale - TSIS) and social desirability (Marlowe–Crowne Social Desirability Scale short form C). In the whole study groups, smoking status was correlated with gender ($P < 0.05$), anxiety level ($P < 0.05$), levels of social information ($P < 0.05$) and levels of social skills ($P < 0.0001$). Smokers were mainly males than females ($P < 0.05$) and revealed higher values of self-reported anxiety ($P < 0.05$), levels of social information ($P < 0.05$) and social skills ($P < 0.0001$) than non-smokers. Among males, smokers revealed lower values of self-reported depression compared with non-smokers ($P < 0.05$). Among girls, smokers presented higher values of anxiety ($P < 0.05$), depression ($P < 0.01$), social skills ($P < 0.0001$) and social information processing ($P < 0.05$). In the whole group, multiple regression analyses models demonstrated significant contributions of social skills ($P < 0.0001$) and social awareness ($P = 0.002$) to smoking status. Among males, multiple regression analyses demonstrated significant contributions of anxiety ($P < 0.05$), depression ($P = 0.003$), social awareness ($P = 0.005$) social skills ($P < 0.05$) and social desirability ($P = 0.05$) to current smoking status. Among females, significant contributions of depression ($P < 0.05$) and social skills ($P < 0.0001$) to smoking status were revealed. We can conclude that our research found important inter-relations between social desirability and social intelligence subscales to smoking status.

Keywords: smoking, social desirability, social intelligence, gender.

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Designing Personal Career for Future Music Educators: aspirations, opportunities and determination

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Abstract

The period between school graduation and coming to the working world is getting into the focus of researchers' attention with increasing frequency. Researchers have analysed issues related to motivation to choose an educator's profession and those related to career planning. Personal career is understood nowadays as a personal achievement, continuity of constant work and a connected sequence of experience gained in different roles played throughout the entire lifetime. Still, issues related to future music teachers' personal careers and career choices have not yet been evaluated in a wider context and they are the main issue of the research.

Keywords: Personal career, choice of profession, vision of carrier, future music educator

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Media education in Kazakhstan: work experience

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Abstract

In the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2012 started work on formation of literacy in the field of media education for journalists, educators, and youth. Studied publishing foreign scientists, work experience in different countries, manuals, seminars and workshops, publishes scientific works in the Kazakh and Russian languages, and considers issues of media education in social networks on scientific, methodical and practical conferences.

Keywords: media, media education, Kazakhstan, youth, literacy, education, training, information, teachers, journalists, NGOs, civil society

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The Effect of Attribution Retraining on the Academic Achievement of High School Students in Mathematics

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Abstract

This research explored the effect of attribution retraining on secondary one and two students' academic performance in mathematics. The purpose of the study was to modify students' attributions regarding their achievement in mathematics and to teach them adaptive styles of attributions. Sixty-seven students from secondary one and two conducted the Attribution Questionnaire as a pre-test. Twenty-two students were chosen for the experimental group based on their low score on the questionnaire. The control group which had been selected from the other 45 students, was formed by matching their results in mathematics with that of the experimental group. Both the experimental and control groups were equal in number (n=22); however, they did not have similar gender distribution. The study used a pretest-posttest control group design with matching. Although, random assignment of subjects to experimental and control groups was not performed, the research design is a form of quasi-experimental one. The results demonstrated the positive effect of

attribution retraining on students' academic achievement in mathematics and their attribution styles. In adopting adaptive attributions, students in the experimental group were able to view their success as a result of effort and ability rather than luck and task difficulty. The retraining was recommended to be part of a developmental guidance program. Finally, further studies on students' self-concept would further investigate attributions modification.

Keywords: Academic achievement, mathematics, motivation, attribution theory, attribution retraining, goal orientation, intelligence, study habits

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Romanian Version of the Perceived Stress Scale: An Investigation of its Psychometric Properties

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Abstract

The Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) is a widely used stress instrument that measures the degree to which life events are perceived as stressful. The goal of this study was to examine the psychometric properties of the Romanian version of the PSS-10 with a non-clinical sample. The subjects of the study were 528 undergraduate students at the University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila", Bucharest, Romania. All of the diagnostic tests indicated the adequacy of proceeding with factor analysis. Specifically, Bartlett's test of sphericity was statistically significant ($P < 0.0001$), and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) value was 0.89. The overall Cronbach's alpha was 0.855, and the test-retest reliability coefficient was 0.72. The Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) showed that the rotated factor solution for the PSS-10 contained two factors with eigenvalues greater than 1, which accounted for 56.798% of the variance. Factor 1 consisted of 6 items representing "negative feelings" (Items 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, and 10) and accounting for 44.04% of the variance; whereas Factor 2 consisted of 4 items representing "positive feelings" (Items 4, 5, 7, and 8) and accounting for 12.76% of the variance. The item loadings ranged from 0.629 to 0.797. The Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) indicated a very good fit of this two-factor model to this sample. The Romanian version of the PSS-10 demonstrated adequate psychometric properties for evaluating stress levels

Keywords: stress, gender, psychometry, PSS-10.

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The Impact of Number of Students per Teacher on Student Achievement

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Abstract

Effectiveness of teachers has a crucial place in education and it is usually evaluated based on students' achievement. The focus of teacher effectiveness has been primarily on quality of teachers and how teachers instruct. However, there are external factors that influence teachers' effectiveness like the number of students per teacher. The goal of this study was to identify if there is a significant correlation between number of students per teacher and students' achievement. In the study, the data for the number of students per teacher was obtained by dividing the total number of students in high schools by the total number of teachers in high schools in every city of Turkey. The data for students' achievement was based on each city's achievement ranking on Turkey's Transition to Higher Education Exam. Spearman Rho's analysis was conducted to see if there is a correlation between these variables. The result of the analysis showed a significant correlation of -.561. This moderate negative correlation between the student teacher ratio and achievement revealed that the cities with greater number of students per teacher tend to have a low achievement on Turkey's Transition to Higher Education Exam. The result suggested more teachers should be hired in order to decrease the number of students per teacher so that students' achievement can enhance.

Keywords: Effectiveness of teachers, student teacher ratio, academic achievement, YGS, high school education.

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Psychometrical Properties of the Romanian Version of the Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale

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Abstract

The current study focuses on the investigation of the psychometric properties of the Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale (SEIS Schutte et al., 1998) as a first attempt in validating the instrument within Romania. The subjects of the study were 344 first to sixth year dental students at the School of Dental Medicine, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila". Principal components extraction with varimax rotation was applied to the analysis of each factor model. The confirmatory factor analysis with maximum likelihood estimation to test the fit of the one factor model to the data explained 100 per cent of the total variance. The internal consistency for the scale was high ($\alpha = 0.85$). In terms of factor loadings, except for items 31, 32 and 32, all items had loadings higher than 0.40. The scree plot of eigen values for these factors that suggested a one-factor solution and supported Schutte et al.'s (1998) model. No differences were observed between students according to gender or between different years of study ($P > 0.05$) regarding the total EI score. The PSS-10 scores were correlated with the total EI score ($r = -0.163$, $P = 0.002$). Exploratory factor analysis indicated the possibility of a ten-factor model, the test of global fit revealed a non-significant fit and the scree test suggested a one-factor model.

Keywords: stress, emotional intelligence, psychometry, gender

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Abuse in Adult Intimate Relationships in Lithuania and its Influence on Subjectively Perceived Health

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to assess abuse in adult intimate relationships and its influence on subjectively perceived health. To assess the experience of abuse, subjects were asked to answer questions about having been physically, mentally/emotionally and sexually abused from an intimate partner. To determine a subjectively perceived health state, subjects were questioned based on A. Gostautas health and behavior assessment questionnaire (1999). 240 subjects participated in the survey. The study results revealed that ~40% of adults reported having been mentally/emotionally abused from their partners. Almost 10% of the subjects reported having experienced physical abuse. Statistical analysis showed that having experienced abuse from a partner predicts a significantly poorer mental and general subjective health. The results validate the importance of domestic violence and its implications on subjective health. Also, they draw attention to a wide prevalence of domestic violence within intimate relationships

Keywords: intimate relationship, physical abuse, mental/emotional abuse, sexual abuse, subjectively perceived health.

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Social Perception on Poverty and Social Exclusion in Romania

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Abstract

Identification of social problems is the starting point for social change. Formulating a problem triggers a collective motivation to explore the possibilities of action. Societies are continuously faced with specific social problems: poverty, delinquency, crime, social tensions and conflicts, natural disasters, economic crisis, infant mortality, drug abuse, etc.

It is important to define poverty so as to be able to analyze the extent, the causes and the factors that generate this phenomenon; not in the least this will contribute to the fight against poverty. For this purpose it is necessary to reach a consensus on how poverty and its measurement methods are defined.

Keywords: perception, poverty, social exclusion

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Initial Reading Literacy Development in the Current Primary School Practice

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Abstract

Initial reading literacy development constitutes one of the key pillars of primary school education. In view of the current transformation of the content and learning process at this level of school education, initial reading literacy development has experienced a radical change as well. This transformation commenced in the nineties of the last century. Its main principle is literacy approach to initial reading and writing. By literacy approach we mean putting an emphasis on the relevance of education, practical use of acquired skills in common everyday situations and the importance of intrinsic motivation for optimum reading and writing development.

In 2001 – 2003, extensive research on initial reading literacy development was realized in 300 Czech Grades 1 in primary schools. This research monitored the way pupils' reading skills develop, what affects their reading development and last but not least the way reading skills are taught at school (the methods and teaching techniques teachers use, their ways of pupils' evaluation and the extent to which they provide pupils with an „individual“ approach). The results were not very satisfactory. In summary, only 30% of Grades 1 demonstrated a required innovative way of teaching initial reading.

The paper will show individual results of a similar survey repeated in 2011 – 2013. The gathered findings will be compared and the way and quality of the innovative transformation of initial reading literacy in primary school practice will be pointed out. The conclusions and recommendations will be used in school practice, prospective teacher training and lifelong education courses in the monitored field.

Keywords: Pre-reading literacy, initial reading literacy, primary school, literacy development, education

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Religiosity and Smoking Behavior: The Nature of the Relation Differs by Gender among Romanian Adults

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Abstract

Religious beliefs impact health behaviors and lifestyle choices, as well as healthcare practices and compliance with treatment. Our aim was to examine the impact of Christian Orthodox religiosity on adults' smoking behaviors. The subjects of the study were 234 (64% females; mean (SD) age = 46.83 (14.07) Romanian individuals, who were invited to participate in this study. The questionnaire included information about socio-demographic factors and smoking behavior. Religious beliefs and/or involvement were evaluated with the Duke Religion Index, a 5-item self-report questionnaire that assesses organizational, non-organizational, and intrinsic religiosity. Significant differences of the DUREL subscales were related to age, gender, marital status, incomes, education level, self-reported stress and anxiety in everyday life. Women rated statistically significant higher than males on organizational ($P < 0.05$), non-organizational ($P = 0.001$) and total religiosity ($P = 0.003$), but not on intrinsic religiosity ($P > 0.05$). In the whole sample non-smokers showed statistically significant higher scores on organizational ($P = 0.01$), non-organizational ($P = 0.009$), intrinsic ($P = 0.003$) and total ($P < 0.0001$) religiosity compared with smokers. In females, non-smokers showed statistically significant higher scores on organizational ($P < 0.05$), intrinsic ($P = 0.003$) and total religiosity ($P = 0.001$) compared with smokers, who also scored lower on intrinsic ($P = 0.004$) and total ($P = 0.01$) religiosity when compared with past-smokers. No differences were observed among males. The results support the view that religion/spirituality is an important determinant of smoking behavior among Romanian females.

Keywords: smoking, gender, religion, spirituality

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Greek pre-service teachers' perceptions, emotions and attitudes toward representations of physic concepts

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to measure Greek pre-service teachers' perceptions, emotions and attitudes toward representations of physic concepts connected with linear movements. 145 Greek pre-service teachers' from the Department of Nursery Education participated in the study and filled in a questionnaire in January of the academic year of 2012-13. Results showed that Greek pre-service teachers' perceptions about the value of the representations of a concept are not in any circumstances negative. It is remarkable that intellectual capacity levels regarding all kinds of representations are not quite satisfactory.

Keywords:

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Improving the physical condition of non – profile students by means of athleticism

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Abstract

Physical education in higher education institutions creates what is called an optimum connection between "to be" and "to become", within a balanced transition that fosters the full expression of one student's motric, mental and social potential.

The frequent changes, the speeding up of the pace of our lives, have led us to search for the meaning and relevance of physical education both in schools as well as in faculties, as a fundamental part of one's general education. The lack of physical education leads to overweight which in its turn leads to the appearance of obesity and several chronic conditions such as the cardio – vascular diseases and diabetes. All these come to affect the quality of life and endanger people's life while at the same time causing troubles to the economy as well as to the health allotted budget. Students' interest in sports should be fostered and maintained all the more that when one is 18 – 19 years old, there is a slight tendency to move from the active role of practicing physical exercises to a more passive one of being a spectator / consumer of sports shows.

The purpose of our research is that of:

- Identifying various inadequate behaviors (characteristic to sedentary lifestyle) and replacing the latter with some active life specific conducts;
- Drawing up an action system (didactical project), by using athleticism – specific means, in view of creating a new active lifestyle, in the case of those students from non – profile faculties (from the first years of faculty – 18 to 26 years old);
- Creating the habit of practicing physical exercises by the non – profile faculty students;

There is the possibility of improving the physical condition of students from non – profile faculties during the physical education classes by an appropriate systematization of the main means that influence upon the development of motric qualities.

Methods, as used: the experimental method, the questionnaire method, the statistic – mathematical method, Cohen index, BLOXPOT method, ANOVA test, as well as a series of other tests regarding one's physical potential.

Conclusions:

The program we have conceived has some visible effects on the building and improving of motric abilities in students from non – profile universities, adjusting one's body to various intensity strains, and it has some benefic effects on professional activity.

The biggest benefit physical education can provide is represented by the improvement of our general health condition, as well as the possibility to actually conduct a number of activities for a longer period of time.

Keywords: quality of life, student, physical exercise, motric potentia

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An interpretation to design activity through painting art

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Abstract

Background: Researchers have demonstrated that certain types of pain coping and beliefs are correlated with less pain intensity, depression and disability and that there are racial/ethnic differences in their use of specific coping strategies or pain beliefs. However, little is known about whether pain-related beliefs and use of coping strategies are different between Iranian and Belarusian pain patients. So the aim of this study is to identify similarities and differences among Iranian and Belarusian patients in beliefs about pain and ways of coping with pain.

Method: A total of 485 patients, 240 Iranian patients and 245 Belarusian heterogeneous pain patients were included in this study and completed measures of Pain Intensity, Pain Beliefs and Perception Inventory, Coping Strategy Questionnaire, Roland-Morris Of Physical Disability, and DASS-Depression.

Results: there were significant differences between 2 groups on pain related beliefs and use of coping strategies. Furthermore, there were significant differences on pain outcomes (pain intensity, depression, disability). Also, there were significant correlation between pain beliefs and coping strategies with pain outcomes.

Conclusion: These findings demonstrated the differences and similarities between two ethnicities; Iranian and Belarusian pain patients on psychosocial variables and pain outcomes. These findings suggest the importance of targeting specific pain-related beliefs and coping strategies regarding to racial/ethnic differences, for modification in the treatment of patients with chronic pain.

Keywords:Pain Beliefs, Coping Strategies, Chronic Pain, Ethnicity

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Optimizing the contents of training in high – performance athletism by a scientific calculation method

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Abstract

Scientific research has constantly brought a substantial contribution with some top data on technique, tactics and training methodic.

High performance sports, in addition to the media show provided by the mass – media and the e – information system, has become a profitable industry supported both by the politics of several governments and by the interests of various individuals, but what's behind it, it's a constant and intense struggle to plan the training strategies.

Athletism is a sports branch with a long tradition in terms of implementing the top techniques and training methods in view of achieving sports performance. The sports result is a cumulated effect of one concentric action, at times successive – at time alternative, of an overall of factors (indicators) in order know and use them in sports performance one should constantly monitor and analyze them in terms of those targets, as planned.

The purpose of our research is that of:

Presenting a new mathematical formula for the planning of the overall number of tasks within a training stage in two variants (“A” and “B”) as well as the latter's allotment as per training factors.

Updating the theoretical and practical significance of the knowledge and programming those indicators that lay the foundation of high jumpers' training at both national and internal levels, as well as the need for improving the methodological and applied model of training in terms of men high jump.

Methods, as used: the experimental method, the model and modeling method, the statistic – mathematical method, the method of observation.

This method of planning the tasks of the training effort has been experienced for almost 30 years in all categories of athletes in the sprint run, jumps and throwing and it has materialized in 234 medals at the National Championships and 34 medals in International competitions.

The conclusions which may be drawn out of the use of this formula for the calculation of the number of tasks may represent an efficient means of programming, training and modeling of the stage – related contents during one year of such training.

This method may accomplish one well – balanced distribution of the training objectives accomplishment as well as one optimum dynamics of the training effort, providing the latter with the adequate weight subject to the sports trial or branch, training stage, performance, age, sex.

Keywords: performance sports, atletism, high jump, training scheduling, modeling.

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Specifics of visual perception of the augmented reality in the context of education

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Abstract

Paper deals with visual perception, which is a prerequisite for the functioning of augmented reality and very important area in the context of the use of augmented reality in education. The paper aims to analyse the specifics of visual perception and lists the characteristics of augmented reality systems and applications from the perceptual point of view. Characteristics of augmented reality from the point of view of visual perception reflect primarily the form and the nature of the added information, cognitive difficulty of processing information presented to a user, its decoding and processing, properties of augmented reality systems and their potential applications in education.

Keywords: Augmented reality, enhanced reality, mediated reality, visual perception, information, education

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Effectiveness of logo therapy in hope of life in the women suffering from depression

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Abstract

The present study has been carried out to investigate the effectiveness of logo therapy in hope of life in the women suffering from depression. This empirical research has been conducted by employing the semi-experimental method and pretest-posttest and control group design. The society of this research included all the women visiting the counseling centers of the 5th borough in Tehran, out of which a sample of 36 individuals was selected after studying the patients' files, conducting the clinical interviews and administering the depression back test, and was randomly divided into two experimental and control groups of 18 persons. Experimental group underwent ten 90-minute weekly session while the control group didn't receive any intervention. Beck depression Inventory and Schneider life expectancy questionnaires were administered on the subjects after the end of the therapy. ANCOVA results showed that logo therapy has been effective in the increase of hope of life in the women suffering from depression. Moreover, this program was effective in the decrease of depression.

Keywords: Logo therapy, depression, hope

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Future Anxiety and Optimism among Gifted Students Parents

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Abstract

The main objective of this study was to investigate the difference between fathers and mothers of gifted students in anxiety and optimism towards their children, and the relationship between parental anxiety and optimism. The sample of the study was 47 father and 48 mothers. Parental anxiety and optimism scales were administered. Data is then analyzed using mean, t-test, and ANOVA. The results indicated no significance between fathers and mothers in both parental anxiety and optimism, and no difference in terms of number of children. The results also show a negative relationship between parental anxiety and optimism. Finally, results indicate that fear of future crisis was most frequent among parents, and yet, parents were highly optimistic. The results were then discussed in the context of social view.

Keywords: Parental future anxiety, Optimism, Gifted Students.

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Conflict Management Among Secondary school Students

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Abstract

Conflict between students is a common problem in the schools. If they are not supervised and controlled in a practical way, it can prevent school from reaching its goals and objectives and will have negative impact on school climate.

One of the approaches for reducing conflict between individuals or groups at home or in the school or work place is mediation. Teaching students conflict management and resolution skills may provide them with necessary tools to solve their own conflict in a productive and practical way. This kind of training can also improve students' self-esteem, self-confidence, and communication skills.

Main thrust of this paper is on the exploration of the history of mediation and explain essential elements of adult and peer mediation programs. Then it follows by discussion about advantages, limitations and techniques adopted for its management and redressal

Keywords: conflict management, school climate, self-esteem, self-confidence

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The importance of good cooperation between institutions in the psychological treatment of abused children - a precondition for successful treatment of a child who has experienced abuse?

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Abstract

In this paper we compare the two examples of good and bad practice in our system to show the immense importance of cooperation between different institutions in the psychological treatment of abused children. Good co-operation in the case of physically abused and neglected girls has improved treatment and led to more rapid advances. Fast police reaction (arrest of the offender), social welfare center- support, referral to treatment, the judge's accepting the advice of therapists not to retraumatize the girl with additional questioning enabled the treatment and resulted in decreasing of the traumatic consequences in girl. In case of bad practice we will see how inertia of institutions, disregarding child's needs and only appreciation of the system's formal needs and rules prevent treatment of physically abused and neglected brother and sister. After such unsuccessful treatment they grew up into adolescents with emotional and personality difficulties as well as behavioral disorders. So, now they are long-term concern of the whole society. Generally, it is important to communicate with social welfare center, police and schools in order to assess the daily functioning of the child, his emotional and somatic status, and finally for the purpose of selecting adequate, and then the successful treatment of a child and other family members. This is done with the aim to protect the child of possible re-victimization and ensure safe, stable and supportive environment for abused children, which provides an effective treatment for the child. Through examples of good and bad practice we want to emphasize the necessity of inter-institutional cooperation in the provision of comprehensive and best help for abused children, as well as its impact on the child's emotional health, daily functioning and basic beliefs about the world and themselves.

Keywords:

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Read me a story: reading literacy achievement in EU countries

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Abstract

Reading literacy is one of the most important abilities students acquire as they advance through their early school years. It is the basis for learning across all subjects. Reading literacy is vital to determining each individual's trajectory through life, his or her economic wellbeing, and the ability to dynamically and fully participate in broader society. The Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) provides participating countries with unique information on how well their students can read after four years of elementary school and places this information in an internationally comparative context. In this study data from the PIRLS 2011 was used in order to find the school, class and individual student background factors that

explain reading literacy achievement in EU countries. Home resources and practices, pre-reading knowledge, and students' attitudes toward reading were identified as key factors on students' reading performance. The results obtained have important policy implications as they show which factors can be addressed by policy measures to improve students' achievement.

Keywords: Reading literacy, PIRLS, European Union, Learning

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The Relationship Between Self-Directed Learning and Critical Thinking Ability of Iranian Efl Learners

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Abstract

Introduction

Self-directed learning and critical thinking are both worthwhile frameworks. They simply apply to different domains of the adult education enterprise. Separate studies have been conducted on these two issues, but a few ones are devoted to the relationship between them in other countries or even in Iran. The present study intended to investigate the relationship between self-directed learning and critical thinking of learners of foreign languages.

Methods

This cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted at postgraduate levels at the School of Health Management and Information Sciences of Iran University of Medical Sciences in 2014. The population of the study consisted of all postgraduate students (N=49). Two sets of questionnaires were distributed among the students, 1) Honey's (2004). 2) Williamson's (2009). The collected data were analyzed by means of one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test, Pearson Correlation, Independent T-Test, and One Way ANOVA through SPSS16.

Results and Discussion

The results revealed a positive (significant) relationship between critical thinking and self-directed learning ($r = 0.424$, $p = 0.039$), therefore it can be concluded that they are beneficial to learners of foreign languages and help them achieve higher level skills.

Keywords: Critical Thinking, Self-Directed Learning

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The role of stigma and health hardiness on immune system and quality of life in people living with HIV

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Abstract

Three decades of combating HIV/AIDS, has made advances which helped people living with HIV to survive longer. These advances have also created new challenges which need to be addressed appropriately. This study reviews the role of stigma and health hardiness on the immune system and quality of life in HIV patients. 125 HIV positive men from a university-based hospital HIV care centre were enrolled in this cross sectional study. After taking verbal informed consent, the WHOQOL-BREF questionnaire was implemented and their records were reviewed. Data were analysed with paired t test, multiple regression and logistic regression using SSPS Ver. 16. Results show that stigma and health hardiness could explain nearly 29 percent of quality of life changes in people living with HIV. It also suggests that changes in quality of life in people living with HIV have a positive correlation with Changes in level of stigma. Subscales of negative self image, external health locus of control and perceived health competence had an impact on changes in quality of life. It seems that stigma and Health hardiness are not associated with change in immune system function in terms of CD4 change.

Keywords: stigma, health hardiness, quality of life, HIV;

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what caregivers believe about patients' endpoint

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Abstract

Problem statement: caregivers have been increasingly involved in providing information about difficulties and needs of cancer patients.

Purpose of study: to assess correspondence between needs and difficulties expressed by patients and recognized by caregivers.

Methods: 52 metastatic patients on therapy at our D. H. (mean age 63 ys, range 29 – 86; 23% male, 77% female) were involved. 52% of patients were on therapy for breast cancer, 23% for gastro-intestinal cancer, 13% for lung cancer, 12% for others; 79% of patients were on chemotherapy, 11% on hormone therapy, 10% on biological therapy. A multiple choice questionnaire has been developed to underline difficulties and needs expressed by oncological patients on therapy; at the same time caregivers were asked to identify needs and difficulties of patients.

Findings and results: caregivers reported 64% of physical, 57% of psychological and 50% of social needs expressed by patients. In 61% of cases caregivers reported absence of needs expressed by patients. Caregivers also reported physical (47%), psychological (58%) and social needs (20%) not experienced by patients.

Caregivers reported 76% of physical and 60% of psychological difficulties expressed by patients. In 92% of cases caregivers reported absence of difficulties expressed by patients. Caregivers also reported physical (19%) and psychological difficulties (33%) not experienced by patients.

Conclusion and recommendations: Caregivers recognize with greater ease difficulties than needs. Specifically, caregivers better recognize physical needs, physical difficulties or the absence of any kind of problem. Caregiver is confirmed as a significant figure in recognizing needs and difficulties of the patient.

Keywords:

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The Examine Goal Orientation and Sports Self Confidence Level of Soccer Players

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Abstract

Problem: Is there any significant difference between the level of goal orientation and sports self-confidence of the soccer players who are in amateur and professional soccer team. **Objective:** This research aims to examine the level of goal orientation and sports self-confidence of the soccer players who are in amateur soccer team. **Material and Methods:** 87 male soccer players who are playing in amateur league of Eskisehir have participated to this research. Sports self-confidence questionnaire and goal orientation scale have been used while collecting data. **Results:** According to the result of analyses even though there is a significant relation between the level of state sports self-confidence of the amateur and professional soccer players ($F=.005$; $p<0.05$), There is no any significant differences in trait sports self-confidence ($F=.429$; $p>0.05$). On the other hand level of goal orientation has no any significant differences ($F=.459$; $p>0.05$), there is a significant differences in task orientation sub dimension ($F=.005$; $p<0.05$). **Conclusion:** According to the result of analyzing the level of sportive self-confidence and goal orientation of the amateur and professional soccer players shows significant differences depending on the league levels.

Keywords: Soccer, self-confidence, task orientation.

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A Study on the Supervisor Role of the University Students' Mentoring for Multicultural Family Children

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Abstract

After 2000 in Korea society, multicultural family is constantly increasing through international marriages. Their interest in child-rearing and education is also followed. The learning mentoring for multicultural children has its own purpose on the learning skill, psychological and emotional support. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology contracts this business out to Korean Student Aid Foundation, and it has awarded scholarships to university students who participate in learning mentoring for them. In present, 47 universities are participating in multicultural mentoring. This study is to focus on the role of supervisors who instruct Inha university students engaging in the multicultural mentoring. This was one of the business developed by The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology on 2011. Multicultural learning mentoring focuses on enhancing teaching skill of pre-teachers and learning skill of multicultural students.

There are a plenty of studies on enhancement of learning skill and mentoring actives, however, studies on the supervisor is insufficient. In this point, the researcher took a look at the role of supervisor in the learning mentoring for multicultural children. Therefore, this study made in-depth interviews with three heads of business in each university. Also, research material includes interview with 00 number of university students participating in this mentoring.

As a result, the supervisors should following skills; network application ability for smooth communication, multicultural citizenship, multicultural sensitivity toward various culture, counseling skills for mentally supporting mentors, and so on. For the mentors, they can extend the emotional exchange, counsel their problems, and give emotional support. Administrational support should include effective supervision matching.

Keywords: Mentoring, Supervisor, International Marriage, Qualitative Research, Capacity and Function

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A Comparison in the Performance of an International and Slovenian Primary School

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Abstract

This paper draws comparisons between the performance of an international (IBO) and a Slovenian primary school, taking as its case-study a school in Slovenia which runs the two programmes side by side. The purpose of the research was to examine a number of selected factors defining the effectiveness of the schooling and education process in the international school. There are statistically significant differences between the two sets of pupils' views on the quality of lessons, the teaching staff and relations with their peers, with both groups identifying a lack of contact and cooperation with pupils from the other programme. There are also several more noticeable differences in the level of knowledge between the two groups, although these differences could not be established as statistically significant. A comparative analysis of the teaching showed that greater emphasis is given in the international programme to teaching that encourages personal growth, while in the Slovenian programme teaching is defined as 'formation'.

Keywords: International primary school, Slovenian primary school, effectiveness of the schooling, quality of education.

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Stress coping of patients with substance use disorder in Latvia

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Abstract

Stress is a part of our everyday life and it plays an important role in causing various diseases. Studies related to aetiology of using psychoactive substances have shown that stress is one of the strongest factors that provokes the use of addictive substances which emphasizes the necessity of research about stress coping types for patients with addiction. Purpose of study is to examine stress coping among patients with substance use disorders in Latvia. 2 research tools were used: a demographic questionnaire and "The Ways of coping scale" (Folkman & Lazarus, 1985). The results show that women use emotion-oriented stress coping. For women who have completed treatment, more specific ways of stress coping are accepting responsibility, escape-avoidance and positive reappraisal. Among men, the dominant stress coping strategy is problem-oriented stress coping. Male patients who have completed treatment use more accepting responsibility and planful problem solving.

Keywords: stress coping, patients with addiction

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An interpretation to design activity through painting artTeacher's Feedback: Educational Guidance in Different Schools Contexts

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Abstract

The study of teachers' feedback as a tool of educational guidance is an international concern in educational systems and school contexts. This study explores the student's perceptions on the teachers' feedback as an educational guidance practice to develop academic skills and life competences. The methodological plan used included collecting socio-demographic data and the answer of two open questions about student's perceptions of the teachers' feedback when they assess their work. One hundred and eighteen students attending regular and vocational education, between 14 and 19 years old had participated.

According to the results, students' perceptions of the teachers' feedback, assigns it as an educational guidance practice needed. It seems a possible new approach of the 21st century for students' life design project.

Keywords: Teachers' feedback, Educational guidance, School context, Regular and Vocational education.

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The importance of Physical Education lessons for the formation of self-control and the decrease of the reaction to frustration of students (The Rosenzweig projective test)

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Abstract

Problem Statement: The Physical Education lesson imprints, along time, a life discipline that positively redounds upon individuals actively involved in the didactic process, beginning with the pre-university level and ending with the level of higher education. A consequent participation of individuals at Physical Education lessons may bring them benefits such as: self-control, the desire of overcoming difficulties, of self-improving, and, nonetheless, of not reacting with exaggeration in front of daily frustrations.

Purpose of Study: This research started from the hypothesis according to which daily frustrations are often the cause of the apparition of discontent as a feeling negatively manifested through the abandonment of physical education, which will have an effect with negative consequences in the future for these individuals.

Research Methods: The bibliographic study method; The observation method; The enquiry method, questionnaire; The pedagogical experiment method; The statistical-mathematical method; The graphic method.

Findings: Physical Education lessons in the university curriculum has a decisive role in helping the individuals to control their manner of reacting in various frustrating situations, its absence leading to deep insecurity and often aggressive reactions. This study has been undertaken on a group of 64 students enrolled in the Petroleum-Gas University from Ploiești.

Conclusions: Students who have medical exemptions have a very low level of tolerance, as compared to other individuals who participate weekly at Physical Education lessons, and are balanced, flexible, self-confident, using the word as a “shield” where others see nothing except contradictory relations.

Keywords: The Rosenzweig projective test, frustration, students, Physical Education

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The Influence of Affective Associations on Personal Oral Health Behaviors

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Abstract

Given that individuals have affective associations with health behaviors, the purpose of this study was to examine how feelings associated with personal oral health behavioral (toothbrushing, flossing, mouthrinse) choices influence individuals' behavioral practices. The participants of this descriptive, cross-sectional study were 195 first year medical students that completed a questionnaire assessing activity behavior, cognitive belief variables from the health belief model and theory of planned behavior, and affective associations with oral health activity. Significant differences in affective associations related to personal oral health activity were observed regarding the toothbrushing, flossing, mouthrinse frequency ($P < 0.001$). The correlations analysis showed that affective associations were significantly related both to oral health behaviors ($r = 0.393$, $P < 0.0001$) and intention to improve them ($r = 0.584$, $P < 0.0001$); as affective associations became more positive, reported oral health behavior increased, as well as the intention to improve it. Regression analyses revealed that affective associations predicted both oral health behaviours ($\beta = 0.355$, $P < 0.0001$) and intention to improve them ($\beta = 0.575$, $P < 0.0001$). For five of the six cognitive decision-making constructs (attitudes, susceptibility, benefits, barriers and self-efficacy), the influence of the construct on activity behavior was partially mediated

through affective associations. Our study demonstrates that individuals' decisions about ongoing personal health-related behaviors are also guided by the affective associations individuals have with the behavior. Intervention techniques designed to directly alter affective associations might be a more direct and promising route to influencing personal oral health behavior change.

Keywords: theory planned behaviour, health belief model, toothbrushing, affective associations

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Students' Voices on the Retention Factors in Korean Local University

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Abstract

This research found four key factors affecting students' school life. Within relational factor, students were satisfied with their campus life by building and expanding the network. Within educational factor, students who developed positive relationship with faculty members had more academic achievement motivation. However, students who had negative relationship with their faculty members tended to be less satisfied with their school. Within psychological factor, low psychological wellbeing caused by their college choice and aptitude led to dissatisfaction with campus life. External environments factor, students who commuted to school or faced financial difficulties were less likely to stay in school. However, students are more likely to remain in their school by recognizing social expectations of people in Korean society. This knowledge can be helpful as a reference for educators and college administrators who are willing to develop successful retention program.

Keywords: Retention, student voice, local university

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Abstract

Problem Statement: It is widely known that the physical and intellectual health of the young generation represents a state of well-being, emotional stability and a positive self-image, as compared to addictions, which reflect an affective disorder, a fractured self-image at the emotional level, which is supposed to occur from the lack of leisure time preoccupations.

Purpose of Study: The present research started from the hypothesis according to which the absence of a leisure time activity results in an exteriorisation of the repression of the young generation through the excessive use of gadgets, which leads to addictions totally unhealthy for life, and the addictive aspect we believe, could be diminished through means of an organised program of physical activity in their leisure time.

Findings: Students who perform physical activities in their leisure time (jogging, football, aerobics, body-building) have no addictions or these are significantly diminished, as compared to their other colleagues who are used to spend their leisure time without practicing any kind of physical exercise. This study has been undertaken on a group of 73 students enrolled in the Petroleum-Gas University from Ploiești.

Conclusions: Physical activity is a form of reducing addictions for teenagers, with a purpose for the stimulation of their willing qualities, their affective side, regarding their possibility of obtaining a behavioural detachment and self-security.

Keywords: addictions, student, leisure, physical activities;

The Role of Affective Associations in Professional Oral Health Behaviors

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Abstract

Most formal theoretical models developed to account for decision making about oral health behaviors focus on a class of cognitive constructs. The aim of our study was to examine how feelings associated with professional oral health behaviors (dental visit frequency, reason for dental visit) influence individuals' behavioral practices. The participants of this descriptive, cross-sectional study were 195 first year medical students that completed a questionnaire assessing activity behavior, cognitive belief variables from the health belief model and theory of planned behavior, and affective associations with professional oral health behaviours. Significant differences in affective associations related to personal oral health activity were observed regarding both the reason for dental visit ($P < 0.0001$) and dental visit frequency ($P = 0.011$). The correlations analysis showed that affective associations were significantly related both to dental visit frequency ($P = 0.001$) and intention to improve it ($P < 0.0001$). Also the affective associations with reason for dental visit correlated significantly with the behavior ($P = 0.001$) and the intention to improve it ($P < 0.0001$). Regression analyses revealed that affective associations predicted both dental visit frequency ($P = 0.005$) and reason for dental visit ($P < 0.0001$) and intention to improve them ($P < 0.0001$). The affective associations also mediated the action of several cognitive decision-making constructs on the activity behavior. Affective associations were shown to play a central role in individuals' professional oral health behaviors, both as an independent predictor of activity and as a mediator of the cognitively based decision-making factors.

Keywords: theory planned behaviour, health belief model, dental visit, affective associations.

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Learning by Movement Performance

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to describe a movement performance therapy approach based on a movement analysis of learners. The movement therapy, which considers class performances as “learning as life-text,” is grounded on the class performances and processes (Orth, 2011; Halprin, 2012). Learners, as a society member of the school, are also the subject of the social development. Therefore, this study focuses on the mutual performance formed by the inter-related body, mind and society. They would know what the obstacles of movement performances are and how the remedy is working for their internalized and oppressed movement performances. Learners were resourced to self-heal from the class performances as “learning as life-text.” Consequently, they became the subject of learning through the changing process in them.

Keywords: Movement performance, learning as life-text, verbal rewarding, interaction between bottom up and top down

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A Study on the Personality Aspects of Adaptive performance Among Governmental Hospitals Nurses: A Conceptual Model

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Abstract

Job performance as a organizational behaviour is defined in the two categorizes of task performance and organizational citizenship behavior. To improve job performance concept, partiucally in servicing jobs such as nursing, the construct of adaptive performance has been recently raised. The main aim of this study was to define the concept of adaptive performance and the second aim was to recognize the role of three important personality traits of self-efficacy, neuroticism, and openness to experience in predicting adaptive performance. Survey respondents include 210 hospital nurses that were selected by simple random sampling method. All the participants were asked to complete adaptive performance scale, NEO-Five Factor Inventory developed by Costa and McCrae, and self-efficacy scale. Results using correlation and regression modeling showed that there are positive and significant relationship between two personality traits of self-efficacy and openness to experience with adaptive performance. Moreover, the results of multiple regressions showed that openness to experience had the maximum portion in explaining adaptive performance variance. On the basis of the obtained results, we propose organizations to hold training programs and familiarize workers with adaptive performance concept, and provide a suitable context in order to actualize the adaptive behaviors.

Keywords: Adaptive performance, nurse, self-efficacy, neuroticism, openness to experience

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Windows and Bridges of Sand: Cross-Cultural Counseling Using Sand Tray Methods

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Abstract

In this time of increasing globalization, it is not uncommon to practice counseling in a context with native speakers of multiple languages seeking therapy with a practitioner in a shared language that is not their own. Providing therapeutic counseling across cultures can be a complicated endeavor. Sand tray is an expressive therapy, which allows significant non-verbal and pre-verbal material to be shared. This can be especially valuable when working in a cross-cultural, or language learner context. The sand tray allows the therapist to become a "visitor" to the inner world of the client, and literally see their interpretation of events and relationships without the limiting constraints of vocabulary and culture based assumptions. It provides a cultural window for insight in assessment and diagnosis and a bridge for the use of therapy techniques within the cultural context. In this paper, the sand tray method is discussed with regards to multicultural communication. The discussion includes a brief history of sand tray therapy development, and the sand tray method used. Case study examples of cross-cultural work done in Kosovo illustrate the effective use of sand tray as a medium for therapeutic intervention. The possibility of future research in the exploration of sand tray therapy as a cross-cultural means of counseling assessment and intervention are discussed.

Keywords: Sand Tray, Kosovo, language, Cross-Cultural Counseling

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An interpretation to design activity through painting art

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to evaluate the prevalence of suicidal behavior among male drug users in Kosovo. The study included 209 participants aged 15 to 52 years old, who were interviewed in three different cities in Kosovo. The total sample consisted of two subsamples; one composed of drug users and one for the general population. In order to measure the difference in suicidal behavior between drug users and general population, the results were computed separately for suicidal ideas and behaviors. Results for suicidal ideas indicated moderate but significant differences in the average for drug users ($M = 4.75$, $SD = 1.25$) and general population ($M = 4.15$, $SD = .50$), $t(123.027) = -4.429$, $p = .000$. In addition, results for suicidal behavior also indicated low but significant differences for drug users ($M = 2.26$, $SD = .60$) and the general population ($M = 2.01$, $SD = .18$), $t(112.267) = -3.916$, $p = .000$. Thus, the data indicate that the prevalence of suicidal behavior is higher among drug users compared to the general population. However, there was no difference in behavior with regard to the type of drug used or abuse of more than one substance. The findings in this study suggest that exposure to drugs may increase the vulnerability to suicidal behavior, regardless of the type of drug abused. Since there is a relation between suicidal behavior and drug abuse, future studies can focus on exploring the cause - effect relation between these two variables.

Keywords: drug abuse, suicidal behavior, suicidal ideas, drug users, general population

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Social Comparison and Thin–Ideal Internalization as Mediators between Weight Status and Body Esteem in Lebanese High School Students: A Structural Equation Modeling Approach

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Abstract

Adolescence presents extensive developmental challenges for teenagers. As they face the onset of puberty and its associated psychological and physical changes, teenagers, particularly females, become more focused on their appearance, weight, and shape as key aspects of their self-concept. This study examined the role of social comparison and internalization of social attitude as mediators between weight status and body esteem in male and female high school students. Participants were 426 Lebanese high school students (mean age = 17.71 ± 1.48) who completed self-report questionnaires. Using structural equation modeling (SEM), results revealed that while the same measurement and structural models exhibited good fit for both males and females, structural weights were significantly different for the two genders whereas measurement weights were not. Further, weight status in females was significantly related to social comparison and internalization of social attitude, which in turn negatively impacted body esteem. For males, social comparison and internalization of social attitude were not significant mediators between weight status and body esteem. Besides, weight status was directly related to body esteem while social comparison was directly related to internalization in both males and females. Noticeably, all the structural weights in the tested model were stronger for females than for males except for the effects of social comparison on body esteem. These findings could be useful in understanding processes that may predispose teenagers, particularly females, to develop negative body esteem and indicate the need for prevention programs that incorporate formative influences and processes such as internalization of societal norms and comparison in the construction of guidance and counseling strategies.

Keywords: Body dissatisfaction, sociocultural influences, body esteem, internalization, social comparison, weight status, Lebanese adolescents, structural equation modeling

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Guiding in tertiary education: A case study on social networking and e-learning platforms

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Abstract

In this paper we present an innovative treatment which involved students' participation in online blogs in a university course of English for Specific Purposes (ESP). Mediation of teacher-learner through the university e-learning platform (PoliformaT) was used to guide students through social networking etiquette as well as to provide online tuition to reinforce language contents and resources. By means of an integrated analysis which included qualitative and quantitative research, we see the influence of a Computer-Mediated Communication genre on motivation and learning. Questionnaires administered to the students and interviews provided insightful data to the research about the students' perception of the treatment. Our results suggest that the approach promoted learner engagement and achievement resulting in high quality learning. Additionally, the research shows the effectiveness of the use of the university virtual tool to enhance teacher-student communication and guidance.

Keywords: Computer-Mediated-Communication, Web 2.0, e-learning, tertiary education

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Increasing quality at the adult training programs level. A possible approach

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Abstract

The success of a training program, in the context of a strong competitive market mainly depends on its quality. The quality as such is a controversial concept and equally multidimensional.

Different authors have different concepts highlighting more or less what the specialized literature calls the quality perceived by the client. While the definitions of quality centered on the client gained weight in the business world, in the educational system it raises question marks, especially since a singular vision on the quality is not representative for the different and sometimes contradictory requirements of the different stakeholders groups.

The present paper intends to introduce a possible way to approach quality on a particular adult training program (trainers' trainers) by applying a model of customer oriented curricular design with a serial development and based on using methods and techniques from different fields of activity: quality management, educational science and project management. The final purpose of this enterprise means to increase the efficiency and efficacy of this study program, respectively its success on the market.

Keywords: quality, adults training program, customer, curricular design.

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What Makes Children Want to Learn?

Working with Street Children at a University

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Abstract

In the face of overwhelming feelings children erect defensive structures to protect themselves. Although these defensive strategies often protect them from anxiety impede their learning. As a result, many of them academically do quite poorly. SOYAC (Maltepe University Research and Application Centre for Street Children) is the only centre at a university to study issues facing street children in Turkey. A more fluid and client directed program has been created for street children. Since 2010, a range of strategies are used to engage boys ages 11-17 in different phases of state care, including peer-based interventions, art, radio, theatre etc. to create a 'safe learning environment'. Undergraduate as well as post-graduate psychology students are involved in the project along with the boys. Besides students' actual physical presence their mental presence has been ensured as they act as a 'container' for boys' anxieties by giving them substantial help in thinking about and making sense of their experiences of the world. In this way boys have the experiences of being thought about that is what primarily needed for learning in the psychoanalytic perspective.

Keywords: Street Children, learning, emotional factors, attachment

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Communication, networking and personal development skills trained during the educational process

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Abstract

Both from the lessons I observed and from my personal teaching experience I have found that the impact of Internet over the development of pupils' skills is a positive one, beneficial to the development of their personality and to their social integration and adaptation. Apart from the development of active and conscious participation, of communication within virtual space or networking, of teamwork, in pairs, individually or frontally pupils develop functional skills like: organizational skills, self-management skills, time management, critical thinking, decision making, processing and contextual use of information and the capacity to identify and solve problems.

Using the Internet in teaching provides opportunities for harnessing the life experience of students in a more flexible and open framework, diversifying everyday learning environments.

The impact of Internet in the educational area has visible consequences in pupil's development and training but also in teacher's activity by motivating them to work towards a partnership (integrated teaching, team teaching) and educational innovation.

Keywords: transversal competences, Internet in education, social roles

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The Full Mediator Role of Job Satisfaction in Relationship Between Job Characteristics and Health Outcomes in Hospital Nurses: A New Conceptual Model

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the effects of job characteristics on the mental and physical health considering the mediating role of job satisfaction. Survey respondents include 311 hospital nurses from 6 units that were selected by simple random sampling method. Results using structural equation modeling (SEM) showed that job satisfaction (JR) is the full mediator of relationship between job characteristic and mental and physical health. While, by removing job satisfaction effect, these relations will be meaningless. These findings highlighted the job satisfaction role as a key occupational attitude that can change the effects of job characteristic on the health outcomes of hospital nurses. Discussion and implications of results are presented in the study.

Keywords: job satisfaction, job characteristics, mental health, physical health, nurses

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Job satisfaction among Turkish medical secretaries: The role of perceived supervisor support and organizational identification

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the role of perceived supervisor support and organizational identification in job satisfaction among medical secretaries. The data were collected using a questionnaire form among a convenience sample of 549 secretaries working in various private hospital settings located in Istanbul. Job satisfaction was found to be positively correlated with perceived supervisor support and organizational identification partially mediated this relationship. Thus, having a supportive relationship with the supervisor increased job satisfaction, and organizational identification was found as a significant component of this relationship.

Keywords:

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Symbolism of Color in The Worldview of The Turkic People

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Abstract

Nowadays, when demand and, of course, interest to national age-old origins of traditions and customs that make up along with native language – the main content of ethnic culture. It is essential to have, not only knowledge, but also to observe the unique traditions of the people in everyday life, to take care of them and pass on from generation to generation. They are usually all that is wise and very necessary for us in today's life. Task of the study specific national culture is important for self-knowledge of each people. Turkic world is no exception as had its worldview and outlook. We can trace the characteristic features of Turkic culture in elements of linguistic, spiritual and material culture, including folk art. Traces of the spiritual and cultural heritage of Turkic ethnic group found throughout the residence of Turks in the form of rock visual and written monuments. Petroglyphs, different compositions using color symbols represent special mark system, understandable for man of that area. Color played an important role and act as an informant, so the symbolism of color among Turkic peoples had a special meaning.

In this article we consider worldview and outlook of the Turkic we consider worldview and outlook of the Turkic world through basic color archetypes and their role in building the image of the world, the link of color with symbolic expression of the emotional state and ideological concepts.

Keywords: symbolism, culture, worldview, Turkic people

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Human capital Management – Aspect of the Human Capital Efficiency in University Education

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Abstract

Human capital is considered one of the business inputs. It is involved in business market value creation and represents the most valuable source of business. It is people who bring new ideas, knowledge, experience and skills to the business. Their skills and experience contribute to the greater performance and competition of the whole organisation. Human capital management (HCM) is a strategic and planned approach to managing the most valuable of the organisation, workforce. It is people who are individually or collectively involved in meeting goals. Human capital management system supports the various processes of the organisation. The effective use of human capital management helps to achieve the organisational goals. To achieve these goals is essential to assess the value and efficiency of human capital and consequently to know the ways of human capital development. Several approaches are known of the human capital assessment and its effectiveness, but the unified methodology has not been accepted yet. The main issue is the quantification of knowledge, abilities, skills, motivation and talent etc. The difficulty to set the universal methodology is due to the fact that each business is unique and has specifically set requirements for the inputs and processes. What is more, the top business goals are achieved by various different ways depending on the objects of a particular enterprise.

In the process of teaching realization in universities is essential to deal with the new, modern themes, whose research is continuing. Then there is space for a thorough analysis of the available knowledge and search, proposing new approaches to teaching and implementation of solutions within the bachelor and diploma thesis. Such is the theme of human capital and human capital management. The goal of our paper is to explain the principles, some metrics of human capital efficiency and to solve practical examples point out the possible implementation of knowledge in this area in teaching the several economic and management subjects and addressing of diploma thesis.

Keywords: human capital management, efficiency, human capital exploitation, human capital value, human capital measurement, university education, motivation of students

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How Do Children Multiply: Reflections and Prospective Pedagogical Implications

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Abstract

Multiplication is one of the most important abilities gained through school life. Because more advanced topics in the curriculum depend on previously gained arithmetical abilities, teaching of multiplication is crucial. Some recently discussed methods for the teaching of multiplication and multiplication table are claimed to be more efficient, more easily learned and applied faster by students. This study involves interview transcriptions of eight 5th grade students and summarizes different techniques they use for multiplication in terms of efficiency, accuracy and responsiveness.

Keywords:

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A Study on Experience and Meanings of Mentors Participating in Intercultural Youth Peer Mentoring Programs

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Abstract

Youth peer mentoring programs became popular and have been applied in various fields related to adolescent care counseling work in Korea. In many cases, university students and high school students are preferred as mentors, because they tend to build rapport more easily with their younger mentees. Especially intercultural youth peer mentoring, as described here, is currently courting increased interest and participation. This paper explores the meaning and experience that mentors gained through their participation in intercultural youth peer mentoring programs. 16 mentors were interviewed and the interview data thus collected were analyzed to fulfill the above objectives. Findings show that the meaning of mentorship and the comparison of participants' experiences in intercultural youth peer mentoring programs between university and high school mentors. Mentors came to open their eyes on children who they had different cultural background and they got positive influences on their life in common to both of them. There are however some differences between the mentors such as the way of thinking about integrity and accountability in mentoring. This study attempted to introduce experience and the meaning of intercultural mentoring participation that mentors came to develop. So, this study is expected contribute to the participation of intercultural youth peers mentoring programs and further interaction between intercultural youth groups.

Keywords: Art, painting, design, design activity, design education

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Teachers' attitudes toward Quality Assurance Dimensions in Secondary Education

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Abstract

The present study evaluates Greek teachers' attitudes toward Quality Assurance Dimensions in Secondary Education. 1000 secondary teachers describe Quality Assurance Dimensions in Primary and Secondary Education. Path analysis present these dimensions related to Leadership, Policy & Strategy, People, Partnerships and Resources, Educational Processes, Research processes and Administrative processes and valuable implications are made.

Keywords: Quality, Assurance, Dimensions, Secondary, Education

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A structural equation model describing students' cognitive abilities regarding Greek state certificate of English language proficiency

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Abstract

The present study evaluates Greek students' cognitive abilities regarding Greek state certificate of English language proficiency. In this paper the data were collected after conducting the A level KPG test of May 2012 on 141 candidates. The test in question is carried out within the framework of the National Foreign Language Exam System (Kratiko Pistopiitiko Glossomathias-KPG). A path model was released to describe students' abilities. Implications of the study were made.

Keywords: English language certificate, path model

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Responsibilities and competences of a University teacher

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Abstract

Activities of university teachers are characterised with professional competences in the fields of their specialisation and research, in the areas of teaching and management. All these competences reflect not only theoretical and empirically acquired knowledge, but also the skills, personality features, willingness and desire to pursue constant self-education and to contribute to training and personal development of students. Requirements for university teachers are related to living in the varied world and to the changes occurring in tertiary education. One of the most significant motifs is the use of information and communication technologies in the process of education. Teachers are responsible for what they can influence through their activities in relation to students, to themselves, as well as to a particular community.

The article does not only present the theoretical bases connected with the hermeneutic aspects of teaching and research activities, but also includes the results of partial empirical research which focused on students' notion of the responsibilities, competences and features which are required from university teachers. It turns out that students consider specialist competence of teachers in the disciplines they teach as essential and that they take it for granted. However, they also evaluate the teachers' personal dispositions, features, approaches and skills which include communication, team work, creativity, critical thinking, problem solving and developing students' independence, etc.

Last but not least, they appreciate the teachers' ability to carry out reflection, self-reflection, fair assessment, their ability to take a detached view and to be helpful, which enhance positive motivation in students.

Keywords: University teacher, professional competences, knowledge, skills, personal qualities, intrinsic education, hermeneutic approach, ICT;

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BULLYING, FAMILY FUNCTIONS AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

This study aimed to determine the relationship between bullying attitude, family functions and perceived social support. The sample of study is composed of 683 high school students. Data were collected by using Students Relations Attitude Scale, Family Assessment Device and Perceived Social Support Scale. Pearson Moment Correlation Coefficient, ANOVA and Independent Samples t Test were used in data analyzing. According to the results of the study, there is a statistically significant relationship between Students Relations Attitude's subscales which is "bully personality" and all of the subscales of Family Assessment Device and Perceived Social Support. Students Relations Attitude's subscales which are self-confidence" and "avoidance of bullying" are related to all of the subscales of Family Assessment Device except "affective involvement" and all of the subscales of Perceived Social Support. It was found that, students who stated that they bully others, have high level of bully personality, family dysfunction and low level of avoidance of bullying, family and teacher support. Moreover, students who stated that they are bullied, have high level of bully personality, family dysfunction (except behavior control) and low level of family, teacher and peer support.

Keywords: Bullying, Bullying Behaviors, Family Functions, Perceived Social Support

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Support to pupils with learning difficulties in mathematics

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Abstract

In this paper we present a model of assistance to pupils with learning difficulties in mathematics - Implementation of modifications for pupils with learning difficulties in mathematics (hereinafter – the model LDMAT) and LDMAT model's contribution to the teachers' competence to implement the support measures to pupils with learning difficulties in terms of the empirical study. The conceptual platform of the model LDMAT is based on the following principles: giving sense to mathematical knowledge, instruction as mutual activity of pupils and teachers, the principle of participation. The results of the study have shown that LDMAT model's contribution to the qualification of teachers to assist pupils with learning difficulties is very positive and represents a significant contribution to the improvement of teaching practices in overcoming learning difficulties in mathematics. Among the teachers, the model LDMAT was evaluated the highest in the field of selection, planning and use of appropriate didactic tools; they also highlighted the key factors for raising pupils' learning achievements: an individualized approach, promotion of the use of multi-sensory learning, timely support, cooperation with parents, encouragement for continuous work, discussion between teachers, pupils and parents, early involvement of pupils and parents in the preparation of the assistance plan, encouraging pupils to self-learning, etc.

Keywords: mathematics, learning difficulties, model of assistance LDMAT, identification of learning difficulties, teachers' qualification/competence

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEARNED RESOURCEFULNESS AND JOB SATISFACTION: A RESEARCH ON STAFF OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN TURKEY

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Abstract

The independent variable "Learned Resourcefulness" was measured by using the "Learned Resourcefulness Scale" developed by M. A. Rosenbaum and the dependent variable "Job Satisfaction" was measured by using the "Short Form Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire" developed by Weiss, Dawis, England and Lofquist. It is expected that, this study will contribute to the existing literature through analyzing the relationship between learned resourcefulness levels in higher education staff and job satisfaction.

Keywords: Learned resourcefulness, job satisfaction

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The Study of Personal Values of Teacher Candidates and Their Relationship with Demographic Variables

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Cemrenur Topuz, Fatih University, Faculty of Education, Turkey.

Abstract

This study is conducted to examine the personal values and their relationships with various demographic variables among teacher candidates. The participants of this study are the teacher candidates who continue their education in Teacher Preparation Program at Fatih University in 2013-2014.

Descriptive statistics were utilized in this study. The sample was composed of 104 students (78 female and 26 male). The data collection instruments are Demographic Questionnaire for determining demographic variables and 'Personal Values Scale' for identifying personal values of teacher candidates. Demographic Questionnaire was developed by the researchers and contains 17 questions including personal and familial variables. Personal Values Scale has 29 questions with five sub-dimensions including self-control, devoutness, social ability, to be intellectual and honesty. The data is analyzed that descriptive statistics were used in order to describe the main features of variables, Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis H test and chi-square tests were used for independent sample groups.

There is significant difference among female and male participants according to social ability levels, among married and single participants according to self-control, honesty and values levels and among self-control levels based on age groups ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: Teacher Candidates, Personal Values, Demographic Variables

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The Examination of Gender Roles according to Demographics: A study on Graduate Students

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Abstract

The different behavioral patterns of females and males stem from the social learning process of gender roles. Individuals develop their own gender identity; and gender behaviors, roles and attitudes according to the social norms of the society in which they were born (Giddens, 2000). This research aims to investigate the gender roles and analyze the relationship of these roles with demographic variables. The research group was consisted of 104 (78 female and 25 male) graduate students from Education Faculty of Fatih University in 2013-2014. The data collection instruments were demographic questionnaire and Bem Sex Role Inventory (Short Form). Bem Sex Role Inventory with Femininity and Masculinity scales was used to determine the gender roles. The results showed that males got higher masculine scores than females; however females do not get significantly higher feminine scores. Regarding gender role categories, it has found that undifferentiated gender role category is more frequent in metropolis and androgyny gender role category is higher in older age group.

Keywords: gender roles, graduate students, femininity, masculinity

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Media education in Kazakhstan: work experience

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Abstract

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Media education in Kazakhstan: work experience
Problem statement: Development of a complex of actions to upgrade media education in Kazakhstan.
Project purpose: development of methodical materials on literacy formation in the field of media education to train the target groups and informing the society.
Methods: Methodology of comparative-historical research, methodology and equipment of sociological research, social forecasting and design, system and structurally functional approach in a combination to a comparative-historical method and the analysis of statistical data, and also studying of the official documents characterizing policy of the international community and the Kazakhstan state, legal regulation, etc. Use of advantages of interdisciplinary methodology, mathematical and statistical methods and software of processing of social information, the content analysis and the qualitative analysis of documents, methods of comparative researches is supposed also.
Results: • educational and methodical materials according to the international standards will be developed; • the condition of a problem in Kazakhstan in the theory and practice will be studied; • informing of the public about media education; • stereotypes concerning media education will be changed; • target groups are trained;
Conclusion: The practical importance of research consists in possibility of use of its results in the field of teaching, culture, history, journalists, political scientists, social engineers, teachers, students and graduate students of universities, pupil.
Recommendations: Results of research can be integrated into educational and educational processes. Experience of Kazakhstan in counteraction can be presented at international education structures, process of Bologna and UIS.

Keywords: media, media education, Kazakhstan, youth, literacy, education, training, information, teachers, journalists, NGOs, civil society

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Education regarding addictions and the impact of leisure time physical activities upon the control of the addictive behaviour

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Abstract

Problem Statement: It is widely known that the physical and intellectual health of the young generation represents a state of well-being, emotional stability and a positive self-image, as compared to addictions, which reflect an affective disorder, a fractured self-image at the emotional level, which is supposed to occur from the lack of leisure time preoccupations.

Purpose of Study: The present research started from the hypothesis according to which the absence of a leisure time activity results in an exteriorisation of the repression of the young generation through the excessive use of gadgets, which leads to addictions totally unhealthy for live, and the addictive aspect we believe, could be diminished through means of an organised program of physical activity in their leisure time.

Findings: Students who perform physical activities in their leisure time (jogging, football, aerobics, body-building) have no addictions or these are significantly diminished, as compared to their other colleagues who are used to spend their leisure time without practicing any kind of physical exercise. This study has been undertaken on a group of 73 students enrolled in the Petroleum-Gas University from Ploiești.

Conclusions: Physical activity is a form of reducing addictions for teenagers, with a purpose for the stimulation of their willing qualities, their affective side, regarding their possibility of obtaining a behavioural detachment and self-security.

Keywords: addictions, student, leisure, physical activities

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The importance of Physical Education lessons for the formation of self-control and the decrease of the reaction to frustration of students (The Rosenzweig projective test)

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Abstract

Problem Statement: The Physical Education lesson imprints, along time, a life discipline that positively redounds upon individuals actively involved in the didactic process, beginning with the pre-university level and ending with the level of higher education. A consequent participation of individuals at Physical Education lessons may bring them benefits such as: self-control, the desire of overcoming difficulties, of self-improving, and, nonetheless, of not reacting with exaggeration in front of daily frustrations.

Purpose of Study: This research started from the hypothesis according to which daily frustrations are often the cause of the apparition of discontent as a feeling negatively manifested through the abandonment of physical education, which will have an effect with negative consequences in the future for these individuals.

Research Methods: The bibliographic study method; The observation method; The enquiry method, questionnaire; The pedagogical experiment method; The statistical-mathematical method; The graphic method.

Findings: Physical Education lessons in the university curriculum has a decisive role in helping the individuals to control their manner of reacting in various frustrating situations, its absence leading to deep insecurity and often aggressive reactions. This study has been undertaken on a group of 64 students enrolled in the Petroleum-Gas University from Ploiești.

Conclusions: Students who have medical exempts have a very low level of tolerance, as compared to other individuals who participate weekly at Physical Education lessons, and are balanced, flexible, self-confident, using the word as a “shield” where others see nothing except contradictory relations.

Keywords: The Rosenzweig projective test, frustration, students, Physical Education

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Psychological directions in understanding and providing therapeutic support in child obesity

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Abstract

The paper analyzes implications of overweight and obesity over the psychological picture of children at the age of preadolescence. We bring a theoretical perspective and applicative exemplifications.

Child obesity and overweight represent a major health issue in today's society with complex implications on medical, social and psychological perspectives. The psychological approach of child weight problems offers a way for taking steps into the right directions of health and well-being.

The study included 52 children (29 boys), aged 9 to 14. Average age of our study group was 11.92, SD=1.497, Body Mass Index \geq 95 percentiles. The Body Mass Index was assessed as a part of school medical during data collecting process and calculated according to the Growth Charts for age and sex average as for children and adolescents (aged 2 to 19) where overweight is defined as a BMI at or above the 85 percentila and obesity is defined as a BMI at or above 95. Psychological evaluation included instruments administrated to the child and participant parent: KID-SCID, semi-structured questionnaires to evaluate the adjustment-relational behavior,

Children's Body Image Scale-9 figures and a Questionnaire concerning the diet behavior for children, in order to evaluate the emotional diet behavior.

It is pointed out the presence of relational-adaptive difficulties, negative body image, depressive vulnerability, providing arguments in favor of the necessity of therapeutic intervention aimed to the psychological needs of obese children. Part of the participants (21 children) entered a therapeutic program we develop. The psychological assistance is focus on health maintaining, healthy body image, positive self-esteem and it involved a family systemic approach.

Keywords: Art, painting, design, design activity, design education

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Teacher's professional health as a factor of the development of a student's harmonic personality (on J. Updike's novel "Terrorist")

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Abstract

Defining factors of a pupil's personality development requires analyzing the notion of professional health of a teacher. Urgent social instability, dynamic social changes, environmental problems and changes in educational policy influence both teachers and pupils. Professionalism of their teachers is necessary for young people to develop the ability to resist negative psychological impacts. The scope of our work is a generalized approach to uncover connections between teachers' professionalism and their contributions to the development of the pupil's harmonic personality. We analyze several criteria of teachers' level of professionalism including their moral intentions, drawing on previous work of Russian and foreign scholars. We use correlative analysis, comparative, structural-typological methods, and structural-poetical method while engaging literary images of a teacher and a pupil from the novel "Terrorist" by well-known American writer J. Updike. The results demonstrate that the development of a pupil's harmonic personality is closely connected to the professional health of a teacher. We find that the professional health of a teacher is the base for the harmonious development of the cognitive, psychological and moral characteristics of a pupil's personality.

Keywords: Art, painting, design, design activity, design education

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Patterns of Family Functioning and Parenting Style of Adolescents with Depressive Reactions

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Abstract

This paper examines family functioning from the systemic perspective while endeavoring to point out to the correlation between family functioning, parenting style and depressive reactions of adolescents. The research was conducted with the aim to determine a correlation between patterns of family functioning, parenting style and presence of adolescents' depressive reactions. A FACES III (Olson, Portner & Levi, 1985) and EMBU (Arrindell, 2005) scales were used in order to determine the patterns of family functioning and parenting style. Two groups of adolescents were examined: 20 adolescents with depressive reactions who had ambulance or hospital treatment at the Clinic for Mental Health Protection in Nis and 20 adolescents who did not have any problems with depressive reactions. The results showed that there are statistically significant differences between these two groups. Statistically significant difference between families of depressed adolescents and adolescents from the control group has been present on the dimension of cohesion ($t(38) = 2.896, p < 0.01$) arithmetic mean for cohesiveness in the families of depressed adolescents is 34.35, while for the subjects from the control group is significantly above 41.05, which indicates that closeness, togetherness and a sense of belonging to the family are very important for the development outcomes of adolescents. Mothers of depressed adolescents who have expressed overprotective have low flexibility ($r = -0.473, p < 0.05$). Also, low emotional warmth of the mother points to the low flexibility and vice versa ($r = 0.451, p < 0.05$). When we talk about the sample of fathers, high rejecting of fathers indicates on low cohesiveness of the family system ($r = -0.699, p < 0.01$), expressed overprotective of fathers also indicates to the low cohesiveness of the family system ($r = -0.576, p < 0.01$ level), and it is also associated with the denial of the emotional warmth of fathers toward their children ($r = 0.762, p < 0.01$ level). It can be concluded that the potentiation of closeness and togetherness in family functioning, which is promoted as a pattern in culture, have in a certain way, the protective function, as well as the contribution of fathers is very important for the development outcomes of adolescents.

Keywords: Family functionality, parenting style, adolescents with depressive reactions

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Electronic Portfolio in Counselling and Guidance

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Abstract

The paper focuses on the issue of portfolio evaluation, particularly on the specifics of the portfolio in an electronic form (e-portfolio) and its use in education, namely in counselling and guidance. The article is based on the premise that the electronic form of pupil's portfolio can be used effectively for evaluation in education and help to enhance its quality in terms of its processes and results. It provides an analysis of didactic possibilities and e-portfolio specifics and it briefly reports on the characteristics of individual tools for practical use of e-portfolio in the field of education.

Keywords: E-portfolio, education, assessment, counselling, guidance

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Burnout syndrome in medical profession: The case of Greek doctors

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Stergianna T. Douma, Department of Pre-School Education, University of Western Macedonia, Greece

Abstract

Health professionals are at a high risk regarding burnout syndrome and work dissatisfaction because of their daily contact with human suffering and rapid decisions' needed. The paper reports findings from a survey addressed to a General Hospital in Greece and 50 Doctors participated voluntarily. The paper aiming at discussing doctors' burnout syndrome in relation to emotional and mental exhaustion, depersonalization and accomplishment, psychological demands and control, life satisfaction, Job satisfaction, positive and negative emotion and support resources. Implicative statistical analysis reveals the correlations between the discussed factors and implication of the study were made.

Keywords:

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A Structural Equation model of Factors affecting Medicine Profession Burnout

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Abstract

Health Emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and accomplishment are extremely important in mental health in relation to medicine profession. Maslach Burnout Inventory was developed to evaluate an individual's aspects of burnout syndrome. Life satisfaction scale was developed to measure satisfaction grade from daily life.

Job affect scale was created to evaluate an individual's general emotional situation during last week in his work. Job Satisfaction Scale was developed to estimate the general index of job satisfaction. Demands and control scale refers to psychological demands of a job. Finally, Support resources scale was created to measure the numbers of supporting persons and the degree of satisfaction. These are the latent variables associated with profession burnout.

The paper reports findings from a survey addressed to a General Hospital in Greece and 50 Doctors participated voluntarily.

The study examines the validity and reliability of a structural equation model which records the above influential factors on the axis of Medicine Profession Burnout

More specifically, it evaluates construct validity by estimating both convergent and discriminate validity, while evaluating the internal consistency of the instrument itself, and estimates how the instruments determines the reasonable relations among the latent factors mentioned above, and how it describes the reasonable results and assigns the quality of data fit within it. Study finding can be used by researchers/ doctors and hospital managers to evaluate the effect of these parameters to be aware of the significant role of each one separately in order to be well-prepared and effective for improving working conditions in health area and motivate doctors for higher achievements.

Keywords: Factors, affecting, Medicine, Profession, Burnout

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Internal representations toward external representations: The case of statistical concepts

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Abstract

External representations, algebraic, graphical, pictorial, tabular, verbal etc. of a statistical concept are of a major importance in statistics education. If students can recognize and handle successfully, different registers of representations they would have higher achievements. This difficult capacity seems to trouble students. The required flexibility to move from one kind of representation to another is considered to be a very demanding and this is the main reason that students present to use a specific kind of representations in statistical problem solving. Thus this study implores students' internal representations toward external representations. 230 Greek students participated in a study and filled in an instrument. Implicative statistical analysis and Path analysis were used for the data analysis. A path model was released and offer new dimensions in statistics education.

Keywords:

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The impact of PASS Cognitive Process Theory in collaboration with music therapy on children's with learning disability

EMA SKEJA,

Abstract

The aim of this study is to evaluate the impact of PASS Cognitive Process Theory in collaboration with music therapy. This research consisted from 12 participants, children with ages differing between 6 - 7 years. Out of them, 6 children compose the experimental group and another 6 children compose the control group. "Cognitive Intervention Program for Children with Learning Disabilities" that was developed based on PASS theory in collaboration with music therapy, has been applied to 6 children that are in the experimental group. Children in the control group had only "Cognitive Intervention Program for Children with Learning Disabilities" that was developed based on PASS theory. According to research results, it is discovered that scores received by the experimental group on whom "Cognitive Intervention Program for Children with Learning Disabilities" and music therapy is applied from CAS Total final test are considerably higher than those in the control group that have not received music therapy, only "Cognitive Intervention Program for Children with Learning Disabilities". It is noted that the CAS total final test scores of the experimental group is considerably higher than pre-test scores.

Keywords: Learning disability, Music therapy, Cognitive Intervention Program, Cognitive Assessment System (CAS)

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Comparing emotional atmosphere of family and verbal intelligence in attention deficit - attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and normal students

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Abstract

The aim of this study is comparing emotional atmosphere of family and verbal intelligence in ADHD and normal students. For this reason 60 male students in 10 to 12 years old that consist of 30 students by ADHD disorder and 30 normal students and they were selected by access sample method. The tools of study is questionnaire of emotional atmosphere of Hilburn family and intelligent test of Wechsler and third edition of verbal section (WISC-R). The analyzing of results is performed by use of SPSS program. The results of descriptive tests and deductive statistic (independent T, U-Man Vitni, diagnostic analysis) is shown that there is not difference between emotional atmosphere of family of ADHD students with family of normal students, but there is meaningful difference between verbal intelligent of ADHD and normal students..

Keywords: attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, verbal intelligence, emotional atmosphere of family

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The peculiarities of interethnic appearance perception

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Abstract

The thesis is dedicated to the investigation of peculiarities in perception and recognition of the appearance in an ethnic aspect.

Psychological concepts are analyzed and the approaches to the study of face as the main means of communication are singled out. The peculiarities of interethnic appearance perception are found out. Factors that influence on the process of the psychological portrait's formation for their own and other ethnical groups' representatives are investigated: individual-psychological factors (characterologic features, value orientations) and socio-psychological factors (communication experience, duration of the communication, social distance).

Keywords: social perception, interethnic perception, recognition, appearance, face, psychological portrait.

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A Study on the Supervisor Role of the University Students' Mentoring for Multicultural Family Children

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Abstract

After 2000 in Korea society, multicultural family is constantly increasing through international marriages. Their interest in child-rearing and education is also followed. The learning mentoring for multicultural children has its own purpose on the learning skill, psychological and emotional support. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology contracts this business out to Korean Student Aid Foundation, and it has awarded scholarships to university students who participate in learning mentoring for them. In present, 47 universities are participating in multicultural mentoring. This study is to focus on the role of supervisors who instruct Inha university students engaging in the multicultural mentoring. This was one of the business developed by The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology on 2011. Multicultural learning mentoring focuses on enhancing teaching skill of pre-teachers and learning skill of multicultural students.

There are a plenty of studies on enhancement of learning skill and mentoring actives, however, studies on the supervisor is insufficient. In this point, the researcher took a look at the role of supervisor in the learning mentoring for multicultural children. Therefore, this study made in-depth interviews with three heads of business in each university. Also, research material includes interview with 00 number of university students participating in this mentoring.

As a result, the supervisors should following skills; network application ability for smooth communication, multicultural citizenship, multicultural sensitivity toward various culture, counseling skills for mentally supporting mentors, and so on. For the mentors, they can extend the emotional exchange, counsel their problems, and give emotional support. Administrational support should include effective supervision matching.

Keywords: Mentoring, Supervisor, International Marriage, Qualitative Research, Capacity and Function

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Age schemas and their contribution to age identity in the elderly

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Abstract

Existing researches on age schemas demonstrate their influence on perception of the information about themselves. This research studied the content of age schemas and different ways schematic and aschematic individuals identify with age group and themselves.

In the first investigation phase the content of age schemas was revealed and degree of age schematization was measured among 60 elderly respondents. In addition the subjective age and degree of age-satisfaction were established. It was documented, that age-schematic individuals believe, that the age influences their physical health, plans for the future and overall attitude to life. Besides, age-schematic individuals experience themselves to be older and less satisfied by the age, than aschematic ones.

Further the same respondents filled a questionnaire comprising six age roles (infant, child, teenager, youth, adults and elderly people) and 70 human characteristics. They were asked to make judgments about their age-group and themselves. Comparing the way schematic and aschematic respondents characterize age-group and themselves, it was revealed that the former consider the age group less attractive, identify themselves with a role «the Elderly person» more strongly and characterized themselves using old age negative stereotypes (old, sick, old-fashioned, angry etc.), the latter, on the contrary, demonstrate positive attitude to their age group and themselves. Results prove, that age schemas influence age awareness (self-identity) stronger, then age-group identity and guide to negative attitude to oneself among elderly people.

Keywords: age schemas, age identity, subjective age, age awareness, age group.

Personal Need for Structure in Relation to Language Variables

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Abstract

The present study focuses on the determination of a relationship between a personal need for structure (Personal need for structure PNS, a desire for a structure F1 and a response for a lack of structure F2) and language variables (reading comprehension in a foreign language and language proficiency). The research is aimed at a personal need for structure as an individual categorisation activity of an individual in context of learning a foreign language (German/English) by students of various study programmes and faculties. Whether the understanding of foreign texts or information written in a foreign language (German/English) is connected to a desire for a structure (simple categorisation/organisation of foreign-language information) or connected to a response for a lack of structure (a response on cognitive burden or on unpredictable situation). For this reason, an experiment was carried out, in which 221 university students took part and research methods – PNS Scale (Thomson et al., 2001) and Test of foreign language proficiency (design according to ISED 3, level B1/B2) were used. The results showed a negative correlation between personal need for structure and reading comprehension in a foreign language and also between personal need for structure and language proficiency. Remarkable findings were also proved in the direction of length of learning a foreign language and a personal need for structure by students of the Faculty of Education.

Keywords:

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AN INVESTIGATION of PREDICTOR VARIABLES of EATING ATTITUDES of WORKING WOMEN

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Abstract

Problem Statement: From the end of the twentieth century on, especially Europe and America which are developed societies have many problems because of urbanization, economic development, and change of social life. As a result of this, eating attitudes disorder which is a clinically psychiatric disorder and obesity appear to be prevalent in almost all parts of the society (Nasser, 2005). World Health Organization points out that obesity is among the most important illnesses as it is risky for people (WHO, 2013). For instance, in Europe and America, 50% of people are obese and extremely overweight (WHO, 2012). Studies indicate that obesity, overweight and some eating attitudes disorders are observed in women more than men (Çekiç et al. 2013; WHO, 2013). Especially, with the effects of media, in recent years, eating attitudes disorder have been very common in women, because women feel themselves under pressure to have an ideal women image which is imposed by media. **Purpose of Study:** The purpose of this study is to determine predictor variables of eating attitudes of working women and investigate the relationship between eating attitudes and demographic variables. **Methods:** This study was carried out with 204 working women. Research data was obtained using Eating Attitudes Scale, Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale, Life Satisfaction Scale, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support Scale, and Social-Emotional Loneliness Scale. Correlation and Logistic regression were used to analyse the data. **Findings and Results:** There was no statistically significant relationship between the eating

attitudes test scores and marital status, educational background, and working hours. As a result of logistic regression analysis, being in the low or high score groups according to the eating attitudes test score was predicted by life satisfaction, self-esteem, and emotional loneliness in family relationships. Recommendations: The findings demonstrate that there was no significant relationship between the eating attitudes test scores and marital status, educational background, and working hours. In other words, marital status, educational background and working hours have no important effects on the eating attitudes test scores. For working women, life satisfaction, social-emotional loneliness and self-esteem have a significant effect on the test scores of eating attitudes. For the rehabilitating and preventive studies on eating attitudes problems of working women, psychological support can be provided for life satisfaction and self-esteem of working women. In addition, relationships with their family must be empowered so that working women feel less social and emotional loneliness.

Keywords:

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COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY SCALE for SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: THE STUDY of VALIDITY and RELIABILITY

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Abstract

Problem Statement: Adolescence is a developmental period to cope with many inside and outside changes. To cope with these changes positively and adapt to changes, cognitive flexibility is an important variable. In the literature review, it was revealed that there were not any scales to measure cognitive flexibility for adolescence. For that reason, in this research, one-dimensional flexibility scale with 12 item was used. It was developed by Martin and Rubin (1991) and adapted to Turkish by Altunkol (2011) for university students. **Purpose of Study:** The aim of this study is to conduct reliability and validity studies of cognitive flexibility scale for secondary school students. **Methods:** This study was carried out with 297 high school students. The sample consisted of 152 (51.2%) female and 145 (48.8%) male students. Parallel test, and internal consistency, Cronbach's alpha coefficient were computed for the reliability of the scale. For the validity of the scale, field specialists' opinions were taken, and for the structural validity of the scale, explanatory and confirmatory factor analyses were done. **Findings and Results:** The result of the confirmatory factor analysis for the scale indicated that the scale has three dimensions. However, there were not enough items in three dimensions for a significant construct and the load values of the items of scale were low. Therefore, it was confirmed that the scale was accepted with one dimension as the original scale. Factor analysis was performed for one dimensional scale and five items were removed from the scale because of low item load, which were below .30. After that, for scale with one dimension and seven items, confirmatory factor analysis was done. Fit indices of the Cognitive flexibility scale were found to be $\chi^2/df=1,57$, $GFI=0.98$, $AGFI= 0.96$, $NFI=0.96$, $CFI=0.98$, $SRMR=0.031$ and $RMSEA=0.044$. The results demonstrated that the Cognitive flexibility scale had good fit indices. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient was found to be .795. The correlation between Irrational Beliefs Scale for Adolescents (Türküm et al. 2005) and the Cognitive flexibility scale was low, but statistically significant ($r=16$, $p<.01$). **Conclusions and Recommendations:** Research results indicated that the Cognitive flexibility scale was a valid and reliable scale, and it can be used in the studies concerning secondary school students. Future research may investigate the moderation effect of cognitive flexibility in terms of negative emotions and behavioral disorders experienced in adolescence.

Keywords:

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INVESTIGATION of the HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' LIFE SATISFACTION WITH RESPECT to DIVERSE VARIABLES

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Abstract

Problem Statement: Life satisfaction comprises the wish to change life, past and future life satisfaction and the opinions of the relatives about the person's life. Life satisfaction represents the cognitive side of well-being in the concepts about human happiness (Diener, Lucas 1999). **Purpose of Study:** The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between the high school students' life satisfaction and subjective well-being; social emotional loneliness and perceived social supports; and whether their life satisfactions change with respect to some variables. **Methods:** This is a descriptive study in correlational survey model. 153 students studying in secondary education institutions in central districts in Gaziantep in 2012-2013 academic year comprises the study group of the research. Females are 60.8 % (93) of the students and males are 39.2 % (60) of the students. The data were collected by using "Adolescent Subjective Well-being Scale", "Life Satisfaction Scale", "Social Emotional Loneliness Scale", and "Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale". On the collected data, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, T test, one-way analysis of variance and correlation were calculated. **Findings and Results:** According to the results, although life satisfaction does not show a significant difference in gender and class level, it indicates a significant difference in monthly income ($p < .05$). In addition, there is a significant difference in mid and high level between the sub-scales and Subjective Well-being, Social Emotional Loneliness and Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scales ($p < .01$). **Conclusions and Recommendations:** According to the results, the level of the subjective well-being of the high school students, perceived social supports and social emotional loneliness does not change in regard to gender, class level, and level of income. The level of life satisfaction shows a significant difference in compliance with the level of income. Life satisfaction is highly related to Subjective Well-being Scale and satisfaction in relationships and the sub-scales of life satisfaction; and positively related to the positive emotions and the sub-scales of the satisfaction in relationships with important people. However, life satisfaction is related to the sub-scale of loneliness arising from family in a medium level and negatively related to the loneliness arising from romantic relations and friendship. Studies aiming to increase the level of subjective well-being may be conducted in order to increase students' life satisfaction and to decrease the related life problems. In this way, they may be encouraged to strengthen their family, friend, and romantic relations, and so they can feel socially less lonely.

Keywords:

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THE STUDY of SOCIAL PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS and COGNITIVE LEVELS of UNIVERSITY STUDENTS in TERMS of VARIOUS VARIABLES

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Abstract

Problem statement: University students' current age range is a time when they are caught between puberty and adulthood, and serves a preparation process to their future adult roles. The university youth faces many problems peculiar to their developmental age. D'Zurilla and Nezu (2001) state that social problem solving is a cognitive-behavioral-emotional process in which people try to develop skills for coping with daily problems. Cognitive flexibility is a part of this process. People who can see possible regulations based on situational

factors are more cognitively flexible than people who can see only one behavioral reaction (Martin & Anderson, 1998). Purpose of the study: This study aims at examining whether the social problem solving skills and cognitive flexibility of university students differ in terms of some variables, and studying the relation between cognitive flexibility and social problem solving process. Methods: The study is a descriptive one which has relational scanning model. The study group is composed of a total of 220 students studying at different departments of Gaziantep University in 2013-2014 education years. %49.5 (109) of the participants are female while %50.5 (111) are male. The data is gathered by the use of "Cognitive Flexibility Scale" and "Social Problem Solving Inventory-Short Form". The data is processed by the implementation of arithmetic average, standard deviation, t-test, and one-way variance analysis and correlations methods. Findings and Results: The results show that there is no difference between cognitive flexibility and social problem solving skills of students in terms of gender and parents' educational status. While there is seen no difference in cognitive flexibility in terms of the departments, the scores taken from Social Problem Solving Inventory and its sub scales present meaningful differences ($p < .05$). Also, both of the variables show meaningful differences in terms of grades ($p < .05$). There is found meaningful differences between Cognitive Flexibility Scale and the subscales of Social Problem Solving Inventory ($p < .01$). Conclusion and Recommendations: The findings suggest that there is highly positive relation between cognitive flexibility and positive problem solving tendency, rational problem solving style and general social problem solving process while there is partly negative relation between cognitive flexibility and negative problem solving tendency, careless impulsive and avoidable problem solving styles. In social problem solving processes of university students, they can be helped to improve their cognitive flexibility in order to gain them positive problem solving approaches.

Keywords:

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