



7TH WORLD CONFERENCE ON PSYCHOLOGY, COUNSELING & GUIDANCE

Main Theme : School Counseling



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Pine Bay Holiday Resort
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Izmir, Turkey**

ABSTRACTS BOOK

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ABSTRACTS

Recognition and Recall Memory in the LD Elementary Students

Sholeh Asadollahifam, Islamic Azad University of Ajabshir
Shiva Dadashzadeh, Allameh Tabatabai University

Abstract

This research was conducted to compare of the visual recognition and recall memory children with learning disability and normal ones in primary schools. A sample of 100 students was selected from among normal students and the ones with learning disabilities through simple random sampling. The 90-Picture visual recognition test was utilized to assess the recall and recognition memory of the children. Results revealed that there is a significant relationship between word recall and recognition scores of the normal children and the ones with learning disability. The children with learning disability could recall and recognize fewer words compared to normal students ($p < 0/05$). The results failed to show a significant effect on recognition. These findings indicate the necessity of memory exercise as a component of LD instruction and treatment.

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Recovering Together and Healing Together: Structural Family Therapy Approach with Family Impacted By Drug Addiction

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Abstract

Families are the hidden victims of drug addiction suffered by a family member. The disease affects all members of a family as the family becomes organized by their behavioral and emotional reactions around the drug addict family member. The drug addiction becomes the central organizing principle of the family system, controlling and dictating family members' assigned family rules and family roles. The aims of this proposed two-phase presentation are to provide workshop participants with a practical understanding of the impact of drug addiction on the family and to conduct group interactive activities (through Structural Family Therapy) to demonstrate two family interventions for working with families.

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The Concept of Love among Multi-Religions Postgraduate Students at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

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Sanaz Goudarzi, Islamic Azad University, Iran.

Niloufar Tahghighi Ahmadi, Islamic Azad University, Iran.

Keyvan Mahabadi Ashtiani, Islamic Azad University, Iran.

Abstract

The main purpose of this research was to identify the level of understanding on the concept of love among multi-religions postgraduate students who were currently studying at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Johor Bahru campus. The open-ended questionnaires were sent to 30 postgraduate students who were selected based on the purposive sampling method. They comprised of students subscribing to three main religions, i) Islam, ii) Buddhism, and iii) Hinduism at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. Data collected were analyzed using the explicit coding which first similar word or phrases coded and recorded. Each code labeled using the keywords from the words or phrases. Results showed that 100% of Muslim students defined love as love for Allah (God) as well as referring the concept of love to marriage. In contrast, 90% of Buddhist students referred the concept of love as love for each other, while 80% of Hindu students referred the concept of love as love towards life.

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Piety and Devotion Before God in Pastoral Counselling Work Relating to The Persons Touched By Crime

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Abstract

The article focuses on an exegetical analysis of the piety and devotion before God to reveal these skills as the main personal qualities of a pastoral counsellor. They are revealed as the basis for making a unity with God while performing the activities of a pastoral counsellor. The article deals with the importance of the piety before God in the development of respectful relations with peers. The understanding of a new creature in Christ is linked with the ability to build a mutual dedication relationship between pastoral counsellors and persons under their care. Charity is seen as a service to the least brothers, concluding that in the New Testament everything related to the words poverty and suffering reveals the presence of the Kingdom of God on earth, as well as the fact that any person in our lives can become the least brother of Jesus.

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Victims of Bully in Fifteen Primary School in Iran

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Abstract

The cases of bully in schools and other public areas of our society such as family, work, etc has not been studied cohesively. Hence, in order to obtain information about the victimization of students in school, researchers cannot rely to only speculation or oral form of data to be collected. Therefore, a research is conducting with the purpose to validate the Bully-Victimization scale (B.V.S) among male students in Tehran, Iran. This scale was administered to 100 of 7th, 8th and 9th grade of guidance school students. The scale includes three subscales, which are Physical, Word and Emotional bullying. In this research, a hundred students were randomly selected from Tehran. Next, the participants are needed to complete the B.V.S Inventory. The reliability by Pearsonian correlation coefficient and test-retest showed that this scale were reliable. Moreover this scale also has face and content validity. First, a questionnaire of 35 questions were designed by using theoretical and field definitions associated with bully behaviors. Likert scale type were been grouped in three areas of bully, which are physical, word and emotional. The validity of the content were conducted and 9 items were removed. Then, 26 items of questions were conducted on a sample size of 100 high school students in two consecutive years (in the form of pre-test and post-test). The reliability of the scale were being determined by using the "correlation coefficient" and the score is 0/99. The word subscale has realibility of 0/99, 0/98 for emotional while physical subscale has realibility of 0/98 respectively. Next, by using an "internal consistency", the reliability of each subscale was also calculated. The findings showed that the emotional subscale correlation gathered from a score of 0/87 to 0/93, while the verbal subscale correlation is from 0/75 to 0/90 and the physical subscale correlation is from 0/61 to 0/89 of the correlation coefficient thus gives significant correlation among the total scores of subscales. A minimum score for the question is zero while the maximum score is five. The results indicate that individuals who score 130 in the test are known as the victims of bully cases. The findings of this study demonstrated that (B.V.S) consists of high satisfactory psychometric properties and thus can be a useful tool in assessing the victim of bully cases. These preliminary results provide support for using the subscales to measure the behavior of bully victims among male students. BVS also can be used in research, clinical settings and serves as a screening tool for the common behaviours among bully victims in schools.

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The Concept of Love among Multi-culturs Postgraduate Students at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

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Abstract

The main purpose of this research was to identify the level of understanding on the concept of love among multi-culturs postgraduate students who were currently studying at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Johor Bahru campus. The open-ended questionnaires were sent to 30 postgraduate students who were selected based on the purposive sampling method. They comprised of students subscribing to four main culturs, i) Iranian, ii) Malay, iii) Chinese and iv) Indian at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. Data collected were analyzed using the explicit coding which first similar word or phrases coded and recorded. Each code labeled using the keywords from the words or phrases. Results showed that 80% of Iranian students defined love as sacrifice and devotion for lover. In contrast, 70% of Malaysian students referred the concept of love as an appreciation that God has been given, while 80% of Chinese students referred the concept of love as commitment and loyalty and 80% of Indian student's defined love as love is life.

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The Relationship Between Personality Traits and Postural Balance in The Male Football Players: A Pilot Study

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Aleksandra Maria Rogowska, Opole University of Technology Opole, Poland.

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between Big-Five personality traits and postural control in athletes. Participants were 27 football players competing at regional level, ranging in age from 16 to 36 years (M = 22 years). The NEO-FFI was used here for personality assessment. Participants were also asked to stand upright on Kistler's platform with their eyes open and closed, and their centre of pressure (COP) was measured in the anterior-posterior and medial-lateral planes. COP standard deviation was significantly greater for highly conscientious football players in the medial-lateral direction with eyes closed, whereas less conscientious participants showed greater postural sway in the medial-lateral plane during the eyes open condition. Balance training with excluded or limited sight control should be individualised and applied to a higher extent in individuals with extremely high and extremely low conscientiousness.

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Prevalence Of Substance Use Among Polish Undergraduates

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Abstract

Aims: This study used survey data to examine prevalence of substance use among Polish undergraduates. **Methods:** A self-administered questionnaire was distributed in 993 students (aged between 21 and 36 years) from a large, public university in the south of Poland. **Findings:** Among Polish university students, 10% were abstainers, 62% experienced excessive drinking of alcohol, and 7% reported regular binge drinking. The most common drinks among students were beer, spirits and wine, respectively. Marijuana was the most common drug during lifetime (43%), last year (26%), and last month (15%). **Conclusions:** Prevention programs at universities should be developed at universities in Poland.

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Investigation Of General Primary School Teachers'attitudes Toward Students with Special Needs

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Abstract

The present study, has been carried out to know the general praimary school teachers'attitudes towards inclusive education of students with special needs. The statistical population of the study included all teachers of the general primary schools of educational region 3 in Tehran, who taught in the academic year of 2014-2015. Sample group including 177 people (149 females and 28 males) selected by multistage cluster sampling. The instrument of the research was Attitude Toward Mainstreaming Scale (ATMS(questionnaire. The obtained data were analysed using One-Sample T test, Independent-Sample T test, Pearson correlation and Spearman correlation. Results showed that general primary school teachers had negative attitude toward inclusive education of students with special needs. They did not have enough knowledge of philosophy of inclusive education and evaluated their ability to teach to students with special needs and the behaviours of students with special needs, negative. Also, there was no significant relationship between teachers' attitudes and gender, age, educational qualification, educational background and receiving training about special needs as predictor variables.

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Retrieving and Projecting Jung's Transcendent Function with Complexes and the Rosarium Philosophorum

Matthew Gildersleeve, University of Queensland.

Abstract

This presentation will retrieve Jung's work on the transcendent function and complexes as well as an phenomenological and ontological interpretation of Jung's work on the Rosarium Philosophorum to project a new meaning of the use of the transcendent function in psychotherapy. This presentation enables complexes and the Rosarium Philosophorum to be understood in connection to the ontology of the transcendent function that was presented in the author's article Unconcealing Jung's Transcendent Function with Heidegger. This presentation will also highlight how Nietzsche's work in *The Gay Science* and *Thus Spoke Zarathustra* inform the use of Jung's transcendent function in psychotherapy. More specifically, this presentation will demonstrate that stage 1 of the transcendent function involves discovering the meaning of a guilty mood of a complex from having-been. Stage 2 of the transcendent function focuses on removing the obstructiveness of a complex from being in the world by retrieving missing possibilities from the readiness to hand. Stage 3 of the transcendent function involves the practical application of the intellectual discoveries from psychotherapy which can provide further "insight into one's mistakes" which "are not really seen at all, only the idea of them" (Jung, 1966, p.291). By applying the insights from psychotherapy to everyday relationships where the obstructiveness of a complex is encountered, mistakes and possibilities missing from the readiness to hand are highlighted as they are "noticed by the other person as well as by oneself. Then and then only can they really be felt and their true nature recognized" (Jung, 1966, p.292).

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Absenteeism among Primary School Pupils: Counsellor's Intervention

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to find out the problem of absenteeism among primary school pupils and proffer solution from the Counsellors' point of view. A survey design was used. The total number of 40 Counsellors were sampled through purposeful sampling technique. An instrument called Pupils' Attendance Questionnaire for Counsellors (PAQC) was constructed, validated and used for the study. Four research questions guided the study. Percentage and mean were used to analyse the research questions. It was revealed that absenteeism exist at the primary school level. Truancy is a form of absence from school. Pupils' lack of interest in school is one of the causes of absenteeism. Academic under achievement, failing and repeating a class are effects of absenteeism. The interventional role of the Counsellor is dimensional, it has to do with the pupils themselves, parents and the school. Based on the findings, Counsellors, Parents, Pupils and School Authority should not take the problem of absenteeism with levity, for it could be like a leaven that leaveneth the whole lump.

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The Effects of FRIENDS Program for Students with or at Risk for Anxiety Disorder: Quality Review of Literature

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Abstract

Anxiety disorder is a very common mental disorder that presents during the childhood and adolescent (Neil & Christensen, 2009). According to the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) in 2011, 20% of youth in the USA meet the diagnosis criteria of anxiety disorder, and current studies show that 1 in 5 children in a classroom is at risk for developing some type of anxiety disorder (Boyd et al., 2000). Cognitive Behavioral Therapies (CBTs) are highly researched evidence-based treatments for anxiety in children (Walkup et al., 2008). The FRIENDS program is widely used school-based CBTs that originated from the Coping Cat program (Kendall, 1994). However, there is a growing body of evidence of modified CBTs on reducing anxiety in school settings; these modifications and additions may affect the outcomes of studies significantly and can weaken the power of the studies. Therefore, there is a critical need for evaluating the essential indicators of CBTs' in research. Until recently, standards or quality indicators for evaluating the quality of experimental and quasi-experimental intervention studies did not exist (Gersten et al. 2005). To address the need for standards of research in special education, the Council for Exceptional Children (CEC) categorized and identified essential quality indicators to determine trustworthy intervention studies. The main purpose of this review is applying the rubric that adapted from the CEC (2014) research quality criteria to evaluate the quality of the CBTs studies that used FRIENDS program on students with or at risk for developing an anxiety disorder. Thirteen group comparison research studies included in the final review. 28 quality components across eight quality indicators categories were coded and analyzed for each study. Results of the review demonstrated that none of these studies met all components of the quality indicators. Each quality component and future direction will be discussed in detail.

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The Relationship Between Eating Disorders with Body Dissatisfaction and The Quality Of Life Among Normal Women and Women with Eating Disorder in Mahabad , Iran

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Abstract

Eating disorders are syndromes characterized by severe disturbances in eating and excessive concern about body shape or weight . This field study was performed on a 200-member sample containing an equal number of women both with eating disorders and normal, selected based on convenience sampling method. The short form- 36 (SF-36) questionnaire and the Eating disorder inventory (EDI) were applied to measure the research variables. The data was analyzed through Pearson's correlation coefficient. It was indicated that increased eating disorders contribute to higher body dissatisfaction and poorer quality of life. Separate studies on normal and affected women, also, indicated that eating disorders in affected women had a positive significant relationship with body dissatisfaction ($r = 0/382$) and an inverse relationship with their quality of life ($r = - 0/263$) . In normal women, there was a positive significant relationship between eating disorder and body dissatisfaction ($r = 0/534$) ; however, no significant relationship was found between eating disorders and the quality of life ($r = - 0/053$) .

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Life Satisfaction and Real Estate Living Conditions in Late Adulthood

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Abstract

The main research goal is to investigate the differences in life satisfaction of participants in late adulthood according to their real estate living conditions and care for the elderly. The instruments for measuring the participants' views are Satisfaction with life scale (SWLS) and Real estate living conditions and care questionnaire (RELCCQ) developed by Grum (2015). 357 participants of age over 65 years took part. The results show several significant differences. Interestingly, participants who live in rural areas reflect the significantly higher level of life satisfaction than participants who live in cities. Significantly higher rate of life satisfaction is also reflected among those who stay in their own property or relatives' property, according to participants who live in rented homes. Statistically significant difference regard to the expressed level of life satisfaction is evident in respect of attachment to the home environment and property as well as the unwillingness of participants in terms of moving to another environment, whatever that would provide for them better care and a higher level of being. Participants are not ready to sell their property in exchange for better quality living environment or better care. The results show that older people exhibit high attachment to their property and living environment, which provide them with the higher level of life satisfaction than the possibility of moving to another namely better quality environment with better care. According to the results, we suggest that housing policy should increase home care in living environment as well as accelerate the intergenerational transmission of real estate to the young people in exchange for better home care and coexistence.

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Psychometric Properties Of a Short Version Of The Family Assessment Device: Factor Structure And Reliability in a Non-Clinical Sample Of Romanian Adolescents

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Abstract

The McMaster Family Assessment Device (FAD) has been designed to capture seven dimensions of the family system as a whole. It allows the assessment of problem solving, communication, roles, affective involvement, affective responsiveness, behavioral control, and general functioning of a family. This multidimensional measure is designed to be completed by all family members over the age of 12-13. The FAD has been translated into more than ten languages, with empirical evidence of its psychometric qualities and clinical utility in different cultures. This paper reports the psychometric properties of a 35-item short version of the FAD. Based on the responses given by 647 Romanian adolescents (412 girls and 235 boys) to the original 53-item version and the corrected item-total correlations greater than 0.30, between four and seven items were retained for each scale of the FAD. The hypothetical measurement model with seven latent factors fitted satisfactorily to the raw data. Internal consistencies were good for the General Functioning, Affective Involvement, Affective Responsiveness, and Behavioral Control, and satisfactory for the Problem Solving, Communication, and Roles scales. For the FAD scales, test-retest reliabilities ranged between 0.61 and 0.84 (N = 149). Empirical evidence for the construct validity of short version of the FAD is also reported. Thus, scales from the short version of the FAD showed positive correlations with perceived social support from family (i.e., score in Family subscale from The Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support), and satisfaction with family (i.e., score in Family subscale from The Multidimensional Student's Life Satisfaction Scale). The findings of our psychometric study support the confidently use of the 35-item version of the FAD in research purposes.

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Investigating Relationship Between Parental Loss and Early Maladaptive Schemas and Difficulties in Emotional Regulation

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Abstract

This study investigates early maladaptive schemas and difficulties in emotional regulation of young adults who lost at least one parent (mother and / or father). This research has two groups with 120 participants; first group is experimental group that consist of 60 young adults who experience parental loss. Second group is control group that includes 60 participants who have never experienced parental loss. Participants in the two groups did not have any psychiatric diagnosis. This study is in quasi-experimental design and sample is collected non-randomly and by using snowball sampling from Darüşşafaka Alumni social media group for experimental group. Young Schema Questionnaire Short Form 3 (YSQ) and Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS) were administered each of two groups. Analysis revealed relation between experiencing parental loss and having higher score in disconnection and rejection schema domain, and impaired autonomy and performance schema domain. First group has higher scores on limited access to emotion regulation strategies lack of emotional clarity, and lack of emotional awareness, domains.

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Cognitive Flexibility as a Predictor of Life Satisfaction: Does Hope Contribute to Further Prediction?

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Abstract

The purpose of the current study is to investigate the unique contributions of cognitive flexibility and hope in predicting life satisfaction of Turkish university students. Participants were 213 (118 females and 95 males) university students attending a public university in Ankara, Turkey. Turkish adaptations of Cognitive Flexibility Scale, Hope Scale, and Life Satisfaction Scale were used as measurement tools in the study. To examine whether, beyond cognitive flexibility, hope accounts for additional unique variance in life satisfaction in Turkish university students, hierarchical regression analysis was conducted. For the regression model, cognitive flexibility was entered in the First Step, followed by hope in the Second Step. Results of conducting hierarchical regression analysis indicated that cognitive flexibility accounted for significant variance in life satisfaction. Moreover, the inclusion of hope was found to predict additional significant variance in life satisfaction, beyond what was accounted for by cognitive flexibility. Thus, the findings concluded that not only cognitive flexibility, but also hope was a significant and unique predictor of life satisfaction. Therefore, these findings may have the implication of providing not only cognitive flexibility interventions, but also hope enhancing interventions to help university students improve their life satisfaction. Some other implications of the present findings for understanding life satisfaction in Turkish university students are discussed.

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The Efficacy of Positive Psychology Interventions on the Subjective Well-being of Institutionalized Orphaned and Abandoned Females

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Abstract

Positive psychology interventions have long been used in the West to increase the Subjective well-being of individuals and have also proven to be effective however; this form of treatment has largely been neglected in the East. The aim of the present study was to investigate the efficacy of positive psychology interventions on the subjective well-being of institutionalized abandoned and orphaned females, a group that ranks themselves low on this component. It was hypothesized that positive psychology interventions would increase the subjective well-being of institutionalized abandoned and orphaned females and females receiving positive psychology interventions would report greater subjective well-being as compared to those females who received no interventions. In the present study the hypotheses was tested by using the matched group, mixed experimental design for between and within group comparison. The sample included 60 orphaned and abandoned females from two private orphanages. The sample was equally divided into control and experimental groups. The experimental group received 6 group sessions utilizing positive psychology interventions focusing on increasing the subjective well-being of the participants. Pre and post-tests comprising of the Satisfaction with Life Scale and the Scale of Positive and Negative Experience were conducted on both the groups to test the efficacy of the interventions. The independent samples t-test and paired t-test were used to test the hypotheses for between and within group comparison. Both hypotheses were highly significant at $p < 0.05$. This indicates that positive psychology interventions are effective in increasing the subjective well-being of institutionalized abandoned and orphaned females.

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Behaviour Problems Associated with The Use Of Social Media Among Students with and without Visual Impairment

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Abstract

Increased participation of students in social media has been associated with a greater manifestation of behaviour problems. This study investigated the prevalence as well as the differences of behaviour problems of sighted students and the students with visual impairment who participate in the social media. Participants consist of 720 undergraduate students (450 sighted students and 270 students with visual impairment) from ten federal universities in Nigeria. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected using three instruments which are Social Media Use Inventory (SMUI), the Behavior Problem Scale adapted from Behaviour Problem Index (Peterson & Zill, 1986) and Adolescent Behavioural Outcomes Scale (Adejuwon & Ibeagha 2002) and an Interview Schedule. Behaviors were divided into two subscales, externalizing and internalizing behaviour problems and the Data collected were analyzed using percentages, mean and standard deviation. The results indicated the sighted students made greater use of social media than the visually impaired. The sighted students also had a higher score on the externalizing behaviour problems while the students with visual impairment showed a higher score in the internalizing behaviour problems. The problems exhibited were found to be significantly associated with vision status and the level of use of social media.

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Bullying and School Adjustment Of Primary School Pupils in South West, Nigeria

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Abstract

Bullying is one of the commonest childhood behavior problems exhibited by pupils in schools. This descriptive study examined the prevalence of physical and psychological bullying as well as the socio-cultural factors that promote bullying and the link between bullying and school adjustment of male and female pupils in schools. Multi-tiered model of data collection was adopted and a sample of 2,845 pupils and 754 teachers who responded to the instruments used for the study were drawn. Results indicate a high prevalence of physical bullying among boys while girls showed high prevalence of psychological bullying. Hunger, better performance by younger peers and gang behavior are factors that predispose boys to bullying while jealousy and hatred predispose the girls more to bullying their peers. There is a significant negative relationship between bullying and school adjustment of pupils and the girls' school adjustment is more negatively affected than boys'. The educational implications of the findings for teachers, pupils and school administrators were discussed.

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The Differences Of Anger, Aggression and Bullying Among Adolescents with Three Different Levels Of Self Esteem

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Abstract

Problem. Difficulties associated with the inappropriate expression of anger remain among the most serious problems of parents, educators, and the mental health communities (Feindler, Engel, 2011). Zaborskis and Vareikiene (2015) had found that high prevalence rate of bullying among students in schools encourages to take actions for immediate targeted bullying prevention in Lithuanian schools. Valiune (2014) find out that it is important to analyze personal variables for intervention effectiveness. One of these variable could be the self esteem, however it is a question: will increasing self-esteem, via intervention programs, make positive effects on at-risk behaviors of elementary school students (Anderson, 2011)? Therefore the purpose of the study is to compare anger, aggression, bullying among adolescents with three self esteem levels. Methods. It was used Rosenberg Self esteem scale; Buss and Perry Aggression questionnaire. Bullying was measured by questions: How often do other students bully for You during the month? How often do You bully for someone during the month? 575 adolescents from Lithuania participated in the study (294 boys and 281 girls), aged 13 to 17 (mean age 15.2, SD = 1.1). Results. The lowest self esteem group (boys, girls) had higher scores in anger, hostility and this group had more frequent bullying like a victim compared with the highest self esteem group. The lowest self esteem group (boys, girls) had higher scores in hostility compared with the middle self esteem group. The middle self esteem group (boys) had higher scores in anger and hostility compared with the highest self esteem group. The lowest self esteem group (girls) had higher scores in anger and this group had more frequent bullying like a victim compared with the middle self esteem group. The lowest self esteem group (girls) had higher scores in physical aggression compared with the highest self esteem group.

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Cognitive Style as a Predictor Of Self-Efficacy Beliefs and Academic Goal Orientation Among Students with Hearing Impairment

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Abstract

Hearing impairment could influence students' self efficacy beliefs and academic goal orientation. And the different ways students process and perceive information could inhibit or boost their self efficacy beliefs and goal orientation. This study investigated the predictive power of cognitive style on self efficacy beliefs and academic goal orientation of students with hearing impairment. Participants in this study were 104 students with hearing impairment drawn from four secondary schools for the hearing impaired in South East, Nigeria. Three standardized instruments, Group Embedded Figures Test (GEFT), Achievement Goal Orientation Scale (AGOS) and Students' Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (SSEQ) were used for the study. Data collected were analyzed using Multiple Regression and Pearson Product Moment Correlational coefficient (r). The findings show that cognitive style significantly predicts students' self-efficacy beliefs and academic goal orientation and the educational implications of this finding for teachers, counselors, and parents were also discussed.

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The Couple's Congruence Of Child's illness Perception and The Quality Of Marital Relationship

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Abstract

Introduction: The spouses' congruence regarding perceptions about the disease was usually analyzed in the context of intimate partner physical illness and the results showed that couple's congruence of disease perception positively correlated with patients' quality of life, adjustment to illness, and relationship satisfaction. In the same time, some studies consider that a strong perception on the child's illness causes psychological distress. Aim: The study aims to test whether couple' congruence regarding child's illness perception has an influence on the quality of marital relationship, operationalized by couple satisfaction, parental stress, dyadic coping and resilience family. Method: This research involved 106 parents of children with autism (53 of married couples, 26 and 51 old, $M = 43.05$, $SD = 5.15$, 53 women and 53 men), who are caregivers for children with autism. Results: The results show a significant effect of couple' congruence of child's illness perceptions on marital satisfaction $F(2,103) = 3.61$, $p = .03$, parental stress $F(2,103) = 17.89$, $p < .001$, dyadic coping $F(2,103) = 9.23$, $p < .001$ and family resilience, $F(2,103) = 10.43$, $p < .001$. Conclusions: The results indicate a decreasing trend of marital satisfaction, family resilience and dyadic coping and an increasing trend of parenting stress when the couple congruence of illness perception grows. Our results are discussed in the context of their relevance for the therapy of families with children who suffer from Autism Spectrum Disorders.

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Effects of Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy (REBT) on Selfish Behaviours among Undergraduates University Students in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated the effects of Rational-Emotive Behaviour Therapy on selfish behaviours exhibited among in-school undergraduate university students in Nigeria. The sample size is 2000 undergraduate students from five universities randomly sampled. A 40 item questionnaire designed and validated was used for data collection. Six research questions and five hypotheses guided the study. To answer the research questions, mean and standard deviation were used while analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The pretest mean revealed that the level of selfish behaviour was high, but the rational emotive behaviour therapy treatment drastically reduced the level of selfish behaviours among in-school university undergraduate students.

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The Relationship Between Stress, Negative Affect and Body Image Dissatisfaction in Adolescents Girls

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Abstract

In recent decades, concerns about body image and dissatisfaction with it, especially significant increase in adolescents (Mousa, Mashal, Al-Domi HA, Jibril MA, 2010). According to studies, concerns about body image dissatisfaction has become a global phenomenon (Swami, Smith, 2012). Different studies (Philips, de Man, 2010; Weaver Byers, 2006) suggests that differences in body image satisfaction depends on many different factors. Negative affect have also been implicated in the development of body image dissatisfaction (Taylor, Cooper, 1992). However some prospective studies have found that negative affect did not predict body dissatisfaction for adolescent girls (Stice, Whitenton, 2002). Also only few studies (Murray, Byrne, Rieger, 2011) investigated the role of adolescent stress in body image dissatisfaction. The aim of the study was to determine differences of body image satisfaction in adolescents girls with regard to stress and negative affect. The respondents were 80 adolescents from Kaunas city, who were enrolled in grades 8 and 10 (mean age =15.57 years;). Respondents completed the The Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire (MBSRQ), PANAS-X Negative Affect scale and Reeder Stress inventory. The results of this study showed that participants with higher stress were more dissatisfied with their body areas compared to those who reported feeling less stressed. Girls with higher negative affect were more dissatisfied with their body areas, tend to invest less in their appearance, they also think they look more fat, are more concerned with their weight and in general are less satisfied with their appearance. The result of the present study demonstrate that as well as examining negative affect, it is also important to investigate other emotional components, which could be related to body image dissatisfaction, such as perceived stress.

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Investigating The Relationship Between University Students' Use Of Social Media, Loneliness and Depression

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Abstract

It is observed that the relationship between the use of the social media by people and the loneliness and depression increases day by day. The main aim of this study is to examine the loneliness, depression and use of the social media by university students with different variables. It is investigated whether the relationship between the use of the social media by university students and the loneliness and depression differ in terms of variables such as age, gender, socio-economic situation of the family.

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The Role Of Worry and Emotion Regulation in Prediction Of Cognitive Failures Of Individuals with General Anxiety Disorder

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Abstract

According to researches' findings, worry and emotion regulation strategies have special role in cognitive failures in patients suffering from general anxiety disorder (GAD). In this study correlational approach was used. The sample consisted of 47 patients selected via accessible sampling. To gather data, "Emotion Regulation Scale", "Anxiety Thoughts Questionnaire", "Cognitive failures Questionnaire" and "Penn state worry Questionnaire" were completed. Pearson's correlation coefficient showed that worry ($r=0.75$), negative strategies of emotion regulation ($r=0.73$), and positive strategies of emotion regulation ($r=-0.74$) were significantly correlated with cognitive failures ($p<0.01$). Multivariate regression analysis revealed that worry and positive and negative strategies of emotion regulation could significantly determine 0.68 of cognitive failures variance. The outcomes of this study advocate the role of worry as well as negative and positive emotion regulation in prediction of cognitive failures in patients with general anxiety disorder. These results have important implications for pathology and treatment of these patients.

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Educating Monsters with Brakes: Teaching Soldiers Aggression and Aggression Control

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Abstract

Problem Statement: During the last years, Norwegian soldiers have been facing an increasing amount of situations in which they had to exert aggression and aggression control. In any type of war the psychological aspect of aggression and aggression control is perhaps the most demanding for a soldier. **Purpose of Study:** To investigate the education of soldiers in order to cope with aggression and aggression control. **Methods:** Respondents from a professional Norwegian Army battalion were interviewed in order to answer whether the soldiers in the battalion were properly trained in aggression, that is the ability to kill, and in aggression control, that is, self-awareness and self-control. **Findings and Results:** Statements from the respondents revealed that there was only small deviations from how the theory outlines that aggression and aggression control should be educated to how it was exercised in the battalion. The battalion was found to exercise in depth stress management and was found to implement aggression control at an earlier stage than the theory outlined. Respondents said they had not experienced paralysis in their soldiers and they have not seen anyone lose their temper, even in situations which in theory could evoke hatred. All respondents said that they felt that their unit was well educated in aggression and aggression control before deploying to international operations. **Conclusion and recommendations:** A conclusion is therefore that by training on extreme situations the soldiers of the battalion were properly educated both in aggression and aggression control.

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Initial Level of the Mathematical Education of Students Before Entering University

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Abstract

High quality of the mathematical skills and competencies are essential for successful completion of technical fields of study. Their development at the university degree is largely determined by the entry level of the mathematical education. In the article the authors devote the state and quality of mathematical skills and competencies of the students entering the university. The quality is analyzed on the base of the public data, obtained by the certified measuring in the final year of the high school. Based on the results of this analysis are proposed measures to improve the quality of education.

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Relationship Between Emotional Intelligence and Job Satisfaction Among School Counselling Head Teachers

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the emotional intelligence (EQ) profiles of the Counseling Head teacher at daily middle school in Malaysia. A total of 168 Counselling Head Teachers from 168 schools in the state of Selangor have been selected to participate in the study. Data was gathered using Malaysia Emotional Quotient Inventory (MEQI) by Noriah et al (2004) to measure emotional intelligence and Jobs Descriptive Index (JDI) by Smith (1985) and Iskandar (2008) to measure job satisfaction aspects. Data was analyzed using SPSS software version 20.0 resulting in descriptive statistics with mean, percentage and Pearson Correlation. Results of the study shows that Counselling Head Teachers obtained a high percentage of scores for seven domains (self awareness, self regulation, self motivation, empathy, social skills, spirituality and maturity). Nevertheless, percentage of scores are moderate for the sub domains of emotional intelligence that include helping others, political awareness, change catalyst, building relationship, collaboration, teamwork, and communication. Correlation analysis indicate a significant relationship between emotional intelligence and job satisfaction.

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The Future Of Autistic Children From Parent`S Point Of View

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Abstract

There is an increase awareness of Autism Spectrum Disorder recently. The truth is that tens of thousands face an autism diagnosis each year. Eventhough integration of autistic children is the focus of many studies in the last decades, the problem remains unsolved. What happens with autistic children as adults?. Compared to adults with Down syndrome, adults with autism spectrum disorder are classified as having low levels of independence in adult life. Esbensen, AJ.et al.,2010. In addition, one of the biggest challenges in providing services to people with an autism spectrum disorder is that the need change from person to person. This study is focused on parent`s point of view. During the interviews the participants raised some important issues. To have their children in the same classes with non-disabled children, was the first won battle of parents of autistic children, but integrating autistic children seems to be just the cover of a big dilemma for parents of autistic children.

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Enhancing Norwegian Military Officers Leadership Communication Skills

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Abstract

Background: For military officers it is important to accomplish the mission and to take care of their personnel. The key to knowing how to challenge and support each individual in one's unit lies in leadership communication and in getting to know each one. Purpose of Study: To discuss the use of guidance as a tool for improving leadership communication skills in officers. Sources of Evidence: The Norwegian Armed Forces needs leaders who can act in their role and position. The challenge is to collect and share information, to create a common situational awareness, and hence to achieve an interaction with others that provides the desired efficiency in accordance with the Norwegian Armed Forces Joint Operational Doctrine. Main argument: The officer need knowledge and skills in building good relations with others in their own unit. The Norwegian Military Academy teaches guidance as a communication tool in leadership development. The interpersonal relationships create a sense of esprit de corps, that is, feelings of loyalty, enthusiasm, devotion to a group, and mutual trust. Guidance helps the officers to learn about themselves, their reactions, and gives them an understanding of relationships. Conclusion: Dialogue provide an opportunity to reflect on the professional and personal challenges and thoughts. The focus is on facilitating that the individuals being guided increases their will to reflect on their own thought patterns and emotions.

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A Biographical Reflection Of a Real and Possible Life in Adults

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Abstract

The biographical reflection increase life meaning of adults, but the basis of this reflective mechanism remains unknown. To test the hypothesis that biographical reflection increases the life meaning of adults. This sample of convenience consisted of 100 participants of the ages of 25-45 years old. We measured the biographical reflection, life meaning and variability of the life project. The scale of the biographical reflection included four components: the life event review, the tracking of the life reflection, the reflection of other people life, the life narratives. A life meaning was estimated by means of "Purpose-in-Life Test". The life project was estimated by quantity of subject elements of life narratives. The communication of biographical reflection and life meaning, and variability of the life project were examined using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and linear regression. The communication between the biographical reflection and life meaning (parameter assessment, 0.61; $p < 0.01$), and the variability of the life project (parameter assessment, 0.45; $p < 0.01$), such that participants who reported higher levels of life meaning and variability of the life project exhibited higher level biographical reflection. The adverse life event doesn't change a life meaning of reflexive adults (parameter assessment, 3.53; $p < 0.01$). We found out that higher level of the biographic reflection increases the variability of a life project (a parameter assessment, 2.87; $p < 0,05$). Higher level of the biographical reflection increases the life meaning of adults, reducing the influence of adverse life event, helping to overcome alienation.

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Understanding Ptsd in Cultural Context: Urdu Translation Of Impact Of Event Scale-Revised and Factor Structure

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Abstract

Understanding trauma in cultural context is necessary in order to develop appropriate intervention strategies. The Impact of Event Scale (Weiss & Marmar, 1997) is a well-known measure for assessing presence of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder symptoms (PTSD) and has been translated in numerous languages worldwide. In the present research, the scale has been back translated into Urdu language and was used with modifications to time frame. An Events Exposure Questionnaire (EEQ) developed by the researcher was also used, which consisted of items seeking demographic information and exposure to types of violence. The two measures were administered to 446 adolescents aged between 14-17 years selected through purposive sampling methods from different schools of Karachi. Traumatic event exposure was found to have occurred from six months to 2 years ago. The Urdu IES-R was found to have good internal consistency, with Cronbach alpha coefficients of .789 for Intrusion subscale, .742 for Avoidance subscale and .662 for Hyperarousal subscales and .880 for total scale score. Principal component analysis was carried out and a 3-factor solution which explained 45 % of the variance was retained. However, the factor structure obtained was not similar to the proposed theoretical structure of IES-R. The changes are interpreted in line with the endemic and cultural setup of the country, as well as the developmental age of adolescents. Present findings highlight a need to understand development and expression of PTSD in cultural milieu and direct future research for intervention strategies in schools.

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Attachment Styles and Emotional Intelligence: The Role of Automatical Thoughts as an Implement

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine if attachment styles predict emotional intelligence (intrapersonal, interpersonal, adaptability, stress management, and general mood) and relationship with negative thoughts as an implement. Differences would be analyzed separated according to gender and faculty studied. Participants of the study are 400 undergraduate students selected randomly from psychology, counselling and preschool teaching departments of European University of Lefke. All permissions were taken. In order of the aim of study attachment styles were assessed using 'Relationship Questionnaire' (Sumer, Güngör 1999). For Emotional Intelligence assessment 'Emotional Intelligence Inventory' (Ergin, İşmen, Özabacı 1999) and 'Automatical Thoughts Inventory' (Bozkurt 1998). Regression and correlation analyses are planned to use for data analysis. Statistical analysis of the study are in process. SPSS 20.0 program is used for data analysis.

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Helicopter Parenting and Related Issues: Psychological Well Being, Basic Psychological Needs and Depression on University Students

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Abstract

Helicopter parenting is not a new dimension of parenting but it is a parenting that involves hovering parents who are potentially over-involved in the lives of their child. (Padilla-Walker, Nelson, 2012) Helicopter parenting is a unique phenomenon (Odenweller et al, 2014) and unique form of parental control (Willoughby et al., 2013) which can be described as highly involved, intensive, a hands-on method. (Schiffrin et al, 2014) In this study, university students examined about their parental attitudes and a number of well-being and mental health related issues. Helicopter Parenting Scale's psychometric properties examined with factor analysis. After this step basic psychological needs, psychological well-being, students' depression levels and also their parenting styles were assessed with the relationship of helicopter parenting. As a result this study is the first which examines the effects of helicopter parenting in emerging adulthood period in Turkish culture. As seen from the results helicopter parenting style make children more prone to the depression in their emerging adulthood period. Also helicopter parenting live scares on their self-esteem makes them more dependent on their families.

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Stress Coping in Patients with Low Back Pain in Rehabilitation Practice 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 including low back pain and vice versa chronic pain is a stressor that is challenging the stress system of the human body. Purpose of the study is to examine stress coping among patients with low back pain in rehabilitation practice in Latvia. Methods. Demographic questionnaire, Visual analogue scale and “The Ways of Coping scale” were used. Results. Almost all stress coping strategies scores for patients with low back pain in their first visit are higher than in patients with revisit to Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation doctor and there is statistically significant difference in the use of problem oriented stress coping. Conclusion. This research is meaningful due to the fact it allows to acknowledge and evaluate the spectrum of stress coping ways for patients with low back pain.

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The Pain Catastrophizing Aspects in Patients with Low Back Pain in Rehabilitation Practice in Latvia.

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Abstract

Introduction. Psychological factors including catastrophizing thoughts are believed to influence the development of chronic low back pain (M.M. Wertli, 2014) and Pain Catastrophizing is considered as a negative cognitive-affective response to pain and is important predictor of disability in patients with low back pain. In chronic pain patients pain catastrophizing has been identified as an important mediator to pain behavior and pain-related fear. Catastrophizing is currently defined as "an exaggerated negative mental set brought to bear during actual or anticipated painful experience" (Sullivan et. al. 2001). Purpose of study. To examine pain catastrophizing among patients with low back pain. Methods. In this study 3 research tools were used: demographic questionnaire, Visual analogue scale and "The Pain Catastrophizing Scale" (Sullivan et.al. 1995), which consists of 3 subscales: Rumination, Magnification and Helplessness. Cronbach's alpha for The Pain Catastrophizing Scale was 0.92 which means that the survey is consistent. Results. "The Pain Catastrophizing Scale" was translated and prepared it for use in clinical practice. Study participants were people who complain about low back pain, aged from 25 to 67 $M = 47.79 \pm 11.44$; males – 39.5%; females – 60.5%. According to data from visual analog scale, we found that more than half of respondents have mild pain and none of respondents have severe pain. Data shows that the highest mean value were in Helplessness subscale 7.87 ± 4.9 , Rumination subscale 6.32 ± 4.3 , and Magnification subscale 4.34 ± 2.2 . Conclusion. "The Pain Catastrophizing Scale" was translated and used for the first time for investigation of patients in Latvia. Obtained data corresponds with other research data. It is necessary to continue research work in this field and identify all possible aspects of low back pain multidisciplinary care and cure for better target interventions.

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Modified Version Inventory of Perceptions for Social Support Among Flood Victims

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Abstract

This article describes the development and testing of a modified version inventory which designed to measure social support perceptions of flood victims. The instrument was developed from literature reviewed; expert opinioned and tested with a sample of Malaysian flood victims in West Malaysia. Principle Component Analysis was used to examined the dimensionality and Cronbach's alpha was employed to estimate internal consistency of the development inventory. The final instrument consists of seven items and reveals three factors. Cronbach's alpha was .857 for the total inventory and range of .916 to .670 for subscales. The study showed that Principal Component Analysis could assist the development and finalized the process of determining the inventory for further research with the Malaysian flood victims.

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Disability, Pain Catastrophizing and Stress Coping of Patients with Low Back Pain in Rehabilitation Practice in Latvia.

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Abstract

It is known that pain has emotional and behavioral consequences that influence the development of problems and outcome of treatment. Patients' attitudes and coping mechanisms seem to play a causal role in the chronification of low back pain (LBP) and augment a cycle of chronic pain and disability. Purpose of study is to examine pain catastrophizing, stress coping strategies and disability among patients with low back pain in Rehabilitation practice in Latvia. There were used: Demographic questionnaire, Visual Analog Scale, The Oswestry Low Back Disability Questionnaire, Pain Catastrophizing Scale, "The Ways of Coping scale. According to our data there is strong interrelationships of disability and Pain catastrophization. The research data shows significant higher scores of Pain catastrophizing in patients with more severe Disability. Achieved research highlights the importance of a multifactorial approach to pain management and the significance pain catastrophizing enormous in patients with low back pain.

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Fatigue and Burnout Among Latvian Nurses

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Problem statement. Quality of nursing is one of the most important factor in health care. Fatigue and burnout are common complaints in the working population, especially in health care. Due to chronic fatigue and burnout nurses work may become less productive, nurses make more professional mistakes. Purpose of Study. The aim of the study was to find out burnout and fatigue presence and correlation between them among nurses practicing in Latvia. Methods. Research performed using quantitative method. To measure burnout we used Maslach's 22-item Burnout Inventory (MBI). It is the well-studied measurement of burnout in the literature. MBI assesses emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and the lack of personal achievement. To measure fatigue we used The Checklist Individual Strength Questionnaire (CIS) in the working population. This 20 item self reported questionnaire has often been used in research, the CIS seems to be an appropriate instrument for measuring fatigue in the working population. Findings and Results. Study sample included 190 registered and practicing nurses working in hospital - medical-surgical units. Age range of respondents 23-74 years. Burnout and fatigue were measured and correlations were calculated. The data shows that there are significant correlations between MBI subscales and CIS subscales. Conclusions. The results indicate that fatigue and burnout are common in nurses population in Latvia. We also found a strong association between fatigue and burnout in this population.

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Psychosocial Elements of Professionally-Relevant Behaviour in Scrub Nurses

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Abstract

Introduction. The significance of professionally-relevant behaviour of scrub nurses for teamwork in the operating room is increasing, as proven by the studies carried out over the last decades worldwide. That behaviour includes both social and cognitive elements and they are divided into three groups: situational awareness, communication and teamwork and task management. Specific behaviour evaluation system can be used to identify, assess and improve non-technical skills (psychosocial elements) of scrub nurses. Such an improvement helps to reduce staff errors in the intraoperative period. **Purpose of study.** To find out whether there are statistically significant differences between scrub nurses' self-assessment of their non-technical skills, their implementation and expectations. **Methods.** In this study were used: demographic questionnaire, interview and Scrub Practitioners List of Intraoperative Non-technical Skills (SPLINT) **Results.** 30 interviews and 15 observational data suggest that there are statistically significant differences in terms of assessment of scrub nurses' non-technical skills given by scrub nurses and physicians. The results show that scrub nurses tend to engage in minimal communication and only a half of surgeons show expectations for exchange of thoughts and ideas from scrub nurses. This shows that the exchange of information between physicians and scrub nurses is generally insufficient. Surgical team members pay more attention to signals given by the surgical team and surgical process and rarely report on perception of signals given by medical equipment and a patient. Such data may be indicative of insufficient attention to a patient's safety during the surgery. **Conclusion.** The obtained results on teamwork of scrub nurses while implementing physical tasks, staff safety and decisive action of scrub nurses emphasize the need of development of work standards for Latvian scrub nurses with clearly defined responsibilities and competences. The results may be indicative of the need to establish common training programs for scrub nurses and surgeons.

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The Association of Depression and Anxiety with Compliance Among Arterial Hypertension Patients

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Abstract

Introduction Cardiovascular disease is one of the leading cause of death and hospitalization in most of European countries. Poor patient treatment compliance and medication adherence is an important unrecognized risk factor that contributes to reduced control of blood pressure. Successfully controlled blood pressure plays an important role in morbidity and mortality reduction, and many studies have shown that antihypertensive therapy improves clinical outcomes. However, efficiency can be achieved if the patient acts according the health care provider's instructions. Purpose of study To find out compliance possible association with anxiety and depression among arterial hypertension patients. Methods In this study 3 research tools were used: a demographic and treatment compliance questionnaire developed by the study authors, Beck depression survey (BDI) and The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory; STAI-Y (Spielberger et al) Results Study participants were patients with diagnosis of arterial hypertension at least 3 years, aged from 21 to 70 M = 47.79; SD = 11.44; males – 25%; females – 75%. According to data from research, it revealed that treatment Compliance of patients was high for 80% and medium in 20% of study participants. On the other hand medication adherence results showed that low-drugs' compliance had 58.8%, medium adherence 22.5% and 18.8% of patients had high adherence rates. There was found statistically significant weak negative correlation between medication adherence of patients with anxiety ($r = - 0.307$; $p = 0.006$) and depression ($r = - 0.254$; $p = 0.023$). Conclusion This research is meaningful due to the fact it allows to acknowledge and evaluate the role of mood disorders in patients with arterial hypertension treatment compliance affecting the patient's wish to take medications and ability to follow health care professional recommendations.

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Anxiety, Depression and Sleep Quality in Nursing Staff Working Daily and Shifts

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Abstract

Introduction. Nowadays, many people are employed in shift and night work, and this trend continues to grow. In fact, only about 25% of workers in Europe have a regular day job. Also, nursing work is closely related to shiftwork (Parent-Thiron et al., 2007). Many studies have shown how the night shift and work affects health and the results show that such a work schedule is due to the unexpectedly many health problems, deterioration in the quality of work and reduce social activity. (Harma, Kecklund, 2010) Purpose of study. To compare the quality of sleep, anxiety and depression in nurses working day shift and work. Methods. In this study 3 research tools were used: a demographic questionnaire developed by the study authors, Beck depression survey (BDI) and The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory; STAI-Y (Spielberger et al) and Pittsburgh sleep quality index (PSQI). Results. Study participants were patients with diagnosis of arterial hypertension at least 3 years, aged from 23 – 72 (M=51, 44; SD=8, 71); males – 1%; females – 99%. It was found that there is a statistically significant difference between day and shift workers nurses BDI results. ($X^2 = 10.11$, $p = .00$) - The daily work of nurses working in BDI rates are lower than the MD working nurses. Similarly, there was found statistically significant differences between day and shift workers nurses in the figures of personal anxiety subscale, shift work is an important factor affecting the personal anxiety subscale ($F = 3.6$; $p = 0.02$) Alike the sleep quality parameters there was noticed statistically significant difference between day and shift workers nurses ($X^2 = 10.19$, $p = 0.01$). The daily work of nurse's rates was lower than the shifts working nurses. Conclusion. This research is meaningful due to the fact that it allows to acknowledge and evaluate the role shifts work on nurses health especially on mood disorders and sleep quality. These findings suggest that we still need more studies to resolve some of the questions regarding the health effects of shift work.

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The Relationship Of Interpersonal Meta-Relationships and Humour in The Management Information Space

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Abstract

Modern society is increasingly becoming information. Information is of particular value in the life of people. It influences their behaviour, feelings, experiences and peculiarities of thinking. The acts made by people are defined by information rules and laws. Humor is one of the most effective ways to reduce tension in the society and reduce disease states. The primary function of humor is to bring people together, to establish stable communication. Meta-relationships transformation the participant into subject of interaction and its immediate inclusion into the personal space of another person. The interpersonal meta-relationships in the information space, creates for the participants in terms of confidential communication, understanding, support and personal growth.

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Preliminary Projection Studies in Individualized Bodybuilding Programs Of Sedentary People

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Abstract

Bodybuilding did not exist until the end of the 19th century when it was popularized by Eugen Sandow known as the "father of bodybuilding". Sandow is credited as a pioneer of this sport due to the fact that he showed off his physique in various "strength demonstrations". He became so popular by these demonstrations that he started many businesses and was among the first entrepreneurs to sell products under his own name (dumbbells, chest expanders etc). In Romania, during 1965-1969, the bases of bodybuilding were laid from a theoretical, practical, organization and competitive point of view, the year 1966 marking the beginning of a new phase in bodybuilding when it is organized, under the patronage of the Romanian Federation of Weightlifting, the first national championship in Craiova for juniors and in ClujNapoca for seniors, in those days on categories of height. On March 24, 1970, The Office of the National Council for Physical Education and Sports decided that the Romanian Federation of Weightlifting to change its name in the Romanian Federation of Weightlifting and Bodybuilding (F.R.H.C.) which was maintained until 1989. Methods, as used: the experimental method, the statistic – mathematical method, Cohen index, as well as a series of other tests regarding one's physical potential.

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Current Status Of Physical Training in Romanian Arbitration

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Abstract

The value of the efficiency of refereeing is due to the fact that only a high quality refereeing creates the optimal conditions for improving the sporting mastery. Refereeing became a continuous process and the referee never has an ally, thus some authors say that the referee must train at all times. The basis of the training of football referees and the estimation of their formative process is the theoretical-methodical foundation of the training of referees by systematization of theoretical knowledge, practical skills and habits that need concordance with the methodological requirements of the FIFA referee committee. Methods, as used: the experimental method, the statistic – mathematical method, Cohen index, as well as a series of other tests regarding one's physical potential.

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The Barriers Limiting the Provision of Counselling Services for Students of Special Educational Needs in Saudi Arabia Schools

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Abstract

In the Saudi Arabian context, students with special educational needs (SEN) may be neglected from accessing counselling in mainstream schools. Also, there is a lack of research in the literature regarding providing counselling for students with SEN. Therefore, the aim of this study is to discover the provision of counselling for students with SEN in Saudi Arabia schools and investigate the barriers faced by counsellors in meeting the needs of those students. A survey was designed and distributed to 240 Saudi counsellors working in 240 schools that include students with SEN in three different cities (Jeddah, Mecca and Taif, including both urban and rural schools); of these, 138 working in 138 schools were completed and returned, resulting in a response rate of 57.5%. The results of the study do not support the hypothesis that counselling is not provided to students with SEN as 58.7% of the participants have dealt with these students. However, the majority of participants reported that they have not obtained any training in providing counselling for students with SEN and perceived this an important omission from their skills. Furthermore, this research indicates that the level of learning disabilities is the first important obstacle to working with these students, followed by the lack of counselling training. Also, the results indicated that school counsellors support providing counselling services to students with SEN in schools, regardless of the lack of adequate training to deal with this group. The study has implications for the school counselling profession in Saudi Arabia, particularly regarding raising awareness of the right of students with SEN to access school counselling. However, professional training must be provided to counsellors to better deal with students with SEN.

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Neglected Influences Of Wisdom Of Sun-Zi Art Of War on Corporate Leadership

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Abstract

Prevailing perspectives on Sun Zi Art of War are predominantly strategic and limit leadership to implementative actions. Recently, however, recognition has grown that ethics and morality are also important drivers of effective leadership and their influences are even more critical in nature. Hence, two interdependent areas of interests, that is, corporate leadership, within the framework of an understanding of leadership actions, and wisdom of Sun Zi Art of War, including values, ethics and morals are examined. Integrating qualitative design employed to answer the research questions is organized into four sections: (a) Sampling-selection of participants, (b) instrumentation, (c) data collection, and (d) data analysis. The inductive analysis on the participants' responses show that their wisdom or deep knowledge and understanding are dependent on moral influence (Dao) such as being patience, doing away the inner greed, honesty and fairness, morality and strategic mindset. Specifically, the themes of the influences are pointed primarily to the ethics and moral dimension and secondly to the strategic dimension. These philosophical values of Sun Zi Art of War where spiritual understanding and is seen as critical for leadership dealing with actions for complex corporate decision making. This study has implications for extending research of roles of ethics and morality of Sun Zi Art of War on leadership effectiveness.

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Retrieving and Projecting Jung's Transcendent Function with Complexes and the Rosarium Philosophorum

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Abstract

This presentation will retrieve Jung's work on the transcendent function and complexes as well as an phenomenological and ontological interpretation of Jung's work on the Rosarium Philosophorum to project a new meaning of the use of the transcendent function in psychotherapy. This presentation enables complexes and the Rosarium Philosophorum to be understood in connection to the ontology of the transcendent function that was presented in the author's article Unconcealing Jung's Transcendent Function with Heidegger. This presentation will also highlight how Nietzsche's work in *The Gay Science* and *Thus Spoke Zarathustra* inform the use of Jung's transcendent function in psychotherapy. More specifically, this presentation will demonstrate that stage 1 of the transcendent function involves discovering the meaning of a guilty mood of a complex from having-been. Stage 2 of the transcendent function focuses on removing the obstructiveness of a complex from being in the world by retrieving missing possibilities from the readiness to hand. Stage 3 of the transcendent function involves the practical application of the intellectual discoveries from psychotherapy which can provide further "insight into one's mistakes" which "are not really seen at all, only the idea of them" (Jung, 1966, p.291). By applying the insights from psychotherapy to everyday relationships where the obstructiveness of a complex is encountered, mistakes and possibilities missing from the readiness to hand are highlighted as they are "noticed by the other person as well as by oneself. Then and then only can they really be felt and their true nature recognized" (Jung, 1966, p.292).

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Effectiveness of Gestalt Therapy on Generalized Anxiety Disorder and Test Anxiety in College Students

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Abstract

The Present study is a single subject study. Purpose of the study was to investigate effectiveness of gestalt therapy on generalized anxiety disorder and test anxiety with college students. Participants were recruited through posting on the local university campus. 5 individuals enrolled in the study. All individuals met criteria for generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) based on DSM-IV-TR and test anxiety by psychologist of counseling center of university. The effectiveness of Gestalt therapy for generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) and test anxiety was evaluated in a baseline across post-treatment and follow-up. Self-report of GAD and test anxiety showed that four of the five participants reached low levels of GAD and test anxiety by post-treatment. Results support the construction of comprehensive gestalt therapy protocols for generalized anxiety disorder and test anxiety.

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The Relationship Between Perceived Social Support and Self-Esteem and Life Satisfaction in Male and Female Students in Mazandaran University, Iran.

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Abstract

Background: Life satisfaction from the perspective of researchers identified several factors. In the world of psychology, including self-esteem and perceived social support, a strong and significant relationship has been created. Methods: This was a correlation study that research deals with self-esteem and perceived social support for life satisfaction. Statistical universe of the present research is all students studying Babolsar University in 2010-2011 that were selected by targeted sampling method. And 256 samples using Cochran's formula (166 girls and 90 boys) were selected. In this study, the testees answered to 3 tools to collect information from self-esteem scale (RSES), perception of social support multi-dimensional scale (MPSSS) and satisfaction with life scale (SWLS) was used. In order to analyze data, it was applied from T test, Pearson correlation and multiple linear regression was performed using SPSS software. Results: The results showed that the correlation is with life satisfaction and perceived social support ($r = 0.31$) with ($p = 0.001$). Amount of determines coefficient is equal 9/61. The correlation is with life satisfaction and self-esteem ($r = 0.50$) with ($p = 0.001$). Amount of determines coefficient is equal 25/3. Difference in student scores on life satisfaction Using the t-test ($t = 2.84$) in ($p = 0.05$) indicates that female students scored significantly higher than male students. The results using multiple regression analysis on the scale of life satisfaction and 4 predictive variables (three scales of social support perceptions, which included social support from family, friends, and of particular person and self-esteem) Using the step-by-step method showed that girls in the life satisfaction scale by a factor of two variables, self-esteem ($\beta = 0.42$) and perceived social support from family, a factor ($\beta = 0.24$) is predicted. The boys' life satisfaction scale by a factor of two variables, self-esteem ($\beta = 0.28$) and perceived social support from friends, with a coefficient ($\beta = 0.25$) is predicted. Conclusion: The results indicate that this issue increased of perceived social support and self-esteem to improve the health and performance is the quality of life. Health and performance is one important dimension of quality of life that will be influenced by psychological factors. Increase the psychological variables increase the level of individual performance, and daily activities of life are feeling better.

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Assessing The Correlation Between Character Strengths and Mental Toughness in Military Officers

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Abstract

Problem statement: Military leaders will most likely face challenging and difficult situations in their profession as military officers. Both intellect and character is required in order to solve different missions and to take care of one's fellow soldiers and officers. Purpose of study: This paper investigates military officer's perception of important character strengths and mental toughness. Method: The participants consisted of 19 military officers with an average of 10.2 years of active service in the Norwegian Armed Forces. The participants were given a list of 24 character strengths. They were asked to judge the importance of each character strength for military officers. They were then requested to fill out the Mental Toughness and Psychological Skills Profile (MTPSP) questionnaire. The MTPSP measures the participant's subjective perception of their own use of eight different psychological skills. Findings and results: 13 out of 24 character strengths were selected as the most important for military officers. These were in ranked order: Leadership, persistence, open-mindedness, integrity, citizenship, bravery, love of learning, curiosity, social intelligence, fairness, perspective, creativity and self-regulation. The results from the MTPSP revealed that the frequently most used psychological skill was physical condition, followed by arousal control, confidence, commitment, physical arousal, attention control, imagery use, and self-talk use. The remaining 11 character strengths not chosen as important for military officers are less related to mental toughness than the 13 chosen character strengths. Conclusion: The chosen 13 character strengths correlated well with the participants' perceived levels of mental toughness.

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Studying Attachment Style and Personality Traits for Employed Women Sexual Harassment at Tehran City

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Abstract

Background:: Due to the increasing employment of women and their involvement in social activities, sexual harassment of women at work and lack of emotional security, workplace health debate has brought to the challenge. **Materials and Methods:** This was correlation study that research deals with studying attachment style and personality traits for employed women sexual harassment. Statistical universe of the present research is all employed women aged between 21-37 years that were gone under sexual harassment in Tehran city during last 12 months and sample group of this research is 120 employed women that were selected by targeted sampling method. In this study the testees answered to 3 tools including: Sexual Experience Questionnaire (SEQ of Fitzgerald 1988), revised test for Five Factor Personality (NEO-PI-R of Mac Gery and Casta 1992) and Experience Close Relationship (ECR of Bernan and Vafer Ferali 20). In order to analyze data it was applied from regression analysis and F test. **Results:** Results show that neuroticism anticipatory variables (4.75%) extraversion (0.51%) agreement (3.718%) consciousness (0.11%) openness of experience (0.64%) which explain related variance for personality. It was showed that neuroticism, extraversion and agreement had significant relationship with sexual harassment; however, consciousness and openness of experience did not have significant relationship with sexual harassment. Anxiety insures style anticipatory variable (1.702%) and avoidant insure style (0.98%) may explain related variance to attachment style; in which, both attachment style had significant relationship with sexual harassment. **Conclusion:** Seems to have insecure attachment styles and character styles in the incidence of sexual harassment and victimization of abused women in the workplace may play a role.

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Effectiveness Of Parent's Training On Social Skills and Behavioral Problems on Preschool Children

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Abstract

Background and Purpose: Childhood plays a vital role in human development and adaption and this time could be considered as a significant period that forms human personality.at this time, parents are dealing with countless difficulties and challenges for rearing their children. One of the most important objective is rearing their children during socialization.The aim of the study was investigating the effectiveness of parent's training on social skills and behavior problems in preschool children. Method: the methods proposed for this research is to design semi-experimental with pretest– posttest with control group. the statistical society is consist of all mothers that have brought their children to the nurseries located in the central areas of Amol that 30 individual among them were divided into two experimental and control groups. The experimental group have received the parent's training program in 8 sessions, one session per week, for approximately 2 months . The data by using from the questionnaire of social skills Gresham and Elliott (1990) and the scale of teacher behavioral problems form Achenbach (1991) collected and were analyzed with using by Covariance and SPSS software. Results and conclusions: The results showed significant differences between experimental and control groups in social skills and reducing the behavioral problems in children in the post-test. According to the findings during the research can conclude that parent training program have had a significant influence on improving social skills and reducing the behavioral problems in children .

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Causes of Accidents and Emergency Events in Railway Transport

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Abstract

This article deals with an overview of emergency events that occurred in the transportation of people and goods on railways. It points out relevant legislation and briefly describes selected emergency events. Afterwards, it evaluates the causes of these special events. This article describes selected events in public and goods transportation from all over the world and especially from the Czech and Slovak Republic during 1905-2015.

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Personal Demographic Factors, Personality Traits and Work Values Of Guidance Counselors: Basis For a Proposed Professional Development Program

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Abstract

This research identified, determined and analyzed the relationship of personal demographic factors of the guidance counselors from the University Belt Consortium Schools to their personality traits and work values. This research used the descriptive method to determine the correlations of the respondents' personal demographic profile personality traits and work values. The results revealed that 26.67 percent of the respondents were under the age of 31-35 years old. Majority or 88.33 percent were female, 86.67 percent have obtained their master's degree and 35 percent have been in the profession for 5-10 years. The personality traits were all rated average. Meanwhile, Familial, Interpersonal, Environmental and Occupational were ranked superior in terms of their work values; on the other hand, Intellectual- Achievement and managerial were ranked average. The results indicated that age and gender have a very significant relationship towards the personal demographic factors getting the p-value of 0.001 and 0.047. On the other hand, work values were not seen to have a significant relationship to personality traits. The results of this study served as the basis for a proposed professional development program. The instruments used were BDI Filipino Personality Traits, Filipino Work Values Scale. The respondents of this study were the sixty (60) licensed guidance counselors from the University Belt Consortium Schools. This research was conducted during the academic year 2014-2015.

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The Prediction of Extra Marital Relationships, based on Identity Status

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was to examine the relation between extra marital relationships and identity status. The samples were comprised of 117 female prisoners from Shahr-e-Rey prison and 68 male prisoners from Rajaeishahrprison who were selected through available sampling Darigotas questionnaire of extra marital relationships and Adams et al. questionnaire of identity status were used in the study. The results indicated that there is direct relation between moratorium and diffusion identity status and extra marital relationships. There is a reverse relation between achievement identity status and extra marital relationships as well. These three identity status can predict 15% of changes in extra marital relationships.

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An Investigation Of Teacher Candidates' Problem-Solving Skills and Levels Of Depression

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the possible relationship between the teacher candidates' problem-solving skills and their levels of depression. The sample of this study consisted of 218 female and 146 male students, who were studying in their first, second, third and fourth years in the Psychological Counseling and Guidance (PCG), Pre-school Teaching (PST), and Special Needs Teaching (SNT) departments. The participants were selected using simple random sampling. A total of 364 participants responded to three different data collection tools, which were the Demographic Information Form, Problem-Solving Inventory and Beck's Depression Scale. In the analysis of the data, t-test, Pearson correlation analysis and one-way ANOVA were utilized. The results of this analysis showed that there was a significant difference in problem-solving skills based on gender. In addition, significant correlation was identified between problem-solving skills and depression levels of the participants.

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The Most Common Cases and Counseling Approaches in School Counseling –An Istanbul Sample-

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to find out numerous situations and counseling approaches that school counselors are likely to encounter during their training and the first five years of practice. We believe that attention to the various theoretical approaches that can be applied to resolve different cases will better prepare school counselors to deal with each dilemma using an efficient approach to school counseling. Thus it is important to know the most common cases seen and counseling approaches used in school counseling to prepare school counseling students to the profession. In order to achieve data about school counseling cases and approaches, fifteen high school counselors from public and private schools are interviewed with semi structured questionnaire prepared by researchers. School counselors are asked about the cases that they see the most, the approaches that they use with these cases, support systems that they seek for and therapy trainings that they take after their graduation from college. Study group is settled with random sampling from schools in different districts of Istanbul that have school counselor with at least one year experience. The results are analyzed with content analysis.

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Relationship Between Emotional Intelligence and Job Satisfaction Among School Counselling Head Teachers

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the emotional intelligence (EQ) profiles of the Counseling Head teacher at daily middle school in Malaysia. A total of 168 Counselling Head Teachers from 168 schools in the state of Selangor have been selected to participate in the study. Data was gathered using Malaysia Emotional Quotient Inventory (MEQI) by Noriah et al (2004) to measure emotional intelligence and Jobs Descriptive Index (JDI) by Smith (1985) and Iskandar (2008) to measure job satisfaction aspects. Data was analyzed using SPSS software version 20.0 resulting in descriptive statistics with mean, percentage and Pearson Correlation. Results of the study shows that Counselling Head Teachers obtained a high percentage of scores for seven domains (self awareness, self regulation, self motivation, empathy, social skills, spirituality and maturity). Nevertheless, percentage of scores are moderate for the sub domains of emotional intelligence that include helping others, political awareness, change catalyst, building relationship, collaboration, teamwork, and communication. Correlation analysis indicate a significant relationship between emotional intelligence and job satisfaction. This study aims to identify the emotional intelligence (EQ) profiles of the Counseling Head teacher at daily middle school in Malaysia. A total of 168 Counselling Head Teachers from 168 schools in the state of Selangor have been selected to participate in the study. Data was gathered using Malaysia Emotional Quotient Inventory (MEQI) by Noriah et al (2004) to measure emotional intelligence and Jobs Descriptive Index (JDI) by Smith (1985) and Iskandar (2008) to measure job satisfaction aspects. Data was analyzed using SPSS software version 20.0 resulting in descriptive statistics with mean, percentage and Pearson Correlation. Results of the study shows that Counselling Head Teachers obtained a high percentage of scores for seven domains (self awareness, self regulation, self motivation, empathy, social skills, spirituality and maturity). Nevertheless, percentage of scores are moderate for the sub domains of emotional intelligence that include helping others, political awareness, change catalyst, building relationship, collaboration, teamwork, and communication. Correlation analysis indicate a significant relationship between emotional intelligence and job satisfaction.

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Resilience Building in Schools: A Whole School Approach

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Abstract

Resilience is about dealing with severe life challenges and displaying better outcomes than expected. Many interventions have been developed and implemented in the last two decades with the ultimate aim of building resilience. The majority of these interventions have been school-based; however, a recent review has shown that most of these resilience interventions have limited sustainable impact especially considering their cost; high reliance on external support which inhibits the integration of new protective practices in the school system; and focus on classroom-based activities directly with children/young people deemphasizing the impact of the wider school system. With the aim of responding to the limitations of the current interventions, the Academic Resilience Approach (ARA: http://www.youngminds.org.uk/training_services/academic_resilience) has been designed as a population-oriented primary prevention programme to promote emotional health and mental wellbeing of young people. The ARA aims to build resilience in young people through a schools-based community development model. Specifically, the intervention aims to help schools identify pupils who are at risk and establish a system that supports these pupils through a whole school approach. The ARA also tries to reduce the inequalities by explicitly challenging the adversity conditions of disadvantaged pupils. The proposed presentation aims to provide detailed information about whole school approaches to resilience building in schools by explaining ARA in more detail and to present the initial results of the pilot evaluations. The presentation will end with a discussion about cross-cultural adaptation of such programmes.,

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Experiential Avoidance as a Mediator between Rejection Sensitivity and Social Interaction Anxiety

Marcella Lopez Sintos, De La Salle University Manila, Philippines.

Abstract

Due to the overarching and related concepts involved in interpersonal sensitivity, this study aimed to look at differences and relationships of some of its concepts by explaining the mediating effect of experiential avoidance on rejection sensitivity and social interaction anxiety. One hundred fifty-nine undergraduates within the National Capital Region, aged 16 to 40 ($M = 19.29$, $SD = 2.89$) and comprising of 89 females and 70 males participated in the study. Results show that both rejection sensitivity and experiential avoidance significantly affect social interaction anxiety. Also, a full mediation occurred when experiential avoidance served as a mediator. This is explained through the occurrence of habitual coping, whereby the cognitive aspect of behavior (in this case, rejection sensitivity) becomes dormant and unnecessary. Some variables which may have possibly accounted for the relationship of these concepts may be considered for future research to validate and better understand the findings of this study.

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Black Therapists Working with Black Families: Recognition of the Complexities of "Sameness"

Tracey M. Duncan, New Jersey City University, United States.

Abstract

This aim of this presentation is to examine the unnoticed and neglected challenges of Black therapists working with Black families in family therapy. Two organizing frameworks of the theoretical myth of sameness and multicultural counseling competency development are used to explore the challenges of Black therapists working with Black families. The construct of multicultural counseling competency development have revealed the significance of client-therapist ethnic matching is also discussed. Finally the clinical implications of considering the complexities of Black therapists working with Black families are discussed in order to raise cultural competency awareness for future research and clinical training of counselors.

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Comparison Of Psychological and Physiological Changes Of The Anxiety in Various Sports

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Ziya Koruç, Hacettepe University, Turkey.

Gozde Latifoglu, Near East University, Cyprus.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine a more convenient physiological measurement instead of HR (the physiological indicators of competition anxiety). STAI, CSAI-2 and ProComp+Biofeedback were used before and after the competition (N=38). Data were analyzed with repeated measure ANOVA and Multiple Linear Regression. Non-significant difference was found between the results of HR, EMG, skin transmission, EEG, state anxiety and self confidence before and after the competition. Significant difference was found between the respiration, skin temperature, cognitive, somatic and trait anxiety before and after the competition. The post competitive variables are significant predictors of post competitive cognitive and somatic anxiety. As a result respiration, skin temperature measurements and questionnaires can be used instead of Heart Rate.

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Sporda Yarışma Kaygısı Testi- Çocuk Formunun (SCAT-C) Psikometrik Özelliklerinin İncelenmesi

Sertan Kağan, Eastern Mediterranean University,Cyprus.

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Abstract

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Türk sporcular için geçerlik ve güvenirlik çalışması yapılan (Koruç ve Yılmaz, 2004a) Sporda Yarışma Kaygısı Testi-Çocuk Formunun (SCAT-C) yapı geçerliğinin doğrulayıcı faktör analizi ve Rasch modeli ile yeniden gözden geçirilip incelenmesidir. Araştırmaya, farklı spor dallarında yarışan toplam 501 sporcu katılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, tek faktörlü modelde SCAT-C'nin yapı geçerliği sağlanmıştır. Cevaplama kategorilerinin uygunluğunun belirlenmesi ve en uygun cevaplama kategorisinin belirlenmesi amacı ile Rasch analizi kullanılmıştır. Bunun yanında, uyum göstermeyen maddelerin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, original cevaplama kategorilerinin SCAT-C için uygun olduğu belirlenmiştir.

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Teaching Engineering Terminology For Non-Native Forestry Specialists

Zdena Rosicka, Mendel University in Brno, Czech Republic.

Abstract

Applying proper linguistic means when teaching specialized forestry terminology calls for a highly interdisciplinary approach. First, both students and teachers should reach similar knowledge within a particular field of study in their native language; after that they are able to start learning single expressions and phrases applicable to general science and technology, i.e., mathematics, physics, geometry; next, they gradually start to specialize in a particular device, equipment or machinery, their parts, functions and operation; finally they learn how to discuss and tackle simple engineering processes using relevant vocabulary. The role of a teacher is irreplaceable within the entire learning process since the students have problems in selecting the proper and best fitting expression or phrase. The role of a teacher changes while working with PhD students: both can learn something new: technology moves ahead every moment, a lot of new expressions, word-compounds and original phrases appear in scientific papers by native speakers and close cooperation and sharing specific knowledge and skills is absolutely inevitable. Neither the latest available dictionaries nor encyclopaedias can offer any translation; the language teacher considering the linguistic background and an expert applying his/her engineering profession are usually the best team to enrich the specialized vocabulary, provide neologism information and support the engineering language knowledge community.

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Building Disaster Resilient Schools Through Psychosocial Intervention Program

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Abstract

An inquiry was made on the profile of educational institutions in Albay as to psychosocial intervention resources for trauma due to disasters, the strengths and weaknesses as well as the threats and opportunities of the activities and then proposes a paradigm on the intervention for preparedness, response and recovery. Documentary analysis; focused group discussion; survey; and, interview were used to identify the psychosocial intervention practiced from a population sample of 20% (31) randomly chosen from 154 schools. The findings revealed that psychosocial intervention resources of schools is inadequate as to qualified and trained guidance personnel, availability of psychological instruments, facilities, administrative, faculty and parents support, financial resources and linkages to external agencies and specialists. The identified intervention activities focused more on drug abuse prevention, bullying, abuse prevention, responsible teenage sexuality while program for disaster and climate change adaptation was given least priority. The strengths of the identified intervention were preventive and responsive to students' needs, and the high dedication and commitment of guidance personnel despite weaknesses in the psychosocial intervention resources. The opportunities identified were; a chance to provide and upgrade special trainings, establish external linkages, offer scholarships for Guidance counselors and revisit the budget allocation of institutions to overcome the threats on the legal provisions in the practice of profession. A framework on psychosocial intervention assistance flow was developed from the identified practices, strengths and weaknesses to achieve collaborative efforts of the schools and partner agencies to help provide a higher percentage of disaster resilient schools which in turn results to a high level of resiliency among the Albayanos. Keywords: resilience, psychosocial intervention, trauma, disaster and framework.

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Effect Of Psychological Counselor Candidates' Level Of Psychological Well-Being, Psychological Help-Seeking Attitudes and Self-Esteem On Their Psychological Symptom Levels

Firdevs Savi Çakar, Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Burdur.

Abstract

The most important tool in the process of psychological counseling is counselor's own good mental health. For this reason, psychological counselor training is a part of the candidates' personal development, and during this process, they may also show psychological symptoms as a human, may not feel themselves better psychologically and may tend towards help-seeking. The aim of this research is to examine the effect of psychological counselor's levels of psychological well-being, psychological help-seeking attitudes and self-esteem on their level of psychological symptoms. A total of 439 students of Psychological Counseling and Guidance Department in the Faculty of Educational Sciences from two universities participated in the research. Research data were obtained using Psychological Well-Being Scale, Psychological Help-Seeking Attitudes Scale, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI). In the research, LISRELL program-Structural Equation model and SPSS 20 software were employed. In analyses, it was concluded that results of confirmatory factor analysis results and fit indices of structural equation model were generally acceptable. Accordingly, it has been verified with the structural equation model that psychological counselor candidates' levels of psychological well-being, psychological help-seeking attitudes and psychological symptoms have effect on their level of psychological symptom. In this respect, it can be understood that considering counseling students' levels of psychological well-being and self-esteem is important during their educational processes. By supporting counselor candidates' mental health, a significant contribution will be provided to their personal and professional developments.

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Duygusal Tepkisellik Ölçeği Ergen Formunun Psikometrik Özelliklerinin İncelenmesi

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Abstract

Bu araştırmanın amacı Seçer ve diğ. (2013). Tarafından Türk kültürüne uyarlanan Duygusal Tepkisellik Ölçeğinin ergenler üzerinde psikometrik özelliklerinin incelenerek geçerlik ve güvenilirlik çalışmasını yamaktır. Duygusal tepkisellik, kişiler arası ilişkiler ve psikolojik uyum sağlama sürecinde rol oynayan önemli bir faktör olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu nedenle Sıralanan değişkenler ve ilişkili zengin araştırma yelpazesini tanımlatacak ara değişkenler için ergenler üzerinde yürütülecek araştırmalarda kullanılmak üzere ölçeğin psikometrik özelliklerinin incelenmesinin önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu Erzurum şehir merkezinde öğrenim görmekte olan öğrenciler arasından % 99 güven aralığında hesaplanan ve uygun örnekleme yöntemiyle belirlenen 870 ortaokul ve lise öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunun yaş aralığı 12-18 arasındadır. Ölçeğin psikometrik özelliklerini belirlemek için öncelikle dil ve alan uzmanlarının görüşleri alınmış ve maddelerin her biri gözden geçirilmiştir. İkinci aşamada pilot uygulamalar yapılmış ve her bir maddenin madde toplam korelasyonları gözden geçirilmiştir. Pilot uygulamalardan sonra çalışma grubu olarak belirlenen katılımcılara ulaşılmış ve toplanan veriler üzerinde dorulayıcı faktör analizi yapılarak ölçeğin model uyumu incelenmiştir. Doğrulayıcı faktör analizinde ölçeğin yetişkin formunda yer alan üç boyut olan hassasiyet, tepkisellik ve dayanıklılıktan oluşan model test edilmiştir. Bu amaçla birinci ve ikinci düzey doğrulayıcı faktör analizleri yapılmış ve elde edilen bulgular ölçeğin model uyumunun iyi düzeyde olduğunu göstermiştir. Duygusal tepkisellik ölçeğinin kriter bağıntılı geçerliğini incelemek için anksiyete duyarlık ölçeği ve olumsuz değerlendirilme kaygısı ölçeği kullanılmış ve aralarında pozitif yönlü ve anlamlı ilişkiler olduğu bulunmuştur. Güvenirlik için ise iç tutarlık ve iki yarı güvenirlik analizleri yapılmış ve ölçeğin hem toplamı için hem de alt boyutları için .70 ve üzerinde güvenirlik değerleri elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulardan hareketle Duygusal Tepkisellik Ölçeği Ergen Formunun ergenler üzerinde yapılacak olan alan araştırmalarında kullanılabilecek güvenirliliği ve geçerliği olan bir ölçme aracı olduğu söylenebilir.

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Needs Assessment of the Junior High School Students: Basis for Career Program for Senior High School

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Abstract

The educational attainment of Filipinos improved since year 2000. In fact, the number of graduates in both secondary and tertiary level increased in 2010 as compared to 2000 (2010 CPH) . As another milestone happens in our educational system with the implementation of the K to 12 Basic Education Program, our Junior high school students engaging in career decision making may encounter more challenging tasks. The purpose of this study is to determine the needs of the Grades 7-9 students in the areas of personal/social, academic and career. A total of 353 students participated and responded to the needs assessment survey. The results indicated that students' personal/social need is to develop decision making skills, their academic need is to get high grades in school and their career need is to know how to prepare for the career they are interested in. These findings of the study were used as basis for a career program for Senior High School.

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The Influence Of Emotional and Intelligence Quotients, and Big-Five Personality Traits to The Adjustment Of Freshman College Students: Basis For an Enhanced Guidance Program

Dennese Buenviaje Vidad, Centro Escolar University, Manila, Philippines.

Abstract

In the Philippines, only limited studies and researches focus on the predictors of adjustment. Hence, the main purpose of this study was to determine the influence of emotional quotient and intelligence quotients, and big-five personality traits to the adjustment of freshman college students. The study was carried out among 285 students during the academic year 2014-2015. The researcher utilized battery of tests. T-test and ANOVA to compare the variables and the according to the respondents' demographic profile, while multiple regression stepwise was done to analyze which of the variables influence the adjustment of the respondents. Very Significant difference results were revealed in the respondents' emotional quotient when grouped according to admission status ($0.001 < 0.01$) and degree programs ($0.000 < 0.01$). The respondents' intelligence quotient when grouped to degree programs also revealed a very significant difference ($0.000 < 0.01$). There was also a very significant difference in the respondents' big-five personality trait –Neuroticism ($0.000 < 0.01$). Findings revealed that emotional quotient and intelligence quotient did not influence the adjustment of college students. However, in further analysis, results showed that the big-five personality traits are the predictors of adjustment. Three out of five personality factors were shown to influence adjustment: Neuroticism shows consistent result in the four areas namely for academic, career, interpersonal and family problems; Conscientiousness, for academic and career problems, and Agreeableness, for interpersonal problem. An enhanced guidance program was proposed based on the result to assist the freshmen college students to adjust with to college life.

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Physical, Mental and Spiritual Health as Predictors of Compassion fatigue of the Midlifer Augustinian recollect Sisters

Rosalie Masangkay Ubo, Centro Escolar University. Philippines

Abstract

There has been a problem that the Religious women are experiencing nowadays. Number of those who leave the congregation is increasing in the last few years. There is no study in this particular topic but through the sharing of the religious from the different congregations that the possible reason is that they experienced fatigue, stress or burnout. Religious women play an important role in the church. Many task have been entrusted to them. They have challenging works and their physical, mental, and spiritual health is affected if they experience compassion fatigue. This study will determine which among physical health, mental health, and spiritual health of the midlifer Augustinian Recollect Sisters could predict their compassion fatigue. The result of the study will benefit not only the Augustinian Recollect Sisters but the other religious from different congregations as well. The result revealed that the predictor of compassion fatigue of the midlifer sisters is their mental health, the higher their mental health the lower their compassion fatigue and the lower their mental health the higher their compassion fatigue.

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The Turkish Adaptation of Frequency of Suicide Ideation Inventory: A Validity and Reliability Study

Mine Muyan, Middle East Technical University, Turkey.
Edward C. Chang, University of Michigan, United States.

Abstract

Suicide ideation is one of the best predictors of suicide attempts (Farabaugh et al., 2015). Thus, there are measurement tools for identifying suicide ideation (Batterham et al., 2014). Although these tools measure different dimensions of suicide ideation (frequency, consistency, duration), recent findings refer to one specific dimension, frequency of suicide ideation (FSI), as the strongest predictor of suicide attempts (Miranda, Ortin, Scott, & Shaffer, 2014). However, it is surprising that there is no measurement tool, either developed or adapted, to directly measure the FSI in Turkey. Therefore, researchers had the main aim of introducing a valid and reliable scale for measuring FSI in Turkey. Given its brief structure (5 item with 5-point Likert type scale) and strong international findings for its validity and reliability, researchers decided to adapt Frequency of Suicide Ideation Inventory (FSII; Chang & Chang, in press) and to conduct its validity and reliability study in Turkish university students. In adaptation process, these steps were followed; translation of items, back translation, getting expert opinions, testing linguistic equivalence, implementing the final version of the adaptation, and testing its validity and reliability. Data was collected from 230 university students from a public university in Ankara, Turkey. Results provided evidence for its linguistic equivalence with the original scale ($r = .87$, $p < .001$). Exploratory Factor Analysis presented its one-factor structure with explaining 64.25% of the total variance ($n = 111$). Confirmatory Factor Analysis supported its one-factor structure ($n = 119$, $\chi^2 = 3.75$, $p > .05$, GFI = .99, RMR = .02, RMSEA = .00, CFI = 1.00, NFI = .99, NNFI = 1.00). Moreover, the reliability test provided a high internal consistency ($\alpha = .85$). Given these findings, the Turkish adaptation of FSII was concluded as a valid and reliable scale for identifying the FSI in Turkish university students.

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Specifics of Teaching Interdisciplinary Subjects

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Abstract

Tourism industry branch of study is becoming more and more popular and calls for the educated specialists; therefore, colleges and universities have to follow current requirements as well. The College of Business and Hotel Management offers a Tourism Management study program whose graduates achieve the education necessary for the demanding positions in tourism industry at the highest levels; they are able to organize, plan and ensure all the services packages linked to the conditions of tourism globalization. The subject 'Tourism and sustainable development' is one of interdisciplinary subjects whose curriculum covers multispectral areas: economic, social and environmental approaches, sustainable development history, utilization and current trends, protection of natural and cultural heritage for tourism development, impacts on regions and local communities, European Landscape Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity, Hague Convention, ICOMOS, Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage, spatial development and planning, urban and rural development, building code, fundamentals of communication with authorities. Theoretical knowledge obtained in further related subjects is gradually systemized and extended; a case study completed during a term is focused on a particular topic selected by a student. The teacher's role consists mostly in guiding the student how to interrelate and apply huge variety of interdisciplinary knowledge in further practical use.

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School Adjustment of Children with Autism in Regular Early Childhood Schools: Perspectives of Nigerian Teachers

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Abstract

The early inclusion of children with autism into the regular school has become prevalent in recent times. Evidence suggests that transiting from the home to a new school environment poses adjustment difficulties for these children especially as they manifest impairment in communication, social and emotional functioning. A qualitative approach was adopted to gather data on strategies teachers employ as well as teacher characteristics that facilitate the adjustment of the children with autism in regular schools. Data were collected using an in-depth interview on 28 teachers who teach early childhood classes. The results were analyzed and three broad themes were identified. The findings indicated the importance of active and positive teacher-pupil interaction in ensuring school adjustment of autistic children. Major educational implications of this finding, include the need for teachers and care givers to be flexible, creative and patient with the child.

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A Schoolwide Gender Awareness Movement: A High School Example from Turkey

Selin Şen, Turkey.

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Abstract

Gender issues have an immense effect on our daily speech and the choices we make (such as choosing our profession). This topic also has many dimensions that are integrated into the culture, which results in inequalities too. Although these are such important parts of our daily life rituals and we don't think or talk about it in a constructive way. That's why we, in our school, felt the need to first raise awareness about gender and gender inequalities so that we could create space for change. During the 2014-2015 academic year, students, teachers, counselors and staff of Robert College of Istanbul, started a number of activities within the school community. We wish to share an example of how a school can get organized to create this kind of a movement for change.

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Counseling Services and Psycho-Pathological Risk in Students Attending Distance Learning University

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Abstract

Problem Statement: In this report the counselling services follow the psychodynamic orientation in clinical psychology, whose purpose is to facilitate the individual route, with respect of own values, individual resources and self-efficacy. This methodology, carried out through a series of conversations aims to deepen the causes of the difficulties, in order to prevent the academic abandonments and to promote adaptive paths. **Purpose of Study:** To identify the resources and the vulnerabilities of the students who benefit from the counselling intervention. To examine which aspects of psycho-pathological risk typify the students attending the Counselling Centre of a distance learning University in Italy and whether such characteristics distinguish the students from the ones attending traditional universities. **Methods:** The sample is composed of N=32 students who attended the counselling service in the last 6 months course and completed, at the end of the first conversation, the Achenbach's Youth Self Report, an auto-evaluation questionnaire that estimate emotional and behavioural problems. **Findings and Results:** The distance learning university's students show a meaningfully different emotional-adaptive profile and reveal a low amount of symptoms in the whole internalisation area, with a large amount of symptoms concerning the externalisation. **Conclusions:** The students attending the counselling service have an emotional-behavioural profile jeopardized as regards the area of the externalisation problems, especially for the transgression area. Like other university contexts, the students of distance learning university demonstrate risky profiles, but unlike other students, they user mainly differ regarding the respect of the social and moral rules regulating mutual rights and duties. **Reccomendations:** When accepting users at the counselling centre, the individual emotional and behavioural self-regulation has to be taken into account. It could be suggested evaluating students' profiles during the first assessment phase in order to understand individual needs and demand, and anticipate the possible requests.

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The Relation Between Emotion Socialization Behaviors Of Mothers' And Their Children's Media Using

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Abstract

Research has shown the relation between mothers' emotion socialization behaviors and media using of their children within the context of some socio-economic variables. The aim of this study is to examine whether emotion socialization behaviors of mothers' changes according to the children's spending time and way of using on different media tools, such as tablet pc, mobile phone or tv. A total of 50 mothers from two different provinces in Ankara, Çankaya and Etimesgut, participated in the study. Children were between 36-72 months old. Participants were recruited from a state preschool and a private school. Both provinces and schools stand for two converse socio-economic profiles in Ankara. The Coping with Children's Negative Emotions Scale (Fabes et al. 2002) was employed to measure emotion socialization. Data of media using and socio-economic variables were gathered in 13 questions structured by the researchers. The results have been discussed.

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Reading Scientific Text for Students with Learning Difficulties (LD)

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Abstract

Science including biology, chemistry and Earth science require high-level cognitive skills such as problem-solving, critical thinking, interpreting, analyzing, synthesizing and evaluating the information that is taught (Steele, 2007). All of these complex thinking skills are necessary while dealing with various fields of educational life. Science may be one of the disciplines that students with learning difficulties (LD) are likely to face different challenges. Students with LD experience deficiencies in both visual and auditory processing skills (Hong & Chick, 2013). They, therefore, experience difficulty as getting information from lectures, class discussions, textbooks and media presentations (Scruggs & Mastropieri, 1993). They are generally incapable of acquiring and interpreting expository structure of science texts and the illustrations related with the information given in the text (Mason & Hedin, 2011). This paper aims to summarize difficulties of students with LD in science classes and discuss strategic approaches that would help them resolve comprehension difficulties when reading science text. The paper specifically also focuses on several issues: (a) the difficulty in perception of the words that students with LD experience while reading a science text, (b) the misinterpretation of the meanings of scientific concepts and understanding the reasons related to this confusion (c) failing to make inferences from the text and (d) the deficiency in explaining the thoughts in both oral and written language. Additionally, it is aimed to present beneficial changes in science classroom instruction in order to help students' challenging learning problems by giving implications for science teachers at the end of the study. Findings from the research studies show that when students with LD are taught by activity based instruction and content enhancement, they are able to understand scientific concepts from basic through complex ones in science courses. The comprehension of scientific facts by students with LD can be maintained through accurate instructional methods. Teachers' awareness of the difficulties related to the reading is highly important in order to develop instructional strategies. Based on the research findings, practical implications will be discussed and suggestions will be offered.

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Direct Communication in Sport

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Abstract

This paper aims at clarifying a series of aspects related to the communication process specific to sports activities. By considering the communication complexity in sports activities, we shall focus only on the specific forms of direct communication. In this sense, we identified and systematized them and we highlighted their manifestation forms in training and competition. In our opinion, it is also extremely important to emphasize the functional relationship between different types and forms of communication. We think that the activity efficiency depends on the way of managing the various communication forms within a particular activity. At the same time, it is important to accurately identify the direct communication forms used by each factor involved in the communication process specific to sports activities. The utilization of appropriate communication forms in the training or competition activity ensures, on the one hand, the efficiency in sports skill learning and, on the other hand, the efficiency in competition. Methods, as used: The main methods used in our research were bibliographical study and observation, which provided us the necessary documentation for understanding the "communication" process associated with the "sports" field. Conclusions: The outcomes of this study practically consist of identifying the specific forms of direct communication manifested in the training lesson and in competition. We shall thus notice that the same communication forms, depending on the specific context and on the characteristics of each part of the training lesson, are approached in a particularized way. Moreover, elements of the specific direct communication are differently associated with elements belonging to paraverbal communication or with other elements of direct communication, such as gestures, posture or mimics.

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Application Of Multicriterial Method in Decision Process Of Staff Selection

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Abstract

Modern, active, even experience-based methods of instruction are among basic prerequisites for quality college education. Drawing students into the qualification and education process and attributing them with the role of partners in relation to their teachers already became a necessity. For this reason the article focuses on presentation of process and results of the newest educational experiment realized at Faculty of Security Engineering of the University of Žilina in Žilina, whose aim was to strengthen the vocational skills and competences of students. Method of continual simulation of activities of virtual company has been selected as experimental educational method. Based on analysis, synthesis and generalization of theoretical knowledge of creative educational methods the methodological part focuses on detailed description of basis, elements and process of applied simulation; selection of new employees in company that provides services in private security has been simulated. Utilizing data and criteria resulting from simulated analysis of work positions, students subsequently worked in the environment of multicriterial decisions, and applied procedures defined for method of analysis of hierarchical processes. Conclusion of the article discusses and summarizes the key findings and defines recommendations, through which the presented simulation method can acquire even higher quality and can become a fully-fledged part of the educational program not only at University of Žilina, but also at other universities that provide education in sphere of security management.

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Dispositional Factors and Sportspersonship in The Martial Arts

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Abstract

In the last decades the body of studies concerning psychological outcomes in individual differences in martial arts has been increased showing contradictory results. The aim of the present research was to examine the relationship between goal orientations and aggressiveness traits as predictive factors of sportspersonship. A cross-sectional study design was used. 389 Italian martial arts athletes ($M_{age} = 29.60$, $SD = 9.22$) were asked to complete a questionnaire made up of four sections: a socio-anagraphic section, the Multidimensional Sportspersonship Orientations Scale, the Task and Ego Orientation in Sport Questionnaire, and the Aggression Questionnaire. Descriptive and casual analyses were applied to data. Findings showed a gender effect on physical aggression and hostility. Specifically, males obtained higher score in physical aggression and females in hostility. The results led to assume that physical aggression involves male athletes, whereas females exhibit the cognitive aspect of aggression. The association between variables of interest was investigated by bivariate correlations. Results suggest that ego oriented athletes are more incline to aggressive behaviours, whereas task oriented athletes seem to have a sportspersonship attitude. In conclusion, this research contributes to a better identification of those dispositional factors that could prevent antisocial behaviors in the martial arts.

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The Associations Between Self-Regulation, Perceived Stress, and Task Performance in Italian Students

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Abstract

According to the Self-regulation theory proposed by Kruglanski et al. (2000), goal-directed actions are guided by two different modes: locomotion and assessment. The first is concerned with making progress toward a goal, whereas the second is concerned with the critical evaluation and comparison of goals and means. Previous research showed that such self-regulatory modes are associated to individuals' performance on a task and to the subjective well-being. The present study aimed at analyzing the association between self-regulatory modes, perceived stress, and task performance. 487 Italian students ($M_{\text{age}} = 20.63$, $SD = 5.22$; 37.6% males and 62.4% females) completed a questionnaire composed by the socio-anagraphic section, the Locomotion and Assessment Scale (LAS), and the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) during the University entrance exam. Descriptive and correlational statistics were applied. Results revealed a positive correlation between the task performance score and locomotion, a negative correlation between perceived stress and locomotion, and a positive correlation between perceived stress and assessment. As students' good performance seems to be influenced by the locomotion regulatory mode, future research should better investigate the nature of this relationship, as well as the role of perceived stress in self-regulation.

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The Turkish Adaptation of Hurts, Insults, Threatens, and Screams (HITS) Scale: A Validity and Reliability Study

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Abstract

Intimate partner violence (IPV) defined as any physical, sexual, or psychological harm committed by a current/former partner (CDC, 2014). Similar with other parts of the world, IPV remains a serious and growing problem in Turkey (Kocacık, Kutlar, & Erselcan, 2007). A review of Turkish studies indicated that 13% to 78% of women report a history of IPV (Guvenc, Akyuz, & Cesario, 2014). Considering the IPV prevalence in Turkey and its negative outcomes, such as depression, mental stress, and suicidal risk (Ersoy & Yildiz, 2011; Savas & Agridag, 2011), it is important to screen IPV quickly to protect the victims from further damages and provide necessary services. However, the existed IPV scales are time-consuming and impractical. Thus, researches had the aim of introducing a valid and reliable scale for screening IPV in Turkey. Given its brief structure (4 items) and valid and reliable structure, researchers adapted Hurts, Insults, Threatens, and Screams Scale (HITS; Sherin, Sinacore, Li, Zitter, & Shakil, 1998). In adaptation process, these steps were followed; translation of items, back translation, getting expert opinions, testing linguistic equivalence, implementing the final version of the adaptation, and testing its validity and reliability. Data was collected from 209 university students from a public university in Ankara, Turkey. Linguistic equivalence of adaptation was met with the original scale ($r = .72$, $p < .001$). Considering the developers' preference for using only the total score, one-factor structure was tested. Confirmatory Factor Analysis also supported one-factor structure ($n = 109$, $\chi^2 = 1.40$, $p > .05$, $GFI = .99$, $RMR = .01$, $RMSEA = .06$, $CFI = 0.99$, $NFI = .99$, $NNFI = .99$). Moreover, the reliability test provided acceptable internal consistency ($\alpha = .76$). Therefore, the Turkish adaptation of HITS was concluded as a valid and reliable scale for screening IPV in Turkish university students.

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Analyzing “The Kid” Movie in Terms of Adlerian Theory

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Abstract

Movies are inspired by the human life and with the help of them one can go for an inner journey and explore new realities, questions or answers about life. Psychology, as being the science that is trying to explain the human behavior, is always present in the movies which eventually have become a part of the teaching tools in psychology. Even some films or scenes from the films have been taken as cases for discussion and practice in theories of psychology, psychopathology, and group counseling courses. The use of movies as a teaching tool in psychology field is very popular nowadays. Alfred Adler’s Individual Psychology and its concepts are of value in counseling field. However, to the researchers’ knowledge there hasn’t been any study on analyzing a film based on Adlerian theory in the literature. Within the frame of present research, a number of movies were evaluated to find a propitious film to be analyzed according to the claims of Adlerian Theory and to integrate in a course for pre-service counsellors. In the end, Walt Disney’s “The Kid” movie was selected to be examined in this study. In order to provide a comprehensive framework for the Adlerian Theory, in addition to Adlerian concepts like inferiority, superiority, social interest, and life style, Adler’s viewpoints on the effects of family and school during childhood are also taken into consideration in the analysis. Document analysis method was used in this study and results showed that “Russ” the main character is mainly influenced by childhood memories. His personality has changed due to inferiority that he experienced during childhood and young adulthood. And as a result his life style, his occupation and his relationships’ with significant others have also been effected by these life events. To sum up, the Adlerian analysis of “The Kid” movie is thought to be a valuable resource for psychology field when teaching Individual Psychology.

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The Relation Between Emotion Socialization Behaviors Of Mothers' And Their Children's Media Using

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Abstract

Research has shown the relation between mothers' emotion socialization behaviors and media using of their children within the context of some socio-economic variables. The aim of this study is to examine whether emotion socialization behaviors of mothers' changes according to the children's spending time and way of using on different media tools, such as tablet pc, mobile phone or tv. A total of 50 mothers from two different provinces in Ankara, Çankaya and Etimesgut, participated in the study. Children are between 36-72 months old. Participants were recruited from a state preschool and a private preschool. Both provinces and schools stand for two converse socio-economic profiles in Ankara. The Coping with Children's Negative Emotions Scale (Fabes et al. 2002) was employed to measure emotion socialization. Data of media using and socio-economic variables were gathered with 13 questions structured by the researchers.

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Investigating Spelling Skills in Turkish: Linguistic and Cognitive Processes

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Abstract

Findings in literacy research consistently demonstrate that rapid automatized naming (RAN) is a strong predictor of reading achievement across languages (Norton & Wolf, 2012). On the other hand, there are not many studies which investigate the relationship between RAN and spelling performance. It is assumed that RAN tests, in which participants are asked to name a set of letters, digits or pictures as accurately and rapidly as possible, are effective tools for measuring the correct and speeded retrieval of the phonological representations of given words from the long term memory. In the same vein, it seems possible that through RAN tests, one can measure the performance in retrieving the orthographic information of a word in order to spell it correctly. Some studies conducted in languages with opaque orthographies such as English have shown that rapid naming makes a unique contribution to spelling achievement as an independent variable from phonological awareness (Savage, Pillay, & Melindona, 2008). In Turkish, which has a truly transparent orthography, Babayiğit and Stainthorp (2010) found that the early rapid naming performance of first graders failed to predict their spelling achievement at Grade 2. However, it is not clear towards which direction the relationship between automatization and spelling processes in Turkish develops at later stages during which spelling becomes more fluent. The aim of the present paper is to investigate the relationship between phonological encoding, RAN, reading and spelling skills. Forty-six students attending Grade 3 participated in the study. The findings revealed that in addition to phonological awareness skills, rapid naming also predicted spelling performance of the participants. This result might point to the fact that even in the transparent orthography of Turkish, word specific orthographic information could be accessed as a whole unit, beyond the application of phoneme-grapheme correspondence rules.

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Valuing The Educational Changes in The Romanian Educational System

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Abstract

This research aims to provide an insight into the level of assumption regarding the responsibility of implementing and promoting the educational changes in the Romanian educational system. The diagnosis highlights the need to build an organizational identity, the need for professionalizing the human resources and the orientation towards social values. This research was conducted on a representative sample of teachers in the pre-university education system in the South-East of Romania. It allowed an analysis of the changing phenomenon (of the educational reforms) using scientific methods to obtain information regarding the attitude of the human resource in the educational system towards the educational reform dimensions. This strategy can be considered a support to make the leap to an active portance against educational changes. The respondents realized that, in order to put into practice this goal, the school must activate its mechanisms of strategic management which are meant to lead the educational actors towards a continuously engagement in the development and reconstruction process of school and professionalizing the teaching career.

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Contemporary Trends Regarding The Educational Changes and The School Managers' Attitudes in Romania

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Abstract

In the Romanian educational system, educational reforms were not easy to implement. It involved a chain of operations and restructuring, adaptation and training processes, in accordance with the nowadays demands of the educational system. This study highlights a diagnosis, a critical reflection, a reconsideration of the socio-educational realities. We emphasize that there is a conditioning reciprocal relationship between the change and the human resource's attitude and motivation in the educational system. The study results highlight the importance of personality development, school managers' capacity to analyze the process of change and to design and implement changes in the school organization. We demonstrated, using scientific methods of investigation, on a representative sample that the change and development of the school organization can be possible only if its people have valid reasons to operate the change at an educational level.

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The Effectiveness Of The Psychodrama Based Career Counseling On Career Maturity and Career Decision Of High School Students

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Abstract

It can said that there are some career development tasks as making appropriate career plans and career choices in adolescence period. The aim of this study is to examine the effects of the psychodrama based career counseling on career maturity and career decision of high school students. It is an experimental design with one treatment an one control group with two measurements, which are pre and post tests. The study carried out with students of the private technical high school in Ankara, Turkey. Experimental and contol groups each consisted of eight students. The data used in this study was obtained using The Personal Information Form, Career Decision Inventory (Çakır 2004), and Career Maturity Scale (Kuzgun & Bacanlı 2011). All participants completed The Personal Information Form, Career Decision Inventory, and Career Maturity Scale as pretest. Participants in the experimental group receieved 13 week psychodrama based career counseling. Participants in the control group received no treatment. Mann Whitney U Test and Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test were used to analyze the results of the Career Decision Inventory and the Career Maturity Scale. The results of the study revealed that there was a significant difference between post tests of the experimental and contol groups Career Decision Inventory scores. Also, there was a significant improvement in the experimental group from pre to post test Career Decision Inventory scores. However, there was no significant difference for the Career Maturity Scale scores. The findings of the study were discussed in the light of the literature and recommendations were made.

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Shyness among Pre-Service Teachers

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Abstract

In the present study, the predictors of pre-service teachers' shyness was examined in a sample consisted of 495 (20.09 % male, 79.1 % female) volunteered students from Erciyes University, Faculty of Education, Turkey. Data collection took place during 2015-2016 academic year. The data collection instruments included Turkish adaptations of: Revised Cheek and Buss Shyness Scale (Cheek & Briggs, 1990), Brief Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale (Leary, 1983), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965) and Social Skills Inventory Short Version (Riggio, 1986). The standard multiple regression analysis was used to clarify the contributions of fear of negative evaluation, social skills and self-esteem to shyness levels of pre-service teachers. Results revealed that, three independent variables of the study (fear of negative evaluation, social skills, and self-esteem) accounted for 51 % of the variance in the pre-service teachers' shyness. The results of the t-test analysis stated that all three independent variables were significant predictors of pre-service teachers' shyness. Additionally, according to standardized regression coefficients, fear of negative evaluation was found to be the best predictor of the shyness in this study, self-esteem was second, and social skills was the last one. The results were discussed in light of current literature on vocational features and personality characteristics of teachers, and implications for teacher education programs and future research were provided.

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Universal-Diverse Orientation and Personality Traits in Counselor Trainees: Openness to Experiences as Mediator

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Abstract

In this study, the relationships between universal-diverse orientation and personality traits based on the five-factor theory, and the moderator role of openness to experiences on the relationship between universal-diverse orientation and other personality dimensions (extroversion, emotional stability, agreeableness, conscientiousness) in counselor trainees were investigated. The participants consisted of 377 undergraduate counseling students from a public university in Turkey. The data of the study were collected through Short Form of the Miville-Guzman Universality-Diversity Scale and Adjective Based Personality Scale. In data analysis, hierarchical multiple regression analysis based on the steps of Baron and Kenny's moderating model was used. Results indicated that openness to experiences moderated the relationships between universal-diverse orientation and extroversion and conscientiousness.

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Is Guidance as a Tool For Leadership Communication For Military Leaders Effective?

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Abstract

Problem statement: Serving as a military officer requires among other skills strong communication skills. The Norwegian Military Academy (NMA) educates its cadets in the use of guidance as a leadership communication tool. Purpose of study: The purpose of the present study was to investigate whether participating in a 5-day guidance course would lead to an improvement of the ability to communicate better with others. Method: Twenty-six officers from the NMA participated in the study. The participants served as supervisors in nine exercises related to practicing guidance as a communication tool. They filled out a questionnaire three times during the 5-day course. Results and findings: The results showed that the supervisors became better in communicating with others and in building and maintaining relationships. They also built more trust between the supervisor and the person being supervised, and they got to know the other person. In addition, the supervisors increased their awareness of which communication tools that were effective to use to give the conversation its necessary/desired content and form. They also became more aware of the information they asked for in the conversation. Furthermore, they were able to communicate more effectively as leaders and the ability to develop others became enhanced by the use of guidance. Finally, the supervisor's ability to influence the supervised person's attitudes through the creation of new thinking and reflection also increased. Conclusions: The results from the present study suggest that practicing guidance as a leadership communication tool is an effective communication tool for military officers.

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The Effect of Anger Control Training on The Trait Anger, Anger Control and Life Satisfaction in Undergraduates

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Abstract

In this study, the effect of anger control training program on the trait-anger, anger-control and life satisfaction in undergraduate students was examined. The study group consisted of 22 subjects attending a public university in Turkey. An experimental pretest-posttest control group design was used in this research. Volunteer subjects were randomly assigned to experimental or placebo groups. The anger control training program was implemented to the experimental group for eight weeks, one session per week. In the placebo group, interpersonal relationships and communication issues were discussed. The data were obtained using the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory and the Satisfaction with Life Scale. For data analysis, Mann Whitney U Test and Wilcoxon Matched-Pairs Signed-Ranks Test were used. According to the findings, trait-anger level of the subjects in the experimental group was decreased, and their anger control and life satisfaction was increased from pretest to post-test. The subjects' anger control was significantly higher in the experimental group than in the placebo group. However, no significant difference was found in trait-anger and life satisfaction. As a result, current study revealed that anger control training program has been effective in increasing anger control, and has been partially effective in decreasing trait-anger and increasing life satisfaction.

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Analysis Of The Psychometric Properties Of The Maximization Scale and Regret Scale On a Romanian Sample

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Abstract

The Maximization Scale (Schwartz et al., 2002) was developed starting from the central assumption that people differ in the goals they pursue in decision or choice situations. Thus, some people are maximizers because they tend to enhance their efforts and follow up the best possible result while others are satisficers because they desire a result that is good enough to meet a demand. The Maximization Scale is a 13-items tool which measures people's tendencies to maximize or satisfice. The Regret Scale (Schwartz et al., 2002) is a tool consists of five items which assesses the tendency of individuals to experience regret after having made a decision. The aim of the current study is to evaluate the psychometric properties of the Maximizing and Regret scales on a Romanian student sample. The total sample size was 418 university students (303 female, 115 male), with ages between 19 and 55, who choose university courses training for teaching profession. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were performed in order to test the dimensionality of the scales. The results related to the measurement properties (reliability, factor structure, and validity) of the Maximization and Regret scales were discussed.

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The Effect of Qualitative Job Insecurity on Work Engagement: Testing Moderating Role of Organization-Based Self-Esteem

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Abstract

Background: According to appraisal theory, when individuals face with a situational stressor such as job insecurity they may perceive it as a challenge or hindrance. Whether they perceive it as challenge or hindrance depends on their personal resources. Sufficient personal resources allow them to appropriately deal/cope with the stressor. The purpose of this study is to test the moderator role of organization-based self-Esteem (OBSE) as a potential personal resource between qualitative job insecurity and work engagement. Method: Quantitative data were collected from 55 employees from Italian healthcare sector via simple random sampling method and utilizing three instruments including qualitative job insecurity, work engagement, OBSE. We applied Pearson correlation to investigate the impact of qualitative job insecurity on work engagement. Process program (Hayes & Press, 2008) was used to test the moderator role of OBSE in the relationship between job insecurity and work engagement. What went wrong: Pearson correlation analysis found a negative link between qualitative job insecurity and work engagement and a positive link between OBSE and work engagement. Moreover, the result of the interaction effect of job insecurity and OBSE revealed that OBSE can significantly reduce the link between qualitative job insecurity and work engagement. It highlights the buffering effect of OBSE in this relationship. It is recommended to future studies consider the role of demographic information in this interaction. Conclusion: This study enriches the job insecurity literature by introducing OBSE as a personal resource which would be able to buffer the negative impacts of job insecurity on outcomes.

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The Effectiveness Of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy on Depression in Multiple Sclerosis

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Abstract

The main purpose of this research was to evaluate the effectiveness of acceptance and commitment therapy on depression in patients with Multiple Sclerosis (MS). This research was carried out based on questionnaire survey and Beck Depression Inventory. The method of the experimental design of pretest - posttest control group design was used. The respondents of the survey were chosen from members of MS Tehran and classified in two experimental/control groups. The data were analyzed using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS). Results showed that pre-test and post-test scores of depression in patients with MS significantly different ($P < 0.05$) and follow-up ($P < 0.01$). In other words, reduce depressive symptoms in patients with MS in the test in follow up period has survived. It can be concluded that treatment acceptance and commitment therapy is effective in reducing depression in patients with multiple sclerosis.

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The Relationship Between Psychological Well-Being and Self-Efficacy in Teachers: An Explanative Model

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Abstract

The aim of the present paper is to explore the relationships between the dimensions of psychological well-being and self-efficacy with possible implications for future personality measurement. The sample consists of 195 in-service and pre-service teachers. Were applied five self-reported instruments. Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scales (PWB), 42 item version (Ryff, 1989, 1995), were measured six motivated constructs of psychological well-being: autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations with others, purpose in life, self-acceptance. Self-efficacy was measure with General Self-Efficacy Scale (Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1996) and Teacher Self-Efficacy Scale (Schwarzer, Schmitz, & Daytner, 1999). Other self dimensions were asseses with Contingencies of Self-Worth Scale (Crocker, Luhtanen, Cooper, & Bouvrette, 2003) and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965). Was used multiple linear regression. A hierarchical inclusion procedure has been used to estimate the contribution of each set of independent variables to the explained variance in the multiple facets of psychological well-being. The findings could generate possible implications for improving personality assessment methodology.

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Movement Games in The Primary School – Means Of Preventing Overweight

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Abstract

This research is intended to be a descriptive one and experimental, whose results will be implemented in practical activity in order to improve the quality of life for children of primary cycle, aged 6-11 years by the implementation of one program of movement games aimed to prevent and to fight against the obesity. We want that by this scientific approach to provide an extra knowledge and to contribute to the development of physical education and sport. Improving quality of life in children of primary cycle by implementing an exercise program of athletics and sports games in order to prevent and combat obesity. Develop a model program for obesity in children of primary cycle by means of sports games. Achievement of the experiment is to optimize the physical exercise capacity of overweight children from primary cycle, the integration of these children into society, maintaining an optimal health state, learning and reinforcing basic motor skills and the specific ones. After the experiment was applied to the samples, the scientific research revealed that: applying an physical exercise program of athletics and movement games 3 times per week for children from primary cycle having obesity problems lead to losing weight and resistance increasing to effort. Practicing systematically these exercise programs lead to integration into society easier and a better intellectual development. The integration of these children into a movement organized system makes them more responsible and their families as well and accustomed to independent practice exercises and diet control and health status. Methods, as used: the experimental method, the statistic – mathematical method, Cohen index, as well as a series of other tests regarding one's physical potential.

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The Role of Sport Passion Level of Athletes in Determining Love Attitude and Relation Satisfaction

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the role of sport passion level of athletes in determining love attitude and relation satisfaction. 218 athletes participated in this study as volunteers, 94 of them were female (Age=20,46±3,12), 124 of them were male (Age=22,81±4,05) sport experience of athletes dealing with different branches of team and individual sports (football, basketball, volleyball, tennis, athletics, bike... etc.) is 110,15±54,59 months. To achieve the purpose of the study, Passion Scale was developed by Vallerand and his friends (2003) and it was adapted to Turkish culture by Keleşek (2013). Love Attitudes Scale (short form), was developed by Hendrick and Hendrick'in (1986, 1990), and it was adapted to Turkish culture by Büyüksahin ve Hovardaoglu (2004), Finally, Relationship Assessment Scale which were developed by Hendrick (1988) and adapted to Turkish culture by Curun (2001) were used. For solution and interpretation of the data, descriptive statistical methods; for independent samples T-test, OneWayAnova test and Multiple Step wise regression analysis were used. Analysis performed by using SPSS and research significance was accepted as $P < 0,05$. As a result of this study, it has been observed that athletes' sport passion level are important determiners of love attitude and relation satisfaction, as well as it has also been observed that athletes' love attitude level are determiners of relation satisfaction.

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A Literary Linguistic Analysis Of Intelligence in Arab Heritage

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Abstract

A need has risen to focus on the talented as distinct individuals who can be counted upon to advance development, because they are the most fortunate individuals in terms of IQ and their ability to produce. That was after the great effort the societies have spent to focus on people with special needs as the less fortunate in societies that working towards their rehabilitation and integration as they are a small group in the society. This research attempts to present a linguistic and literary approach to shed light on the talented, to learn from them and direct their abilities to improve the performance of other groups that may be described as normal in educational institutions.

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Influence of Perceived Academic Competence of Classmates on Students' Peer Acceptance and Task Engagement

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Abstract

The study examined the influence of students' perceived academic competence of classmates on their peer acceptance and task engagement in Nsukka Education Zone. Three research questions and three null hypotheses guided the study. The study used an ex-post facto design. The population for the study was 10616 senior secondary II students and a sample of 121 SSII students who participated in a sociometric interview conducted by 24 teachers randomly sampled from eight (8) public secondary schools in Nsukka Education zone of Enugu State, Nigeria. The instruments for data collection were well structured interview schedule and questionnaire with 3 clusters; PACQ, PAQ and TEQ. Cronbach Alpha Reliability yielded 0.79, 0.85 and 0.76 respectively. Mean & standard deviation were used for data analysis while t-test was used to test the hypotheses. The result of the study indicates that students with positively perceived academic competence are more accepted by peers and are fully engaged in tasks, while those with negatively perceived academic competence were less accepted by peers and are less engaged in tasks. This shows that students' perceived academic competence of classmates has a significant influence on their peer acceptance and task engagements. It was recommended, among others, that teachers should develop individual differences that students perceive as acceptable through an inventory of the skills of each class member in order to give the needed self-confidence and prestige in the eyes of peers.

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Direct Communication in Sport

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Abstract

This paper aims at clarifying a series of aspects related to the communication process specific to sports activities. By considering the communication complexity in sports activities, we shall focus only on the specific forms of direct communication. In this sense, we identified and systematized them and we highlighted their manifestation forms in training and competition. In our opinion, it is also extremely important to emphasize the functional relationship between different types and forms of communication. We think that the activity efficiency depends on the way of managing the various communication forms within a particular activity. At the same time, it is important to accurately identify the direct communication forms used by each factor involved in the communication process specific to sports activities. The utilization of appropriate communication forms in the training or competition activity ensures, on the one hand, the efficiency in sport skill learning and, on the other hand, the efficiency in competition. *Methods, as used:* The main methods used in our research were *bibliographical study* and *observation*, which provided us the necessary documentation for understanding the "communication" process associated with the "sports" field. *Conclusions:* The outcomes of this study practically consist of identifying the specific forms of direct communication manifested in the training lesson and in competition. We shall thus notice that the same communication forms, depending on the specific context and on the characteristics of each part of the training lesson, are approached in a particularized way. Moreover, elements of the specific direct communication are differently associated with elements belonging to paraverbal communication or with other elements of direct communication, such as *gestures, posture or mimics*.

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Is Self Talk Of Athletes One Of The Determinants Of Their Continuous Sportive Confidence Level?

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Serkan Zengin, Sakarya University, Turkey.

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Abstract

The present study aims to determine whether level of self talk behaviors of athletes is one of the determinants of their continuous confidence levels. Whereas totally 358 athletes ($X_{age} = 23.77 \pm 3.87$) were voluntarily participated into this study, 180 of them were female ($X_{age} = 22.76 \pm 3.050$) and 236 of them were male ($X_{age} = 24.56 \pm 4.263$). Experiences of various branches of team sport and personal sports (soccer, basketball, volleyball, tennis, athletics, biking and etc.) in sport activities were determined as 98.25 ± 24.70 . Whereas descriptive statistical methods were employed in analysis and assessment of collected data; t-test and multiple step regression analysis was utilized in independent samples. Aforesaid analyses were conducted through the SPSS package software and significance level was considered as $P < 0.05$. According to the study findings, a significant positive linear correlation was determined between self talk behaviors of athletes and their continuous sportive confidence. Furthermore, it was observed that self talk behavior of athletes was one of the significant determinants of their continuous sportive confidence levels. Finally, it is possible to conclude that continuous sportive confidences, one of the important psychological factors in performances of athletes, were correlated with their self talk behavior of athletes and that it was one of the significant determinants of continuous sportive confidence levels.

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The Relationship of Time Perspective and Depression Among University Students

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Nazmiye Çivitci, Pamukkale Üniversitesi, Turkey.

Abstract

The aim of this research is to investigate the relationship between time perspective and depression in a sample of Turkish university students. Time perspective (TP) refers to the ways in which an individual views his/her past, present and future. TP was considered by Zimbardo and Boyd (1999) "a fundamental dimension in the construction of psychological time, that emerges from cognitive processes partitioning human experience into past, present, and future temporal frames" (1271). The participants will consist of undergraduate faculty of education students from a public university in Turkey. To obtain the data for the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI) and Beck Depression Inventory will be used. When the research is completed, the findings will be added.

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Influence of Percieved Academic Competence of Classmates on Students' Peer Acceptance and Task Engagement

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Joseph Chinweobo Onuoha, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
Immaculata Nwakaego Akaneme, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
Alexander Onwu Okezie, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Abstract

The study examined the influence of students' perceived academic competence of classmates on their peer acceptance and task engagement in Nsukka Education Zone. Three research questions and three null hypotheses guided the study. The study used an ex-post facto design. The population for the study was 10616 senior secondary II students and a sample of 121 SSII students who participated in a sociometric interview conducted by 24 teachers randomly sampled from eight (8) public secondary schools in Nsukka Education zone of Enugu State, Nigeria. The instruments for data collection were well structured interview schedule and questionnaire with 3 clusters; PACQ, PAQ and TEQ. Cronbach Alpha Reliability yielded 0.79, 0.85 and 0.76 respectively. Mean & standard deviation were used for data analysis while t-test was used to test the hypotheses. The result of the study indicates that students with positively perceived academic competence are more accepted by peers and are fully engaged in tasks, while those with negatively perceived academic competence were less accepted by peers and are less engaged in tasks. This shows that students' perceived academic competence of classmates has a significant influence on their peer acceptance and task engagements. It was recommended, among others, that teachers should develop individual differences that students perceive as acceptable through an inventory of the skills of each class member in order to give the needed self-confidence and prestige in the eyes of peers.

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Shame and Guilt, Moral Values and Religious Coping among Adolescent Involved in Premarital Sex

Salhah Abdullah, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia.

Abstract

In view of the increasing trends in premarital sexual activities, it is possible the rate of unmarried pregnancy will also increase. Teen mums on the rise with teenagers becoming more sexually active, over 18,000 cases of girls under 19 were recorded in 2011. Premarital sexual activities have negative social implication in Malaysia. This study aims to identify the relationship between shame and guilt, moral values and religious coping among female adolescents involved in premarital sex. The participants in this study were 238 inmates from four government rehabilitation centres. Moral Values Inventory for Muslim Adolescents (MVIMA) and Religious Coping Inventory were used in this study. The result of inter-correlation between sub-scales of Guilt and Shame Proneness Scale shown significantly positive weak to moderate correlation in range of ($r=.16$ to $r=.49$). Significantly moderate positive Pearson's correlation ($r=.51$) show between moral values with religious coping. This study addresses the limitation of data collection from rehabilitation centres under the provision of Social Welfare Department. Future study should also include qualitative approach to have in-depth understanding of how teenage adolescent involve in premarital sexual activities to develop positive coping strategies in the process of recovering.

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Shame and Guilt, Moral Values and Religious Coping among Adolescent involved in Premarital Sex

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Othman Abdul Rahman, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia.

Abstract

In view of the increasing trends in premarital sexual activities, it is possible the rate of unmarried pregnancy will also increase. Teen mums on the rise with teenagers becoming more sexually active, over 18,000 cases of girls under 19 were recorded in 2011. Premarital sexual activities have negative social implication in Malaysia. This study aims to identify the relationship between shame and guilt, moral values and religious coping among female adolescents involved in premarital sex. The participants in this study were 238 inmates from four government rehabilitation centres. Moral Values Inventory for Muslim Adolescents (MVIMA) and Religious Coping Inventory were used in this study. The result of inter-correlation between sub-scales of Guilt and Shame Proneness Scale shown significantly positive weak to moderate correlation in range of ($r=.16$ to $r=.49$). Significantly moderate positive Pearson's correlation ($r=.51$) show between moral values with religious coping. This study addresses the limitation of data collection from rehabilitation centres under the provision of Social Welfare Department. Future study should also include qualitative approach to have in-depth understanding of how teenage adolescent involve in premarital sexual activities to develop positive coping strategies in the process of recovering.

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Life Satisfaction and Real Estate Living Conditions in Late Adulthood

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Bojan Grum, Slovenian Research Agency, Slovenia.

Abstract

The main research goal is to investigate the differences in life satisfaction of participants in late adulthood according to their real estate living conditions and care for the elderly. The instruments for measuring the participants' views are Satisfaction with life scale (SWLS) and Real estate living conditions and care questionnaire (RELCCQ) developed by Grum (2014). 357 participants of age over 65 years took part. The results show that participants who live in rural areas reflect the significantly higher level of life satisfaction than those who live in cities. Older people exhibit high attachment to their property and living environment, which provide them with the higher level of life satisfaction than the possibility of moving to another namely better quality environment. We suggest that housing policy should increase home care in living environment as well as accelerate the intergenerational transmission of real estate in exchange for better home care and coexistence.

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Adapted Physical Activity Effect in Mental Health in Deaf-Mutes Children.

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Sba Bouabdellah, University of chlef. Algeria

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Abstract

Aims: Our study aims to study the impact of Adapted Physical Activity (APA) in the mental health of deaf-mutes children. Deaf-mute is a term which was used historically to identify a person who was either deaf using a sign language or both deaf and could not speak. The term continues to be used to refer to deaf people who cannot speak an oral language or have some degree of speaking ability, **Method:** The research sample was 14 children from a specific school for deaf-mutes in Algeria, with mean age 13 years. A special program of adapted physical activity was used for eight weeks, the mental health inventory 38 (MHI-38) was used to measured the degree of mental health of the child. **Result:** the result indicates that there is a positive impact of APA in the mental healthofthedeaf-mutechild.

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Body Image, Stress and Coping Strategies in Adolescence

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Magdalena Iorga, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr.T.Popa" Iasi, Romania.

Abstract

Aim: The Purpose Of The Study Is To Identify The Level Of Stress Among Adolescents Regarding The Body Image And The Strategies That They Use To Cope With It. Method: 282 Adolescents In 10th And 11th Grade Answered Three Questionnaires: The Adolescent Stress Questionnaire (Asq), The Body Image Coping Strategies Inventory (BicSI) And The Body Esteem Scale For Adolescents And Adults (Bes). Results: In The Order Of Results, Factors Generating Stress In Adolescents Are: Money Pressure, Uncertain Future, School/Leisure Conflicts, School Performance, Assuming Adult Responsibilities, School Attendance, Romantic Relationships, Home Life, Interactions With Teachers And Peer Pressure. Girls Are More Stressed By Home Life, Peer Pressure, An Uncertain Future, Money Pressure And Adult Responsibilities, While Boys By School Attendance. The Most Frequently Used Coping Mechanism Is Positive Rational Acceptance. Conclusions: The Level Of Stress Among Adolescents Correlates With The Level Of Satisfaction Regarding The Body Image.

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Application Of Multicriterial Method in Decision Process Of Staff Selection

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Abstract

Modern, active, even experience-based methods of instruction are among basic prerequisites for quality higher education. Drawing students into the qualification and education process and attributing them with the role of partners in relation to their teachers already became a necessity. For this reason the article focuses on presentation of process and results of the newest educational experiment realized at Faculty of Security Engineering of the University of Žilina, whose aim was to strengthen the vocational skills and competences of students. Method of continual simulation of activities of virtual company has been selected as experimental educational method. Based on analysis, synthesis and generalization of theoretical knowledge of creative educational methods, the methodological part focuses on detailed description of basis, elements and process of applied simulation; selection of new employees in company that provides services in private security has been simulated. Utilizing data and criteria resulting from simulated analysis of work positions, students subsequently worked in the environment of multicriterial decisions, and applied procedures defined for method of analysis of hierarchical processes. Conclusion of the article discusses and summarizes the key findings and defines recommendations, through which the presented simulation method can acquire even higher quality and can become a fully-fledged part of the educational program not only at University of Žilina, but also at other universities that provide education in sphere of security management.

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Öğretmen Adaylarının Kurum Deneyimi Dersine Yönelik Tutumları

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Murat Tezer, Near East University, Cyprus.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine corporate experience of teachers ' attitudes towards the course in terms of different variables . In this study , EMU Faculty of Education 's participation in 2015 was carried out with 100 students in spring semester . In the study, developed by the researchers ' Attitudes Toward Corporate Experience Course "it is used. Sevre attitude scores for teacher candidates teaching profession , respect, a significant difference between male and female students according to their self-confidence subscale was observed. It is also significant , according to the attitude scores of grade level .

Özet: Bu çalışmanın amacı öğretmen adaylarının kurum deneyimi dersine yönelik tutumlarının farklı değişkenler açısından incelenmesidir. Bu çalışma, DAÜ Eğitim Fakültesi 'ndeki 100 öğrencinin katılımıyla 2015 yılı Bahar döneminde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada, araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen "Kurum Deneyimi Dersine Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik mesleğine yönelik tutum puanları sevrne, saygı, kendine güven alt boyutlarına göre kız ve erkek öğrencilerde anlamlı bir fark gözlenmiştir. Ayrıca tutum puanları sınıf düzeyine göre de anlamlıdır.

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The Relation Between Burnout and Five Factor Model Of Personality in Obstetrics and Gynecology Residents

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Camelia Soponaru, University Of Medicine And Pharmacy Gr T Popa Of Iasi, Romania
Demetra-Gabriela Socolov, University Of Medicine And Pharmacy Gr T Popa Of Iasi, Romania

Abstract

Aim of the study: to identify correlations between personality dimensions and burnout among residents in obstetrics and gynecology from a university center in Romania. Methods: a number of 39 residents in obstetrics and gynecology, representing 41% of all residents from this medical specialty from a university centre in North-eastern Romania answered to Big Five Inventory and Maslach Burnout Inventory in order to identify the relation between five factor model of personality and burnout syndrome. Variables like age, gender, marital status, working hours, number of shifts, and some other psychological data were considered. Data were analysed using SPSS 17.0. Results: 81.2% of subjects are women. The minimum age is 25 and the maximum is 35, with an $M = 27.7 \pm 2, 15$. A percentage of 30.77% ($N = 12$) are involved in a relationship, 33.33% ($N = 13$) are married and 35.90% ($N = 14$) are single. Number of working hours is showing an $M = 54.29 \pm 17.79$ and number of shifts per month has an $M = 5.20 \pm 1.65$. Emotional exhaustion, openness and conscientiousness are positively correlated with burnout. Conclusions: most of the residents are associating burnout with emotional exhausting. Number of working hours, number of shifts per month, extraversion, neuroticism, openness and neuroticism are having important effects on burnout level. Results regarding sleep troubles, depression and use of drugs among residents are detailed.

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Career Counselling Centres in Romanian Universities.

The European Challenge

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Roxana Enache, Politehnica University of Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

The paper aims to present the current status of career counseling in Romania and a comparative study of the career counselling centres within Romanian universities, as service agents for students and community. Many aspects are taken into consideration, aspects referring to present laws, to a range of developing educational/academic programs, to the most common problems that Romanian career counselors deal with in universities - starting with the unemployment of future graduates, the lack of transferable skills etc. The reform of the education in Romania - which tries to reassess the status of the student who has been seen up to now like a passive agent who receives the information and less like an authentic person - emphasizes the necessity of setting up Career Centres in every university in Romania, public or private.

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Psychometric Properties Of a Short Version Of The Family Assessment Device

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Viorel Robu, "Petre Andrei" University from Iasi, Romania.

Abstract

The McMaster Family Assessment Device has been designed to capture seven key dimensions of family functioning. It allows the assessment of problem solving, communication, roles, affective involvement, affective responsiveness, behavioral control, and general functioning of a family. This paper reports some psychometric properties of a 35-item short version of the Family Assessment Device. Based on the responses given by 647 Romanian adolescents to the original 53-item version and the corrected item-total correlations $\geq .30$, between four and seven items were retained for each scale of the Family Assessment Device. A hypothetical measurement model with seven first-order latent factors fitted satisfactorily to the data. An alternative model with two second-order latent factors also provided satisfactory fit with the data. Internal consistencies were good for the General Functioning, Affective Involvement, Affective Responsiveness, and Behavioral Control, and satisfactory for the Problem Solving, Communication, and Roles scales. For the short Family Assessment Device, test-retest reliabilities ranged between .61 and .84 ($N = 149$). Empirical evidence for construct validity is also reported. Scales from the short version of the Family Assessment Device showed positive correlations with perceived social support from family and satisfaction with family. The findings of our study support the use of the 35-item version of the Family Assessment Device to assess the overall functioning of Romanian adolescents' families.

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The Relationship between Perceived Social Support and Self-Esteem and Life Satisfaction in Male and Female Students

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Narges Zamani, Azad University, Iran.

Hossein Keshavarz Afshar, Baqiyatallah University, Iran

Abstract

Background: Life satisfaction from the perspective of researchers identified several factors In the world of psychology, including self-esteem and perceived social support was strong and significant relationship has created. Methods: This was correlation study that research deals with self-esteem and perceived social support for Life satisfaction. Statistical universe of the present research is all Students studying Babolsar University in 2010-2011 that were selected by targeted sampling method. And 256 samples using Cochran's formul (166 girls and 90 boys) were selected. In this study the testees answered to 3 tools to collect information from self-esteem scale (RSES), perception of social support multi-dimensional scale (MPSSS) and satisfaction with life scale (SWLS) was used. In order to analyze data it was applied from T test, Pearson correlation and multiple linear regression was performed using 18 spss software. Results: The results showed that the correlation is with life satisfaction and perceived social support ($r = 0/31$) with ($p = 0/001$). amount of determines coefficient is equal $9/61$. the correlation is with life satisfaction and self-esteem ($r = 0/50$) with ($p = 0/001$). amount of determines coefficient is equal $25/3$. Difference in student scores on life satisfaction Using the t-test ($t = 2/84$) in ($p = 0/05$) indicates that female students scored significantly higher than male students. The results using multiple regression analysis on the scale of life satisfaction And 4 predictive variables (three scales of social support perceptions, which included social support from family, friends, and of particular person and self-esteem) Using the step-by-step method showed that girls in The life satisfaction scale by a factor of two variables, self-esteem ($Beta = 0/42$) and perceived social support from family, a factor ($Beta = 0/24$) is predicted. The boys' life satisfaction scale by a factor of two variables, self-esteem ($Beta = 0/28$) and perceived social support from friends, with a coefficient ($Beta = 0/25$) is predicted. Conclusion: The results indicate that this issue Increased of perceived social support and self-esteem to improve the health and performance is the quality of life. Health and performance is one important dimension of quality of life that Will be influenced by psychological factors. Increase the psychological variables increase the level of individual performance, and daily activities of life are feeling better.

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Primary School Teachers' and Teacher Candidates' Attributional Patterns Toward Students Diagnosed with Dyslexia

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Abstract

This study examined patterns in teachers' attributional responses to outcomes of students with and without diagnosis of dyslexia. Teachers from elementary schools in Turkey (n=32) and preschool teacher candidates from Bogazici University (n=32) participated in the study. Using written vignettes, four hypothetical male students were described, four identified as diagnosed with dyslexia, and four as without any diagnosis of dyslexia or any kind of learning disability. Teachers were to assume each child had just taken a typical classroom writing assessment and failed to write correctly. Vignettes provided two types of information: a statement of willing situation of the student (willing or non-willing) and diagnosis of dyslexia status (with dyslexia or not). Four categories of teacher responses were examined: reward or punishment (RP), anger (A), pity (P), and expectations of future failure (FE). Patterns of significant difference in teachers' and teacher candidates' responses on the basis of the willingness situation of children and the diagnosis of dyslexia (whether there is or not) were not found. Attributional characteristics of elementary teachers and preschool teacher candidates' responses are discussed.

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Experiential Psychotherapy Methods when Working with Drug-Addict Adolescents

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Abstract

In the middle of age crisis of adolescence, many youngsters find their escape in toxicological substances, that give them the appearances of well being, fear loss, social skills abilities, even an entire whole other perspective on the reality surrounding them. There are various explanations for these profoundly negative tendencies at adolescents that are going to be discussed in this article. In order to decrease the drug-addiction tendencies, and, at the same time, to stop the maladaptive behaviours and regain the sanity balance, there are urgent needs of psychotherapy interventions, and this case study will discuss the experiential approach when dealing with drug-addictions at adolescents. The experiential psychotherapy is by far one of the most supportive, creative and secured approaches, where the case variables can be shifted like puzzle pieces for reorganise the whole picture on life experiences and identifying the missing pieces that needs to be gain in order to surpass the difficult and emotional consuming life stage, for regaining the sense in terms of personal identity and personal social life. There are some limits of the psychotherapy approach when dealing with a drug-abuse case, that are going to be discussed.

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The Concept of Love among Multi-culturs Postgraduate Students at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

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Abstract

The main purpose of this research was to identify the level of understanding on the concept of love among multi-culturs postgraduate students who were currently studying at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Johor Bahru campus. The open-ended questionnaires were sent to 30 postgraduate students who were selected based on the purposive sampling method. They comprised of students subscribing to four main culturs, i) Iranian, ii) Malay, iii) Chinese and iv) Indian at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. Data collected were analyzed using the explicit coding which first similar word or phrases coded and recorded. Each code labeled using the keywords from the words or phrases. Results showed that 80% of Iranian students defined love as sacrifice and devotion for lover. In contrast, 70% of Malaysian students referred the concept of love as an appreciation that God has been given, while 80% of Chinese students referred the concept of love as commitment and loyalty and 80% of Indian student's defined love as love is life.

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The Mediating Role Of Love Style in The Relationship Between Personality Traits and Marital Adjustment Couples

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Abstract

Objective: the aim of this study was to determine the role of love style in the relationship between personality traits and marital adjustment couples. Method: the present study design was to correlation studies type using structural equation modeling (SEM). Population of the study comprised all of the couples has a problem that had been referred to the family court in tabriz. Of these population, 280 people selected by available sampling and were matched based on demographic characteristics such as age and duration of marriage. Then subjects' completed marital adjustment scale (DAS), neo personality inventory (Neo- short form), and love attitudes scale (LAS). Were used structural equation modeling for testing the research theoretical model (Path Analysis) and indirect effects were estimated by examining the bootstrap software Amos. Results: the results of the analysis showed that neuroticism in reverse order ($p < 0/01$) and extroversion, agreeableness, openness and conscientiousness as positive ($p < 0/01$) to predict marital adjustment. path analysis results showed that storge, mania, pragma, ludus and agape love styles Can be also partially or completely To play the role of mediating In the relationship between personality traits and marital adjustment. Conclusion: variables such as the styles of lovemaking, because of the dynamic nature, unstable and educatable are manipulated and changing. hence, confirming the role of these processes in the model proposed by the research, the promise that marriage and family counselors, rather than focusing solely on fixed factors, in their intervention emphasize on improving communication patterns and lovemaking couples.

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The Relationship Between Organizational Culture Commitment and Job Burnout in Islamic AZAD University

Hasan Sadeghi, Islamic Azad University, Iran.

Abstract

Present research was performed to study the relationship between organizational culture and job burnout among employees of Islamic Azad university. The research is descriptive correlational and statistical population were consisted of all 290 employees of Islamic Azad university, Sari branch in year 2015. According to Kerjencie-Morgan table and using stratified random sampling method (in terms of gender), 165 employees were selected as sample size. Data measurement tools were questionnaires of Dennison's organizational culture (2000), and Maslach and Jackson job burnout (1981). Data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient test and one variable regression analysis. Results showed negative significant relationship between organizational culture and job burnout, in such a way that 20.1 percentage of job burnout are predictable by organizational culture.

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Legal Aspects Related to The Access Of Natural Family Planning Services: Patient's Right to Accurate and Impartial Information

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Abstract

Scientific and empirical evidence makes a reasonable claim that the effectiveness of natural family planing (NFP) is "competitive" to conventional contraception, since it has no side effects to the health of the person and it is cheap. Moreover, unlike conventional contraception, NFP methods could be reasonably used as a means of achieving pregnancy, particularly in solving infertility problems. However, for various reasons NFP is marginalized in public health practice in favour of contraceptive use in an era of reproductive freedom. NFP is often stigmatized by beliefs it is only used by couples or the religiously devout, is or simply not effective. If NFP is in general equivalent to the conventional contraception, or to some extent even superior, it is licit to claim that persons have the legal right to obtain unbiased information about both the NFP methods and contraception from their healthcare providers. Consequently, public health institutions in their family planning policy must pay due and non-discriminatory attention to NFP (patient needs or choice preferences).

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Efficiency Of Positivism Psychological Interventions on Happiness, Optimism, Hardiness and Adjustment Of Nurses

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Abstract

In the last 50 years, more of efforts of clinical psychologists were concentrated to heal the deficiencies and to remove disabilities. But positively oriented psychologists emphasize to increase happiness and health and compatibility and to study about the role of personal strengths and social positive systems to increase optimum health. Regardless of how you will find happiness, the researchers showed us that happiness can improve bodily health. So, the purpose of current research is to analyse amount of effectiveness of positive thinking psychology interferences on happiness, optimism, austere countenance and compatibility and its dimension. Population of this research contains whole nurses which are working on these hospitals on "Saveh"town. Researcher selected randomly 30 nurses (between 20-35 years old) from the lists which were presented by hospitals and asked them to cooperate. After selection, researcher put randomly 15 of them on control group and 15 of them on experimental group. This research uses experimental method with pretest and posttest and control group, selection and appointment way is random. In this research, researcher administered posttest to evaluation of four dependent variables (happiness, optimism, austere countenance and compatibility) and their subscale, before starting course (placebo) of positively oriented psychology according to compiled protocol. Placebo administered after posttest, in the fifth session tests were administered again, after the second test, rest of placebo was administered in last three sessions. In the last session, previous tests were administered again. Descriptive method of this research is analyzing the Variance of repetitive measurements. The result showed positive thinking psychology interferences causes considering increase in level of main variables which these variables are happiness, optimism, austere countenance and compatibility and its subscales. So, recommended clinical model has been compiled according to effect of interferences value. The results of clinical model showed that positive thinking psychology interferences have the most effect on optimism variable and the least effect on health compatibility.

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Effect Of Narrative Therapy Training on Reduction Of Marriage Unsatisfaction Of Couples at Tehran

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Afshin Tayyebi, Azad University,Iran.

Nastaran Skandarpoor, Azad University,Iran.

Abstract

The aim of this study was to determination of effectiveness of narrative therapy training on reduction of marriage unsatisfaction of couples at Tehran. The method was experimental and comparison of observational group with pre-test and post test group. The statistical community of this study were consist of all couples who had problems on rate of marriage satisfaction and referred to counselling centers of Tehran .they were choose by cluster random sampling; After interview and psychological assessment 20 couples were selected by simple random sampling for control groups and 20 couples for experiment groups Then the intervention just applied on the Experiment group and narrative therapy were taught to them during 8 sessions. independent variable of this research was narrative therapy and the dependent variable was the rate of marriage satisfaction. The main hypothesis of this study was that narrative therapy training can reduce the marriage unsatisfaction of couples. For assessed hypothesis of this research applied Enrich marital satisfaction questionnaire in 2 levels; pre-test and post-test on both groups of experimental and observational. Analysis of covariance was used for comparison of both groups pre-test and post-test scores. Considering the results of the present research, the main hypothesis confirmed. Besides, the findings of the research showed narrative therapy s training have positive impact on personality issues, conflict resolution ,Leisure Activities and Religious Orientation. At last, the training intervention of narrative therapy can reduce significantly the rate of marriage satisfaction in couples.

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Schema Therapy and Marital Intimacy

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Faride Dookneei, Azad University,Iran.

Abdollah Shafiabadi, Azad University,Iran.

Abstract

This study investigates the effectiveness of schema therapy on marital agreement of client how attend counseling clinic center on region five of city of Tehran. The population was all of the clients who attend the services during 2011 winter and looking for family counseling serves. Among 14 clients seven couple revised schema therapy and seven was control group that they have chosen randomly from volunteers. The sympathy between couples and research hypothesis are investigated by covariance test. The result shows that schema therapy was effective to improve the effectiveness of schema therapy on marital intimacy between couples and could be good method for family therapy for Iranian couples.

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Perceived Academic Competence of Classmates on Students' Peer Acceptance and Task Engagement

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Abstract

The study examined the influence of students' perceived academic competence of classmates on their peer acceptance and task engagement in Nsukka Education Zone. Three research questions and three null hypotheses guided the study. The study used an ex-post facto design. The population for the study was 10616 senior secondary II students and a sample of 121 SSII students who participated in a sociometric interview conducted by 24 teachers randomly sampled from eight (8) public secondary schools in Nsukka Education zone of Enugu State, Nigeria. The instruments for data collection were well structured interview schedule and questionnaire with 3 clusters; PACQ, PAQ and TEQ. Cronbach Alpha Reliability yielded 0.79, 0.85 and 0.76 respectively. Mean & standard deviation were used for data analysis while t-test was used to test the hypotheses. The result of the study indicates that students with positively perceived academic competence are more accepted by peers and are fully engaged in tasks, while those with negatively perceived academic competence were less accepted by peers and are less engaged in tasks. This shows that students' perceived academic competence of classmates has a significant influence on their peer acceptance and task engagements. It was recommended, among others, that teachers should develop individual differences that students perceive as acceptable through an inventory of the skills of each class member in order to give the needed self-confidence and prestige in the eyes of peers.

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The Relationship Between Organizational Culture Commitment and Job Burnout in Islamic AZAD University

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Abstract

Present research was performed to study the relationship between organizational culture and job burnout among employees of Islamic Azad university. The research is descriptive correlational and statistical population were consisted of all 290 employees of Islamic Azad university, Sari branch in year 2015. According to Kerjcie-Morgan table and using stratified random sampling method (in terms of gender), 165 employees were selected as sample size. Data measurement tools were questionnaires of Dennison's organizational culture (2000), and Maslach and Jackson job burnout (1981). Data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient test and one variable regression analysis. Results showed negative significant relationship between organizational culture and job burnout, in such a way that 20.1 percentage of job burnout are predictable by organizational culture.

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Bazı Değişkenlere Göre PDR ve OÖÖ'nin Sosyal Beceri ve Yalnızlık Düzeylerinin İncelenmesi

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Abstract

Bu araştırma 2012-2013 / 2015-2016 eğitim öğretim yılları arasında K.K.T.C'deki bir üniversitede eğitim gören 140 PDR öğrencisi ile 263 OÖÖ öğrencisi olan toplam 403 kişi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sosyal beceri insanların başka bireylerle ilişki, iletişim, etkileşim gibi faktörlerini güçlendiren diğerleri tarafından kabul edilebilir davranış özelliklerine sahip olmaktır. Sosyal beceri bireylerin toplumdaki yaşam biçimini oldukça etkilemektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı bireylerin sosyal beceri düzeylerini incelemektir. Yalnızlık; bireyin kendini diğerlerinden izole ettiği, sosyal ilişki kurmada problem yaşadığı durumları ifade etmektedir. Yalnızlık düzeyi yüksek olan bireyler diğerleri ile ilişkilerinde problemler olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu çalışma öğrencilere, üniversiteye yeni başladıkları dönemde uygulanmış ve daha sonra mezun olmadan 4 yıl ara ile tekrardan uygulama yapılmıştır. Öğrencilerin yüksek öğretim kurumuna başladığındaki düzeyleri ile eğitim öğretim ve sosyal ilişkilerin yüksek olduğu meslek edinim aşamasında sosyal beceri ve yalnızlıkta bir değişim olmuş mu? Sorusuna cevap aranmıştır. Bu çalışma boylamsal bir çalışma olup, istatistiksel sonuçlar konferansta sunulacaktır.

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Aile Yapısına Göre PDR ve OÖÖ Bölümlerinin 4 Yıl Ara ile Sosyal Beceri ve Yalnızlık Düzeylerinin İncelenmesi

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Abstract

Sosyal beceri; Yüksel (2004)'inde ifade ettiği gibi bireylerin kişilerarası ilişkisi ve yaşantısını etkileyen, hem kendisinin hem de karşısındaki kişilerin duygu, düşünce ve davranışlarını anlayıp, diğerleri ile ilişkilerini sürdürme durumudur. Sosyal becerilerin ölçülmesindeki en önemli yol bireyin kendi kendisini değerlendirmesidir. Sosyal beceri çocukların doğumları ile başlar. Özellikle ailenin çocuklarına uygun davranış öğretme sürecinde sosyal beceri önemli bir alandır. Çünkü diğerleri ile ilişki kurmasının en iyi yolu sosyal becerilerin doğru kazanımıdır. Bireylerin yoğun yalnızlık duygusu yaşaması istenilen bir durum değildir. Yalnızlık boşluk ve kopukluk durumunu ifade etmektedir. Sosyal varlık olan bireyin diğerlerine, yaşamını idame etmesi için ihtiyacı vardır. Tüm bunlara bağlı olarak bu çalışma üniversite eğitimine yeni başlayan 2012-2013 yılındaki PDR ve OÖÖ bölümündeki toplam 403 öğrenciye 'sosyal beceri envanteri' ve 'UCLA-LS Yalnızlık Ölçeği' uygulanmış ve 2015-2016 yıllarında mezun olmadan önce öğrenimini tamalama sürecindeki aynı öğrencilere aradaki farkı görebilmek amaçlı tekrardan ölçekler uygulanmıştır. Boylamsal bir çalışma olan 'Aile Yapısına Göre PDR ve OÖÖ Bölümlerinin 4 Yıl Ara ile Sosyal Beceri ve Yalnızlık Düzeylerinin İncelenmesi' bulguları halen değerlendirilmekte olup kongrede sonuçları sunulacaktır.

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Üniversitede Okuyan PDR Öğrencilerinin Anne –Baba İlişkileri ile Evliliğe Bakış Açılarının İncelenmesi

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Abstract

Bu çalışmada K.K.T.C.'de bir üniversitede okuyan PDR 1-2-3-4. Sınıf öğrencilerinin anne-babaları ile olan ilişkileri ve evliliğe karşı tutumları arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma, 2015-2016 bahar döneminde toplam 663 öğrenciye uygulanmıştır. Araştırma verilerini toplamak amacı ile 'Kişisel Bilgi Formu' 'İnönü Evlilik Tutum Ölçeği' 'Anne-Babaya İlişkin Tututmlar Ölçeği I' ve Anne-Babaya İlişkin Tututmlar Ölçeği II' kullanılmıştır. Birey doğumdan itibaren anne-babasından birçok davranış ve tutumlarla büyümekte ve bunlara bağlı öğrenimleri gelişmektedir. Bu davranışlar bireyin karakterinin oluşmasına ve yaşamındaki bakış açısı üzerinde oldukça etkilidir. Anne-babanın tutumu, çocuğu ile ilişki düzeyi evliliğe bakış açısını önemli ölçüde olumlu ve olumsuz etkileri olduğu birçok araştırma tarafından desteklenmektedir. Tüm bunlara bağlı olarak özellikle çocuk ve aile ile çalışacak olan PDR grubu öğrencilerinin bakış açılarını incelemek amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma halen devam etmekte olduğundan bulgular konferansta sunulacaktır.

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The Effectiveness Of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Based on Symptoms Of Anxiety and Intolerance Of Uncertainty Dagas Model For Women During Pregnancy (Case Study: Sari City)

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Abstract

One of the theories that has been proposed in recent years to explain the anxiety disorders, cognitive-behavioral model Dagas is the core of this model, is the intolerance of uncertainty. The propose of this study was to investigate the efficacy of cognitive therapy based on the symptom of lack Dagas model uncertainty and anxiety in pregnant women is tolerated. Method of quesii experimental and control groups in the ore-test and post-test evaluation is. The study population included all pregnant women admitted to medical centers in Sari City, and 40 randomly into two groups of 20 subjects, test and controls were classified. Tools were including Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) and Intolerance of Uncertainty Frystin et al (1994). The results of analysis of covariance showed that CBT Dagas model was effective on intolerance of uncertainty and anxiety among pregnant women.

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Performance of High Schools' Principals in Terms of Safe School Indicators in Eslam Shahr City

Nayereh Shahmohammadi, Iran.

Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the performance of boy high schools' principals in terms of safe school indicators in EslamShahr city. This was a descriptive survey study. The population consisted of all high school teachers in Eslamshahr (N=434). Using Cochran formula and simple random sampling, 201 participants were selected as sample. A Total Quality Management model-based researcher made questionnaire was used for collecting the data. Its validity was confirmed by experts. The pilot study was conducted on 30 participants; using Cronbach Alpha formula, its reliability was determined to be 0.87. The data were analyzed using in two descriptive (median, mean, mode, standard deviation, skewness) and inferential (one-sample T test) levels. The findings showed that at $\alpha= 0.05$ level, from the perspective of teachers, the performance of principals is above mean in boy high schools in EslamShahr.

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Negative Automatic Thoughts, Emotional Intelligence and Other Different Variables Affecting University Students

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Abstract

This study examines the relationship of negative automatic thoughts, emotional intelligence subscales, gender, department of university students. The participants are 291 students (170 female and 121 male) of Department of Psychology, Department of Counselling and Department of Preschool Education, of Private University in North Cyprus. Participants completed 'Personal Information Form', 'Emotional Intelligence Scale' and 'Automatic Thoughts Questionnaire'. Obtained data was processed with Colmogorov-Smirnov test, and cumulative distribution of data was not normal. Accordingly, data was analyzed with Mann Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis tests. Significant difference ($p < .01$) was found among the ability to manage emotions, understanding the feelings of others subscales, and negative automatic thoughts. But there was no significant difference between ability of understanding own feelings subscale and negative automatic thoughts. To find out the difference among groups, pairwise comparisons were done. And as a result, significant difference was found. Participants with normal and supernormal scores of emotion managing subscale and understanding others feeling subscale, had higher negative automatic thoughts scores ($p < .01$). Obtained results were discussed in the light of literature.

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Assessment Of Special Education Teachers' Mental Health Based on Different Variables

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Mukaddes Sakallı Demirok, Near East University, Cyprus

Abstract

This study aims to assess mental health of special education teachers working at special education institutions based on different variables. A total number of 67 special education teachers working in North Cyprus participated in this study. Data were collected with SCL 90 which was developed by Richels and Rock (1976). T-test and ANOVA were applied for data analysis. Results showed that there is a significant difference between psychological symptoms and marital status ($p < .05$). It was revealed that anxiety, phobia, psychoticism and hostility scores of single teachers were significantly higher than the scores of married teachers. In addition, a significant difference was observed between working years and psychological symptoms. However, no significant difference was obtained between educational level and psychological symptoms of teachers ($p < .05$). When students in which teachers are working with were examined, it was revealed that special education teachers working with ASD disorder had significantly higher scores on psychological symptoms when compared to special education teachers working with students with mental retardation. Obtained results were discussed based on relevant literature and recommendations were also provided.

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Trauma in Cultural Contexts: Translation and Factor Structure of IES-R

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Abstract

The Impact of Event Scale – Revised (IES-R) is a well-known measure for assessing Posttraumatic Stress Disorder symptoms and is translated in several languages. The present study analyses the back translation and factor structure in Urdu language. IES-R-U was administered to 446 adolescents in Pakistan with modifications to time frame. Indirect traumatic event exposure had occurred over six months to 2 years ago. Cronbach alpha coefficients of .78 for Intrusion subscale, .74 for Avoidance subscale and .66 for Hyperarousal subscales; and .88 for total scale score are reported. Principal component analysis revealed a 3-factor solution explaining 45 % of the variance; factor structure was not similar to the proposed theoretical structure of IES-R. Changes indicate endemic characteristics, cultural setup of the country, and developmental age of adolescents. This highlights need to understand development and expression of PTSD in cultural milieu and direct future research for intervention strategies in schools.

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The Relationship between Perceived Social Support and Self-Esteem and Life Satisfaction in Male and Female Students in Mazandaran University, Iran

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Narges Zamani, Islamic Azad University, Iran.

Abstract

Background: Life satisfaction from the perspective of researchers identified several factors In the world of psychology, including self-esteem and perceived social support was strong and significant relationship has created. Methods: This was correlation study that research deals with self-esteem and perceived social support for Life satisfaction. Statistical universe of the present research is all Students studying Babolsar University in 2010-2011 that were selected by targeted sampling method. And 256 samples using Cochran's formul (166 girls and 90 boys) were selected. In this study the testees answered to 3 tools to collect information from self-esteem scale (RSES), perception of social support multi-dimensional scale (MPSSS) and satisfaction with life scale (SWLS) was used. In order to analyze data it was applied from T test, Pearson correlation and multiple linear regression was performed using 18 spss software. Results: The results showed that the correlation is with life satisfaction and perceived social support ($r = 0/31$) with ($p = 0/001$). amount of determines coefficient is equal $9/61$. the correlation is with life satisfaction and self-esteem ($r = 0/50$) with ($p = 0/001$). amount of determines coefficient is equal $25/3$. Difference in student scores on life satisfaction Using the t-test ($t = 2/84$) in ($p = 0/05$) indicates that female students scored significantly higher than male students. The results using multiple regression analysis on the scale of life satisfaction And 4 predictive variables (three scales of social support perceptions, which included social support from family, friends, and of particular person and self-esteem) Using the step-by-step method showed that girls in The life satisfaction scale by a factor of two variables, self-esteem (Beta = $0/42$) and perceived social support from family, a factor (Beta = $0/24$) is predicted. The boys' life satisfaction scale by a factor of two variables, self-esteem (Beta = $0/28$) and perceived social support from friends, with a coefficient (Beta = $0/25$) is predicted. Conclusion: The results indicate that this issue Increased of perceived social support and self-esteem to improve the health and performance is the quality of life. Health and performance is one important dimension of quality of life that Will be influenced by psychological factors. Increase the psychological variables increase the level of individual performance, and daily activities of life are feeling better.

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The Relationship Between Stress, Negative Affect and Body Image Dissatisfaction in Adolescent Girls

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Abstract

In recent decades, concerns about body image and dissatisfaction with it, especially significant increase in adolescents (Mousa, Mashal, Al-Domi HA, Jibril MA, 2010). According to studies, concerns about body image dissatisfaction has become a global phenomenon (Swami, Smith, 2012). The aim of the study was to determine differences of body image satisfaction in adolescent girls with regard to stress and negative affect. The respondents were 80 adolescents from Kaunas city, who were enrolled in grades 8 and 10 (mean age =15.57 years;). Respondents completed the The Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire (MBSRQ), PANAS-X Negative Affect scale and Reeder Stress inventory. The results of this study showed that participants with higher stress were more dissatisfied with their body areas and less satisfied with their appearance compared to those who reported feeling less stressed. Girls with higher negative affect were more dissatisfied with their body areas, tended to invest less in their appearance, they also thought they weight is bigger, furthermore were more concerned with their weight and in general were less satisfied with their appearance. The result of the present study demonstrate that as well as examining negative affect, it is also important to investigate other emotional components, which could be related to body image dissatisfaction, such as perceived stress.

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Efficacy Of Cognitive Behavioral Stress Management and Relaxation to Reduce Job Stress

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Abstract

Present study was to compare the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral stress management training and relaxation techniques to reduce job stress and symptoms of clinical pathology (stress, anxiety and depression) among hospital nurses has Dorud. Population of 130 female nurses working in hospital shohadaye haft tir and seyed mostafa khomaini doroud is 24 persons as selected and randomly divided into two groups of 12 were grouped using two Scale-Revised nurses' stress (ENSS) and depression, anxiety and stress before the exam (DASS-21) were used. Then, for each group of forty-five-minute sessions a week for a total of eight training sessions were held for each group, then the test was taken. The statistical model used in this study, the dependent and independent t-test and pre-test and post-test in which the averages were compared. The research design is quasi-experimental two-group pre-test and post-test with which to compare the effectiveness of two techniques are discussed.

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The Effectiveness Of Methadone Treatment Methods and Treatment by ACT on Addicts Mental Health

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Seyed Ali Alyasin, Arak University,Iran.

Abstract

The present study aimed to compare the efficacy of cognitive-behavioral therapy and acceptance and commitment therapy on abuse relapse and mental health of addiction Frieden City. This study quasi-experimental research design with pretest - posttest experimental group with the control group. The study was conducted in 1394 Frieden all the addicts in drug rehabilitation centers were treated. The people in the age range 20-35 years, 40 subjects were treated addicts were selected available and randomly assigned into three groups of 15 each. The first group, the control group was not exposed to no independent variable, the second group was exposed to methadone treatment variable and the third group was exposed to acceptance and commitment therapy variable. All groups in two stages pretest and post-test to the demographic and Goldberg general health questionnaires responded. In two levels descriptive and inferential data analysis was conducted and the results showed that both treatment with methadone and acceptance and commitment therapy on mental health are effective.

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Comparing The Effect Training Of Problem-Solving and Coping Skills with Stress by Two Method

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Abstract

This research is going to compare the effect of problem-solving and management stress skills by two method, tradition and workshop, in reducing tendency to addiction on male students in the academic year 91-92. The research is quasi- experimental with pre-test and post-test steps. The population included all male students in the College of literature, Science and humanities "in Arak University .After that, 30 students were selected by available sampling method. In the pre-test step, their tendency to addiction were measured by " addiction tendency" questionnaire (APS). Then the students were placed in two groups with random selection .The first group were trained by the traditional method of problem-solving and management stress skills, and the second group were trained each skills with workshop method .After the training ,each of the students 's tendency to addiction was measured by mentioned questionnaire. Statistical analysis of the data in a meaningful level " $p < 0.05$ " demonstrated that training problem solving and management stress skills using both traditional and workshop method have been effective in reducing the tendency to addiction. Also, there is no significant difference in any of the traditional and workshops methods, but, with comparing the results of averages; we can say the workshop method has been more effective. Holding classes and workshops for training problem-solving and management stress skills can enable individuals behave effectively without hurting himself and others, and thus, as a coping strategy , prevent them from tendency to addiction.

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Moderating Role Of Self-Regulation in Relationship Between Alexithymia and Personality Traits

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Abstract

Current work aims at investigating moderating role of self-regulation in relationship between alexithymia and personality traits in students. It is a descriptive study of correlation type and its statistical population includes all students studying in Saveh Islamic Azad University in 2013 – 2014. Thus, 400 students (200 females, 200 males) were selected randomly among students and they filled self-regulation inventory (SRI-25), Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20), and NEO Personality Inventory. Research data were examined using Pearson correlation coefficients and moderated hierarchical multiple regression. Results indicated that there is negative significant relationship between self-regulation and personality traits. In addition, self-regulation has moderating role on alexithymia and personality traits. Findings showed that poor self-regulation may increase stress perception and probably it would cause exacerbation of emotional and personality disorders, while strong self-regulation may decrease psychological frustration in coping with stressful factors and probably it may justify decreasing the problems.

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Pathology Of Iranian Society's Individual and Social Psychological Security Management

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Abstract

Each society in order to catch the abilities credibility of its latent toward materialistic and spiritual excellence, requires two crucial elements of individual and social psychological security. Because , in security and peace which is consequence of individual and social talent and potential which is inclination of nation and it makes each micro and macro acts, possible. Because of this , security's concerns in all the fields specially in individual and social psychological security and peace are one of the most important responsibility of states and nation's request. So, the two terms of individual and social security and health because of this , that philosophy and methodology have direct action and interaction in each other, in survey on individual and social studies and investigations, should be brought together and placed under scrutiny. Because, the existence of a person psychologically balanced and dynamic , has effect on the balance of society's psychological and mental of individual socialization (rather than antisocial). So , because of this the World Health Organization, in its comprehensive definition of Health, is not only the absence of disease or infirmity , but also a state of optimal well- being physically , mentally and socially, was considered.

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The Comparison of the Effectiveness of Family Education based on Cognitive-Behavioral and Conventional Methods

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Abstract

The present study investigated the effectiveness of family education according to cognitive-behavioral method and conventional method on psychological welfare of parents and students in Esfahan's western middle-grade schools. The hypothesis of the study suggested that there is a difference between family education according to cognitive-behavioral method and conventional method on welfare. For this purpose, through an experimental design 80 students and their parents were randomly selected as the sample. Two groups of female students and two groups of parents were formed. In each group 20 participants were placed into one control and one experimental group. Subsequently, the groups participated in two eight-session treatments, one based on the cognitive-behavioral method and the other according to the conventional method. RIF's welfare test was administered to all the participants on pre-test and post-test. The data were analyzed by SPSS software via descriptive statistics and independent-sample t-test. The obtained results indicated that the family education based on cognitive-behavioral method has a significant effect (at alpha level .05) on the psychological welfare in comparison with the conventional method.

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Resiliency and Mental Health among the Staff of Khajeh Nasir Toosi University of Technology

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Leila Leila Sheverin, Khajeh Nasir Toosi University of Technology, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

Resiliency is a normal construct and concept considered by positive psychology and is defined by referring to dynamic process of positive adaption to bitter experiences, stress resistance and Post-traumatic growth. Multiple studies have shown a close relationship between resiliency and mental health. University staff are a layer of scientific community whose their mental health plays a critical role in mental health of university professors and students. Aiming to assess mental health and resiliency among university staff, the present study explores the relationship between the two variables. The research is a descriptive survey. The population is all university staff in Tehran, Iran, and the sample contains the staff of Khajeh Nasir Toosi University of Technology. Convenience sampling was employed for the study. Goldberg's General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) and Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CDRISC) were used to evaluate mental health and resiliency of the subjects, respectively. The findings imply a significant relationship between general health and resiliency in that physical symptoms, social functioning, anxiety and depression have a significant negative relationship with resiliency. The findings propel researchers to produce packages to improve mental resiliency and consequently increase mental health of the staff. It may ultimately contribute to improved mental health and psychological well-being of the professors and students.

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A Comparison of the Effectiveness of Relaxation Method and Cognitive Behavior Therapy on Curing premenstrual Syndrome

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Abstract

The present study aims at making comparisons between the effectiveness of cognitive behavior therapy and relaxation method on curing premenstrual syndrome and premenstrual dysphoric disorder of third grade high school female students in Arak. For this purpose, 82 female students were randomly assigned into three groups of relaxation, cognitive behavior, and control. The relaxation group received relaxation treatment according to Benson's method for 2 months. Also, the cognitive behavior group received cognitive behavior treatment according to Michael Free Howthorn for 2 months. In this study, as a pretest and a posttest, the validated Iranian version (1390) of a questionnaire was employed. After the treatment, the statistical analysis of the pretest, posttest, and t-test results indicated that the relaxation method was more effective ($p < .05$) than the cognitive behavior method in curing premenstrual syndrome and premenstrual dysphoric disorder. Accordingly, relaxation method is suggested as a very effective method in curing premenstrual syndrome and premenstrual dysphoric disorder. Key words: Premenstrual Syndrome, Relaxation method, Cognitive Behavior Therapy.

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Investigate the Relationship Between Humor Styles and Mental Health among Male and Female Students

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Abstract

In this study, we examined the relationship between humor styles (positive and negative) and mental health in male and female students of Islamic Azad University of Arak. The population of this research consisted of all Islamic Azad University students which are about 10,000 people that were selected by random sampling 370 students (185 females) and (185 males). Inventory of humor (Martin et al, 2003) and the General Health Questionnaire (Goldberg & Hiller, 1979) was administered to them. In this study the data were analyzed by Pearson's correlation method. Results showed that there is a reverse correlation between positive humor styles and scale of social dysfunction in the female students, Negative humor styles and scale of social dysfunction in the female students, Negative humor styles and Depression Scale in the female students but there is no correlation between humor styles and other measures of mental health.

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Relationship Between Identity Styles and Moral Foundations with Social in Veterans with PTSD

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the relationship between identity styles and moral foundations with social isolation in veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder. Among all veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder who were supported by Martyr Foundation of Saveh city 150 were selected purposeful sampling. And responded to Brozonsky identity style questionnaire (1992) moral principles questionnaire (MFQ30) and social isolation questionnaire (UCIA). Statistical methods of the presented research for analyzing data, was multiple regression. Founding's showed components(confusion, commitment, normative and informative) identity styles predict individual isolation. Components(injury care, fraud fairness, loyalty, betrayal, subversive organization, purity, impurity) moral principle , predict social isolation.

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The Comparison Of Emotional Quotient Of Masters Of Classical Music, Pop Music, Traditional Music and Non Musicians

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Abstract

The aim of this research is in comparison between emotional quotient of masters of music such as Classic, Pop, Traditional, and Non-musician in Arak. Statistic population of total master so music such as Classic, pop, Traditional and Non-musician, were divided into four groups, each one including fifteen individuals. After the determination of the Test of emotional quotient was used and the scores of this test were determined. Finally by using the software of Sciences Statistical Package for the Social(SPSS) all then formation collected from each individual group was compared with another. These results were studied by using descriptive statistic (mean, standard deviation) and inferential statistic (independent t).The results collected from the main theory displays that there is a significant difference between emotional quotient of masters of music such as Classic, Pop, Traditional and Non-musician.

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Personality Traits and Socio-Demographic Variables in Fathers of Children with Generalized Anxiety Disorder

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to identify personality traits in fathers of children with Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD). A cross-sectional comparative design with two groups was used to evaluation of personality traits on a sample of 198 fathers of normal and GAD children. The sample included 95 father of normal children as control group and 103 fathers of children with GAD as participants in the experimental group. Therefore, all fathers completed questionnaires of Socio-Demographic Questionnaire (SDQ), and NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI).Fathers of children with other psychological disorders and physical problems excluded from the study. Statistical methods such as mean, standard deviation, percentages, chi-square and independent t-test used to statistical analysis. Results indicated the significant differences in neuroticism and extraversion subscales between fathers of children in two groups ($P < 0.05$).Other results showed that there are some significant differences between the fathers of both groups on the some variables of socio-demographic characteristics ($P < 0.05$). These findings support the hypothesis that the fathers of children with GAD have some personality differences in comparison with control group. These results support findings of other researches that revealed that childhood generalized anxiety disorder is associated with psychopathology in paternal personality dimensions.

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Identity and Values in Adolescents

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Abstract

Identity is a developmental task in adolescence and in many cases it is directly related to values system of individuals. Therefore it is necessary to study identity and values in adolescence. The purpose of the present study is to study the relationship between identity status and personal values. Research method is descriptive correlational. The statistical population included all freshmen of Tehran University in 2015, 100 of whom were selected as the sample group. Bennion and Adams' Extended Objective Measure of Ego Identity Status (EOM-EIS) (1989) and P.V.Q (Personal Values Questionnaire) were used for measuring the identity bases and personal values, respectively. The results of this study showed that there is a significant positive relationship between Achieved identity status and religious values ($P < 0.01$), diffused identity and economic values ($P < 0.05$), diffused identity and value of power ($P < 0.05$), foreclosure identity status and religious values ($P < 0.05$), and foreclosure identity status and value of family ($P < 0.05$). In addition, the results indicated that there is a significant negative relationship between acquired identity status and economic values ($P < 0.01$), diffused identity and religious values ($P < 0.01$), and foreclosure identity status and aesthetic values ($P < 0.01$). In this study, moratorium identity status showed no significant relationship with none of the values. There was also no significant relationship between other personal values and identity status. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the quality of personal values which originates from family, society and cultural background, plays a major role in the formation of identity. According to psychological and sociological perspectives, these results remind us that regardless of cultural invasion and cultural transformation, negligence in education and retention of values shapes the individual and social identity of society and causes identity changes and even self-alienation in some cases. From the perspective of education, training for internalization of national and religious values is very necessary for the formation of cultural and national identity. Therefore, it is recommended that a coherent and purposeful program be pursued by organizations in charge of education and higher education, families, and the media. Generally, effective and positive steps can be taken in this regard through family training, making positive changes in the education system, and providing counseling-intervention programs.

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The Effectiveness Of Group CBT on The Anxiety Of Patients with OCD

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Seyed Ali Alyasin, Arak University,Iran.

Abstract

Introduction: This study was conducted with aims of considering the effectiveness of group cognitive-behavioral therapy on reducing the anxiety of patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder. This research was semi- experimental study including pre-test, post-test and control group. Materials and Methods :This study was conducted among all of patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder at comprehensive Psychiatry clinic in Arak (Iran) in 1394, 30 patients were selected as sample group and were divided randomly to two experimental and control groups each with 15 members. The experimental group received 8 weekly sessions of cognitive - behavioral stress management therapy used as pre test, post test. Data collection was carried out through Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). Results: The results of covariance analysis showed that cognitive - behavioral stress management, had decreased anxiety of patient Conclusion:It is concluded that cognitive - behavioral stress management, could be applied

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Comparing Criminal Thinking within Psychology, Counseling and Law M.A Students

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Abstract

Aim of the present study is to compare criminal thinking within psychology, counseling and law M.A students of Islamic Azad University of Khomein which to this end 50 male and female students, equally from each field were selected as sampling and then were evaluated by criminal thinking test, the present study is post event. According to survey which conducted by independent t(student) test and ANOVA results showed that between criminal thinking students of psychology and counseling there is a significant difference at 99% confidence. Between criminal thinking and law students, lawyers, there is a significant difference at 99% confidence. Psychology students as well as between criminal thinking, consulting and law there is a significant difference at 99% confidence. But there is no significant difference between the thinking of criminal law and psychology students.

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Effectiveness Of Problem- Solving Skills on Preparing For Addiction Of Arak City High School Students

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Abstract

The present study examines how effective the group training of problem-solving skill is on the potential for addiction among male students in Arak High schools. Research design included pre-test, post-test and control groups. There were thirty subjects to this study who were chosen from among all male students of Arak high schools in the school year 2012-2013 by a multi-stage random sampling and were divided into two treatment and control groups. The treatment group received problem-solving training, twelve sessions for six weeks. The measurement instrument for this study was "the scale of the potential for addiction" by Zargar (2006). The results of the hypotheses, analyzed by covariance statistical method, revealed that group training could really mitigate the addiction potential among students ($F= 876.95, p<0.0001$). Key words: male students, training of problem solving, potential for addiction

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Examination Of The Relationship Between Optimism, Depression, and Methods Of Fighting Stress in Students

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Hamideh Aarabi, Arak University, Iran.

Abstract

The aim of this research was the examination of the relationship between optimism, depression, and methods of fighting stress in students. The statistical population was the entire bachelor's level student body of Ferdowsi University in Mashhad. The statistical sample comprised of 224 individuals who were selected using simple random method. The tools of the research included the Life Orientation Test (LOT), Beck Depression Inventory, and Lazarus methods of coping. For the analysis of the data, the Pearson correlation method and simple regression were used. The findings demonstrated that optimism, depression, and methods of coping had significant correlation, and that optimism, in comparison with other methods of coping, was a stronger determinant in the prediction of depression in students. In addition, individuals with optimism are less likely to develop depression, and use effective methods in dealing with tension-causing events.

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Relationship Between Parental Supervision in Children's Watching Television and Video Media, with Their Aggressive

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Abstract

This study is done with the aims at identify the relation between the level parental supervision over television watching and video media by children and aggressive children. The research method was navigation and the statistical population consists of all parents in Arak City. 400 people were selected by cluster sampling and questionnaires were completed by them. The data have been analyzed by statistical correlation tests. The results showed that, there is a significant relationship between parental monitoring on watching TV and video program, the type of media used by children, how to watch TV and video media by children, the duration of watching TV and video media, the position of watching TV and video in the media, among other entertainment for children and the cause of aggression due to the amount of individual children's access to TV networks and video media. But there isn't any relationship between how to monitor the children in watching TV, video media and their aggressive. Keywords: parental supervision, aggressive, media effects, video games, TV

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Paternal Psychopathology Among Children with Generalized Anxiety Disorder (Gad)

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Abstract

The aim of the current study was to identify the role of psychopathology and family functioning among fathers of children with Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD). 198 fathers (including 95 fathers of children with GAD and 103 fathers of normal children) completed two questionnaires: (i) Socio-demographic Questionnaire; (ii) Family Assessment Device (FAD). Results show that there are significant differences between the fathers of both groups on the subscales of affective responsiveness, behavior control and general function ($P < 0.05$). There were no significant differences between two groups on dimensions of problem-solving, communication, roles and affective involvement ($P > 0.05$). On the whole, the study showed that generalized anxiety disorder is associated with some degrees of paternal psychopathology and family dysfunction. These results support findings of other psychopathological researches that revealed GAD is a moderately familial disorder.

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Personality Traits and Socio-Demographic Variables in Fathers of Children with Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to identify personality traits in fathers of children with Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD). A cross-sectional comparative design with two groups was used to evaluation of personality traits on a sample of 198 fathers of normal and GAD children. The sample included 95 father of normal children as control group and 103 fathers of children with GAD as participants in the experimental group. Therefore, all fathers completed questionnaires of Socio-Demographic Questionnaire (SDQ), and NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI). Fathers of children with other psychological disorders and physical problems excluded from the study. Statistical methods such as mean, standard deviation, percentages, chi-square and independent t-test used to statistical analysis. Results indicated the significant differences in neuroticism and extraversion subscales between fathers of children in two groups ($P < 0.05$). Other results showed that there are some significant differences between the fathers of both groups on the some variables of socio-demographic characteristics ($P < 0.05$). These findings support the hypothesis that the fathers of children with GAD have some personality differences in comparison with control group. These results support findings of other researches that revealed that childhood generalized anxiety disorder is associated with psychopathology in paternal personality dimensions.

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The Effectiveness Of Educational Games Focusing Think Stachys Attention Deficit Disorder / Hyperactivity in Children Arak

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of concentration training games on Attention Deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptoms in primary students. To this end, fourteen primary students were selected after they visited the center of psychological services of education department of Arak, Markazi province and diagnosed with Attention Deficit/hyperactivity disorder by a psychologist and psychotherapist and child's symptom inventory (CSI- ξ) in 2015-2016. Then they were randomly divided into exam and control groups. The period of treatment was ten sessions in which the subjects played the selective training games. After the treatment the post-test were given child's symptom inventory (CSI- ξ) having filled in by the teacher and students parents. The data obtained from the pre-test and post-tests analyzed by analysis of covariance using SPSS software. The results indicated that According to the evaluation of parents and teachers, $F=98.903$ and $F=224.041$, respectively, were considered significant for $sig=0.001$. Therefore training games have a significant effect in the decreased of Attention Deficit with hyperactivity-related symptoms. The results also revealed that According to the evaluation of parents and teachers evaluation, $F=79.004$ and $F=263.088$, respectively, were significant for $sig=0.001$. Therefore training games have a significant effect in the decreased of Attention Deficit symptoms. The results also observed that According to the evaluation of parents and teachers, $F=09.009$ and $F=78.769$, respectively, were significant for $sig=0.001$. Therefore training games have a significant effect in the decreased of Attention Deficit -impulsivity symptoms. Keywords: Attention Deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), concentration training games, primary students

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Relationship Between Communication Patterns Of Couples and Loving Styles with Marital Disenchantment in Female Students

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Abstract

Objective: this study was conducted for the purposes of investigating on love style communication patterns of couples . the used research method was descriptive correlational and the sample consisted of 150 married female students that the available sampling method of love style questionnaire LAS and communication patterns of couples CPQ and marital disenchantment CBM were responded to the contribution of each of the love styles and communication patterns of couples in anticipation of determining material boredom.The findings indicate a correlation coefficient $-0/31$ between mutual constructive communication pattern of marital boredom as well as erotic style with a correlation coefficient $0/32$ and $0/18$ correlation coefficient of role play style. There was a significant positive correlation with marital boredom and romantic love styles had $-0/21$ correlation coefficient , beside realistic style with a correlation coefficient of $-0/49$ and friendly style with a correlation coefficient of $-0/37$ had a significant negative relationship with marital boredom. But for selfless love and mutual avoidance and communication patterns and demand / withdrawal didn't indicate any significant relationship with marital boredom. According to the results of research findings and overall love styles and communication patterns can predicts 51 percent of changes related to marital boredom.

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A Comparison –Variables Of Quality Of Life and Personality Traits and Resiliency in Emergency and Medial Ward Nurses

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Abstract

Target: different work environments impact on quality of life and job stress has serious impact on the health and quality of life. in this context , character and resiliency of individuals also are important factors that should be seriously considered. Health and quality of life , character and resiliency of nurses and keep it primarily as a human and later elevated as the quardion of the health of individual members of society has a very important. this study aims to compare quality of life , resiliency and character traits of nurses in the medial ward and emergency ward was built.Method: a comparative study causal- compared to 60 nurses working in emergency and medial ward of hospitals in the arak city in 1391 was built. Subject were selected by systematic random sampling. Data was collected included demographic information questionnaire and quality of life (SF-36) and Connor and Davidson test (CD_RISK)and personality trait questionnaire(NEO-PI-R). data using statistical software SPSS 15 and descriptive statistics indicator and non parametric inferential test were analysed by T-test.Results: the mean score of the opening of the split personality characteristics and general health score showed a significant difference in the two ward. ($P < 0.005$). and dimension of extroversion, neuroticism as a component of neo personality characteristics and mental health , physical functioning , body pain ,freshness as a component of quality life and also component of resiliency showed significant differences between the 2 groups($P > 0.005$).Conclusion: given the inevitability of some stress factors in the nursing profession and importance of prevention of physical , psychological and behavioral stress on workers in this occupation, it is necessary to improve the environment and quality of life measure were used.the character and resilience of nurse employed in the work needed to be done in each ward. Also learning cope with techniques and problem-solving strategy will be offerd to nurses.

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Effect Of Reality Therapy on Happiness and Self Regulation in Students

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Abstract

The present study aimed at determining the effectiveness of the reality on the way of a group of health and happiness regulatory girl students . the general research design of the type of investigation test half with pre - test - then test with the group was evidence . research community , including all university students in Arak unit free year 1393- 1394and sample of 30people to choose and screening in two groups of evidence and 012 testing 15at random assignment . expression of collecting information , including the questionnaire Oxford joy and their regulative Connor questionnaire was used.All participants to answer questionnaires collected information on two levels and descriptive statistics inference with software spss analysed covariance test results showed that the fact that the therapy to the group and effective joy (05/ 0> p)

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The Relationship Between Parenting Styles on The Hardiness and Resilience Daughters

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between parenting styles with the hardiness and resilience daughter. parenting styles, hardiness and resilience responded. Both descriptive and inferential analysis software spss 20 was modified. The results of multivariate regression analysis showed that the authoritarian style with commitment and hardiness are associated with resilience as well as autocratic style and has a significant negative relationship. Democratic and tolerant style hardiness and resilience is not associated with variable regression results also showed that Dmvrkatyk style can predict hardiness and resiliency predicted the authoritarian style.

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The Relationship Between Family Function, Compatibility Level and Mental Health with Using The Social Network

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Abstract

Introduction & Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between family functioning, level of consistency and mental health with the use of social networks among female students. **Method:** This study was descriptive and correlational study. This study sample consisted of all female students of average academic year 2015-16 Area 2 Arak and was The population of 150 people who were listed were estimated using Morgan table and multi-stage cluster sampling were selected. The instrument used in the research questionnaire and general health questionnaire GHQ- 28, Family Assessment Tool (McMaster) and Social Adjustment Scale (SAS) was and to analyze the data Pearson correlation and multiple linear regression analysis was used. **Results:** Finally, the results of examining relationships between variables showed that between family functioning, level of consistency and mental health with the use of social networks there is a significant relationship. **Conclusion:** Accordingly and given that the family functioning, level of consistency and mental health with the use of social networks among female students affected, suggested to Proper planning is families in order to increase positive performance, level of consistency and mental health of female students is conducted.

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The Effects Of Relaxation Training to Self-Esteem in The University's Graduate Students

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Abstract

The aim of this research, Reviews the Effects of relaxation training to increase self-esteem in the University's graduate students in psychology and counseling Khomein University. This study was quasi-experimental with pre-test and post-test. Population of the study consisted of all Male and female students of psychology and counseling in khomein University and Statistical sample consisted of 16 students (8, male and 8 female) that were selected by Voluntary sampling, And of them were asked to subjectively rate of their self-esteem in the field of relaxation are scored from zero to 100, And the group members have participated in the relaxation training sessions and after training sessions, the data were analyzed using Univariate Analysis of Covariance, That findings supported of effectiveness of relaxation training to increase self-esteem. So that , relaxation training is to increase self-esteem in the students. On this basis, and given that the relaxation training is to increases the self-esteem, is suggested Necessary actions was done about using from this therapy Method for improving the self-esteem in the students.

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Nigerian's Children's Literature: A Viable Tool For Addressing Social Issues in Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigerian's Children's literature is one valuable tool for addressing social issues in Nigeria. However, it is often neglected due to its simplicity, and it has implication for the future of any nation. This paper discusses the concept of Nigerian children's literature and how it can be used as a method for addressing social issues in Nigeria. The study identified some social issues, which include gender discrimination, insecurity, corruption and sexual immorality, the causes of these social ills, the implications of these social issues, the relationship between social issues and children's literature and also proffer children's literature as a solution to the decadence in the society. An evaluative survey was used in this work. It was found out that most children's literature in Nigeria have themes that are being projected. Also, the study identified that not all the themes are well emphasized. Recommendations are made based on the findings.

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The Evaluation Of Teaching Process and Working Styles Of Teachers and Students at Universities in B&H

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Abstract

Problem statement: In our research we focused on the quality of interpersonal relations at high education, that is we were interested in interperception between students and teachers at some faculties in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Within the context of such relations, we have been especially interested in that whether some differences by extremely specific manner we can find also at different preferable students' and teachers' working styles of various faculties and study departments. **Purpose of the study:** The goal of this research is to scrutinize the quality of teaching at faculties from the angle of few important factors influencing the successfulness of interpersonal relations. Examining the mutual evaluations of factors that impact the successfulness of teaching process of teachers and students and working styles, analyzing the results, we got a sequence of criteria variables that impact as to the quality of mutual relations so on the quality of teaching process. We have been interested to find out whether some other variables, such as empathy level, locus of control, and success gained during the period of study, have influence on preferring different working styles of students. **Methods:** In this research, using the quantitative methods, we have processed data gained on the basis of research battery consisting of a questionnaire on general examinee's information, the questionnaire for both students and teachers on the evaluation of teaching process, the empathy scale, the scale of locus of control, and the scale of working styles. Within the sample itself, 117 examinees study at the Faculty of Political Sciences, 82 of them at the Faculty of Philosophy but 67 of them at the Mechanical Engineering faculty and the Polytechnic faculty, and 43 teachers from all included faculties making the total of 309 examinees. **Findings and Results:** Significant differences are noticeable between preferring the working styles of students regarding the study department. Therefore, students of the Faculty of Political Sciences, and students of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering mostly prefer working style Be strong, while students of the Faculty of Philosophy and the Faculty of Polytechnic working style Hurry Up. As per teachers, almost equally present styles are Hurry Up and Be Perfect. Observing the spreading of the sample regarding to academic achievement during the study, the empathy level and locus of control, also interesting differences are noticeable. Students preferring working styles Please(others) and Be Perfect gain higher scores on empathy scale. We can find a correlation between average study score and working style Try Hard, while students preferring working styles Please(others), Be Strong and Hurry Up incline to external locus control.

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Social Media Networking Sites as a Correlate of Academic Achievement and Psychological Health of Undergraduate Students in Federal Universities in Nigeria

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Abstract

Social Media are medias that allow users to meet online via the internet to communicate in social forum. To investigate the prevalence of social media networking, as it relates to academic achievement and psychological health of undergraduate students in federal universities in Nigeria, the study adopted a correlational survey research design. The study was carried out in federal universities in Nigeria. The population comprised all 5,624 undergraduates in the faculties of Education and Engineering in four federal universities in Nigeria in 2015/2016 academic session. Using a simple random sampling and stratified random sampling techniques, a sample of 351 undergraduate students in faculties of education and engineering in 4 sampled federal universities from 40 federal universities in Nigeria in 200 level were used for the study. Six research questions and six null hypotheses formulated guided the study. Strong reliability evidence was found for social media networking scale and psychological health scales which yielded 0.78 and 0.74 respectively. The instrument for data collection was a well-structured observation schedule, interview schedule and self report questionnaire on a four point likert-type format which were administered to elicit information on students' social media networking, whilst an achievement test was administered to ascertain their academic achievement. Data for research questions 1 and 2 were answered using mean and standard deviation, whilst data for research questions 3-6 were analyzed using pearson's r and R-square. The hypotheses were tested using linear regression analysis at 0.05 level of significance. It was found that students' social media networkingsignificantly correlates with their academic achievement and psychological health. Based on the findings, of the study, the researchers recommended among others that, the parents, peers and teachers should be on guard whether they are using it for appropriate time period or not and as well help these students to be aware of the negative effects and what they are losing in the real world by sticking to these social networking sites.

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The Responses of Coagulation Factors of an Elite Karate Athletes Following Acute Resistance and High Intensity Interval Exercises

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Abstract

Objectives: Blood coagulation and fibrinolysis include two vital physiological systems, which are regulated by a balance between activators and inhibitors. Activation of blood coagulation is associated with accelerated clot formation, whereas activation of blood fibrinolysis increases the breakdown of the blood clot. So the aim of this study is to survey the responses of coagulation factors of an elite group karate athletes following acute resistance and high intensity interval exercises. The statistical sample was an elite group of karate males of National Iranian South Oil Company (aged 22.1 ± 2.76 years, height 175.8 ± 5.43 cm, weight 74.3 ± 9.06 kg, BMI 23.9 ± 2.08 kg/m², body fat 16.36 ± 4.42 percent, $vo_{2max} 58.77 \pm 2.47$ ml/kg.min) who voluntarily participated in the survey. After sampling, two exercise protocols including one bout acute resistance exercise with intensity 90% to 100% of 1RM and high intensity interval exercise with intensity 85% to 95% of vo_{2max} with two week left between them were done. Before and immediately after exercise, blood sampling was carried out in order to measure plasma volume changes, fibrinogen, FVIII, PLT, MPV and. Statistical analysis of data was carried out through 16th version of SPSS. The data normality was done through Kolomogorove-Sminrnov test. Also paired sample t-test and 2x2 repeated measure ANOVA was conducted to test hypotheses. Plasma volume changes were measured by Dill and Costill formula. The results have shown that, decrease in plasma volume and fibrinogen following the high intensity interval exercise (HIIE) was significantly higher than that of acute resistance exercise (RE). Also the increase in FVIII following HIIE was noticeably higher than that of RE. Following each exercise increase in platelet count was significant. But no clear distinction between two exercises was observed. Decrease in MVP was significant just after RE.

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Effect Of Strategic Content Learning On Task-Persistence and Learning Outcomes Of Student's with Learning Disabilities in Inclusive Classroom.

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Abstract

This study investigated the effect of strategic content learning on the task-persistence and learning outcomes of students with learning disabilities in inclusive classroom settings. The study was carried out using a sample of 73 (33 females and 37 males) students identified with learning disabilities in four inclusive classes in Enugu State, Nigeria. Data collected were analysed using mean, standard deviation and Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). Results indicated among others, that SCL improved the task- persistence and learning outcomes of students with learning disabilities in general education settings over their counterparts in the control group. Based on the results, recommendations were made for the teachers who teach in inclusive classrooms to adopt Strategic Content Learning strategies in their instructions.

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Role of School Counselling in India- Opportunities and Challenges.

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Abstract

India is one of the youngest democracies in the world. The liberalized Indian economy, growing market pressure, change in curriculum, undue demands of the parents, teachers, and people in general, peer pressures, unpredictable future etc. makes it really tough for the school children. The role of school in channelizing energy of their wards and preparing them to face competitive world, besides contributing productively in the society are crucial. After India received freedom in 1947, various attempts have been made by the policy makers; school education boards and the leading research institution in school education to bring in professional counselling services at schools in India. Undoubtedly, incremental changes have been brought in children's attitude and their outlook in most of the educational institutions, but the growth in school counselling area is sporadic. This is because the offered services by school counsellors are restricted to vocational counselling and to some extent behavioural issues. Indeed, the services are rendered only on demand basis, the remaining time school counsellors services are utilized for inconsequential works. Sensitization of counselling at school level is not great, as it is evident from the case study of schools in Delhi-NCR. However, the school policy being reviewed recently in India, would make an attempt to introduce counselling as "compulsory sessions" in school across India. This would result in suggesting all education institutions to offer counselling as one of the priority programmes of national importance. This move would bring in healthy atmosphere and confidence in school children to face the competitive world in future. This study is aimed at addressing the aforesaid issues in detail in order to address the breaching opportunities and unrelenting challenges posed by various groups and how to address them meaningfully.

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Effectiveness Of a Career Intervention For Empowerment Of Institutionalized Youth

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Abstract

This study evaluated the effectiveness of a brief and structured career adaptability intervention adapted to institutionalized youth. The intervention program included 6 weekly sessions of 90 minutes each. Participants included 22 youths, aged between 14 and 18 years ($M_{age}=15.09$; $SD=1.269$), 81.8% boys. The youths were divided in two groups, experimental group ($n=16$) and control group ($n=6$), with repeated measures (pre and post-test). The Career Adapt-Abilities Scale, the Positive Affect Scale and the Satisfaction with Life Scale were used as outcome measures, and the Session's Self-evaluation Questionnaire was used to assess the intervention process. The results indicate significant differences between groups, with increase in most career adaptability, and affective dimensions among the experimental group, and a high effect size on most career adaptability dimensions ($>.70$), but lower for affective dimensions ($<.20$). The process evaluation shows few negative session's comments. These promising results justify the continuation of study of this career intervention.

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Performance Of Patients with Bipolar Depressed on The Cognitive Flexibility in by Wisconsin Card Sorting Tests

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Abstract

The goal of this study was to investigate the Cognitive Flexibility as an index of prefrontal function and mental slowing by Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST). For this purpose, Bipolar Depressed Patients (n=50) and healthy controls (n=50) were selected. WCST were implemented on the samples. And Multivariate test results indicated that on Cognitive Flexibility in Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) between the two groups, ($p<0.005$) had a significant difference. Also, results of Multivariate analysis indicated that there were significant difference ($P<0.005$) perseveration, Attention shift, Necessary time. Number of trials. But there were not significant difference($P>0.005$) in Number of categories in Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST).

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The Effects of Moderate Intensity Interval Training on Blood Lipoproteins of Obese Men

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Abstract

The present study aims to consider the effects of moderate intensity interval training(MIIT) on blood lipoproteins of obese men. This research is practical and its plan has been done experimentally with a pre-test and post-test on two experimental groups. Statistical samples voluntary participated in the investigation that include 10 obese middle-aged (aged 55.2 ± 4.31 years, height 171.4 ± 3.59 cm, weight 95.7 ± 14.61 kg, BMI 32.53 ± 4.59 kg/m²) and 10 obese young adults (aged 22.7 ± 1.25 years, height 177.4 ± 3.94 cm, weight 100.7 ± 8.04 kg, BMI 32 ± 2.39 kg/m²). Interval training was followed by 15 weeks, 65-75% of vo₂max, 1 set, 2 minutes, 7 repetitions, 1 minute rest-relief interval with 50% of vo₂max. Blood sampling was carried out in order to measure Ch, TG, HDL, LDL and VLDL. All analyses were conducted by SPSS software (version 16 for windows). A descriptive statistics including mean and standard deviation were obtained for all parameters. Analysis of covariance(ANCOVA) and Test of normality (Shapiro-Wilk test) were used. Paired sample t-test was used to compare the pre-test and post-test in each group. Comparison between middle-aged and young adults have shown that MIIT causes significant increase in VLDL of young adult. Also MIIT causes significant increase in HDL of middle-aged adult. There is no any significant differences between middle-aged and young adults on other variables. It may be concluded that MIIT has a positive effect on HDL as a protective factor for cardiovascular. It seems that MIIT cannot play a role regarding to cardiovascular safety in young adult. So in order to determine optimal intensity of exercise training on obese young adult, It needs that the effect of other kind of exercise training like high intensity interval training will be investigated.

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Students' Professional Counseling with the View to Stimulate Their Interest for Research in Science

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Abstract

In the contemporary school - which intends to be a stronger one -, connected to the actual social reality, it is obvious that more emphasis must be given on students' counseling. In this respect, a particular component of this process is represented by the professional counseling or the career counseling. Practically, it includes a set of activities designed and implemented in order to facilitate the choice of a profession, by raising the students' awareness on their competitiveness, objectified level of knowledge, interests, attitudes and professional skills, but also on their realistic reporting concerning their future professions, labor market requirements and specific professional standards in the related field. In this sense, the teachers should be concerned to identify and cultivate the students' interests for a particular professional field and present them, in a realistic manner, the characteristics of the professions or careers which are subsumed to a specific area. In the paper, we aim to identify the ways in which the Science teachers (Physics, Chemistry, Biology) can cultivate the students' interest in a research career, especially for the Science area. In this respect, it was conducted a Case Study, having the secondary school students involved in the FP7 European project named IRRESISTIBLE project, as indirect actors. The Study had the main aim to train the Science teachers to promote formal, informal and non-formal learning activities, with the view to introduce the paradigm of Responsible Research and Innovation in their classrooms. The results make us to consider the design and implementation of modern teaching approaches and interactive processes in an effective way, in order to guide the students on choosing a career in science research.

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Virtual Resources Developed in the NTSE Project for Raising the Romanian Students' and Teachers' Interest for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology

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Abstract

In this so-called Age of Knowledge, we should help the students, learners and productive members of society to be informed on the latest news that appear in various fields. The practical experience proved that giving to the students such examples of how to use the new technologies and advanced materials in their daily life, we can convince them to valorize the importance of Science lessons in their general education and to increase their motivation for Sciences learning. More than that, counseling the students in the area of Science, could be a feasible help for them, in order to promote a future career in scientific areas. Starting from abovementioned aspects, the partnership of the LLP KA3-ICT project no. 511787-LLP-1-2010-1-TR-KA3-KA3MP: "NTSE - Nano-Tech Science Education" designed the NTSE Virtual Laboratory as a main result, containing facilities and educational valences in order to help the teachers in their attempt to provide to young learners the necessary knowledge for helping them to understand the new scientific discoveries and technologies. The NTSE Virtual Laboratory resources have been implemented at different students' level: from lower and upper secondary school to university students. The paper includes the results of the case studies developed in several Romanian school settings, and emphasizes on the use of different facilities of NTSE Virtual Laboratory during the practical activities of students, university students (prospective Science teachers) and PhD students, who developed a variety of skills, some of them critical for their further formation/specialization.

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The Effects of Acute Resistance and High Intensity Interval Exercises on Anticoagulant Factors

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Abstract

Available evidence suggests that strenuous exercise causes activation of blood coagulation with simultaneous enhancement of blood fibrinolysis. So the aim of this study is to survey the effects of acute resistance and high intensity interval exercises on anticoagulant factors. The statistical sample was an elite group of karate males of National Iranian South Oil Company (aged 22.1 ± 2.76 years, height 175.8 ± 5.43 cm, weight 74.3 ± 9.06 kg, BMI 23.9 ± 2.08 kg/m², body fat 16.36 ± 4.42 percent, vo_{2max} 58.77 ± 2.47 ml/kg.min) who voluntarily participated in the survey. After sampling, two exercise protocols including one bout acute resistance exercise with intensity 90% to 100% of 1RM and high intensity interval exercise with intensity 85% to 95% of vo_{2max} with two week left between them were done. Before and immediately after exercise, blood sampling was carried out in order to measure plasma volume changes, PTT, PLT, and C protein. Statistical analysis of data was carried out through 16th version of SPSS. The data normality was done through Kolomogorove-Sminrnov test. Also paired sample t-test and 2x2 repeated measure ANOVA was conducted to test hypotheses. Plasma volume changes were measured by Dill and Costill formula. The results have shown that, decrease in plasma volume following the high intensity interval exercise (HIIE) was significantly higher than that of acute resistance exercise (RE). Following each exercise decrease in PT and PTT was significant. But no clear distinction between two exercises was observed. Decrease in C protein was not significant after each exercise. Also there was not any significant difference in C protein between two exercises.

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Sibling Relationships as Correlate of Adolescents' Adjustment in Secondary Schools

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Abstract

This study investigated sibling relationships as correlate of adolescents' adjustment in secondary schools. The area of the study was Udi Education Zone of Enugu State, Nigeria. The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between sibling relationships and adolescents' adjustment in secondary schools. The study adopted a correlational survey research design. The sample of the study was 420 senior secondary class two students drawn through multistage sampling technique, from a population of 2446. One instrument- Sibling Relationship and Adolescents' School Adjustment Questionnaire (SRASAQ) in two clusters was used for data collection. Pearson's Product Moment Correlation was used to answer the research questions while Multiple Regression was used to analyze the hypotheses. Major findings of the study revealed that the nature of adolescents' sibling relationship is positive. Adolescents adjust positively academically and negatively socio-psychologically. Therefore, there is a positive relationship between sibling relationship and adolescents' adjustment in schools. Based on the findings, it was recommended that adolescent students be given orientation geared towards building healthy relationship with siblings through cooperation and support. Parents, guardians and the society at large should be sensitized on the need for the adolescents to have good school adjustment. They should be made to understand that how a child is reared goes a long way to determine the later adjustment in life. Children should be treated with equal love and care.

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Counseling Services, Attachment and Psychopathological Risk in Students Attending an Italian University

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Abstract

The counselling service can be traced as a set of listening and communicating activities referred to someone who is in trouble, and its goal is either to promote the personal knowledge towards his resources, or to analyse his expectations and interactions towards the social environment. Considering psychological processes together with attachment could be appropriated to deepen the causes of the difficulties, in order to promote adaptive paths. The purpose of this study was to identify the resources and the vulnerabilities of the students attending the Counselling Centre of Uninettuno International Telematic University (UITU) and to examine their psycho-pathological risk and attachment style. The sample is composed of N=204 students (mean age = 40,32; s.d. = 6,81) who benefit of the counselling service and completed the Achenbach's Youth Self Report and the Fraley's et al. Experiences in Close Relationships Relationship – Structures Questionnaire ECR-RS. The UITU's students show a various emotional-adaptive profile and reveal several symptoms concerning internalisation and externalisation area, with different attachment styles. They also show different academic result based on attachment styles. The students attending the counselling service of UITU demonstrated risky profiles, so that when accepting users at the counselling centre, the individual emotional and behavioural self-regulation and relations of attachment has to be taken into account.

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Decision Making Of University Teacher: Motivating and Inspiring Students Versus too High Criticality and Demands Of Teacher

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Abstract

Profession of a university teacher is extremely difficult and responsible. On the one hand, teachers are faced with a sense of high social responsibility for their work, and on the other hand, they need a high motivation for their work, often associated with a great deal of altruism and a sense of belonging with their colleagues and students. Based on the questionnaire survey, conducted on a sample of more than 200 students of University of Žilina, students deemed the skills to motivate and inspire students as essential attribute of a great university teacher. On the contrary, excessive criticism and demands of teachers in relation to students (which basically represents the mirror – reflection – of the teacher’s perceived responsibility) is considered by students as extremely inappropriate, undesirable attribute of teacher. Based on analysis, synthesis, comparison and generalization of theoretical knowledge and evaluation of the results of the survey, the aim of the paper is to define a necessary mixture of current academic top- attributes of teacher. Proposal for this mixture consists of following attributes: (a) the effort to instill in students a high responsibility for their own decisions/outcomes; (b) the skills to motivate and inspire students to expected results. To master the right mix of these two elements represents a difficult decision problem of many university teachers. Therefore, conclusion of the paper gives a simple intuitive model of decision-making that can simplify teacher’s decision-making regarding the efforts to be popular among the students for easy tasks and/versus to be respected in motivating-and-inspiring approach based on precise and hard work and interaction of both the student and the teacher.

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Family Conflict and Managing Strategies: Implication for Understanding Emotion and Power Struggles

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Abstract

Family which is the main trust of socialization is faced with many challenges in the contemporary world. Couples no longer fancy each other. Children are in constant struggle with parents. Many marriages are experiencing either divorce, separation or face off as a result of conflict. The present study deals primarily with causes, consequences and strategies in managing family conflict and how it applies to one's understanding of emotion and struggling of power. The study made use of descriptive survey design. The sample of the study was 300 parents from different States of the Federation on Masters and Bachelor sandwich programme in the Department Educational Foundations who offers Sociology of Education in the Faculty of Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka drawn through random sampling technique. A 54 item Strategies for Managing Family Conflict Questionnaire (SMFCQ) developed by the researchers was used for data collection. Data collected was analyzed using mean and standard deviation. Result indicated that infertility, financial difficulties, poor communication between family members, lack of sexual satisfaction/gratification can lead to conflict in the family. Family conflicts inflict people for the course of their life and prevent them from experiencing their full potential. It causes feeling of fear, of insecurity, rejection, and guilt which may lead to the development of ill-health, separation, divorce or even death. Strategies for dealing with conflict which such as focusing on the area of interest, striving to stay positive focusing on cooperation instead of control, approaching conflict with the aim to understand, resolve and respond are identified among others. It was recommended that conflict education be giving to couples at the period of courtship.

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Low-Cost Movement Analysis in Children With Specific Learning Disorders: A Two-Cases Report

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Abstract

In child rehabilitation there's a need for assessment tools able to detect even small deficits and subtle changes in order to plan and verify the rehabilitative program. Since however current methods are mainly based on optoelectronic expensive and non portable devices, they tend to lack practicality and / or reliability and good validation. We present tow cases of children with a Specific Learning Disorder involving writing skills; both received a treatment to improve their motor and visuomotor skills involved in the act of writing. In addition to neuropsychological testing, the assessment included a new non-invasive method, based on quantitative video analysis of arm movement during a maze task; moreover, parent and teacher were interviewed. The low-cost method seems promising, but it seems to measure something different from the perception of teachers and parents and from commonly used neuropsychological tests.

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Algorithmic Program - Support in Learning Of "Handspring Forward with 1½ Tucked Salto Forward" on Vault

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Abstract

Objectives: The objective of this paper is to increase the learning efficiency of "Handspring forward with 1½ tucked salto forward" on vault by exploiting gymnasts' internal factors of performance and shortening the assimilation time of technical elements using algorithmic programs. *Methods of research:* Experimental research involves the selection and adjustment of the most efficient means for specific physical and technical training required in learning "Handspring forward with 1½ tucked salto forward" on vault. I also bring evidence to evaluate in an objective and gradual manner the technical preparation of gymnasts through all three series of algorithmic program. *Results:* I find significant and consistent differences between gymnasts' execution in initial testing relative to final testing. This implies that learning of any elements should be based on algorithmic program to ensure the perfect execution. *Conclusions:* The difference between the performance of the two groups of gymnasts in executing "Handspring forward with 1½ tucked salto forward" on vault indicates that the proposed objective has been achieved. The results obtained by the two tested groups of gymnasts, have shown that algorithmic program that I have created makes a huge difference in performance score, difference which can mean an Olympic medal.

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Individual and Family-Based Psychotherapy in Pre-Adolescents with Headache: A Pilot Study

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Abstract

Data on psychodynamic psychotherapy in children and adolescents with headache are lacking. We decided to explore the effectiveness of a brief psychodynamic psychotherapy program. 17 newly diagnosed idiopathic headache sufferers (11-13 years), consecutively referred to our outpatient services, were randomized to receive either a brief cycle of individual or a family-based psychodynamic psychotherapy (eight sessions administered at two-week intervals). Both groups were evaluated at baseline and six months later, considering headache characteristics, quality of life, the patient's global health status (i.e. the Clinical Global Impression score) and emotional-behavioral symptoms (i.e. Child Behavior Checklist scores). We found a significant reduction of frequency and intensity of headache attacks, and an improvement in patient-perceived Quality of Life and in parent-perceived emotional and behavioral functioning (reduction of internalizing and psychosomatic symptoms in the CBCL). The individual treatment showed higher efficacy in reducing duration and intensity of headache attacks compared to the family-based approach.

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The Roles and Wisdom Of Chinese Traditional Philosophy in Explaining Corporate Leadership

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Abstract

Theory development in leadership has been researched in different ways, depending on the researcher's methodological choices and understanding of leadership. Using an inductive analysis based on this study, the influences of Chinese traditional philosophy on leadership have emerged. Specifically, the themes of the influences are pointed to the following Chinese traditional philosophies: (1) Spiritual- Buddhism; (2) Humanity-Confucianism; (3) Naturalistic-Taoist philosophy; and (4) Strategic- Sun Zi Art of War. The knowledge and evaluated understanding of the Chinese traditional philosophy are embedded in the life experiences of the respondents. Considering the dynamics of corporate leadership practices and the demands of the ever-changing macro, meso and micro environments, situational context as well as the followership, it is important to acknowledge that wisdom or wisdom to act, rather than mere leadership behaviour that would ensure generation of leadership dynamism. Such an acknowledgement could further drive and reinforce and offer a richer view to sustain the wisdom to act derived from Oriental values and philosophy that influence corporate leadership practices for organizational success and performance.

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The Effect of Metacognitive Therapy (MCT) on Metacognitive Beliefs and Executive Functions of People with Depression

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of Metacognitive Therapy (MCT) intervention in metacognitive beliefs and executive function (selective attention) in people who suffer from depression in Tehran. The study was a clinical trial research which was conducted with pretest-posttest control group design, and after random assignment of the experimental and control groups, the metacognitive therapy model was applied to the experimental group during 8 sessions and each of the groups was measured two times. The statistical population of the study included all female students in Tehran universities in 2014 that were diagnosed with having depression. Among the volunteers of the population, 30 individuals were selected, and then 15 of them were randomly assigned to the experimental group and 15 to the wait list control group. The Beck depression inventory, the metacognition questionnaire and clinical interviews based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) were used as the research instruments. The data was analyzed using Multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA) by SPSS. The results indicated a decrease in the metacognitive beliefs scores and also an increase in selective attention in the experimental group compared to the control group in the posttest. From the obtained results, it can be concluded that depressive disorder is associated with the executive functions and metacognitive beliefs, and metacognitive therapy (MCT) is effective in improving them.

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Phonetic Assimilation in Arabic Language

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Abstract

This study of the Arabic language deals with phonetic assimilation. It's definition is based in Classical Arabic studies, and modern researches. It explains the phenomenon through discussing examples of some scholars. It also talks about diphthong modulation and the places where it is mentioned in assimilation. It briefly talks about the contradiction that accompanies this phenomenon in phonetics. The approach of the study is based on describing, analyzing, quoting, replying, and comparing scholars' opinions according to the available resources and references that studied this phenomenon. In classical studies it focuses on the recitation of the Quran and the different methods of readings of the Quran and recently it is studied within the science of phonetics.

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Effect Of Peer Collaboration On Social Competence Of Students with Visual Impairment

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Abstract

This study examined the effect of peer collaboration on social competence of students with visual impairment. Three research questions and three hypotheses guided the study. Quasi-experimental Non-Equivalent Pre-test-Post-test Control Group Design involving one treatment and one control group was adopted. The population comprised all the 19 students with visual impairment in Junior Secondary School (JSS 3) in two inclusive Secondary Schools in Enugu State, Nigeria. Social Competence Scale for students with Visual Impairment (SCSSVI) was used for data collection which was analyzed using descriptive statistics and Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA). The findings revealed that: using collaborative learning as an instructional strategy significantly enhanced the social competence of students with visual impairment. Gender as a factor had no significant influence on social competence of the students. There was no significant interaction effect of peer collaboration and gender on the social competence of students with visual impairment.

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Youth Tobacco Smoking in Turkey: Socio-Demographic Differences and Beliefs Of Turkish Youths

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Abstract

Tobacco smoking is a common habit both in Turkey and around the world. The relevant literature point that preventing tobacco smoking among adolescents and youths can be more helpful to reduce the prevalence of it. However, when compared to adult tobacco smoking, youth tobacco smoking is less studied and understood in Turkey. The main objective of this study is to reveal the changes in youth smoking prevalence in Turkey and the beliefs of Turkish youths on health damages of smoking considering different socio-demographic characteristics. The required data for the study was obtained from the Global Adult Tobacco Surveys of Turkey that were conducted in 2008 and 2012. The results showed that daily and less than daily youth tobacco smoking decreased from 2008 to 2012. Youth tobacco smoking was also more prevalent among males and people from urban areas than females and people from rural areas.

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Decision-Making Strategies Of The High School Senior Class Students Based on Varing Factors

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine whether, according to various variables, there is a significant difference in the decision making strategies of high school senior class students. Data was collected as appropriate for quantitative study and screening model was used which is a descriptive research method. A total of 838 students who were enrolled at 12th grade of high school participated at the study. "Personal Information Form" developed by researcher and "Decision Making Strategies Scale" developed by Kuzgun (1992) were used. The data was evaluated with frequency-percentile, average, t-test and one-way analysis of variance. According to the findings, there are significant differences in favour of men between impulsive decision-making strategy scores. There are significant differences in favour of girls between dependent decision-making strategy scores. There are significant differences high school senior class students in the field of Social Sciences with students in the field of Sciences among students in impulsive decision-making strategy scores. There are significant differences high school senior class students in the field of Social Sciences with students in the field of Sciences and Turkish-Mathematics among students in indecision decision-making strategy scores. There are significant differences their parent's education level among elementary school students with college and high school students in indecision decision-making strategy scores. There are significant differences their fathers' education level among illiterate school students with degree of master students in impulsive decision-making strategy scores. According the attitude of mothers, there is significant difference in indecision decision-making strategy. There are significant differences, the economic income of their families among 1.675TL with 3.501TL-5.499TL students in indecision decision-making strategy.

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Comparison Of Psychological and Physiological Changes Of The Anxiety in Various Sports

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine a more convenient physiological measurement instead of HR (the physiological indicators of competition anxiety). STAI, CSAI-2 and ProComp+Biofeedback were used before and after the competition (N=38). Data were analyzed with repeated measure ANOVA and Multiple Linear Regression. Non-significant difference was found between the results of HR, EMG, skin transmission, EEG, state anxiety and self confidence before and after the competition. Significant difference was found between the respiration, skin temperature, cognitive, somatic and trait anxiety before and after the competition. The post competitive variables are significant predictors of post competitive cognitive and somatic anxiety. As a result respiration, skin temperature measurements and questionnaires can be used instead of Heart Rate.

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Streamline Of The Teaching Methods For Enhancing The Student Motivation at The University

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Abstract

Motivation of human resource is important not only in working area but also for students who are preparing themselves for the future career. This paper is therefore focused on students' motivation and suggests the ways of developing the teaching methods in order to increase their motivation for improve their knowledge and skills. Methodological part of the paper presents the results of the questionnaire survey executed at the University of Žilina. The sample consists of 70 students of the first year of bachelor study program Management. The questionnaire is dedicated to: factors which motivates the students to fulfil their tasks; the level of development of students' skills before and after the completion of subject; students' awareness; and detection of weak moments during teaching which offer the opportunity for improvement. Based on survey, the paper reveals weaknesses in teaching and contains proposals and recommendations for streamlining the teaching to enhance students' motivation and their interest in development of their skills and knowledge. In the application part of this paper, there are suggested methods which are based on theoretical knowledge, questionnaire survey, and own observation and experiences (for example: increasing students awareness on their responsibilities, duties, conditions, evaluation criteria, and education program).

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Mathematics Achievement, Gender and Location as Predictors Of Economics Achievement in Nigeria.

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Abstract

The study investigated mathematics achievement, gender and location as predictors of economics achievement in senior secondary schools in Nsukka local government of Enugu state. The population comprises of economics students that sat for WAEC within the stipulated period of study (2008 – 2013). The sample consists of 5410 economics students randomly selected from five schools within the study area. The data generated was analysed using ordered probit regression. The findings of the study revealed that there is a significant relationship existing between mathematics knowledge and achievement in economics. It also showed that location is a significant factor affecting students' achievement in economics. The study recommended that economics teachers should be equipped with necessary skills to handle the mathematical aspects of economics.

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Neglected Influences Of Wisdom Of Sun-Zi Art Of War on Corporate Leadership

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Abstract

Prevailing perspectives on Sun Zi Art of War are predominantly strategic and limit leadership to implementative actions. Recently, however, recognition has grown that ethics and morality are also important drivers of effective leadership and their influences are even more critical in nature. Hence, two interdependent areas of interests, that is, corporate leadership, within the framework of an understanding of leadership actions, and wisdom of Sun Zi Art of War, including values, ethics and morals are examined. Integrating qualitative design employed to answer the research questions is organized into four sections: (a) Sampling-selection of participants, (b) instrumentation, (c) data collection, and (d) data analysis. The inductive analysis on the participants' responses show that their wisdom or deep knowledge and understanding are dependent on moral influence (Dao) such as being patience, doing away the inner greed, honesty and fairness, morality and strategic mindset. Specifically, the themes of the influences are pointed primarily to the ethics and moral dimension and secondly to the strategic dimension. These philosophical values of Sun Zi Art of War is where spiritual understanding is observed and is seen as critical for leadership dealing with actions for complex corporate decision making. This study has implications for extending research of roles of ethics and morality of Sun Zi Art of War on leadership effectiveness.

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Negative and Positive Perfectionism as Predictors of Procrastination in Female High School Students in Tehran, Iran

Hasan Sadeghi, Iran.

Abstract

Background: Research has shown a relationship between procrastination and perfectionism, i.e. perfectionists generally tend to procrastinate. Therefore, the present study evaluated negative and positive perfectionism as predictors of procrastination in female high school students. Methods: This correlational study was conducted in 2015-16 academic year. The statistical population comprised all high school sophomores and juniors in Tehran, Iran. The research sample consisted of 300 female students. During the field data collection phase, the Positive and Negative Perfectionism Scale and Procrastination Scale were completed by the subjects. Findings: Perfectionism and its subscales were significantly related with procrastination in female high school students ($P < 0.001$). Based on the calculated regression coefficient (0.001), negative perfectionism was a predictor of procrastination in high school girls. In addition, positive perfectionism had a negative relationship with procrastination. Conclusion: A combination of negative perfectionism, anxiety, and stress can predict procrastination and malfunction in female high school students. Therefore, in order to modify perfectionist behaviors, perfectionist students (especially negative perfectionists) need to be identified and encouraged to participate in psychological training and individual/group counseling programs. Such interventions will not only reduce the students' anxiety and tendency toward procrastination, but also improve their mental health and academic achievements.

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Stress Factors and Quality Of Life in Adult Hemodialysis Patients

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Abstract

Objectives: To investigate the influence of physiological and psychosocial stress on the quality of life (QoL) in a group of hemodialysis (HD) patients from our center. **Materials and methods:** Seventy patients were included in the study. We used the Hemodialysis Stressors Scale, in order to estimate the stress level, and the Short Form-36 (SF-36) Health Survey Questionnaire, to evaluate the QoL. **Results:** The patients' mean age was 54.5 ± 11.7 years and 38.6% were men. We found that patients with a low level of stress, compared to those with a high level of stress, had significantly higher physical health ($M = 53,52$; $p = 0.04$) and mental health ($M = 51,61$; $p < 0.01$) scores. The disease-related factors that induced the highest level of stress were: the physical symptoms (1.67 ± 0.68), the food and water intake restrictions (1.64 ± 0.76), the vascular access problems (1.44 ± 0.83), the daily activity limitations (1.22 ± 0.72), the dependence on the medical staff (1.14 ± 0.74), the role ambiguity (0.99 ± 0.86), and the dysfunctions of the reproductive system (0.77 ± 0.69). Of these seven stress factors, the daily activities ($r^2 = 0.139$, $p < 0.01$), the dependence on medical staff ($r^2 = 0.187$, $p < 0.001$), the food and water intake restrictions ($r^2 = 0.077$, $p = 0.02$), and the role ambiguity ($r^2 = 0.074$, $p = 0.02$) were found to be significant negative predictors for the QoL of HD patients. Interestingly, socio-economic and demographic factors had no effect on stress and QoL. **Conclusions:** Our study confirms the importance of stress for the QoL in HD patients. Efforts should be undertaken to minimize stress factors.

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Violence Against Women and It's Relationship with Depression, Anxiety and Physical and Social Problems Of Married Women in Tehran-IRAN

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Abstract

Violence against women is a behavior to control women's actions that cause mental suffering, physical and sexual abuse and social isolation or economic deprivation, so that women feel the fear and panic. The purpose of this study was to determine Relationship between violence against women and self-esteem: women in Tehran-IRAN. The research method was descriptive. The study population consisted of all married women in Tehran, and the sample consisted of 70 women who were selected by convenience sampling. The questionnaire was consisted of Asayesh and Golpasha Dimensions of Violence Against Women Scale (2016), which were completed by subjects. results show that there is a significant positive correlation between The dimensions of violence against women and physical symptoms, anxiety, depression and total score of pathology in women. Findings show that increasing in violence against women will reduce women's mental health and will increase the depression, anxiety and sleep problems. Thus, according to the effective role of women in the family, violence against women will have a negative effect on quality of communication and development of children in family. This information can be used to interventions and training of family for counselors and therapists in order to promote women's mental health.

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Self-Harming Behavior in The Prison Environment. A Cognitive-Behavioral Intervention

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Abstract

Aim: to highlight the effect of a therapeutic intervention model aimed at prisoners that adopt self-harming behaviors, focusing on the impact of specific interventions on the level of depression, anxiety, hostility, emotional control and distress tolerance. Material and methods: The intervention program was designed and developed, in relation to both a theoretical and a practical approach, as a dialectical behavior group therapy model proposed by M. Linehan for people with borderline personality disorder. A total of 20 individuals with self-harming behavior (cutting wounds) were divided randomly into two groups: a group of 10 people who participated in the therapeutic program (experimental group) and another group of 10 people who were the control group. Conclusions: The research highlights the role of therapeutic intervention in increasing pain tolerance and decreasing the level of hostility and the likelihood that participants will resort to self-harming behavior in future stressful situations

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Teenage Pregnancy: Mother Twice Before The Age Of 18

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to identify the frequency of number of teenagers who are already mother of two children before the age of 18. Material and methods: Data from a university gynaecology hospital in North-eastern Romania shows that a number of 64 teenagers are already mothers of two children before the age of 18. Statistical data are referring to the period 2007-2015. Results: from 1291 teenager mothers registered in 8 years, a number of 64 gave birth for the second time before the maturity age. The distribution according to the environmental variable, showed that 56 of them are coming from the rural area and 8 are living in city area, the number of mothers from the countryside being 7 times higher comparing to patients from urban area. 35 patients became mother for a second time during the very next year of their first birth. At the age of 14, 2 patients were already mother of two children and 2 patients of 17 years old became mothers of children in the same calendar year. Conclusion: teenagers from rural area are more supposed to become mothers several times before the age of 18, comparing to patients from urban area. Psycho-sociological aspects and the importance of educational policies are explained by the present research.

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Socio-Demographic and Psychological Factors Related to Pregnancy Among Adolescents Registered During Five Years in a Public Hospital From Tunisia

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Abstract

Aim of the study: to identify some socio-demographic and psychological characteristics of pregnant teenagers hospitalised in a public gynecology hospital in Tunisia for two medical reasons: termination of abortion or giving birth. Material and Methods: data regarding 48 adolescents hospitalized for abortions or births were answered to a questionnaire measuring the level of anxiety, depression and somatisation. Some variables were taken into account: age, level of education, environment (urban/rural) civil state (un/married), professional category or un/wanted pregnancy and the use of contraceptive methods. Collected data were analysed by using SPSS 17.00 statistical program. Results: 54.65% (N = 21) were hospitalized for termination of pregnancy and 54.35% (N = 27) for assisted birth (M = 16.43 ± 1.16, with a minimum of 14 and maximum of 18 years old). A total of 58.33% are coming from the urban area and a third of the subjects are still college students. The distribution of patients considering the age is: 4.17% (N = 2) of 14 years old, 16.67% (N = 8) of 15 years old, 35.42% (N = 17) of 16 years old, 18.75% (N = 9) of 17 years old and 25% (N = 12) were 18 years old. 10.42% (N = 5) have college education and 89% (N = 42) have high-school education. The majority of them are unmarried (83.33%) and total of 89.58% of adolescents were not using contraception methods. Conclusions: the study proves that there are some risk factors associated with pregnancy among teenagers. Marital status, environment, education and week of discovery are variables influencing adolescents' attitude regarding pregnancy. Unmarried women are more supposed to look for medical consultation later than married women. Related scores for anxiety, depression and somatisation are presented.

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The Analysis of Psychological Factors Predicting Problem Behaviours Among Adolescents

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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this study is to test the hypothetical model aiming to determine in which level social support adolescents perceive, insecure attachment styles and psychological symptoms they have predict problem behaviours they perform. Insecure attachment and perceived social support are determined as independent variables, psychological symptom is determined as mediator variable and problem behaviour is determined as dependent variable. **Method:** The correlational technique of quantitative research design was used in this study. The study was conducted on 462 high school students (230 male, 232 female). Risky Behaviours Scale developed by Gençtanırım and Ergene (2014) was used to measure problem behaviours, Relationship Scales Questionnaire developed by Bartholomew and Horowitz (1991) and adapted to Turkish by Sümer and Güngör (1999) was used to measure attachment styles, Perceived Social Support Scale developed by Yıldırım (2004) was used to measure perceived social support and Brief Symptom Inventory developed by Dregotis (1992) and adapted to Turkish by Şahin and Durak (1994) was used to measure psychological symptoms. **Findings:** The hypothetical model was tested by path analysis technique of structural equation modeling and the fit indexes of the model were analyzed. According to the fit indexes, the model was determined appropriate in an acceptable level ($\chi^2/df= 3.28$, RMSEA= .07, NFI= .92, CFI= .95, IFI= .95, GFI= .92). It was found that insecure attachment ($\beta= .33$, $p<.01$) and psychological symptoms ($\beta= .31$, $p<.01$) significantly predict problem behaviours in a positive way with medium effect size. It was also found that perceived social support significantly predict problem behaviours in a negative way ($\beta = -.23$, $p<.01$) with medium effect size. Psychological symptoms were determined as partial mediator for both insecure attachment and perceived social support. The independent variables and mediator variable in the model explained %25 of total problem behaviours variance.

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Hindrance and Challenging Appraisals: Buffer or Booster of Job Insecurity Perceptions in Iran and Belgium

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Abstract

Objectives: According to cognitive appraisal theory, when people face with a stressor they may perceive it as a challenge either hindrance. The main aim of this study is to determine how challenging and hindrance appraisals of employees may boost or buffer the link between job insecurity and strain-related outcomes. **Design:** We implemented a cross-national research design with a sample size of 348 employees from Belgium and 306 employees from Iran. The overall sample size was 654 employees. **Method:** Participants completed the quantitative job insecurity scale, hindrance-challenging appraisal scale, job satisfaction scale and emotional exhaustion short scale. **Results:** The findings obtained from the first study on Flemish sample displayed that only hindrance appraisal plays a moderating role between job insecurity and emotional exhaustion and can boost this association. In the findings obtained from Persian sample, we did not find any moderating effect between job insecurity and the outcomes. **Conclusion:** Evidence gained from the first and second studies suggest that hindrance appraisal is stronger moderator rather than the challenging appraisal. Additionally, Flemish employees might be more influenced by hindrance appraisal than a challenging appraisal. More explanations will be forwarded into the tex

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The Influence of Gender and Attachment Styles on The Relationship Between Marital Adjustment and Psychological Symptoms

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Abstract

Aim of The Study:The aim of this study is to determine the moderating effects of attachment styles and gender on the relationship between marital adjustment and psychological symptoms on Turkish married couples. **Method:** The correlational method of quantitative research was used. The theoretical model was tested through structural equational modeling. The independent variable of the model is determined as marital adjustment and the dependent variable is determined as psychological symptoms. The moderating effects of attachment styles and gender on the model was analyzed. The data was gathered from 178 married individual (62 males, 116 females) through online survey. The Turkish form of Brief Symptom Inventory (BFI) (Şahin & Durak, 1994) was used for psychological symptoms. BFI consists of five subscales. These are depression, anxiety, negative-self, somatization and hostility. The Turkish form of Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS) (Fıfıloğlu ve Demir, 2000) was used for marital adjustment and the Turkish form of Relationship Scales Questionnaire (RSQ) (Sümer & Güngör, 1999) for attachment styles. DAS consists of dyadic consensus, dyadic satisfaction, affectional expression and dyadic cohesion subscales. RSQ consists of secure, dismissing, preoccupied and fearful attachment subscales. **Results:** The theoretical model was tested and the fit indexes of the model confirmed the significant relationships between the variables ($\chi^2 /df = 1.7$, RMSEA = .04, NFI = .91, CFI = .96, IFI = .96, GFI = .88). Fearful ($\beta = -.44$, $p < .01$), dismissing ($\beta = -.33$, $p < .05$) and secure ($\beta = -.60$, $p < .05$) attachment styles and gender (Male's $\beta = -.33$, $p < .05$; female's $\beta = -.41$, $p < .01$) moderated the relationship between marital adjustment and psychological symptoms.

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Special Aspects Of Site Selection by Senior Students From Families Of Religious and Atheistic Orientation

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Abstract

Young people are not always particular about the choice of sites. The study examines the site selection by senior students from religious and atheistic families. The research includes 150 senior students from atheist families and 100 from families of religious orientation. The following methods were used: "Cultural and independent intelligence test" by Cattell; value orientations by Rokich; loneliness diagnostics by Russell and Ferguson; a profile which determines the degree of religiosity. Senior students from atheistic orientation families preferred gaming, dating, social networking and informative sites. Senior students from religious families prefer educational sites, virtual museums and temples rather than the students from atheistic families. Senior students from atheist families spend on the Internet most of their free time, moving from one site to another, while the senior students from religious families use the Internet purposefully. Senior students from families with a religious orientation experience loneliness less than the ones from atheist families. They explain this by saying that they are not alone, God is always with them. The further study of the problem is to find out the specifics of site selection by senior students of different religious orientation is necessary.

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Factors Affecting the Career you Desire: The Bangladesh Concern

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Abstract

Young students are believed to have greater perceived difficulties in making career decision. Researchers found many factors that affect finding expected career, and leading to career indecision. The present study thus functions into two directions: first to identify the key barriers that affect getting into the desired career in Bangladesh, and second to investigate the effect of occupational barriers on career indecision. The sample of this research involved final-year BBA (Bachelor of Business Administration) students emerged from ten different universities. A survey was administered using structured questionnaire to gather research data. Surveyed data were reviewed first and then analysed performing a set of distinct statistical techniques including descriptive and reliability analysis, Pearson correlation and regression analysis. Results uncovered that political and social reference, national shortage of good job, lack of parental interest, lack of career counseling and lack of personal ability significantly affect students to get into their preferred career in Bangladesh, and occupational barriers positively lead to career indecision. This study suggests that policy-makers and educationalists may support students by ensuring merit-based recruitment, generating prospects through new ventures, organising career meetings and developing their aptitudes.

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Cognitive and Professional Interest Towards Scientific Career

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Abstract

From the psychological point of view, an important step in human development is the moment when you discover who you are and what you should do with your life. The success in career depends heavily on the goals and the effort you deposit, but also depends on better knowledge about capabilities, needs and personal interests. The psychological interests refer to a person's preferences for certain things, knowledge areas of activity and have particular relevance for the future careers. At the level of the Romanian society there are a series of changes that create fluctuations in the motivational structure and also in the axiological profile of the individual, and that has influence on the sphere of interest and on the personally vision of career. In this respect, the present paper aims to discover to what extent students are interested in the scientific activities, particularly on the cognitive interests measured in relation to their options for a possible scientific career. The study was performed in the FP7 European project called IRRESISTIBLE which has the major objective to promote the dimensions of Responsible Research and Innovation in educational activities.

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The Stigmatisation of Obesity by University Students Who Will Be The Future Counsellors, Educators and Psychologists

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Abstract

The word "Stigma" is such a concept which can be explained with "negative labeling", "stereotyping" and many other concepts which implies negativity and discrimination. It is a study area which seems interesting for many researchers. Stigma includes stereotypes which relates the target person with a set of negative characteristics and these stereotypes are resistant to change. People can be stigmatised because of many different reasons and one of these reasons is obesity which became a serious pandemic. Therefore there are lots of studies about stigmatisation of individuals with obesity. People who has Body Mass Index greater than 30 (BMI>30) are accepted as having obesity. Intolerant and negative attitudes toward people who are fighting with obesity have a link with low self esteem, social isolation, depression and future eating disorders for stigmatised one. Stigmatisation and thereby negative consequences may arise in many different settings and in many different forms. Perceived discrimination effects people's lives and treatment results. When the target of the negative attitudes and discrimination is young students, all mentioned negative effects of stigmatisation will have more impact. Therefore attitudes of counsellors, psychologists, and teachers who work with students are important. The potential of school setting for early detection and prevention efforts for obesity or eating disorders is huge. School setting is also has potential for prevention of development of negative attitudes toward the "other". Therefore negative attitudes held by authority figures (counsellors, teachers, psychologists) who works at school settings are important. Because of all these reasons, in this study the attitudes of the university students who will be the future counsellors, psychologists, and educators will be investigated through the Obesity Prejudice Scale which was developed by Ercan, Akçil Ok and Kızıltan (2015).

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Relationship Between Violence Against Women and Self-Esteem in Women Of Tehran-IRAN

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine Relationship between violence against women and self-esteem in women of Tehran. The research method was descriptive. The study population consisted of all married women in Tehran, and the sample consisted of 70 women who were selected by convenience sampling. The questionnaire was consisted of Asayesh and Golpasha Dimensions of Violence against women Scale (AGDVS, 2016), which were completed by subjects. results show that there is significant negative relationship between self-esteem and The dimensions of violence (economic, hostility, communication, verbal and total). These findings show that dimensions of violence (economic violence, communication, hostility and verbal abuse) are probably more relevant in decreasing of women's self-esteem. This information can be used to interventions and training of family for counselors and therapists in order to promote women's self-esteem.

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Importance Of Stress Coping Strategies For Links Between Students Type a Behaviour and Health Risk Behaviour

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Abstract

The Aim of the study is study importance of stress coping strategies for health risk behaviour in students with type A behaviour. Research material and methods: A total 217 (115 males and 102 females) students from two Lithuanian universities entered survey. Respondents mean age is 20 ± 2 years (Agerange from 18 to 28 years). Type A behaviour pattern (TABP) was assessed with Adolescent and Adult type A behaviour scale – AATABS-3 (Forgays and others, 1993). Stress coping strategies was assessed with coping inventory for stressful situations (CISS) (Endler and others, 1990). Health risk behaviour was assessed with Health risk behaviour inventory (HRBI) (Irish, 2011), and questions about current smoking status, past smoking status, alcohol use frequency. Results: Results revealed that TABP and health related behaviour is related: Students with TABP eating habits are less favourable, they more likely are smokers, but their physical activity is higher. However, problem oriented coping mediate link between TABP and health risk behaviour. Students with TABP which use problem oriented coping eating habits are more favourable, they more likely will be non-smokers, their physical activity is higher, and they less often use alcohol. Conclusions: Problem oriented coping mediate link between TABP and health risk behaviour. Problem focused coping used by TABP students relates with more favourable eating habits, non-smoking, higher physical activity, less frequent alcohol use.

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The Psychology Behind Sialkot Tragedy

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Abstract

Objective: This paper aims to analyze the Sialkot tragedy which had happened in Sialkot, Pakistan in 2010 in which two innocent brothers were lynched in broad day light and in front of hundreds of people including policemen, thus committing sin of violence, aggression and cruelty. Method: Archival research has been done to explore two important questions; what had led to the killing of those innocent boys and why didn't anyone do anything to stop this barbaric activity? Result: Detailed analyses of the case revealed the following causal elements to have played a significant role; conceptualization of self and that of the other, semantic framing and stereotypic labeling, psychological distancing, rationalization, obedience to authority, deindividuation, and evil as inaction. Conclusion: It is important to note that these factors need not be antecedently conditional or necessary for the prevalence of malignant behaviors but helps to understand their impact under negative circumstances.

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The Links Between Psychological Aspects Of Well-Being and Sociodemographic Values: Results From Europe Social Survey

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to explore links between happiness, optimism, resilience and meaningfulness, and sociodemographic factors in 25 Europe countries. Research methods. Expert-generated questions from Europe Social Survey round 6 were used to assess links between happiness, optimism, resilience, meaningfulness in life and sociodemographic factors such as age, years of completed education and occupation in 25 European countries. A total number of respondents were 48445 (45.57 per cent of males and 54.47 per cent of females). The countries were grouped according to the United Nations geographic scheme for Europe into Western (Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium), Eastern (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Ukraine), Northern (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden) and Southern (Spain, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia) Europe. Results. Happiness in Western Europe relates with age and years of completed education (except in Germany and Switzerland). In Eastern Europe it relates with all sociodemographic variables (except occupation in Poland). In Northern Europe it relates with age and years of completed education (except age in Denmark and years of completed education in Norway). In Southern Europe it relates with age in all countries. Similar links noted between optimism and sociodemographic variables. Meaningfulness in life in Western Europe relates with years of completed education (except in Switzerland), in Eastern and Northern, Southern Europe – with years of completed education (except Italy in Southern Europe). Resilience in Western and Eastern Europe relates with age and completed years of education, completed years of education in Northern Europe and all sociodemographic variables in Southern Europe (except Italy). Conclusions. Happiness, optimism, meaningfulness and resilience in most European countries relates with sociodemographic factors (especially age and years of completed education) with no specific differences between regions.

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Academic Engagement and Achievement Orientation as Correlates of Reading Culture of In-School Adolescents in Enugu State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated the academic engagement and achievement orientation as correlates of reading culture of in-school adolescents in Enugu State, Nigeria. Using correlational survey research design, the study made use of a population of 3469 senior secondary 11 (SS11) in-school adolescents. A purposive sampling and stratified random sampling techniques were used to draw a sample of 340 in-school adolescents. Four research questions and two null hypotheses tested at 0.05 level of significance guided the study. The three instruments used for data collection were in-school adolescents' academic engagement scale (IAES), in-school adolescents' achievement orientation scale (IAAOS) and in-school adolescents' reading culture scale (IARCS). Research questions 1-3 were answered using means and standard deviation whereas research questions 4 and 5 were answered using Pearson r and R-square. The hypotheses were tested using analysis of variance (ANOVA) at 0.05 level of significance. It was found that in-school adolescents' academic engagement and achievement orientation significantly related with their reading culture. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended among others that, the government, school administrators and educators put concerted effort to encourage students to be mastery oriented and academically engaged in order to prevent deleterious outcomes associated with poor reading culture since high academic engagement and high achievement orientation relates with positive academic outcomes.

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Valuing The Educational Changes in The Romanian Educational System

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Abstract

This research aims to provide an insight into the level of assumption regarding the responsibility of implementing and promoting the educational changes in the Romanian educational system. The diagnosis highlights the need to build an organizational identity, the need for professionalizing the human resources and the orientation towards social values. This research was conducted on a representative sample of teachers in the pre-university education system in the South-East of Romania. It allowed an analysis of the changing phenomenon (of the educational reforms) using scientific methods to obtain information regarding the attitude of the human resource in the educational system towards the educational reform dimensions. This strategy can be considered a support to make the leap to an active portance against educational changes. The respondents realized that, in order to put into practice this goal, the school must activate its mechanisms of strategic management which are meant to lead the educational actors towards a continuously engagement in the development and reconstruction process of school and professionalizing the teaching career.

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Relationship Between Resilience and Early Maladaptive Schemas in Students Of Islamic Azad University

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between resilience and early maladaptive schemas in university students. In this correlational study, the sample has contained 300 students of Islamic Azad University of Qazvin, who were selected by multistage cluster sampling and Connor and Davidson Resilience Scale and Young Schema Questionnaire were completed by them. Data analysis with Pearson correlation coefficient showed that, there is a significant relationship between resilience and early maladaptive schemas ($P \geq 0.05$). In accordance to the results of this research, it can be concluded that resilience and early maladaptive schemas have significant negative correlation, and we can say that the people who have more active early maladaptive schemas, have lower resilience

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Comparison Of Defense Mechanisms and Emotional Alexithymia in Patients with Gender Identity Disorder and Normal Subjects

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Abstract

This study was conducted to evaluate and compare the defense mechanisms and emotional alexithymia in patients with gender identity disorder and normal subjects. The study population included patients who were admitted to medical care centers, State Welfare Organization and NGOs of Tehran province with gender identity disorder. From this population, 100 people who were diagnosed with gender identity disorder by psychiatrists, were selected as available samples, and 100 were randomly selected as the control group. Both groups were in the age range of 18 to 35 years. The research was designed as causal-comparative. Materials used in the research were: 1. Defense Style Questionnaire (DSQ), 2. Toronto Alexithymia Scale-20 (FTAS-20). In order to understand the difference of dependent variables between the two groups, univariate analysis of variance (MNOVA) was used to test the hypotheses and the significance level was set at 0.05. Based on the obtained results, there was a significant difference between healthy subjects and patients in emotional defense mechanisms and alexithymia ($\alpha = 0.05$). Moreover, the normal subjects were more likely to use more mature defense mechanisms and less neurotic and immature mechanisms when compared with the patients.

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Differences Of Anger, Aggression, Bullying Among Adolescents in Different Self-Esteem Groups

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to compare anger, aggression, bullying among adolescents in three self esteem groups. Methods. It was used Rosenberg Self esteem scale; Buss and Perry Aggression questionnaire. Bullying was measured by questions: How often do other students bully for You during the month? How often do You bully for someone during the month? 575 adolescents from Lithuania participated in the study (294 boys and 281 girls), aged 13 to 17 (mean age 15.2, SD = 1.1). Results. Results showed that physical aggression, anger, hostility, bullying victims were statistically significantly higher in lowest self-esteem group compared with middle and high self-esteem groups among girls. It was found that the scores of anger were statistically significantly higher in lowest self-esteem group compared with middle and high self-esteem groups among boys. The scores of hostility were statistically significantly higher in lowest self-esteem group compared with middle and highest self-esteem groups among boys. Also the hostility was statistically significantly higher in middle self-esteem group compared with the highest self-esteem group among boys. Bullying victims were statistically significantly higher in lowest self-esteem group compared with highest self-esteem groups among boys. Recommendation. The results indicate that, for educational and counseling programs that deal with adolescent anger related problem such anger, hostility, bullying victims, self-esteem must be underlined.

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Contemporary Trends Regarding The Educational Changes and The School Managers' Attitudes in Romania

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Abstract

In the Romanian educational system, educational reforms were not easy to implement. It involved a chain of operations and restructuring, adaptation and training processes, in accordance with the nowadays demands of the educational system. This study highlights a diagnosis, a critical reflection, a reconsideration of the socio-educational realities. We emphasize that there is a conditioning reciprocal relationship between the change and the human resource's attitude and motivation in the educational system. The study results highlight the importance of personality development, school managers' capacity to analyze the process of change and to design and implement changes in the school organization. We demonstrated, using scientific methods of investigation, on a representative sample that the change and development of the school organization can be possible only if its people have valid reasons to operate the change at an educational level.

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