

# 6<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Psychology, Counselling & Guidance

14 - 16 May 2015

Queen Elizabeth Elite Suite Hotel & SPA Convention Center  
Antalya - Turkey



Abstracts  
Book



Abstract book, 6th World Conference on Psychology, Counseling and Guidance, (WCPCG-2015), 14 May- 16 May 2015, Queen Elizabeth Elite Suite Hotel & SPA Convention Center, Antalya, Turkey

# **6<sup>th</sup> WORLD CONFERENCE ON PSYCHOLOGY, COUNSELLING AND GUIDANCE (WCPCG-2015)**

**14 - 16 May 2015  
Queen Elizabeth Elite Suite Hotel & SPA Convention Centre,  
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## **ABSTRACTS BOOK**

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# ABSTRACTS

## EMOTION FOCUSED THERAPY IN POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER: A CLINICAL CASE

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### Abstract

An important number of studies show that emotion-focused therapy is effective in the treatment of patients with posttraumatic stress disorder. The paper describes the experiential emotion-focused psychotherapeutic intervention in a case of posttraumatic stress disorder in complicated grief. First we present a brief description of the main treatment approach for posttraumatic stress disorder in emotion-focused therapy, completed by the case conceptualization model in process-experiential psychotherapy. Then we will present the main research findings, both process and outcome studies, which demonstrated, during the past decades, the efficiency of the emotion-focused approach in the treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder and of panic disorder. The case is a 25 years old man experiencing posttraumatic stress disorder and panic attacks with prolonged suffering after the loss of his mother. The case is considered from the process-experiential perspective, starting with the clinical evaluation, followed by the case conceptualization and then the treatment plan.

**Keywords:** Emotion-focused therapy, depression, schizophrenia, attachment

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## **CRITICAL ISSUES OF SOFT SKILLS DEVELOPMENT IN TEACHING PROFESSIONAL TRAINING: TEACHER EDUCATORS' PERSPECTIVES**

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### **Abstract**

Teaching is a social cultural activity therefore soft skills are very much needed by teacher to enhance the effectiveness of teaching and learning process. The concern about whether teaching professional training provided by universities are doing the right things to provide sufficient skills are not a new subject and always be questionable. Preliminary study indicated that teacher graduates often did not have requisite skills. Therefore, this study aims to identify the critical issues of soft skills development through teaching professional training. The study involved two experienced teacher educators from Faculty of Education in a Malaysian public university. The Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia has taken some steps to ensure that soft skills have been addressed in the university curriculum because they are among the essential skills needed by graduates. The identified soft skills are communication skills, critical and problem solving skills, teamwork skill, life-long learning and management of information, entrepreneurship skill, ethics, moral and professional skills, and leadership skill. Qualitative data was collected through in-depth interviews with the two teacher educators who have more than 15 years of working experiences. It is the job of the teacher educators to assist the teacher trainees to acquire the soft skills. For technically based occupations like teaching, soft skills are also very important for the application of technical knowledge at work. Data derived from interviews was then analysed according to three main themes which are soft skills that need to be highlighted, can be neglected, and the critical issues

**Keywords:** Soft skills development, teaching professional training, teacher educator, public university

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## **PREDICTION OF RESILIENCY BASED ON FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS AND SATISFYING BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between family communication patterns and Resiliency with mediating role of satisfying basic psychological needs in high school students. Therefore, 379 participants (183 males and 196 females) were selected by multistage random cluster sampling among high school students in Dezful city. The research tools include: Basic need satisfaction in relationship (Deci & Ryan, 2000) Resilience Scale of Connor - Davidson (2003) and Revised Family Communication Patterns Questionnaire (Koerner and Fitzpatrick, 2002). The reliability and validity of the instruments were approved. To test the model, Path analysis was used that results indicated that among dimensions of family communication patterns, the dialogue dimension has a significant positive direct and indirect effect on resiliency through three psychological. In addition Conformity dimension had indirect effect on resiliency through satisfying needs for relatedness. In sum the results showed that basic need satisfaction had a mediating role in the relationship between family communication pattern and resiliency. The findings of this study are good evidences of direct and indirect impact of parents on children. Therefore, the families who were trying to have a dialogue with children, pay attention to their demands, this resulted in child resilience.

Keywords: Dialogue, need for relatedness, need for competence and resiliency

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## PARENTING STYLES AND ADVERSITY QUOTIENT OF YOUTH AT PATTANI FOSTER HOME

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### Abstract

Youth who stay in social welfare home at Pattani Province mostly come from family of very low income. Undoubtedly, they have lived in disadvantaged neighbourhood. What kind of parenting practices have they experienced before living in a foster home? And how much adversity quotients they have? Is there a relationship between birth parenting practices and adversity quotient? This study collected data from 116 youth aged 8 to 21 years old. The results revealed that they have experienced all 4 parenting styles at the moderate level with the highest average scores on authoritarian practice. Their adversity quotient displayed low levels. The relationship between parenting styles and adversity quotients was mild to moderate. Providing authoritative parenting style and increasing adversity quotient to youth at Pattani foster home was recommended for foster home agents

Keywords: Parenting styles; adversity quotient; relationship; Pattani foster home; Thai youth

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## PRESSURE GROUPS PSYCHOLOGY IN A DEMOCRATIC STATE

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#### **Abstract**

Democratic state requires dialogues between political and civil society. The transition from totalitarian to democratic Romania, led to the emergence of new institutions that are guided by democratic rules. This paper presents the activity of nongovernmental groups and the political effects of their actions in Romania. The influence of pressure groups is presented by researching political events that took place in Romania. In order to conduct a benefit in its own interest. The conclusion demonstrates the degree of manipulation of civil society through pressure groups. Handling civil society by groups that appear and disappear, is the most direct method with which political ruling class in a democratic state strengthens its interest.

Keywords: pressure group; social research, group of influence, civil society, democrat, activity of nongovernmental

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## **THE ROLE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SPIRITUAL AND MORAL FORMATION OF THE PERSONALITY**

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### **Abstract**

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

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

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## **COMBATING ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS THROUGH STUDENT COUNSELLING IN SAUDI ARABIA**

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### **Abstract**

Depression and anxiety are serious health problems that can affect a large number of children and adolescents. The literature has identified a high prevalence of depression, anxiety, and stress in Saudi school children and adolescent students. Student counseling practices are effective in helping students with a wide range of social and behavioral problems. The aim of the research study was to conduct an evidence-based review of the literature in order to provide new and innovative approaches to developing and improving student counseling skills, methods, and frameworks in order to directly combat anxiety and depression in Saudi schools. Non-empirical qualitative review of the literature on anxiety and depression and on student counseling in the United Kingdom and in Saudi Arabia. The research study argues that in theory student counsellors in Saudi schools can help to directly address and reduce the existing high prevalence of anxiety and depression in youths and adolescents attending Saudi schools. The research study concludes that student counselling in Saudi schools could potentially help in directly combating and reducing levels of anxiety and depression among Saudi school children and adolescents

**Keywords:** Student counselling; depression; anxiety; stress; children; psychotherapy; behavioural therapy; cognitive therapy; schools; Saudi Arabia

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## **ANXIETY AND SELF-ESTEEM AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: COMPARISONS OF ALBANIAN AND KOSOVO STUDENTS**

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### Abstract

Anxiety is becoming an increasingly important public health issue, especially among university students. The purpose of the study was to investigate the level of anxiety and self-esteem among university students and assess differences between Albanian and Kosovo samples. Also the study examines whether self-esteem, age and gender might serve as significant predictors of anxiety levels. Participants were 125 students aged between 18 and 44 years old ( $M=23.54$ ;  $SD=5.16$ ), 62 from Kosovo and 63 from Albania. In terms of gender composition, there were 76 girls (60.8 %), and 49 boys (39.2 %). The measures used included the Albanian versions of Zung Self-Rating Anxiety Scale and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. SPSS 21 and Excel 2007 have analyzed all data. Results indicated that, 14.3% of Albanian students and 32.3 % of Kosovo students reported mild to moderate levels of anxiety. Only the Kosovo sample reported marked to severe level of anxiety at the rate of 12.9 %. As regards self-esteem 6.3 % of Albanian students and 1.6 % of Kosovo students reported low self-esteem. Self-esteem was significantly negatively correlated with anxiety only in Albanian sample ( $r=-.286$ ,  $p<.02$ ). Also gender was significantly positively correlated with anxiety only between Albanian and not Kosovo students ( $r=.257$ ,  $p<.04$ ). Gender and age weren't significantly correlated with self-esteem in both samples. Mann-Whitney Test didn't find significant differences in self-esteem levels by country

Keywords: gender composition, age and gender

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## INFLUENCE OF CSR POLICIES IN PREVENTING DYSFUNCTIONAL BEHAVIOUR IN ORGANIZATIONS

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### Abstract

Corporate social responsibility by default is viewed as a positive phenomenon in organization performance and consequently most investigations are focusing on this positive perspective. In the eyes of society socially responsible organizations are usually success stories of impeccable reputation, excellent performance, fostering the welfare of their employees, ensuring the clients' rights and wealth, focusing on the impacts and outcomes for society, stakeholders and the firm itself; in other words they are an excellent example for all to emulate. However, the CSR domain is not always as brilliant as it may seem from the first glance, and even such organizations are incapable of obviating internal problems of destructive and controversial character. The problem of this research is identification of cases of dysfunctional behavior in socially responsible organizations and preventive strategies, if any, incorporated in internal regulating rules, codes and other operational documents. The aim of the research: to identify dysfunctional behavior in organizations, ascribing themselves to the category of socially responsible ones, focusing on such phenomena as nepotism, cronyism, favoritism and CSR code and strategies as a means to prevent this negative phenomenon. Theoretical reasoning for this research is based on the analysis and synthesis of scientific literature, whereas for the empirical research the method of structured interview is used. Interviews with managers of CSR enterprises proved that the construct of dysfunctional behavior, which covers a wide spectrum of deviant actions, including protectionism in all its forms (nepotism, cronyism, favoritism) is not sufficiently described in ethical codes and other internal regulating documents of even socially responsible organizations.

Keywords: nepotism; cronyism; favouritism; protectionism; internal social relations; dysfunctional behaviour; corporate social responsibility; prevention

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## PSYCHOLOGY OF CONFLICT MEDIATION IN ROMANIA

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### Abstract

Mediation is one of the most meditated problems in the past decade. Romania is among the states that have introduced mediation under legal rules. In commercial disputes, arbitrary procedure was the first procedure of mediation, which has been applied nationally. In Romania, the mediation process had several stages of development. The paper presents by comparative method, the conflicts level in various stages of implementation of the methodology of mediation. Mediation and mediation technique is the procedure which implies minimal cost, if the mediator is professional. The legal framework in Romania, established that only a masterful lawyer can have the mediator status. The lawyer is the psychologist with legal language that resolves conflicts.

Keywords: conflict and personality of individuals; interpersonal conflict; communication; relational network; information; negotiation; mediation process;

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## LINGUOCULTURAL ASPECTS OF NUMEROLOGY IN KAZAKH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES

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### Abstract

At all times the numbers were an important part of people's culture. Where there are people there are always numbers and digital system. In turn, the figures included in any field of science and serve it. So linguistics is no exception. This paper discusses the figures which were the basis of the spiritual world of the Kazakhs and Chinese, namely the mysterious sacred figures to determine their function in the life of people and open the subtle secret of

their worldview. In the paper we consider the numbers "one", "two", "three", "four" and explore their history of origin and etymology.

Through the study of digital systems define their particular knowledge of numbers, concepts and features of the symbols. Thus we can see the similarities and differences in the digital world of historically neighboring two countries.

Keywords: Linguocultural aspects, sacred numbers, etymology, worldview, meaning, tradition, similarity

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## CORRELATION OF CHILDHOOD ABUSE WITH SELF-BODY IMAGE IN MARRIED INDIVIDUALS

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### Abstract

The current study's purpose is investigating the correlation between childhood abuses with self-body image in married individuals in Isfahan. This research was conducted as a correlational descriptive study. The present study's statistical society was formed by married individuals living in Isfahan, which was 4-selected region from Isfahan's 14 districts randomly; then a sample were formed with 300 individual (150 male and 150 female) by purposeful method. The data were based on child abuse self-reporting scale (CASRS) and multidimensional body-self relations questionnaire (MBSRQ) and the correlational matrix and multiple regressions were used for data analysing. The most reported abuse was negligence and the least one was sexual abuse. Research findings were also indicated that there were a significant negative relation with appearance investment, physical health, body satisfaction and a



meaningful relation with weight self-classification. The emotional abuse and negligence subscales also had the capability of predicting physical ability assessment, body satisfaction, disease investment and self-classification.

Keywords: Abuse, Body image, married individuals

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## **RAISED BY A SCHIZOPHRENIC MOTHER: APPLICATION OF EMOTION FOCUSED THERAPY IN A CLINICAL CASE WITH MILD DEPRESSION**

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### **Abstract**

An important number of studies show that children raised by parents who suffer from severe psychiatric disorders have higher risk of poor mental health and bad social outcomes. The paper describes the experiential emotion-focused psychotherapeutic intervention in a case of depression. First we present a brief description of the main treatment approach for depression in emotion-focused therapy, completed by the case conceptualization model in process-experiential psychotherapy. Then we will present the main research findings, both process and outcome studies, which demonstrated, during the past decades, the efficiency of the emotion-focused approach in the treatment of depression. The clinical case is a young woman, aged 34, and mother of two children, who suffers for

mild depression. As child, she raised by a mother diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. The lack of secure attachment with her mother during childhood is reflected in difficulties with intimacy and trust in her adult relationships, which causes her present depression.

Keywords: Emotion-focused therapy, depression, schizophrenia attachment

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## BIOGRAPHY OF IMAM AHMAD IBN MUHAMMAD AL-TAHAWI AND REVIEW OF HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUKHTASAR (HANDBOOK) OF THE HANAFI MADHHAB (SCHOOL)

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### Abstract

Fourteen centuries have passed since the time when the Prophet (p.b.u.h.) lived. However Islamic *fiqh* (jurisprudence) is still closely connected with modern daily life in Islamic countries, so the believer (any person who practices Islam) will always trust its *hukm* (legislation). The historical legal researchers have long ago passed away, but Islamic law is still based on their documented *ijtihad* (best judgment), each with their own viewpoint in Islamic legislation. But it has been the will of Allah that among all of the viewpoints of all the scholars, only the four of these have advanced to the status of a *madhhab* (school), or doctrine that is yet valued and disseminated across the Islamic world. These four are the Hanafiyya, Shafiyya, Malikiyya, and Hambaliyya *fiqh* schools. This article

considers the life of the Imam al-Tahawi and analyzes his works that have provided a basis for the oldest and perhaps most widely-practiced Hanafi school. Although this analysis takes into account his work, "Sharh Mukhtasar al-Tahawi," much of the focus here is on the events of the life of the Imam and what is popularly described as his magnum opus, the "Tahawi Shareef".

Keywords: Fish, madhhab, sharh, mukhtasar

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## EFFECTIVENESS OF AN INTERVENTION PROGRAM TO IMPROVE PARENT-ADOLESCENT RELATIONSHIPS

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Saeed Akbari Zardkhaneh,  
Maryam Mahmoudi,**

### Abstract

Parent education has expanded in recent decades as one of the effective intervention strategies and different programs in this field have been designed and implemented. The purpose of most of these programs is to increase the role of parents and improve parent-child relationship. The purpose of the present study is to examine the effectiveness of educational strategies to improve the relationship between parents and their adolescents. The present study is a quasi-experimental design with single group with pre-post tests design. Sample included 65 parents of preschool and primary school students from private schools in Tehran. These parents participated in a briefing held by the officials of the workshops and the objectives as well as the topics were introduced to them. Finally, parents who tended to participate in the workshops were enrolled. In each workshop, experienced and trained instructors taught strategies to improve the relationships of parents and adolescents. Workshops were held once a week in 5 sessions, each for 2 hours. Effectiveness workshops evaluated by using Baumrind's Parenting Style Scale and Parent-Child Relationship Inventory. Participants completed these

instruments before any training and also after taking all of the training sessions of the workshops. Although findings of the current research suggest that training programs increase the average scores for some factors of parenting style and parent-child relationship, they were not statistically significant, except for the parenting satisfaction subscale of The Parent-Child Relationship Inventory. Overall results showed that the intervention program had minimal positive impact on parenting style and parent-child relationship.

Keywords: parenting style, adolescence development, parent-child interaction

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## CONSIDERING RELATION BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES AND CREATIVITY

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Sara Rajabimoghadam,  
Mahdieh Tarsafi,**

### **Abstract**

Creativity is the ability to think in a new form, when people encounter problems. So they can find unique solutions (Shahani Yeylagh, Sohrabi & Shokrkon, 1384). When we tell to students exactly how to do something, they feel that they don't have any skills. If we let them to choose their favourites and demands, less likely their innate curiosity is prevented. When teacher controls them carefully, their creativity is in danger and their findings will be reduced. When teachers have perfectionist expectations, students' creativity would be reduced. Criticizing students for experiencing different things by parents and teachers prevents their creativity. So these items are in against the creative personal traits (Sohrabi & Sohrabi, 1381). Creative people have a positive conceptualization about themselves. These adventures have a strong imagination that don't accept limitations and often know them such as determined, artist, and logical, adaptive and independent people. These leaders affect others opinions less than other people. More flexibility encounters conflicts than others, explorers and interested to apply abstract principles to solve issues are some of their traits. They are not satisfied with encountering to the imprecise and unreliable situations (Tasbihsazan, 1380).

Keywords: solve issues, leaders affect, determined, artist

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## THE CORRELATION OF ISLAMIC LAW BASICS AND LINGUISTICS

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**Sh.T. Karim,**  
**A.B.Derbisali,**

### Abstract

Any domain of science in Islam derives its basic concepts, theories, methodology, and terminology within an Arabic language context. The language certainly benefited from Islamic science, particularly with respect to methodology. However, Arabic linguistics added more than it took from "Islamic law basics". This article considers the correlation of Islamic law basics and Arabic language linguistics, alongside similarities in the study of the two fields. This analysis compares the scientific-methodological basics resulting from applying linguistic-semantic principles in Arabic language with *shariat* norms given by Muslim legal experts to resolve different real-world cases. Chief among the comparisons made are the differences noted between the Hanafi school of law, a very early understanding of Islamic law basics (*usul al-fiqh*), and principles of the majority of modern legal experts.

Keywords: linguistics, Arabic language, tafsir (interpretation), hadith, fiqh

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## **EFFECTS OF ADVANCED PARENTING TRAINING ON CHILDREN'S BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS AND FAMILY PROBLEM SOLVING**

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Samaneh Alimohammadi Malayeri,**

### **Abstract**

Dealing with everyday life problems, learning problem solving skill is vital for individual. Children's problems as well as family crisis can be prevented by problem solving training. In this regard, a number of problem solving workshops have been designed for parents and their children. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the workshops titled educating thoughtful child, in which problem solving strategies have been taught to mothers. In these workshops children are trained for understanding feelings and opinions of others as well as their motives, finding multiple solutions to a problem, considering the consequences of their action and sequential planning by utilizing a number of lesson plans. The study sample group included 38 mothers of children who were studying in some private schools in Tehran. These workshops were held in 9 sessions of 2-hours once a week by experienced instructors. The current study is quasi-experimental research with pretest-posttest design without control group. Data were collected using Children's Behavioural Problems Questionnaire and Family Problem Solving Scale. Findings indicated a significant effect on reducing children's behavioural problems, however, there was no significant effect in the area of family problem solving. It seems that these workshops can be used as an effective intervention method for reducing children's behavioural problems. Finally, discussion and conclusions, limitations and recommendations for future research are presented.

Keywords: problem solving, behaviour problem, parenting strategies

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## **ADAPTIVE FUNCTIONING AND BEHAVIORAL, EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF ITALIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: INDICATIONS FOR THE UNIVERSITY COUNSELING SERVICES**

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**Luca Mallia**, Department of Education - "Rome Tre" University - Italy

**Francesca Menozzi**, Department of Education - "Rome Tre" University - Italy

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### **Abstract**

The study aimed to assess the adaptive and maladaptive functioning of 250 young university female students in order to identify their main psychological problematic areas. Results showed that students who had asked for psychological help reported higher scores in several problematic areas than those who had never asked for psychological help. The results address the relevance of "Avoidant Personality Problems" that highly differentiate these two groups of students. Our data confirm the presence of adjustment problems in university students, giving local University Counseling Services indications about the main problematic areas of their target population.

Keywords: university students; university counselling; adaptive functioning; behavioural problems; emotional problems; social problems, Achenbach self report

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## **ABU AL-QASIM MAHMUD IBN AHMED AL-FARABI AND HIS TREATISES “HALISATU AL-HAQAIK”**

**N.S. Anarbayev,  
A.B.Derbisal,  
Sh.T. Karim,**

### **Abstract**

Medieval Islamic philosopher Abu al-Qasim Mahmud ibn Ahmed al-Farabi was not widely known in his lifetime. Unlike his more famous predecessor who also went by al-Farabi (“of Farab”), Abu Nasr Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-Farabi (c872-951), the philosopher reverently titled “The Second Teacher”, Abu al-Qasim was not as well known in either the east or the west, but he was deeply revered in Central Asia. He lived just before the Mongol attacks that ended the era of the Karakhanid Khanate (840-1212 CE) in Transoxania

**Keywords:** tract, treatises, philosopher, manuscript.

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## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANGER AND COPING STRATEGIES OF MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS**

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Bagher Ghobary-Bonab,  
Samaneh Alimohammadi Malayeri,  
Nayerreh Zamani, Javad Pourkarimi,**

### **Abstract**

The main goal of the current study was to investigate the relationship between strategies for controlling anger and different dimensions of anger including anger arousal, situational variables eliciting anger, hostile attitude, and internal/external manifestation of anger. One hundred and twenty mothers of children with special needs, who were receiving services from education and rehabilitation centres in Tehran, participated in this study. Participants were asked to complete Multidimensional Anger Inventory and Parent's Anger Evaluation Scale. To analyse the data, statistical indices including mean, standard deviation, Pearson correlation coefficient, regression analysis, and F ratio were used. Results indicated that emotional oriented coping and religious oriented strategies significantly correlated with anger reduction. Moreover, findings indicated that emotional oriented coping strategies predicted external anger while religious coping strategies predicted anger arousal, hostile attitudes, internalized anger, and overall score on Multidimensional Anger Inventory.

Keywords: anger management, coping strategies, religious coping, emotional coping, children with disabilities

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## THE CONNECTIONS OF EMPATHY AND LIFE STYLES AMONG BOSNIAN STUDENTS

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### Abstract

Living and studying in, so called, transitional society Bosnian students attempt to overcome numerous of social problems, and also to resolve their own identity crises. One of the main issues that arise in Bosnian culture along with social transition is adaptation to standards of competitiveness and enterprise. In many cases it results in confusion regarding the level of empathy. Collectively shared values are traditionally highly appreciated in Bosnian culture. Ingenuous perception of enterprise and competitiveness often causes confusion such as: does empathy still matter if goal justifies any act? According to cognitive standpoints, empathy provides the individuals with ability to identify and understand other peoples' perspective and to take over the inner state of the other's persons under certain circumstances. Students at universities are young persons who strive to be recognized as individuals with specific and unique attitudes and abilities, which is unquestionably related to social recognition of their individuality, and simultaneously, to their ability for self awareness and appropriate communication with others. In educational process, empathy is of great importance because it reveals emotions linked to the behaviour, discovers motivational factors, provides the teacher ability to understand the learner as individual, and improves educational process... Are there any connections between life styles and level of empathy in case of Bosnian students?

Keywords: social transition, level of empathy, life styles, Bosnian students.

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## UNCHANGEABLE PART OF SPEECH IN MODERN TURKIC LANGUAGES: SEMANTIC AND FUNCTION

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### Abstract

The article concerns such a disputable problem as adverbs as an unchangeable part of speech in Turkic languages. The work presents a profound research of scientific labors of a number of eminent linguists, their viewpoints, methods and approaches to the subject of adverb transformation into an integral and constituent part of a word. The author supplies his study with numerous examples from the old Turkic, Yakut, Bashkort and Kazakh languages. The examples illustrate common and peculiar features of adverbs in different language phenomenon. In the course of comparative investigation the author draws a few considerable conclusions and principles.

Keywords: Modern Turkic Languages, old Turkic language, the adverbs, Yakut, Bashkort and Kazakh languages, Unchangeable Part of Speech

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## PERSONAL AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES REGARDING HELP SEEKING FOR MENTAL PROBLEMS AMONG KOSOVO STUDENTS

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### Abstract

Many people with mental disorders receive delayed or no psychological / psychiatric treatment. One of the main barriers is the fear of stigmatization, a phenomenon that has serious consequences for the individual and society. The aim of the present study is the identification of personal and public attitudes towards help seeking for treating mental problems; also the study examines the correlation of these attitudes with life satisfaction, anxiety, depression and help-seeking behaviour. The measures used, included The Patient Health Questionnaire for Depression and Anxiety (PHQ-4), Satisfaction with Life Scale and Perceived Stigma of Addiction Scale (PSAS). The sample consisted of 171 randomly selected pupils and university students. In terms of gender composition there were 28.1% were males and 71.9% females, aged from 15 to 58 years old ( $M_{age}=25.74$ ;  $SD=9.67$ ). Results showed that during the last two weeks 25.5% of the sample have felt anxious, 29.7% felt depressed, 52.9% felt that they need help, 14.7% have received treatment, and 78% report being satisfied with their lives. Perceived public stigma is higher than personal stigma and they are significantly positively correlated ( $r=.243$ ,  $p<.000$ ). Also individuals with higher levels of education report significantly less personal stigma ( $r=-.117$ ,  $p<.044$ ). Also participants responding online reported more personal stigma than participants reporting on paper and pencil ( $r=.324$ ,  $p<.000$ ); also residence correlated with the level of personal stigma ( $r=.143$ ,  $p<.014$ ). Gender and age didn't show significant correlations for both types of stigma. Participants who reported higher levels of satisfaction with life showed non-significantly higher levels of public and personal perceived stigma. Logistic regression of variables – gender, residence, age, education, anxiety, depression, illness of relatives, satisfaction with life and personal & public perceived stigma, on received psychological help was significant; significant predictors included illness in family, illness of friend and personal stigma (one time more).

Keywords: stigma, life satisfaction, help-seeking, mental problems, Kosova

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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

Keywords: concept of love, definition, multi-culturs, postgraduate student, Iranian, Malaysian, Chinese, Indian

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## STRESS-RELATED HEALTH SYMPTOMS AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT OF ELDER EMPLOYEES IN LITHUANIA

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### Abstract

Ageing workforce is a critical issue all around the world. However, population in Lithuania is ageing faster than in other European countries. Hence, identifying potential health problems and analyzing working environment that could contribute to the wellbeing and productivity of elder employees is of critical importance. Was to identify stress-related health symptoms and work environment characteristics that elder employees face in Lithuanian organizations. The data set consisted of 119 respondents of 50 years and older, 17.6% of participants were male and 80.7% were female. Health related consequences were measured using 20 items derived from the Bristol stress and health work study (Smith et al., 2000). Ten scales from the Short Inventory to Monitor Psychosocial Hazards (Notelaers et al., 2007) were used to measure the work environment characteristics. The most prevalent stress-related health symptoms were backache; difficulty sleeping; heartburn; wind/indigestion; nerviness/tension/depressed mood; headache; cough/catarrh/phlegm; and feeling tired for no apparent reason. In addition, respondents indicated that they rarely faced high pace and amount of work, emotional load or difficulties dealing with changes at work. They often had good relationships with colleagues and supervisor and often experienced job variety and clarity. However, they had fewer opportunities to learn, less independence at work, and could less frequently participate in decision making. Considering the fact, that the process of ageing workforce will continue, organizations should be more aware of the health related problems that elder employees are facing. Ensuring working conditions with balanced level of stress and proper office ergonomic conditions may lead to healthier and more productive workforce. In addition, organizations may wish to create more learning opportunities and integrate elder employees into decision-making. Having only young staff in the future seems unlikely, hence, improving skills of the elderly and keeping them active members of the organization is very important

Keywords: ageing population, ageing workforce, health, work environment.

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## **MASCULINITY AND VIOLENCE SEX ROLES AND VIOLENCE ENDORSEMENT AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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Şafak Tartanoğlu,  
Glenn Dawes,**

### **Abstract**

The concept of gender roles (masculinity and femininity) was explored by sociologist Talcott Parsons who stated that social differentiation was a requirement of society and that the division of labor in the family between men and women was fundamental in ensuring the socialization of children (Bird, 2008). According to Parsons and Bales (2002) the father's role was 'instrumental' and the mother's role was 'expressive'. The primary agents of socialization of children are through their interactions with institutions such as the family, media, peer groups and the school. They thus internalize proper gender roles and become men or women via the practices embedded within these institutions (Bird, 2008). Kimmel (2004) stated that masculine associated with the gendered social roles that young males are expected to fulfill. For example traditional male attributes are associated with being dominate, stoic and rational compared to female roles, which are characterized as being submissive, passive or irrational. Through their life course of "doing gender" most males will commonly define themselves as masculine and females will usually define themselves as feminine (Stets and Burke, 2000).

Keywords: interactions, submissive, passive

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## AN INVESTIGATION OF ONLINE COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELLING SERVICES

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### Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate research studies that focus on online psychological counselling services. In the current study, first online counselling is defined by looking at its areas of use, its comparison to traditional face-to-face counselling, its theoretical framework and sample programs. In EBSCHO, Science Direct, Cambridge Journals, ULAKBİM and YÖK Theses Centre databases, online counselling, e-counselling, internet-based counselling, computer-assisted counselling, online therapy, tele-therapy, and e-guidance were used as keywords to search for research studies. Online counselling is also useful for clients with a disability. An application of computer-based cognitive behavioural approach, which also includes computer-centred and face-to-face therapy techniques, is found to be advantageous. Computer-based and online approaches have benefits such as flexibility, accessibility by a great majority of the population, anonymity and low costs. When the current state of developing technologies and the point at which we are right now in psychological counselling are considered, it is anticipated that online counselling is developing fast and will continue its development.

Keywords: online counselling, theoretical framework, programs

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# **“THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN GENERAL HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE WITH DEFENSE MECHANISMS ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS OF PAYAM NOOR UNIVERSITY BRANCH OF MARAND**

**Samira Salimynezhad,  
Nahid Yusef Poor,  
Zahra Nasiri Moghadam**

## **Abstract**

Research in the field of general health issues in the world today although research in the field of emotional intelligence and emotional and psychological health locus of control and intelligence in Iran. Emotional intelligence is the ability of these structures include emotional perception, emotional regulation, cognitive, emotional and psychological adaptation associated with emotional facilitation And it is compared with the traditional structures ( IQ) better predictor of success and social adaptation have Researches on the relationship between emotional intelligence and general health components of this structure is shown ROM general health Self-awareness, empathy with others and emotional content can be adapted to identify the social and emotional well-being, emotional and life satisfaction was positively correlated And psychological distress, depression, smoking and alcohol alexithymia and psychological disorders negative.

**Keywords:** disorders negative, emotional, health components

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## PREDICTION OF RESILIENCY BASED ON FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS AND SATISFYING BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS

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### Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between family communication patterns and Resiliency with mediating role of satisfying basic psychological needs in high school students. Therefore, 379 participants (183 males and 196 females) were selected by multistage random cluster sampling among high school students in Dezful city. The research tools include: Basic need satisfaction in relationship (Deci & Ryan, 2000) Resilience Scale of Connor - Davidson (2003) and Revised Family Communication Patterns Questionnaire (Koerner and Fitzpatrick, 2002). The reliability and validity of the instruments were approved. To test the model, Path analysis was used that results indicated that among dimensions of family communication patterns, the dialogue dimension has a significant positive direct and indirect effect on resiliency through three psychological. In addition Conformity dimension had indirect effect on resiliency through satisfying needs for relatedness. In sum the results showed that basic need satisfaction had a mediating role in the relationship between family communication pattern and resiliency. The findings of this study are good evidences of direct and indirect impact of parents on children. Therefore, the families who were trying to have a dialogue with children, pay attention to their demands, this resulted in child resilience.

Keywords: Dialogue, need for relatedness, need for competence and resiliency

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## THE STUDIES OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL STYLES WITH

## EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS STUDENTS OF MAKOO”

**Samira Salimynezhad,**  
**Nahid Yusef Poor,**  
**Asma Valizade,**

### **Abstract**

Human life is possible through interaction and parents are the main source of human communication. Families of all social environments, the development of children's self-efficacy and social situation rather than be influenced by educational methods of the family. Parents of children in the family and the pattern and behavior of children trying to match them up with (servants, stationary, 1385). Researchers believe that the parent-child relationship between the orientation of personality and parental rearing patterns include a wide range of educational development and their own values and behaviors Parents in the growth and development of children and the enormous influence children's behavior. Hayedeh Saberi<sup>1</sup>, Hengameh Behzadnia<sup>1</sup> (2015) investigation Determine The Contribution of Parental Affective Orientation and Family Functionality in Predicting Loneliness in High School Students Overall, results showed that parental affective orientation and family functionality are able to predict loneliness.

**Keywords:** Parents, orientation of personality, parent-child relationship

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## THE NATIONAL IDEA AND MENTALITY OF KAZAKHS

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Gauhar Aldambergenova,  
Tursun Gabitov,**

### **Abstract**

Kazakhstan needs a new national idea and new identification of mentality. Today, therefore, the Kazakh national, not nationalist, idea, having fulfilled its historic mission, must be transformed into common Kazakh, Eurasian idea that will be universal and is dialogic in nature. The basic principle of the national idea of Kazakhstan should be the idea of the dialogue of cultures. Dialogue - the cornerstone of all human relationships. The idea of dialogue is the idea of the meeting of two different minds, two different cultural worlds; each of them has its unique, to him the only "prepared" place. As a form of self-awareness of their cultural identity, the national idea is different from similar concepts as mentality, national spirit and character. National mentality as a sacred system of spiritual and philosophical principles does not set on fixing the cultural and mental characteristics of the nation. The above-mentioned concepts can be combined in the term "ecology" of culture and its archetype. Mental features of the Kazakh culture are described in depth (as researchers have long noted, the mentality better describes than to define, because it is more virtual) in the works of Kazakh writers who are source materials of this article.

Keywords: dialogue of cultures, mentalities, national idea, multiculturalism, culturological formation, tradition and innovation

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## **STUDYING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL HEALTH, SPIRITUALITY AND RELIGION IN FEMALE STUDENTS OF TEHRAN AZAD UNIVERSITY: SOUTH BRANCH**

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**Dr.Nayereh Shahmohammadi**, Research & Educational Planning Organization, Ministry of Education, Tehran, Iran

### **Abstract**

The goal of this study is studying the relationship between Mental Health, spirituality, and religion in female students of Tehran Azad University south Branch. The research population is 200 female students selected by Random sampling method. The tools used in this research are theology questionnaire and Mental Health by Chung and Spears (1994). The validity of questionnaire was determined by the comments of experts and instructors. For the reliability of tools, first it was performed in a small group and then reliability coefficient was measured by Chronbakh Alpha and it was 0.81. Collecting data was analysed by SPSS software and statistical ways including correlation and a multiple regression. Findings indicated that there was a relationship between religiousness and spirituality. The multiple regression result also indicated belief aspect and customs and religiousness have the most roles in identifying Mental health.

**Keywords:** theology questionnaire, Collecting data

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## **COMPETENT TEACHER CHARACTERS FROM STUDENTS POINT OF VIEW**

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#### **Abstract**

Language teaching is a complicated task, which requires sufficient resources and skilful teaching; which in turn, necessitates considering all cognitive, affective, and social variables. This paper deals with priorities teachers should take in to account when teaching languages. The suggestions are derived from students' views.

**Keywords:** Effective teaching, skilful teaching, competent teacher, teaching proses

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## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MANAGEMENT STYLE WITH HUMAN RELATIONS AND JOB SATISFACTION AMONG GUIDANCE SCHOOLS' PRINCIPALS IN DISTRICT 3 OF KARAJ**

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#### **Abstract**

The objective of this research is to study the relationship between management style with human relations and job satisfaction among Guidance Schools' principals in District 3 of Karaj. This study is a descriptive - correlation study and under study population is all Guidance Schools' principals in District 3 of Karaj that are 96 persons. Due to the limited size of the population, all of the samples were examined. Data were collected using 3 types of questionnaires including Management Luthanz, Macgregor (X, Y) and JDI job satisfaction. After data collection, the data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics applying the SPSS software. The results indicated that there is no correlation between relationship-oriented management style with human relationships and relationship-oriented management style with job satisfaction of the managers and in addition, there is a correlation between task-oriented management style with human relationships and task-oriented management style with job satisfaction of managers and also there is a correlation between relationship-oriented management style with human relationships and job satisfaction of manager. Furthermore, there is a correlation between task-oriented management style with human relationships and job satisfaction.

**Keywords:** Management Style, Human Relations, Job Satisfaction, Guidance Schools' Principals, Task-Oriented Management, Relationship-Oriented Management introduction

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## PRINCIPAL SUPPORT IN LESSON STUDY

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**Lim Chap Sam**, University Saints Malaysia, Penang and 11800, Malaysia

### Abstract

Lesson Study is a model of professional development that has its origins in Japan. The aim of this study is to explore to what extent school administrators that is headmaster or headmistress of elementary schools support the

implementation of Lesson Study. Because of teachers who are involved in Lesson Study need to collaboratively plan, deliver, observe and discuss lessons that have a particular pedagogic focus often related to difficult aspects of the subjects or focused on the learning of particular groups of pupils, therefore headmasters' support is very important to ensure a successful Lesson Study process. Qualitative data was collected through in-depth interviews with the nine elementary school administrators from three types of schools in Malaysia, namely national, national Chinese type and national Tamil type schools who have more than 5 years of administrative work experiences. Findings indicate that changes that occur in those schools before and after Lesson Study cycles are done as such teachers use alternative methods and good strategies to teach, support students' ideas, help and correct each other mistakes, loyal to school, have high expectation for excellence, improve professional growth. In addition, school administrators also provide support by release time either during the school day or after school for teachers to finalize the lesson plan, prepare materials and revise the lesson. Besides, school administrators also release time on staff development to conduct, observe and discuss the lesson as a whole team in order to allow revision of the lesson.

Keywords: Lesson Study, principal support, elementary school administration

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## ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY IN MUSIC PRODUCTION

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### Abstract

This paper examines the usage of Electroencephalography (EEG) in music production, and also compares this method, which measures event-related potential (ERP) with the positron emission tomography (PET) method, which is mostly used for medical procedures. Specifically, there are a variety of techniques used by musicians, sound engineers and scientist to incorporate brain waves into the process of composing music. There are also different choices of EEG sensors on the market for researchers, which will be examined, analyzed and compared for use in future research.



**Keywords:** Electroencephalography; Music Production; EEG

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## THE PREDICT OF SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING ON LONELINESS

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**Mina Zarnaghash**, University of Quran and Hadis & faculty member of Payam Noor University, Khorram, Abad Iran

**Sara Makipour**, Psychology, Roodhen University, Tehran, Iran

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### Abstract

The aim of the present research was to study the predict of spiritual well being on loneliness. In order to achieve this goal, 120 students of Shiraz University were chosen using random sampling. The research instruments were The Loneliness Scale (UCLA) and Spiritual Well-being Questionnaire. The data gathered through the questionnaires

were analyzed by regression analysis and t-test procedures. The results revealed that there was a significant negative relationship between loneliness and spiritual well being. It mean that by increasing spiritual well-being, loneliness decreases. The results of the t-test also show that loneliness was more common among men than women

Keywords: Spiritual well-being; Loneliness

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## **META-COGNITION AND LOCUS OF CONTROL IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN CONTEXT OF VIEWPOINT TO RAPE**

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### **Abstract**

Rape is one of the traumatic factors that have pervasive and devastating consequences. Unlike many other major traumatic situations the concept of “rape” is controversial and prone to various myths and gender-related perceptual biases. On the other hand it is important to detect possible cognitive-based factors rendering people more prone to adopt those biases and myths. 95 subjects (49 male and 45 female) with an average age of 19 were given Meta-cognitive Awareness Inventory, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Attitudes About Rape Victims Scale and

Internal-External Locus of Control Scale. Our results indicate that negative attitudes about rape victims and stereotypic thoughts about rape is closely related to meta-cognitive awareness level and self-esteem as well as locus of control

Keywords: Meta-cognition; Locus of Control; Trauma;; Rape; Self; Self-Esteem;Attitudes About Rape

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## THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUP TRAINING HOPE THERAPY ON PROMOTING LIFE EXPECTATION AND GENERAL HEALTH IN CANCER PATIENTS

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**Yazdan Movahedi**, Cognitive Neuroscience, Dep. Of Psychology, University OF Tabriz,

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### Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the efficacy of hope therapy on promoting life expectancy and general health in patients with cancer. This is a semi-experimental with control group study. Samples included 30 patients between 30 and 60 years that were under treatment in hospital of shafa Ahvaz. Sampling method was simple random. At first, all the patients passed the general health and life expectation test. Then, 30 patients with the least scores were selected as sample group and were divided randomly to two 15 member experimental and control groups. The experimental group received group hope therapy in 8 sessions each lasted 90 minutes (one session each week). After that, Miller inventory life expectation was administrated again as the post-test to all samples. Results suggested an improvement and a significant difference in all aspects of general health and life expectation measures in the experimental group compared with the control group. :The hope promoting

interventions were effective in increasing hope in cancer patients. So, for cancer patients, enhance the general health, giving educational services, and hope-promoting programs are needed, which should be accomplished by suitable methods, for instance, PBL or by patient's active participation in the programming process.

Keywords: Hope therapy, general health, and life expectation, Cancer

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## EXPERIENCE AND MEANING OF INTERACTION AMONG CHILDCARE CENTER TEACHERS, PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN FROM MULTICULTURAL FAMILIES

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**Bongsu Park**, Inha University, #422 Seohogwan Inharo 100, Incheon 402-751, Republic of Korea

### Abstract

This research has extended the perspective of "caring" from emotion, interest and attitude to forming optimal nurturing environment, developing their traits and strong point and furthermore to embracing various cultures of them. To do this, FGC and individual in-depth interview has been conducted to 10 experienced childcare teachers who had taught children from multicultural families from 2014. Sep to 2014. Dec and the results has been analyzed. From the research result, it has been found that communication, immigrants women's low self esteem, distrust from social bias, sensitive's between cultures are the factors that affects the interaction with the multicultural parents. In particular, in the case of the multicultural parents with disable children, they not only think their children are discriminated but also do not accept their children's disabilities having perception that everything would be alright as long as they can overcome language difficulties. It seemed that the most difficult part surrounding the multicultural families was language difficulty as presented in the research result so far. However,

difficulty in language and adapting to Korean culture is part of the problem and citizen's discrimination perception is the essential and fundamental problem, which should be addressed. Based on this study result, this thesis suggested the necessity of multicultural understanding education for faculties and workers in childcare center and citizens, developing education program for children in multicultural families, and community cooperation for nourishing children from multicultural families as a measure for active interaction with multicultural parents and developing optimal nourishing environment for children's growth.

**Keywords:** Communication, international married women, Distrust caused by social bias

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## **INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND CLASSROOM CLIMATE ON MATHEMATICS ANXIETY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS**

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Nwokenna Edith Nwakaego,  
Eze Uchenna Nichodemus,**

### **Abstract**

The study investigated the influence of socio-economic status and classroom climate on mathematics anxiety of primary school pupils in Nsukka Local Government Primary Education Authority of Enugu State, Nigeria. Three research questions and three null hypotheses guided the study. The design is ex-post-facto research design. The study made use of 103 public primary schools with a population of 12628 primary five pupils in the area. Stratified random and simple random sampling techniques were used to draw 432 primary five pupils who were used for the study. The instrument used for the study is a questionnaire with three clusters, socio-economic status scale, classroom climate scale and mathematics anxiety scale. The instrument was validated by three experts in the Faculty of Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Cronbach Alpha Reliability was used to determine the internal consistency of the instruments which yielded 0.82 and 0.89 respectively. Research questions were analyzed using mean and standard deviation while the hypotheses were tested using analysis of variance (ANOVA) statistics, post-

hoc test and t-test analysis at 0.05 probability level. It was found that socio-economic status and classroom climate significantly predict mathematics anxiety of primary school pupils in Nsukka Local Government Primary Education Authority of Enugu State, Nigeria. It was recommended among others, that caregivers, parents, teachers and school administrators should create enabling environment and a conducive physical, emotional, intellectual and social classroom climate that would ensure successful teaching and learning and enhanced interest of students in all subjects especially in mathematics. The psychologists and counselors should try to inculcate confidence, competence, good organization to reduce pupils' mathematics anxiousness.

Keywords: Classroom Environment, Parental Income, Educational Background, Socio-economic Status and Anxiety.

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## TRUST AND RELIABILITY IN BUILDING PERFECT UNIVERSITY

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### Abstract

Each university has its important role in a society, usually understood as a harmonious mosaic of several visions and goals and partial commitments and resolutions. It improves and disseminates permanent intellectual potential of the region and the entire nation, develops and discovers new scientific knowledge, and through the valuable publications inspires and forces to enhancement also the others (central and local government, other universities, teachers in secondary schools, managers and employees of enterprises, etc.). Building perfect university is certainly a difficult and lengthy process which must participate jointly and responsibly all members of the university on: university's executive, teachers, research, administrative and support staff, as well as students. In terms of current knowledge, perfect university is characterized by many attributes, both quantitative and qualitative. We consider that the qualitative attributes of perfect university are the hardest for achievement and improvement. To define specifically, to measure current levels, and to predict their potential improvement, sophisticated socio-mathematical and statistical apparatus should be involved. Especially trust and reliability can be assigned to such qualitative attributes. For this reason, the methodological part of the paper contains the results of a questionnaire survey conducted in 2014 on a sample of 150 students of University of Žilina. The students were asked to identify the importance of certain attributes of the perfect university (on a scale 1–7, where 1 = low importance, 7 = highest importance). From the viewpoint of attribute trust, we investigated the importance that students assigned to the following two characteristics: 1. Early implementation of the promises made by the university; 2. Behaviour of

teachers and staff that inspires trust of the students. In the light of attribute the reliability, we examined the importance of these two characteristics: 1. Having the well-educated teachers, capable of answering to the students' questions; 2. Interest and support of teachers and staff in solving students' problems. On the basis of statistical processing of the results and other methods (analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, generalization, comparison, etc.), the creative part of the paper contains some recommendations that could executives of universities use in their quest to become the perfect university

**Keywords:** University, perfect university, trust, reliability, teachers, student's survey

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## **PARENTING STYLE AND ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER AS CORRELATES OF ACADEMIC ADJUSTMENT OF IN-SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS**

**Adimora Dorothy Ebere,  
Nwokenna, Edith Nwakaego,  
Umeano, Elsie Chizua,**

### **Abstract**

The study investigated the parenting style and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder as correlates of academic adjustment of in-school adolescents in Obollo-afor Education zone of Enugu State, Nigeria. Two research questions and two null hypotheses guided the study. Using correlational survey research design, the study made use of 45 public secondary schools with a population of 3,362 junior secondary school class two (JSS11) students. Stratified sampling and simple random sampling techniques were used to draw 624 secondary school students who were used for the study. An instrument with three clusters, parenting scale and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and school adjustment scale was adapted by the researcher and used for the study. The instrument was validated by three educational psychology experts in the Faculty of Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Cronbach alpha reliability was used to determine the internal consistency of the instruments which yielded 0.81 and 0.89 respectively. Research questions were analyzed using Pearson r and R-square while the hypotheses were tested using analysis of variance (ANOVA) at 0.05 probability level. It was found that the style of parenting adopted by parents, significantly predicts in-school adolescents' academic adjustment and that students' attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) significantly correlates with their school adjustment. It was recommended among others that parents should be educated regarding the negative and positive impacts of the various parenting styles on students' academic and non-academic gains and the importance of adopting the parenting style that would aid in promoting their children's academic achievement and adjustment. Government, educators and psychologists should organise seminars and workshops for parents, caregivers, teachers, school administrators to create awareness on the steps to early diagnoses of ADHD to prevent it from disrupting a child's academic adjustment and other academic gains.

**Keywords:** Parenting, inattention, Adjustment and in-school adolescents

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## RELATION AMONG META-COGNITION LEVEL, DECISION MAKING, PROBLEM SOLVING AND LOCUS OF CONTROL IN A TURKISH ADOLESCENT POPULATION

**Temel Alper Karsli**, Bartin University, Department of Psychology, Bartin-Turkey

### Abstract

Whereas human beings are only seem to "have" cognitive processes they have knowledge about the process itself as well. This process, which is known, as metacognition should be taken as a system responsible for the proper functioning of whole memory system via its executive role in information processing. Although some differences on naming and definition of the term metacognition in literature an agreement among researchers seem to occur on the fact that metacognition has two general aspects; monitoring and control. When taken from a developmental perspective an increment takes start in information processing capacity and functionality of cognitive functions directly related with executive functions including non-verbal reasoning, decision making, problem solving, abstracting, using the acquired information and producing new information of adolescents by the age 11 which is the onset of the formal operational stage. Thus level of metacognitive development might be an indicator and predictor of the general developmental status of executive functions such as decision-making in adolescents. In this research we tried to investigate the relation among the metacognition level, decision, problem solving and locus of control

Keywords: Metacognition, Decision Making, Problem Solving, Locus of control

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## UNDERSTANDING OF LIFE THROUGH THE BIOGRAPHICAL STUDY ON THE OLD SAKHALIN KOREAN, DONG-SIK SHIN

Bongsu Park,  
Seungeun Choi,

### Abstract

There are about 4,000 Sakhalin returnees living as recipients of livelihood program currently in the year 2015 in South Korea, and they are all first or second generation of Sakhalin returnees born before August 15, 1945, who have experienced the deportation by Japan? Most of them chose permanent return to Korea even having gone through pains of separated families two or three times. The purpose of this research is to explore the social context in that era, record their experiences and find meaning of them through the life of individuals. To achieve this goal, the perception of lifetime process revealed from four times in-depth interview from September to December 2014 targeting Dong-Sik Shin, second generation of Sakhalin returnee. This study included the understanding of life of Mr. Shin and restructuring the meaning of his life. Biographical research method is useful measure to understand how the specific choices of the elderly had made and their behaviours affected the interpretation of present quality of life and life itself. According to the results, Mr. Shin has experienced three times of family separation. He had moved to Japan with his deceased father and lived with "hidden identity of Korean." After that he had moved to Sakhalin and lived with "sorrow of darkness", "the lives of Koreans abandoned to the field", "desire of Salvation through education", and "the lamb to miss home." Sakhalin was also home of the heart. It has proven that the reason of his permanent return to South Korea is to make his offspring move to South Korea having stable life rather than his longing for home country. Especially he is taking a role of soothing the soul of the offspring who are not able to see the last day of their parents on this earth not being able to leave a will.

Keywords: offspring move, proven, specific choices

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## PARENTS'S ANXIETY ON CHILDREN COOPERATION AT DENTAL VISIT

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**Mohammad Reza Kavandi**, DDS, Zanzan University of Medical Sciences, Zanzan, Iran

### Abstract

Today's dental care is an essential need to maintenance of children's health. One of the blockers of providing a good dental care not only is the children's anxiety, but also the parents's anxiety. So the aim of this study was to compare the impact of mother or father anxiety also presence on children cooperation at dental care unit. This cross-sectional study was performed among 55 mothers and 53 fathers with their 4 to 10 year old children in 2012 and 2013 in city of Zanzan / Iran. The anxiety was measured by dental fear survey and DASS-21 questionnaire. The chi-squared test was used to compare data from the stress scales ( $p \leq 0.05$ ). Linear regression analyses were used for best predicts the value of the study variable. Proximately half of mothers and about ¼ of fathers had no anxiety in their children dental care. There was relationship between the gender of children, the education of mothers and fathers and the number of children, with children's dental care cooperation. There was difference between mother or father accompanying on children cooperation ( $P < 0.0001$ ). We must reduce mother's anxiety for providing the sufficient children dental care. Father makes more children cooperation so fathers accompany is more effective on children well behaviour at dental care. We suggest father accompanying would be a solution in child dental caring.

Keywords: Parents's Anxiety, Dental Care, and Children Cooperation

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## FEAR AND HOW IT IS DEPICTED IN 12-10 YEAR OLD GIRLS' PAINTINGS IN ZANJAN CITY

Minoo Ashoori,  
Azam Farah Bidjari,

### Abstract

Fear is one of the factors leading to insecurity and consequently storms children's adaptation which is long term and immanent in most cases. Generally, the aim of this study is to investigate fear-generating factors in children's life. The applied methodology in this survey was qualitative and the statistical population consisted of all 10-12 year-old students who were studying at school in 2014-2015 academic years. For so doing a sample volume of 8 students aged between 10-12 were purposefully elected from different areas of city schools and interviewed individually. Data collection tools included semi-structured interview. Moreover, kids were asked to draw pictures of fear-generating cases; in other words they were asked to draw their fears. The drawings were matched with interview results and some cues of what scared them were observed in their drawings. After studying the results, the observed fears in children can be categorized in several classes: fear of death and inexistence, fear of imaginary and mythical creatures, fear of animals, fear of natural disasters, fear of loud sounds, and fear of heights (acrophobia). Some fears are more common in specific periods of development, thus children more or less have identical fears and they can illustrate their fears in drawings even they can choose colours for them. Basically, fears are acquired. Therefore environmental factors such as parents' interpretations of certain events to children and informing sources like television or some people who cannot transmit data in terms of kids' age and understanding, may lead to irrational fears in them. Also previous painful experiences have a significant effect in forming fears in individuals. In case of imitative fears, children can learn numerous behaviours without directly experiencing them; looking at a relative, especially parents who are more reliable unto children, would suffice for learning something out of imitation.

Keywords: children fear, painting, acquired fears, past painful experiences, imitative fears

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## **MEDIA EFFECTS ON BODY IMAGE AND EATING ATTITUDES OF THE WOMEN LIVING IN METROPOLITAN AND RURAL AREAS IN A TURKISH POPULATION**

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**Temel Alper Karsli**, Bartin University, Department of Psychology Bartin-Turkey

### **Abstract**

Body perception is a subjective formation that is open to change via social effects. In fact, there is no need for a relation between one's own perception about his/her body and other peoples' perception about his/her body. Body perception is subject to change due to social effects. Research indicates that body ideal has been changing through different ages, different groups and cultures (Jackson, 2002). Media, on the other hand, is an active agent triggering problems about body perception. Aim of the present study is to investigate media effects on body perception of women living in rural and metropolitan areas of Turkey. Our results indicate that sociodemographic variables are among determinants of media follow-up habits and eating attitudes of women living in metropolitan and rural areas

**Keywords:** Body Image; Eating Attitudes; Appearance Schemes

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## DO AGENCY WORKERS IDENTIFY WITH CLIENT ORGANIZATIONS IN CHINA? THE MODERATING EFFECT OF AGENCY WORKERS' PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION

Jianwu Jiang

### Abstract

This research deals with an issue of increased importance in human resource management theory, research, and practice in the Chinese context. Using a sample of 309 agency workers from China, we investigate how organizational image, perceived organizational support, and perceived employment discrimination towards agency workers affect agency workers' organizational identification. The investigation shows that organizational image is positively related to organizational identification and organizational support is positively related to organizational identification. Furthermore, the positive effect of organizational image on organizational identification was stronger when agency workers perceived a low level of employment discrimination. The results suggest that client organizations with higher level of organizational image and providing more support for agency workers are more likely to have agency.

Keywords: agency workers, organizational image, perceived organizational support, employment discrimination, and organizational identification

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# **AN ANALYSIS OF THE PALESTINIAN CULTURE USING HOFSTED'S CULTURAL FRAMEWORK AND ITS' IMPLICATION ON TEACHERS' CLASSROOM PRACTICES AND STUDENT'S CULTURAL IDENTITY**

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## **Abstract**

Using Hofstadter's cultural framework, this paper analyses some fundamental cultural values found in the knowledge base of the Palestinian societal culture. It also reflects on the influence of the values on teachers' classroom practices and on the effect of these practices on students' cultural identity in this context from a cultural perspective.

Keywords: Palestinian, societal, culture

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## **COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETENCIES (SKILLS) TEACHING FOR NOVICE TEACHER PREPARATION**

**Nady Kamal Aziz Gerges**, curriculum and teaching methods of mathematics, Faculty of education

### **Abstract**

The main objective of research is to explain the importance and the role of guidance and Counselling in the development of competencies (skills) teaching for novice teacher and student – teacher in faculty of education - Aswan - University. The researcher used a descriptive approach in his study and the sample of the study consisted of (30) thirty students in the almost third year of general education in the first semester of the academic year 2014-2015, Faculty of Education University of Aswan Teaching practice plays an active role in the education process to prepare student-teacher in faculty of education and teacher in-service recent graduate played an important role in the preparation of different teaching skills and competencies

**Keywords:** general education, Education University, faculty of education

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## **COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETENCIES (SKILLS) TEACHING FOR NOVICE TEACHER PREPARATION**

**Nady Kamal Aziz Gerges**, curriculum and teaching methods of mathematics, Faculty of education

### **Abstract**

The preparation of teacher in faculty of education include numbers of professionally and academically competencies ( skills). Specialized courses and cultural and vocational decisions component operation and education component. The education process is the main pillar in the teacher preparation program, where it can be about the way the employment of theoretical information and application study in professional and specialized courses in the classroom, and the acquisition of skills in teaching and positive attitudes towards the profession of public education and to identify the problems and field difficulties, and to adapt to the requirements of the profession. And can be represented as follows educational process and the situation in the education process is education liaison position, and is intended to communicate: the interaction between the teacher and the learners or between themselves in order to participate in the experience involving modifications in the process behaviour. The contact is made up of elements sender (teacher) and the future (the learner).

**Keywords:** preparation, intended, communicate

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## DEVELOPING EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS EFFECT ON PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT FOR STUDENTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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### Abstract

Emotions are considered a source of psychological adjustment and a protection from physical pain as well as being the facilitator and maintainer of self-identity in social events. They also direct a person to accomplish goals and succeed (Oalvey & Jenkins, 1998). EI has a great impact on psychological stress because of negative results and the failure the person might face as a result of this stress. Therefore, EI is a way people can control the emotions that cause stress and deal effectively with other peoples' emotions. Although, EI is not just about emotions; it is a combination of emotions, feelings, thoughts and behaviors (Vander Voort, 2006). Moreover, high attention to feelings, but low in emotional clarity and repair result in poorer psychological adjustment, higher levels of anxiety, depression, and social stress, and lower level of general mental health (Salguero; Palomera & Fernandez-Berrocal, 2012). And that emotional intelligence is one of the key determinants in achieving success in social and working life which makes the individual focuses on the emotions and give them the appropriate amount of attention to the feelings of others and interact with them in a positive way, achieving a psychological adjustment .so , the development so emotional intelligence training programs to students in secondary school can be a positive step towards the achievement of psychological adjustment, which reflects on the individual and to others around them and the wider society

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence (EI), Psychological Adjustment

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## DEPRESSION AND METABOLIC DISEASE: MORE THAN JUST A HEADACHE FOR THE DIABETIC PATIENT?

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### Abstract

The association between depression and diabetes is complex and bidirectional. Considering the relationship between the two pathologies (mental and somatic), it should be the analysis and prediction of one condition to consider the other's influences. The risk of depression in patients with chronic somatic diseases is increased. However, literature shows that depression is diagnosed in one of three – one of two of these cases. In order to establish these facts, we have designed a retrospective study on 1346 patients suffering from DM admitted to the Diabetes Department between January and December 2012. Aimed of the study was also to evaluate the relationship between the presence of depression and glycaemic control in patients suffering from diabetes mellitus and have also investigate if depressed diabetic patients have a higher incidence of cardiovascular complications.

Keywords: diabetes; depression; study

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## THE IMPACT OF MASS MEDIA UPON PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF PUPILS FROM ROMANIAN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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### Abstract

In the last few decades, the media occupies increasingly large time in people's lives. Its main roles consist in public communication of information, the implementing of non-formal and informal education, entertainment, sports and, more recently, in the socialization of individuals by virtual platforms. This makes many people (but, especially, those who are studying in schools) to allocate more and more time for virtual activities, in the detriment of the real ones. In this study, we aimed to identify primary school pupils attitude towards virtual environment promoted by the media. The sample of research consisted of 213 students studying in primary education in Bihor County, Romania. The instrument used in conducting the research was represented by a questionnaire consisting from 27 objective and subjective items and the timeframe of the research was between November - Decemvrie 2014. The obtained results prove that the majority of investigated students spend more and more time in front of TV and computer, neglecting other activities provided in real environment or their homework, which could affect their physical and emotional development.

Keywords: communication, mass media, and virtual environment.

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## **COPING EFFICACY AND PROJECT INVOLMENT EFFECTS ON PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL EXPECTATIONS**

**Orazio Licciardello,  
Claudia Castiglione,  
Alberto Rampullo,**

### **Abstract**

Commitment to actual project and beliefs about own efficacy to cope with complex problems displayed a positive impact on future and work representations. With regard to coping efficacy, Emotional maturity was positively related to Future Self and together with context analysis significantly predict work representation. The expected time to be necessary to find a satisfying job was predicted instead only by relational fluidity. Beliefs to be efficacious on the ability to pursue concrete goals had a positive impact on power and success need whereas commitment to actual project and coping efficacy showed a positive impact on relationships and self-realization needs. In particular, relational fluidity was the best predictor of relationship and affiliation need and context analysis was the best predictor of self-realization need.

Keywords: Type your keywords here, separated by semicolons ;

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## MODERN APPROACH TO TEACHING AS UNIVERSITY – STUDENTS LOVE THE REAL PROBLEM

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### Abstract

This paper deals with our concept of teaching marketing at the University of Žilina – Faculty of management science and informatics. Our main educational goal toward the students is to teach them marketing approach and marketing way of thinking. The students work with real existing products. With study of market reality they try to understand strategic approaches. They work in teams. Single study groups deals with single products, which are direct competitors (e.g. Sony's PS4 and Microsoft's XBOX One...). At the end of the course students presents specific information and findings at a joint meeting. The results are also under discussion, which is necessary for a more comprehensive understanding of the market. Discussion results are generalized and confronted with theoretical knowledge. In our concept are crucial two factors: teamwork and the use of information-communication technologies that allow students to work better together. Our paper describes the concept of teaching the marketing course and its main meaning. Subsequently, we discuss a method of teamwork among students.

Keywords: marketing; marketing course; teamwork; marketing teaching; cooperation; collaboration, cooperation management

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## INTRAPERSONAL FACTORS EFFECTS ON PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIONS

**Alberto Rampullo,  
Orazio Licciardello,  
Claudia Castiglione,**

### **Abstract**

Intrapersonal factor significantly affected the representation of own environment, in line with literature findings. Relational fluidity showed a positive impact on the representation of the Territory of belonging. With regard to the relationship between actual project and territory support we found that if context analysis had a negative effect on perception of territory as supportive, project involvement showed instead a positive effect. Intrapersonal factor significantly predicted personal goals too. Project involvement showed a significant positive effect on preference for a permanent employment and on intention to contribute to territory development whereas negatively predict entrepreneur intentions. Coping efficacy instead significantly predicted a self-employment orientation. If commitment to a specific project showed to perform its motivational function with regard to territory development on the other end coping efficacy predicted a self-employment orientation.

Keywords: self efficacy, environment, personal goals, support, barrier

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## UNDERSTANDING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE FROM FACEBOOK PROFILE': A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON ETHICAL AWARENESS

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### Abstract

Facebook is one of the most widely used social networking sites especially among university students. Using social networking sites as a counselor raises some ethical issues and the awareness of prospective counselors about these issues are very important. The main aim of this study is to examine the prospective psychological counselors' awareness about the ethical considerations of using Facebook as a psychological counselor. 30-second year and 30 fourth years Turkish students studying in Cyprus participated in the present research study. This is a qualitative research design study. Self-report was used as the data collection technique to explore the understanding of prospective psychological counseling and guidance practitioners' views about the ethical dilemmas and conduct throughout the counseling processes. There were three main themes, which were analyzed accepting the client as a Facebook friend, benefits and harms of sharing your personal information as a psychological counselor and the act of counselor in a specific ethical dilemma. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the qualitative data based on the main themes. In addition, the qualitative data was supported with quantitative data with frequencies. The findings revealed that although second and fourth year students indicated similar reasoning for each theme, the frequencies were different. Mostly, there are differences in second and fourth year students' thoughts about the usage of Facebook. The research findings also revealed that although fourth year students are more aware of the ethical considerations and outcomes of unethical practice, the ethical issues should be more emphasized in the counseling classes.

Keywords: Facebook, Counsellor, Qualitative, Ethics, Turkish students

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## PERSONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND AGONISTICS IN KAZAKH NATIONAL CULTURE

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### Abstract

Personality-creative component of physical training of the person due to the fact that it can realize the man is aware of himself as a person capable of releasing his "I" of reality, has developed self-awareness. The creative nature of sports activity associated with novelty and significance of the results is due to the synthesis of cognitive, emotional, volitional and motivational sphere of personality. Personality-motivational reflection could undergo progress in developing historically traditional forms of national sports - competitions, festivals, games, and aityses, as the main factor tradition victory in the national culture. Reflection of the "I" of the person with a well defined subjectivity can consciously done, rather than on an unconscious level, it is characterized by the ability to assess their capabilities in a particular situation, to control themselves, specifically to implement their goals in life, to achieve results and success. In the competition sporting character needed just such personal-willed features more conscious plan, rather than poorly perceived, as sporting event often requires a high reflection to achieve a positive result, the success of which is estimated personality not only physical attributes, but in the universal cultural and historical terms - understanding of its cultural and traditional values, it becomes a way of self-affirmation and self-realization. Personal development of physical culture of man presupposes the existence of two models of self-realization. Progressive option - characterizes the process of constant overcoming contradictions, overcoming itself to full disclosure of their powers and abilities. In this case, there is a continuous build-up of personal potential through self-denial and self-determination in the process and the results of sports activity. Regression option - represents peace, tranquility in the activities, which are the basis of past experience illusions. Incomplete expression in sports activity generates dissatisfaction with it, its results, which lead to restriction of the cultural space of life.

Keywords: personality, mentality, sport, physical education, agonistics, race, national sports games

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## **ENVIRONMENTAL, PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL FUTURE REPRESENTATIONS**

**Claudia Castiglione,  
Orazio Licciardello,  
Alberto Rampullo**

### **Abstract**

Students believed to be efficacious in coping with complex events and they are positively committed into their actual project. Despite a positive representation of own future, they expected to find a satisfying job only in a medium term (5 years). This expectation could be related to a territory representation as a limit rather than a chance. Women, compared to male, have better expectations in relation to the representation of their future. Students of Mathematical sciences showed a more negative representation of their future, and they expected to need more time to find a satisfying job compared to other students.

Keywords: College, Expectations, Environment satisfaction

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## INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TECHNICAL AND LEGAL FACTORS WITH TENDENCY OF VILLAGERS TO USE E-BANKING SERVICES (CASE STUDY: AGRICULTURAL BANK BRANCHES IN ILAM)

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### Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate Relationship between Technical and Legal factors with tendency of the villagers to use e-banking services. The Method of this study is descriptive- correlative. The main data gathering tool in the current study is a made questionnaire which is designed and executed based on the conceptual background of the subject matter and the objectives and hypotheses of the study. Contextual and facial validity of the questionnaire were confirmed by a panel of experts in agricultural training and expansion including the professors at the Islamic Azad University of Ilam and Ilam University and after revising the ambiguous questions based on their points of views the reliability of the questionnaire was tested using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient and based on the obtained value ( $\alpha = 84.4$ ) it is obvious that the questionnaire can finely assess the research variables. The statistical population of this study includes all the customers of rural branches of Agricultural Bank in Ilam Province (N=82885). Among these 120 participants were chosen through sample size determination formula and they were studied using stratified random sampling method. The data analysis task was done using the SPSS software application and it was carried out in two levels; namely descriptive statistics (center-oriented statistics and distribution) and analytical statistics (Spearman's Correlation Coefficient in order to test the correlational hypotheses of the research). In the analytical statistics level the results obtained from calculating Spearman's Correlative Coefficient showed that Technical and Legal factors had a significant impact of the extent of the tendency of the villagers to use e-banking services of the Agricultural Bank at the 99% level.

Keywords: E-banking, Agricultural Bank, Tendency, Technical factors, Legal factors

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## REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF EFFECTIVE FACTORS ON INCREASING FACTORS ON TRAINER'S MOTIVATION OF THE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY (A CASE STUDY, ILAM, IRAN)

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### Abstract

Without doubt, the Red Crescent Society will play its role in the implementation of healthy people and developed effectively which, can be used volunteer group of people to achieve their predetermined goals. This research has been done with the aim of Regression Analysis of increasing Factors on trainer's motivation of the Red Crescent Society in Ilam Province. On the based on research goals, the type of current Research is applied research and Due to impossibility of controlling the research Variables, the Research is quasi- Experimental Research and in terms of research methodology is the type of Casual – Relative Research. A research made questionnaire was used as the mail tool for gathering data. The face and content validity of the questionnaire were confirmed by a group of university professors and Cooperatives Experts. Also the Reliability of the questionnaire was confirmed through calculating the kronbach alfa coefficient ( $\alpha = .90$ ). Statistical Society of this study was included active trainer's entire teacher of Red Crescent Society of ilam Province. The sample size was chosen to 50 the number of Trainers to help census sampling. Data processing was performed using SPSS statistical software, as well as descriptive estatistics (central and inferential indexes) and analytical statistices (correlation coefficients, Multi- regression analysis). The correlation coefficient results show that there is significant relationship between the variables contextual, Managerial, Environmental, Personality, Occupational, Comparison, and Motivational Factors with Increasing Motivation of Trainer's Teacher of Red Crescent Society of ilam Province. multiple regression analysis results in the 6 stage showed that varriables like Managerial, Environmental, Personality, Occupational, Comparison, and Motivational Factors have positive effect on the dependent variable of Increasing Motivation of Trainer's Teacher of Red Crescent Society of ilam Province, describing 98% of the changes of the mentioned dependent variable.

Keywords: Instructional Teacher, Motivation, Motivation theories, Red Crescent

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## INVESTIGATING THE FINANCIAL AND LEGAL- SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE AFFECTING THE ELECTRONIC MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN ILAM PROVINCE

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### Abstract

This Study has been carried out to investigate Financial and Legal- Security infrastructures affecting the electronic marketing of agricultural products from the point of view of Jihad Agricultural Organization experts of Ilam Province through a survey descriptive framework. The current research is considered an applied one regarding the objectives and a field research regarding the data gathering method. Also it is an empirical study due to the fact that the independent variables are not completely possible. Regarding the methodology of the study it is considered a causal one. The statistical population of the current study includes all the experts working at the Jihad organization for agriculture in Ilam Province, which add up to 463. The sample size was 210 participants, which was calculated by the Cochran's formula and the stratified random sampling method. The sample was asked to fill out a questionnaire as a means of gathering the required data. In order to confirm the stability of the questionnaire the Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient was used which was calculated to be 0.884, an acceptable range. The validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by the experts related to the field. The data analysis was carried out using SPSS software application version 19. The results of the study showed that there seems to be a significant relationship between the Financial and Legal- Security variables with the variable of electronic marketing of agricultural products in Ilam Province so that the three independent variables were able to explain 48 percent of the variance related to the electronic marketing of the agricultural products in Ilam Province.

Keywords: Electronic marketing, Agriculture, Financial infrastructure, Legal- Security infrastructure

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## EXPRESSION OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' EMOTIONAL COMPETENCY IN THEIR EDUCATIONAL PRACTICE

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### Abstract

Nowadays rapid and complicated development of the world challenges pre-service teachers and their competencies. The article aims at defining the expression of future music teachers' emotional competency, emphasising the necessity to reflect on one's emotions in educational practice, while they communicate with school learners. The results of qualitative content analysis also highlighted the factors, which predetermine professional self-determination of teachers of music to be. Twenty-three 4<sup>th</sup> year students(pre-service teachers) involved in the programme of music education at Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences participated in the research, which aimed to compare students' assessment with that of practice supervisors.

Keywords: Teachers' emotional competency, pre-service teachers of music, career counselling

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## **EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION AND BIOFEEDBACK –ASSISTED RELAXATION IN LOWERING PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL VARIABLES AMONG STUDENTS WITH REGARD TO PERSONALITY FEATURES**

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### **Abstract**

Students make a rather specific population, which has to overcome many obstacles in order to pursue their academic goals (Pierceall, Keim 2007). Special programmes for stress prevention, based on relaxation training are being established in universities. The effectiveness of these programmes is constantly assessed and ways of their improvement are being studied (Jones, Johnston 2000, Beddoe, Murphy, 2004). One of the directions for such studies is the studying the effectiveness of relaxation training in relation to personality characteristics. However, there is lack of studies analysing the impact of personality features on individual's ability to relax and ability to learn to relax. Both biofeedback-assisted and progressive muscle relaxation are regarded as interventions aimed at lowering stress response. These methods help to train relaxation skills as well. The aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of biofeedback-assisted relaxation as well as progressive muscle relaxation in lowering psychophysiological parameters with regard to personality features. Method. The subjects of the study were 122 university students. 105 (85 female and 20 male) of them, aged 18 to 36 (mean age 21.13 (SD 2.58), participated in all relaxation training sessions. Participants were randomly assigned into three different groups: a) four progressive muscle relaxation sessions (n = 34) or b) four biofeedback-assisted relaxation sessions (n = 35). Subjects in the c) control group participated only in the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 6<sup>th</sup> session without relaxation training (n = 36). Biofeedback-assisted relaxation was conducted using device NeXus – 10 (The Netherlands). Results and conclusions. Both relaxation methods proved to be effective in lowering psychophysiological variables. Methods of lowering psychophysiological variables should be applied with regard to personality traits of individuals: the course (of four sessions) of both types of relaxation helps to lower skin conductance in persons with higher scores of openness, agreeableness and conscientiousness and helps to lower heart rate in persons with higher scores of neuroticism and extraversion.

Keywords: personality, biofeedback-assisted relaxation, progressive muscle relaxation, students

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## **EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF CONTEMPORARY MUSIC TEACHER: ANALYSIS OF CAREER EXPECTATIONS OF STUDENTS AND SCHOOL HEADS**

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### **Abstract**

Being mediators between educational policy and educational practice, teachers are the key factors, which predetermine the quality of education. This requires re-identification and re-acknowledgement of the teacher's role and value in the process of personality education. The pre-service teachers' disposition and attitudes towards their professional activity are undoubtedly relevant. The article provides an overview of pedagogical prerequisites, which are of importance to students, and expectations of employers (school heads) about novice teachers. The continuous questionnaire survey of pre-service music teachers studying in Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences was carried out applying a questionnaire form of open questions. The discussion (interview) with heads of schools was carried out separately.

Keywords: Career expectations, music teachers' professional activities, vision of carrier, competencies

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## **THERELATIONSCHEMAINCOMPATIBLEINITIALANDMASCULINIT Y-FEMININITYAND ATTITUDE TOMARRIAGEINSTUDENTS**

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#### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between initial and masculinity-femininity and attitude toward marriage in students. The study population included all male and female students of BS University of Science and Culture in the 92-93 academic year studying at random based on Morgan 200 Selected and the questionnaires Young's early maladaptive schemas (YSQ), masculinity-femininity and Bampas Mason (1975) and Hill's attitude toward marriage (FAMS) Reply to analyze the data and descriptive and inferential statistics (Coefficient of correlation, multiple regression, and Z, Fisher) was used. The results showed that early maladaptive schemas between masculinity-femininity in males no significant relationship was found. But no significant correlation with attitude toward marriage. Between maladaptive schemas and masculinity-femininity The students' attitude toward marriage in a significant relationship was found. The only maladaptive schemas in attitude toward marriage, women could have anticipated. The relationship between maladaptive schemas in attitude toward marriage with the attitude of male and female students were significantly different; The relationship between masculinity-femininity with male and female students were no significant differences in attitude toward marriage surfaced. The subsidiary findings of this study showed that between early maladaptive schemas, attitudes toward marriage and masculinity-femininity of students There was a significant difference between boys and girls.

**Keywords:** Schema-masculinity and femininity-attitude toward marriage

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## **PREDICT ACADEMIC BUOYANCY ON THE BASIS METACOGNITIVE BELIEFS, COGNITIVE REGULATION EMOTION AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GIRLS**



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#### Abstract

Academic buoyancy is student's ability to succeed in dealing with academic challenges and obstacles that are common in academic life. This study aim was predict the academic buoyancy of high school female students Based on metacognition beliefs, cognitive emotion regulation and their demographic factors. This study was conducted on high school students. Questionnaires Included metacognition beliefs, cognitive emotion regulation scale (MCQ30), academic buoyancy questionnaire and demographic characteristics questionnaire. Stepwise regression is used to analyse the test data between components. Results showed metacognition components uncontrollability of thoughts then positive cognitive set can be a predictor of academic buoyancy. Cases significant correlation ( $p < 0.01$ ) has reversed this order and direct relationship with the academic buoyancy. The results also indicated that the demographic characteristics of the student's education could be a predictor of their overall relationship was significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) and an increase in the level of education increases buoyancy. Based on the findings of the research component of the uncontrollability of thoughts, negative correlation with the academic buoyancy also cognitive emotion regulation positive and education rate. There was a significant positive correlation with academic buoyancy and all three of these variables have contributed significantly to the prediction of academic buoyancy.

**Keywords:** academic buoyancy, metacognition beliefs, cognitive emotion regulation, students' demographic characteristics

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## THE INFLUENCE OF STUDENTS' ATTITUDES ON THEIR WEAKNESS IN ENGLISH WRITING EXPRESSION

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#### Abstract

This study aims to recognize the impact of grade 9 learners' attitudes at Jericho/Ariha intermediate School for boys in UNRWA schools in Lebanon in relation to their weakness in the skills of written composition in English as a second language as reflected by a decrease in their total scores in written composition at Jericho/Ariha intermediate School for boys in UNRWA schools in Lebanon. Results of the trial test in English written composition prepared by the Education program in UNRWA were studied and analysis of the academic results and two questionnaires of teachers and learners opinions and attitudes were discussed. Research concluded that the learners' severe weakness in the four skills of written composition had a great impact on the decline of their total scores in composition. Therefore, the researcher recommended the necessity of carrying out concentrated remedial plans in this regard.

Keywords: Jericho/Ariha intermediate, UNRWA schools

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## CLINICAL COMPETENCY IN PSYCHIATRIC NURSING STUDENTS

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#### **Abstract**

Clinical competencies in psychiatric nursing education provide the foundation for the development of competencies in nursing practice. Clinical competencies refer to knowledge-based, cognitive, and psychomotor skills set essential in the provision of safe and quality patient care. The purpose of this study was to explore clinical competency in psychiatric nursing students. Using qualitative method, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 16 participants (five undergraduate senior students in last term, two MSc students in psychiatric field, four members of faculty with psychiatric nursing, three head nurses and two nurses who worked in psychiatric wards). Also we used two focus groups interview with nursing students. After employing purposeful sampling for the selection of the participants, semi-structured interviews were held for data collection. All interviews were reordered and transcribed. The data were analysed using constant comparative method through qualitative content analysis. During the data analysis, four main themes emerged: Being familiar, Confronting, Involving, and Being competent. Enhancement of student learning and curricular revisions must be designed to improve clinical competency in nursing student and therefore nurses.

**Keywords:** psychiatric, qualitative content, interviews

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## **UNDERSTANDING THE PHENOMENON OF SUICIDE TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN: A PERCEPTION OF MEDIA ANALYSTS**

**Anum Urooj,**

#### **Abstract**

Haroon Rasheed: BBC Pakistan acting editor, Correspondent for the BBC's World News from Pakistan. Imtiaz Gul: Chairman of Center for Research and Security Studies Islamabad, hosts weekly political talk shows on Hum TV, regularly appears on Al Jazeera English/Arabic TV plus local TV channels for comments, focuses on the issues of politics, governance, security, terrorism and religious extremism, writes for the esteemed The Muslim newspaper, contributed Pakistan FATA and Afghanistan specific articles to the German Press Agency, working as the Islamabad correspondent for Pakistan's most influential political weekly The Friday Times since 1995 and his columns on the issues mentioned above keep appearing in The News, Pakistan's largest English daily. Saleem Safi: An anchor/analyst with the largest Urdu news channel, Geo and hosts a program named "Jirga" on it where he has invited suicide bombers. Frequently invited to comment on BBC and Voice of America's Pashto service as an expert on Afghanistan and NWFP. Rahimullah Yusufzai: The Resident/Executive Editor of the Jang group's *The NEWS at Peshawar bureau*. He was among the first journalists to report on the Taliban. He is one of the few bonafide experts on Afghanistan, having reported on the country since the 1980s. Yousafzai is considered a commanding authority on Afghan affairs and on the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan. Mr. Yousufzai has interviewed Usama bin Ladin, Mullah Omar, and a range of other militants across the tribal areas of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. Haroon ur Rasheed: Leading columnist of Jang newspaper and one of the leading analysts of politics.

Keywords: commanding authority

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## CASE STUDY ON NARRATIVE THERAPY FOR SCHIZOPHRENIC ADOLESCENTS

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**JinheeKim**, Andong National University, 1375 Kyungdongro, Andong 760-749, South Korea

### Abstract

This study explores narrative therapy that could work positively on teenagers who were diagnosed as schizophrenic to improve their communication competence. This study focuses on the self-narrative and communicative therapy to help patients' treatment

Keywords: patients' treatment, positively

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## **SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING AMONG CANCER PATIENTS AND THEIR NURSES**

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**Jaleh Naderi**, Reproductive Health, Interdisciplinary school of health sciences, Pune University, India  
**Shahin Jalili**, nursing, Islamic Azad University, Urmia branch, Urmia, Iran

## Abstract

Spiritual well being (SWB) among cancer patients can to increase patients' adaptability, create positive psychology, obtain a meaningful life and even leads to longer lives. This study aimed at determining the SWB among cancer patients and their nurses.: This descriptive-cross sectional study done with a convenience sampling method and 120 hospitalized cancer patients with their nurses in hospitals affiliated to Urmia University of medical sciences, Iran in 2014. Data collected by Iranian version of Paloutzian and Ellison Spiritual well-being scale (SWBS) [ $r = 0.82$ ]. The SWBS consists of two subscales, which are religious and existential well being (RWB and EWB) and includes 20-item; each item is answered on a 6-point Likert scale ranging from 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree'. Total scores obtained are classified in low (20-40), average (41-99) and high (100-120) range. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistical tests,  $\chi^2$  and t-tests by using SPSS 21. The average age of patients was 46 and 27 for nurses. Time of cancer was less than one year. While patients and their families were aware of cancer but they were partially optimistic toward cancer. The most of nurses had 1-5 years of nursing experience of cancer patients. The average scores of RWB, EWB and SWB among patients were 52, 46 and 99, respectively and for nurses were 29, 40 and 70, correspondingly. Total scores fall within an average range in both groups. Comparing SWB scores between patients and nurses showed a significant difference ( $p=0.001$ ). Spirituality and positive psychology has always been considered as effective treatment for cancer patients. It is recommended; nurses with higher experiences and high spiritual health are employed to improve patients' spiritual health as a part of medical care.

Keywords: Patients, Spirituality, psychology and religion, Nurses, well being

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## QUALITATIVE PART: DISCUSSION/INTERVIEW GUIDELINE

Anum Urooj

### Abstract

Following guideline was used in the focus group discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews (IDIs) in the first phase of the study. Prior to the start of discussion/interview, the researcher introduced herself to the participants and shared with them the purpose of the study. The participants were ensured that the information collected from them will be kept confidential and used for academic purposes only. Moreover, they were told that there are no

right and wrong answers and were encouraged to share their opinions as freely and openly as possible. The researcher took permission from the participants in case of audio recording; otherwise extensive notes were taken with the help of a co-researcher

Keywords: encouraged, extensive notes

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## ISLAMIC WORK ETHIC AND COUNTERPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIORS

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### Abstract

Morality is derived from the words in Greek and Latin (Özgener, 2009:5), and can be described as ways of behavior and habit that underlie good life, present rights and wrongs, show the right course, direct individuals and society to the best and right things (Hitt, Middlemist ve Mathis, 1986:574), consist of unlettered rules behavior (Kolçak, 2012:8), and is gained by nurture and islamic education. Also, the science which researches the core of moral actions is named as "ethics" and ethics is moral philosophy (Shea, 1988:15). Religion supports morality and plays an effective role in having a well-balanced life. It is also direct people to the right and virtuous behaviors (Kolçak, 2012:68). The basis of researches and investigations of the work ethic is based on a study called "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism" published by the German sociologist Max Weber in 1904 (Ünal ve Çelik, 2010:223). According to the Islamic faith, person is informed about positive and negative, right and wrong behaviors and positives are supported. People in Islam are responsible for their roles and behaviors not only in the sight of God, but also in front of all the people and other creatures (Tunç, 2010:60). As Demirel (2009:122) noted that the planned and intentional behaviors against the organizational norm and values negatively affect both work and daily life of employees are named as "Counterproductive Behaviors". These behaviors faced in organizations can be ordered as follows (Kolçak, 2012:126-137; Demirel, 2009:124; Seçer ve Seçer, 2007:148; Foldes, 2006:231-234): Favoritism, corruption, individualism, mobbing, drug addiction, misfeasance, breach of confidence, absenteeism, alienation, social pressure... etc. In this study, the work ethic in terms of Islam and the types of behaviors which impede productivity are considered. It is an ongoing process that will be able to be done within two months and the relationship between Islamic Work Ethic and Counterproductive Behaviors is aimed to investigate. Scales from Abbas Ali (IWA-Islamic Work Ethic) and Bennett and Robinson (Workplace Deviance) have been translated into Turkish and implemented people working in public organizations in Turkey. Under the light of collected data and based on the analysis results on SPSS, the relationship between Islamic Work Ethic and Counterproductive Behaviors will be shown up. In addition, suggestions related to the issues will be made for the future studies and project implementers.

Keywords: Work, Work Ethic, Islamic Work Ethic, Counter productive Behaviors

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## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-CONCEPTION AND TRUTHFULNESS AMONG IRANIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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**Mojtaba Zakerian**, Psychologist, Payamenur University of Birjand, I.R.Iran

### Abstract

Self-concept has a psychological nature and involves emotions, assessments, attitudes as well as their description of self. On the one hand, self-concept is determined by personality traits and behavioral disorders externally, and on the other hand determined through the sense of themselves and in relation to others. Truthfulness and honesty, as one of moral values, superego's teenager has been inherited of parents and has been institution in connection



with environment. External representation is personality and behavioural characteristics. One of the aspects of mental health is oneness of appearance and core, which has been manifested in truthfulness and honesty. This paper is a descriptive study and explains relation between self-concept and truthfulness and honesty. The society of this research is total students of Payamenur University of Birjand, I.R.Iran that number of them is 8000. 126 persons were selected by random sampling as sample. Results suggest that there is a meaningful relation (0.016) between self-concept and truthfulness. In fact responses of each questionnaire have explanatory power by 5% of other variables, that this predictive value of self-concept or honesty and truthfulness can be increased by adding other variables.

Keywords: Self-concept, Truthfulness, honesty, personality characteristics, Psychological health, Iranian Students.

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## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COLLEGES STUDENTS MALADJUSTMENT AND THEIR PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Hye Suk Ha,  
Mae Hyang Hwang,  
Hyo Jin Lim,

### Abstract

How does the grit scale explain the maladjustment of college students, controlling for self-control and personality variables? Consistency of interests and perseverance of effort to learn has been shown to be an important factor for success to adult learners in university. Grit was defined as perseverance and passion for long-term goals. Grit entails working strenuously toward challenges, maintaining effort and interest over years despite failure, adversity,

and slump in progress. So grit was associated with educational achievement and adjustment. This study examined how the grit explains the maladjustment of college students, controlling for self-control and personality variables.

Keywords: examined, interest, maladjustment

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## THE VISUOSPATIAL PROCESSING DURING MIDDLE CHILDHOOD IN TAEKWONDO. A NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

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**Cătălin PĂUNESCU**, Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania  
**Manon-Lavinia POPESCU**, National University of Physical Education and Sport, Bucharest, Romania

### Abstract

Visuospatial processing represents the individual's ability to visualise. The purpose of this paper is to provide relevant information about the influences of taekwondo practice on the level of visuospatial processing during middle childhood. The study was conducted on a number of 15 children, with an average age of 8.4 years (+/-1.9). To assess the visuospatial development level, it was used the NEPSY battery: A Developmental Neuropsychological Assessment for the Romanian population. From the test battery of the visuospatial processing field, the following subtests were used: design copying, arrows, block construction, route finding. After processing the research results for the 4 subfields, the following aspects were highlighted: the average scaled (standardized) scores for the design copying subtest was 63.54 (+/- 7.929); the average scaled scores for the arrows subtest was 12.82 (+/- 2.994); the

average scaled scores for the block construction subtest was 16.55 (+/-2.339); the average scaled scores for the route finding subtest was 9.82 (+/- .405). The results achieved by the study subjects were beyond the expected level. The aim of this assessment consists of designing a patent which provides the basis for the selection of children to practice this sport. In taekwondo, the ability to visualise and also to re-actualise the opponent's position towards yourself is closely related to sports performances. This aspect suggests that a good sports performance may reflect the integration of children's visuospatial abilities.

Keywords: visuospatial processing; neuropsychological development; taekwondo; middle childhood

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## THE CREATIVITY CHARACTER IN KOREAN TEACHER EDUCATION

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### Abstract

The aim of this study is reported to creativity character education in Korea pre-service teacher education. Korea has popularly been associated with creativity in the entire curriculum since 2009, when the national curriculum was revised. There have been many studies of creativity, but few that focus explicitly on what counts as creativity in specific subject areas by teacher education. This research used self-reflective and intercultural perspectives. The study participants were K University trainee teachers studying in German course who were asked to identify their experiences. Data were collected with journals and questionnaires. Responses were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Three results were identified; Conceptions of creativity in the German course were found to be different among pre-teachers. Pre-teachers indicated that they often distinguished clearly between the competence of creativity, an example of its occurrence in the classroom, and what feature of that example made it creative to be self-developed. Lastly, student teachers were communicative and there was interactive behavior among others within classroom

Keywords: developed, within classroom

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## **PRINCIPAL'S AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE OF MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION POLICY IN SOUTH KOREA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

**Youngsill Lee,  
Cheolhee Byeon,  
Jihye Lim,**

### **Abstract**

The object of this study was to explore awareness of a variety of relating to a multi-cultural society, multicultural education with elementary school principal and multicultural education policy for promoting multicultural education in a Korean society. Therefore, this research used a mixed method employing both qualitative and quantitative approaches in order to investigate the elementary school principals' recognition of multicultural education and multicultural education policy in South Korea. First, the survey was conducted for a quantitative research approach. The survey was developed based on the previous studies and constructed to understand awareness, needs, goals, issues and plans of multicultural education. Analysis of the survey shows that understanding the culture of other countries by training or one-off experiences did not have significant impacts. According to demographic factors, awareness of multicultural education did not have substantial difference either. Awareness of multicultural education as well as understanding of its objectives are not consistent with the goal of multicultural education for many school principals as it was rather on superficial level and many considered it as

one-time activity. The findings indicate that approximately 50% of the elementary schools conduct multicultural education activities and it was found that there are difficulties to conduct policy on multicultural education because of lack of budget, lack of understanding of multicultural education policy, and lack of interest in multicultural education. Especially, it was identified that the school principals might have less comprehensive understandings of multicultural education, as well as insufficient external supports and low conditions for conducting multicultural education policy.

Keywords: significant impacts, understanding the culture

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## PSYCHOMETRIC TESTING OF AN ARABIC REVISED- ILLNESS PERCEPTION QUESTIONNAIRE (IPQ-R) FOR CHRONIC ILLNESS PATIENTS

Salah Aberkane,

### Abstract

Chronic illness affects many Algerians. It is possible to investigate the prediction ability of illness outcomes as a function to illness perception. In this study, we focus on the adaptation and validation of the Revised- Illness Perception Questionnaire (IPQ-R) for chronic illness patients. Three hundred and sixteen participants (16-79 years old) from Arris and Batna regions in Algeria have completed the Revised Illness Questionnaire. The psychometric properties of the IPQ-R were valid and factor analyses supported the three sections described in patients with chronic illness. Regarding internal consistency, Cronbach's  $\alpha$  coefficient was consistently higher than 0.45. Several areas of ill-fit were identified and substantial changes to the measurement model such as the deletion of items and the respecification of indicators had to be applied to achieve acceptable model fit. These items (2,3,5,10,11,12,16,23,24,25,26,30,34,35,37,38) are accepted in our study should be thoroughly scrutinized in further applications of an Arabic IPQ-R and their omission should be considered. The casual items identified the different rating casual factors in the original IPQ-R, because Varimax rotation produced five factors which accounted for 64.63% of the total variance. The factor structure did not concur with prior finding because the type of sample and cultural consideration may explain these finding. Replication of this study in Algerian chronic illness patients and further psychometric testing in other samples are recommended.

Keywords: Illness perception; exploratory factor analysis, Confirmatory factor analysis; chronic illness

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## MOBILE ADDICTION OF GENERATION Z AND ITS EFFECTS ON THEIR SOCIAL LIVES

**Mustafa Özkan,**

**Betül Solmaz,**

### **Abstract**

The aim of the study is to analyze mobile addiction of generation Z and how this addiction impacts in their social and individual lives. Mobile phones is one of the most preferred digital devices in constituting a large part of our daily lives in particular. Using of the mobile phones with technical innovations has become more common for this group named as generation Z. Creating a new and different social environment with sharing the private life in social websites like as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc. has reach a level that is closer to their social life than real life. It has been believed that smart phone usage especially in this generations has become an addiction and is considered that this situation has an effect to great extent on their social life and psychology. This work will be done with university students aged 18-23 is composed of a sample consisting of 300 persons.

Keywords: social environment, considered

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## INTERSEXUAL ATTRACTION

**Mihaela Mihailova Zdravkova,**

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### **Abstract**

In the presented topic is examined intersexual attraction. The study is related entirely to the exterior of the the men aimed to examine the influence of the beard as andrugeno dimorphic secondary sexual trait. "Beard evolved men by female choice as it is a very attractive, secondary sexual trait (Charles Darwin 1809-1882" Origin of Species ") Darwin thought that beards evolved in males through female choice as very attractive male ornament, signaling of female strength and domination of man. A recent study published in the Oxford Journals to doubt Darwin's theory of evolution. Researchers Barnaby J. Dixon (Victoria University of Wellington) and Paul L. Vasey (Department of Psychology, University of Lethbridge) published an article with the title: "Beards augment perceptions of men's age, social status, and aggressiveness, but not attractiveness" (Behavioral Ecology 13.02.2012) The article in the journal Behavioral Ecology titled "Beard amplifies perceptions of men's age, social status and aggressiveness, but not attractiveness" is described experiment which aims to show that the men with beards are more preferred by men without beard? Researchers have concluded that the beard is really a secondary sexual trait in men, giving them a higher social status and aggressiveness, but women prefer men who are without a beard.

We believe one of the main practical problems is the amount of the beard in Dixon and Vasey. Stimulus material (the men) is too extreme, i.e. the men are too big beard 6 weeks. Assuming that the cooperation provided public opinion influenced the choice of the respondents, it would therefore be foreseeable that women would choose clean-shaven men. We believe that evolution has evolved and preference. If in the great history of mankind have liked men with beards, today influenced by fashion and popular opinion would be more trustworthy men to have a short beard. A group of men were asked to leave their beards to grow for one week or 170 hours. Immediately after that is a picture of a man with a beard and no beard. Pictures are randomized. There have been created

collages to show two versions of the man. In experimental conditions, women are asked to choose between the options. At the end of the study it was observed that 95% of female choice falls in men with beards.

Keywords: main practical problems is the amount of the beard in

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## THE ROLE OF MONTESSORI LEARNING STYLE ON IQ OF 5-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN

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### Abstract

The objective of this research is to investigate the impact of the Montessori approach on the IQ of five year old children. For this study, a sample of 80, five-year-old children (40 children in conventional and 40 children in a Montessori kindergarten) were randomly selected from various kindergartens in the city of Shiraz, based on a simple selection (for the Montessori educated) and a multi-stage selection (for the conventionally educated). Afterwards, the Raven test was conducted on the samples to measure the IQ level. The collected data based on the test and the given hypotheses were then analyzed using the Independent-Samples T Test on dependent samples. The result of this study indicated that the IQ and the social maturity growth level of the five year old children educated via the Montessori approach was substantially higher than the conventional approach and the role of education approach (Montessori and conventional) is equal on IQ and social maturity growth level of five year old children.

Keywords: Montessori learning style; IQ; 5 years old children.

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## **SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING AMONG CANCER PATIENTS AND THEIR NURSES**

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**Jaleh Naderi, Shayan Jelili**, Nursing Group, Urmia Branch, Islamic Azad University, Urmia, Iran

### **Abstract**

Suffering from cancer leads to change patients' lifestyles and also increases their spiritual needs. Experiences of people living with cancer have revealed that spiritual well-being is a vital aspect of a healthy life, necessary for creating a positive psychology and will guide patients toward a meaningful life. It can also increase cancer patients' adaptability and improve their quality of life and survival. The present study aimed at determining the spiritual well-being among cancer patients and their nurses.

Between patients and nurses using chi-square and t- tests showed a significant difference ( $p=0.001$ ).

Keywords: cancer patients, spiritual well being, religious well being, existential well being, positive psychology, quality of life, nurses.

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## STUDY OF THE SCALE OF COGNITION OF TEACHERS ABOUT MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITY BASED ON DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

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**Golestan Sayah**, human science of Payame Noor University, Urmia, Iran

### Abstract

Nowadays, usage of multicultural education is the most important factor in the better interactions and it cause psychological morality. The main goal of this research is the study of the scale of cognition of teachers about multicultural education in university based on demographic characteristics. The method of research is descriptive survey. Statistical sample is including teachers with 30 individuals. The research instrument is questionnaire with 38 question and its reliability is 0.82. The analyze of data is done by SPSS and t test and ANOVA. The main results showed that the scale of cognition of teachers about multicultural education in university isn't desirable. There are relationship between higher academic document, academic field and higher teaching background with cognition of multicultural education among teachers in university.

**Keywords:** Multicultural education, teachers, Payame Noor University

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## LIVED EXPERIENCES AND VISUAL STORYTELLING IN RURAL KOREAN STUDENTS

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### Abstract

This study aims to explore the lived experiences of rural students in Korea in words and visual images using Photovoice. Three sessions were conducted over one month in 2014 with six elementary students. Data was collected by student photovoice in their life. Spiral data analysis was used for analyzing the data. The following results were obtained. First, conducting an expression activity class using photo voice involves a process of practicing, reflecting, and observing class, and learned knowledge that comes into one's life through the completion and organization of photovoice. Exploration through questions led students to make creative expressions through movement. Photovoice, which was made as the class was organized, made students "review" those photos that were not seen in the context. As a result, the expression activity design of the narrative curriculum allowed movement-oriented expression activities to promote intellectual growth and enable students to make diverse and creative self-expressions. Second, students learned this through practice and the experience of using photo voice. As they sought knowledge in everyday life on their own by talking with other people and discussing the developed photos, they began to derive meaning from them. Photovoice proved to be an activity through which one can realize an expression activity through the quest for knowledge in daily life. Thus, the narrative curriculum's expression activity established a link between the knowledge learned in school and students' lives.

Keywords: Type your keywords here, separated by semicolons ;

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## **ROLES OF WINDOW DISPLAY DESIGN ELEMENTS TO INCREASE VALUE PERCEPTION OF THAI CRAFT PRODUCTS: A COMPARISON STUDY BETWEEN THAI AND FOREIGNER TOURISTS**

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**Chumporn Moorapun**, Interior Architecture, Faculty of Architecture,  
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### **Abstract**

Product's value may increase purchase intention. The value perception may differ among cultures. Window displays can be used to increase product's information and value. This study aims to investigate the relationship between window display design elements and value perception of local products between two different cultures. The research methodology is based on survey research. Certain window displays in favourite tourist spots will be selected as a unit of study. In addition, 200 tourists (100 Thai tourists and 100 non-Thai tourists) will be asked to fill a questionnaire. Multiple Regressions will be used to analyse the relationship. Then, the results will be compared between Thai and non-Thai tourists. Finally, the results will be created as a design guideline for designing window display to increase product information and value between the two cultures.

Keywords: design elements and value perception

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## THE PROCESS OF CONSERVATION OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS AND INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE: CASE STUDIES OF USA, ENGLAND, AND JAPAN

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**Panayu Chairattananon**, Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, 1 Chalongkrung Road, Ladkrabang, Bangkok, 10520, Thailand

### Abstract

An effort to preserve a cultural heritage should aim to conserve not only physical objects, but also intangible things. In Thailand, it is often found that historical community conservation is done to the contrary of the above statement. Namely, the buildings and architectural features are carefully preserved while the way of life and socio-economic structure are not. This phenomenon has happened because once a community was declared to be a cultural heritage, more opportunities for the community to make money open up, drastically changing the people's way of life and socio-economic structure. This is not the same in several highly developed countries, such as USA, England, and Japan, where successful preservation projects are the norm. Hence, this study aimed to investigate the process of successful cultural heritage conservation in these countries as well as their socio-economic structure that supports the process. Our conclusion is that, overall, in order to preserve the intangible heritage, the conservation process must not adversely affect the community's socio-economic structure too severely.

Keywords: phenomenon, architectural features

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## STRATEGIES FOR POST OCCUPANCY EVALUATION OF HOUSING ADAPTATION FOR MOBILITY PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES.

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### Abstract

According to the World Health Organization<sup>1</sup>, "evidence suggests that people with disabilities face barriers in accessing the health and rehabilitation services they need in many settings." Based on the 2013 statistics published by the Thai with Disability foundation, it is found that five percent of Thailand's population are disabled people. Six hundred thousands of them have mobility disability, and the number of them is increasing every year. As a result, the Thai government and several organizations for disabled people in Thailand have implemented housing adaptation projects to better their quality of life. However, there have not been any specific criteria on how those housing adaptation projects have helped improve the quality of life of disabled people. This study addresses the lack of proceeding in post occupancy evaluation for housing adaptation for disabled people in Thailand. Firstly this study aims to limited body function of people with disability by International classification function concept (ICF). Secondly is analysing the performance of task of routine activity from post occupancy evaluation (POE) and survey environment to investigate the accessible design for people with disabilities. The lastly is propose the primary design recommendation for housing of people with disabilities. Surveys and observation approach to the performance of task in routine activity in 9 houses of people with disabilities, which are mobility, disabled people and in-depth interview for checked limited body function of people with disabilities by ICF concept. The finally method is analysis and discussion the correlate data for primary design recommendation housing for people with disabilities. The performance of tasks from surveys and observations housing of people with disability is difficultly accessible in toilet and a bedroom. Almost the performances task and requirement from people with disabilities is the special design space and material for excessive body function. The construction detail for build is the second key point for adaptation housing. Using a classification of body function before design adaptation housing. New strategies for creates the recommendation design housing should be categories the body function with people with disabilities and select the minimum of space and select the safety material and accessibility for function toilet and bed room.

Keywords: specific criteria, minimum, excessive body function

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## **ROLES OF WINDOW DISPLAY DESIGN ELEMENTS TO INCREASE VALUE PERCEPTION OF THAI CRAFT PRODUCTS: A COMPARISON STUDY BETWEEN THAI AND FOREIGNER TOURISTS**

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### **Abstract**

Product's value may increase purchase intention. The value perception may differ among cultures. Window displays can be used to increase product's information and value. This study aims to investigate the relationship between window display design elements and value perception of local products between two different cultures. The research methodology is based on survey research. Certain window displays in favourite tourist spots will be selected as a unit of study. In addition, 200 tourists (100 Thai tourists and 100 non-Thai tourists) will be asked to fill a questionnaire. Multiple Regressions will be used to analyse the relationship. Then, the results will be compared between Thai and non-Thai tourists. Finally, the results will be created as a design guideline for designing window display to increase product information and value between the two cultures.

Keywords: asked, fulfill, questionnaire

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## THE STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG KOREAN DANCE MAJORS' CAREER CONSCIOUSNESS, EMPLOYMENT SITUATION, AND CAREER SELF-EFFICACY

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### Abstract

A problem of young people's employment becomes an important issue all over the world. As a university information disclosure has been mandatory in Korea since 2008, universities have publicly announced graduates' employment status. In this study, it is intended to analyze structural relationships among dance majors' career self-efficacy, employment situation, and career consciousness. Research questions are as follows: First, what characteristics do dance majors' career consciousness, employment situation, and career self-efficacy has? Second, what relation do the three variables have? With regard to subjects to be surveyed, 9 universities were selected among 39 4-year universities having the department of dance as of 2015 by non probability sampling method. And a total of 457 students and alumni majoring in dance were surveyed. Career consciousness and employment situation were composed of 4 questions respectively. With regard to career self-efficacy, the short form of career self-efficacy scale made by Betz and Vuyten(1997) was modified and used. Using SPSS and AMOS, reliability analysis, frequencies analysis, exploratory factor analysis, correlation analysis, and structural equation model analysis were made. The study results are as follows: First, there was a difference in the direction and level of correlation among career consciousness, employment situation, and career self-efficacy. However, relatively high correlation was shown. Second, there was causal relationship between three variables. And it was shown that the career self-efficacy had a mediating effect on the relationship between two variables. Through this study, it was possible to conclude that dance majors' career consciousness increased career self-efficacy, and the increased career self-efficacy could actively lead employment situation. Ultimately, it means that a method of enabling the increase of career self-efficacy must be prepared for the purpose of dance majors' career goal, preparation behavior, and diverse employment situation. In the changing times, artists' job must be also understood from different angles.

Keywords:causal relationship

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## RELATIONSHIP AMONG SOCIAL SUPPORT, CULTURAL ADAPTATION STRESS AND DEPRESSION OF CHINESE MULTICULTURAL FAMILIES IN LEISURE PARTICIPANTS

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### Abstract

Multicultural families are becoming a social issue as they are rapidly increasing recently in the Korean society. The reasons include the influx of foreign laborers resulting from lack of labor force, the increase in North Korean defector immigrants and the increase of foreign students coming to Korea because of the Korean Wave fever. Most of all, the number of multicultural families are continuously increasing due to the issue of gender ratio imbalance resulting from the notion of preferring a son to a daughter that still remained, as well as the issue of women avoiding marrying bachelors residing in farming and fishing villages. In spite of this, the notion of a racially homogeneous nation still remain in the Korean society, and it has relatively low acceptance and negative prejudice due to the feeling of emotional discomfort towards other emigrants that still remain. Furthermore, majority of multicultural families are playing the role of substituting natives with high wages as social minority, or filling insufficient jobs in the 3D (Difficult, Dangerous, Dirty) areas. Accordingly, it is necessary to recognize that multicultural families in the Korean society are trying to adapt to our society in the midst of experiencing various levels of difficulties and hardships, and there is a need for multilateral studies on improving the quality of life of multicultural families. Accordingly, the purpose of this study is to examine the relationship among the social support, cultural adaptation stress and depression of multicultural families that are living in Korea. A survey research was conducted accordingly for adults in Chinese multicultural families and using statistical programs SPSS 16.0 and AMOS 16.0, t-test, one-way ANOVA and structural equation modeling analysis were conducted. The result showed that first, their cultural adaptation stress decreased as their settlement period extends, and Korean language skill improves and financial income increases. In addition, social support increased while cultural adaption stress decreased as they actively participated in leisure activities such as sports. Second, it was found that depression recognized by multicultural families decreased as the recognition of social support increased. Third, it was found that cultural adaptation stress recognized by multicultural families decreased as the recognition of social support increased. Fourth, it was found that depression is less felt when cultural adaptation stress is low.

Keywords: multicultural families, settlement

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## RELATIONSHIP AMONG THE WELLBEING TENDENCY, HEALTH INTEREST AND LIFE SATISFACTION OF COMMUNITY DANCE PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

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### Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship among the wellbeing tendency, health interest and life satisfaction of community dance program participants. The purpose of this study is to develop a program that will be helpful for middle & prime age women in improving their physical strength and mental health with an expectation that the special role and function of community dance education for local community members will be further revitalized in the future. Accordingly, an analysis was conducted with 511 community dance program participants of local cultural foundation. For the analysis, frequency analysis, reliability analysis, one-way ANOVA, correlation analysis, structural equation modeling (SEM) analysis were conducted. Based on this, following conclusions were obtained. First, it was found in the analysis of difference among factors according to participants' activities that there were meaningful differences of participation experience in every factor of wellbeing tendency, health interest and life satisfaction, and statistically meaningful differences of participating time were found only in wellbeing tendency factor. Second, it was found that wellbeing tendency has positive influences on health interest and life satisfaction. Third, it was found that health interest has positive influences on life satisfaction. Lastly, a mediating effect was shown with health interest in the relationship between wellbeing tendency and life satisfaction. As stated above, this study verified the usefulness of wellbeing related community dance program by verifying the positive influence of community dance program participants' wellbeing tendency on health interest and life satisfaction. It is thought that such result has practical implication in the aspect of the development and application of wellbeing program for middle & prime age women, in addition to the accumulation of experiential knowledge on community dance program. Lastly, suggestions for follow-up study are as follows based on the limitation and issues that were revealed during the process of this study. First, the meaning of community dance program is in being together with nature, and the government and local communities need to provide various age-relevant programs with necessary facilities for the health and desirable leisure activities of participants. Second, follow-up studies are needed on various subjects related to community dance using different research methods, while striving to become a program for revitalizing local culture considering the wellbeing of local community members. Third, this study has the limitation of not being able to conduct in-depth interview on rich experiences in community dance program as it used survey questionnaire as a measuring tool. Accordingly, theses that also include qualitative study would be needed in follow-up studies.

Keywords: accumulation, experiential, follow-up studies.

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## THE STUDY THE ROLE OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING AND PARENTING STYLES OF MOTHERS IN PREDICTING BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IN BOYS 5 TO 10 YEARS IN AHWAZ

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### Abstract

The purpose of this study family functioning. The role of maternal parenting style The predicted behavior problems Children 5 to 10 years in Ahvaz. This research is a descriptive study Correlation was performed and included all mothers 5 to 10-year-old son's Ahvaz in the 2014-2015 academic year in preschoolers And primary schools were enrolled randomly multistage The preschool and primary city of Ahvaz 2 preschoolers (from preschool class 4) And 2 school (of any grade 4 class) sample size of 200 students from 5 to 10 years Selection and inventory of their mothers family functioning, parenting practices and CSI (parent form) was taken. For data analysis, correlation coefficients And multiple regression were used. The results showed that the authoritarian style 33/22 More Posts Styles mother. Communication subscales, Accompanying emotional, behavior control and general functioning of the family has a significant relationship with behavioral problems And authoritarian style with hyperactivity disorder, mood disorder, negative and positive relationship with Significant and style landscape with hyperactivity disorder, behavioral and Separation anxiety is a significant negative relationship with mood disorders. The results showed that the disorder subscale of emotional accompaniment Separation Anxiety Predict and other family functioning subscales able Behavioral problems were anticipated. The style landscape Hyperactivity disorder and separation anxiety, authoritarian style Behavior disorders and mood disorders, and authoritative parenting style Separation anxiety disorder could have anticipated.

Keywords: family functioning, parenting style, behavior behaviour

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## **SURVEYING THE EFFECTS OF CREATIVITY TECHNIQUE TEACHING IN REDUCING EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS DAMAGES, BASED ON CONVERGENT THINKING IN SCHOOLS**

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### **Abstract**

Since the creativity is an Extensible factor, one of the most important goals of education is Development of creative thinking Therefore there are several difficulties (limitations) that have significant contribution in developing creativity. Traditional teaching methods based on convergent thinking is a competition and evaluating-based approach which despite the expected often results negatively. Comparing the students who have their own special abilities will result in anxiety and feeling insecure which is one of major obstacles in the development of student's creativity. In this study we choose 75 student (6-9) years old, the students were divided into 2 groups: experiment group, control group. For experiment group creativity techniques were held 1 day a week. We use Torrance visual creativity test to measure creativity then we compare two group's results, we analyses results by Pearson's correlation coefficient. Results show that teaching creativity technique to children to children can reduce educational system damages based on convergent.

Keywords: educational system based on convergent thinking, creativity techniques, convergent thinking, creative design

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## **SPIRITUAL HEALTH, DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY RELATIONSHIP IN ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN HOSPITALS IN URMIA, IRAN**

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### **Abstract**

Nowadays, in most parts of the world, cardiovascular diseases such as myocardial infarction are among the most widespread chronic diseases and anxiety and depression are common symptoms of the disease. However, according to the studies, spiritual health can play an important role in confronting and coping with the stress resulted from illness. For this reason, the study for examining the relationship between spiritual health, anxiety and depression in acute myocardial infarction was carried out. In a descriptive correlational study, 67 patients with acute myocardial infarction who were hospitalized at hospitals in University of Medical Sciences were selected by simple sampling. A questionnaire was used to collect data that consisted of three parts: the first part was demographic information; the second part included spiritual health scale Palutzian & Ellison; and the third section was the hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS). The data were analysed using of SPSS 16. In this study, 46 patients (70.8%) were male and 19 were female. In addition, 23 patients (37.7 percent) in addition to heart disease had another chronic disease, respectively. In terms of mental health, a total of 16 (23.9%) of the participants in this study had lower levels of depression or anxiety and 36 (53.7%) of the participants had a major depressive or anxiety disorder, borderline and finally, 15 (22.4%) of the participants had a higher level of depression or anxiety disorders. In terms of spirituality, a total of 35 (52.2%) of the participants had a mean spiritual level and 32 (48.3) of the participants had a high spiritual level and none of them had a lower spiritual level. There was a significant relationship between spirituality and level of depression and anxiety, gender and level of education and occupation. The results showed that there is a reverse relationship between spiritual health and level of anxiety and depression. Spirituality-based care programs can be a good method to reduce anxiety and depression of the patients.

**Keywords:** Spiritual Health, Anxiety, Depression and Myocardial Infarction

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## THE EFFECT OF AROMATHERAPY OF LAVENDER ESSENTIAL OIL ON REDUCTION DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS OF PHARMACY STUDENTS

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### Abstract

Depression is one of the most common types of mental disorders in Iran. Aromatherapy can be used as a natural therapy to control negative emotions and depression. Lavender is an aromatic plant which is used for its medicinal and aromatic properties. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Lavender essential oil on reduction of depressive symptoms of pharmacy students. The research design was pretest-post test with control group. 34 students from the Faculty of Pharmacy of Zanjan, Iran, with the highest score on the Beck anxiety questionnaire were selected and randomly were assigned in control and experimental groups. The experimental intervention (Aromatherapy) was being done on the experimental group during 8 sessions, each session 20 minutes, 3 sessions per week. The results showed that Lavender essential oil aromatherapy significantly reduces depression symptoms in pharmacy students ( $P < 0/05$ ). The research results provide some evidence that aromatherapy is an appropriate therapy for reducing depression symptoms. Therefore, in order to decrease depression symptoms, was recommended to use aromatherapy in depression therapy.

Keywords: Lavender, aromatherapy, depression, pharmacy, students

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## **EFFECTIVENESS OF MINDFULNESS-BASED COGNITIVE THERAPY FOR REDUCING OF ANXIETY SYMPTOMS IN PHARMACY STUDENTS**

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### **Abstract**

Anxiety is a generalized feeling very uncomfortable and often ambiguous and disturbing that accompanied with feeling of empty heart, chest tightness, palpitations, sweating, headache and as one of the most common mental disorders decrease the people performance. Today, psychologists use cognitive interventions for treat anxiety. Mindfulness-based cognitive therapy is a new therapy in explaining cognitive behavioral therapy approach. Mindfulness training involves new cognitive and behavioural strategies to focus on attention, to stop mind worrying rumination and decrease tendency to worrying responses. This study is experimental and the control group is pretest-posttest design. 34 students from the Faculty of Pharmacy student with the highest score on the Beck Anxiety Inventory were selected and Randomly Were replaced into control and experimental groups. Cognitive therapy sessions were conducted for 8 sessions during 2 months and were examined its effect on reducing anxiety. Data were analysed through software spss-19 and using analysis of covariance. The results indicated that mindfulness-based cognitive therapy significantly reduces symptoms of anxiety.

Keywords: Cognitive Therapy, Mindfulness, Anxiety, pharmacy students

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## **EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES AND METACOGNITIVE ON REDUCING TEST ANXIETY AMONG MALE STUDENTS**

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#### **Abstract**

This study was conducted to investigate the effects of cognitive learning strategies and metacognitive on reducing test anxiety among male students in sciences in the region of 1 in Tehran. Male students in this study population, 84 patients were randomly selected from a school located in District 1, Tehran and randomly assigned to experimental groups (cognitive and metacognitive). People with high-test anxiety, 126 persons were included in order to determine the extent of their use of learning strategies, cognitive and metacognitive strategies questionnaire was administered. And according to the score obtained from the test, 56 people were identified as whom in addition of high-test anxiety, they don't use learning strategies. These 56 individuals were selected as the sample and were randomly divided into two groups ( $n = 28$ ) and control ( $n = 28$ ). Standard questionnaires scratch learning and study strategies (cognitive) and test anxiety (TAI) were used to collect data as a pretest and post-test was administered to both groups. The study was carried out in the experimental group after the pre-trained eight-session cognitive learning strategies and after completing the course, the post-test cognitive and metacognitive strategies and Test Anxiety Scale was administered to both groups. To analyze the hypothesis the t-test was used to compare the two groups the t-test for comparison between pre-test and post-test were used in the experimental group

Keywords: Cognitive and metacognitive, learning strategies, test anxiety

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## **HUMAN CAPITAL IS THE MAIN WEALTH OF COUNTRY**

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## **Abstract**

Human capital is the main wealth. Any country cannot be developed without capital. Because human is the main reason for science, language development and scientific progress. How human can develop himself without intellect, mind and knowledge? Therefore all programs should have human capital as a basement. For example, Soviet Union didn't have a close cooperation with outside world. But all fields were developed by experts. Japan has the leading positions among developed countries due to human capital, not having reach natural resources. As for Kazakhstan, human capital degree depends on knowledge (education) degree. The role of education rises because of scientific-technical progress, the mechanized and automated work force. Human value with its additional cost forms human capital. It is necessary to accept the human capital as the additional force which develops stadial development of family and society, and also as the intensive and productive factor of economy development within the capitalist relations. Its value consists in the human productivity, collective work and creative strength of the worker. The human capital is formed with a great effort and power, through the developing human relations in production and work. It is a source of the accruing profit. When we speak about the human capital, it is necessary to distinguish its scientific, ideological, cultural and political parties, and also creative ideas. There are various opinions and views on understanding of the human capital. Problem is the methodology of studying of the human capital. If there is no correct methodological system, the understanding will be a miscellaneous, and the content of concept can't be defined. Therefore the question "What value and characteristics will have the human capital in uncertainty?" is actual today. Then we raise a question "How the human capital is formed and what is its source?". Such questions as "What ideas about the human capital are realized today? What approach is used for this purpose?" depend on a condition of a human resource. The human capital is an inexhaustible resource which has infinite continuation and the creative beginning. Its main sense is support of a financial source for increase of spiritual and material profit, and also improvement of personal qualities. If personal, professional and social skills supplement each other in actions of the person, he (or she) receives vital energy in the form of additional qualities.

Keywords: human capital, condition of a human resource

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## **FROM LIBYA TO LAMPEDUSA: CREATING A CULTURAL IDENTITY CARD: PSYCHO-TRANSCULTURAL EVALUATION OF INTEGRATION POTENTIAL**

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**Milan**, University of Messina  
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#### **Abstract**

Almost every week boatloads of immigrants arrive in Sicily from Libya. Although a great number of immigrants use Sicily as an arrival point and expect to go to Northern Europe (Bagozzi, 2014), many of them settle in Sicily (Licciardi and Damigella, 2011) and other parts of Italy. Integration has become an extremely important and controversial global issue (Terranova and Toffle, 2014) that needs to be addressed. How to assist immigrants in the integration process is the subject of this paper. An estimated total of 170,000 immigrants (Italian Ministry of the Interior, March 3, 2015) arrived in Sicily in 2014: primarily in Lampedusa but also in various areas of the south of Italy. In February of 2015, 4,423 people arrived in Italy (Italian Ministry, 2015). Not to mention the recent prediction by Spanish Interior Minister Jorge Diaz that for 2015 the number of immigrants into Italy will soar to at least 200,000 (Diaz, 12 March, 2015, RAI).

Keywords: extremely important, controversial global

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## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' SELF PERCEPTION LIFE SATISFACTION AND VARIOUS VARIABLES**

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## Abstract

Self-evaluation is a very important process for individuals to determine the present position. If people cannot find objective criteria for self-evaluation, they use social comparison process as social criteria. It is important to whom with and which direction to go and it's managerial effects in social comparison process. At the aim of this study is to compare the relationships between university students' social comparison and life satisfaction. Gender, age, social economic level, mother and father educational status and place of residence differences were also searched in this context. The sample of the study consisted of 273 university students of Biruni University during the spring semester of 2014-2015. The research is a descriptive study in relational survey model. Main instruments are Information Gathering Form, Social Comparison (SCS) and Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS). For data analyses were used SPSS 20.0 version for WINDOWS. The group differences were tested by t-test and F statistics with post comparison range test. As the data are in the process of evaluation, the findings are not presented here.

Keywords: Self Perception, Social Comparison , University Students, Life satisfaction.

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## THE SELF IN THE ALZHEIMER'S PATIENT AS REVEALED THROUGH PSYCHO-LINGUISTIC-STORY BASED ANALYSIS

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### Abstract

The World Alzheimer Report (2014) stated that 44 million people worldwide suffer from AD. Perhaps the worst effect of the disease is the loss of Self, which is based on the loss of identity and memory (Caddell and Clare,

2009). Research into the initial stages of the disease with the scope of developing some sort of 'salvage therapy' is rather scarce. This work reports research done from a psycho-linguistic point of view with the goal of identifying how Alzheimer's patients maintain the Self through narrative.

Keywords: through narrative, salvage, therapy

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## PERSONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND AGONISTICS IN KAZAKH NATIONAL CULTURE

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### Abstract

Personality-creative component of physical training of the person due to the fact that it can realize the man is aware of himself as a person capable of releasing his "I" of reality, has developed self-awareness. The creative nature of sports activity associated with novelty and significance of the results is due to the synthesis of cognitive, emotional, volitional and motivational sphere of personality. Personality motivational reflection could undergo progress in developing historically traditional forms of national sports competitions, festivals, games, aityses, as the main factor tradition victory in the national culture. Reflection of the "I" of the person with a well defined subjectivity can consciously done, rather than on an unconscious level, it is characterized by the ability to assess their capabilities in a particular situation, to control themselves, specifically to implement their goals in life, to achieve results and success. In the competition sporting character needed just such personal-willed features more conscious plan, rather than poorly perceived, as sporting event often requires a high reflection to achieve a positive result, the success of which is estimated personality not only physical attributes, but in the universal cultural and historical terms understanding of its cultural and traditional values, it becomes a way of self-affirmation and self-realization. Personal development of physical culture of man presupposes the existence of two models of self-realization. Progressive option characterizes the process of constant overcoming contradictions, overcoming itself to full disclosure of their powers and abilities. In this case, there is a continuous build-up of personal potential through self-denial and self-determination in the process and the results of sports activity. Regression option - represents peace, tranquility in the activities, which are the basis of past experience illusions. Incomplete expression in sports activity generates dissatisfaction with it, its results, which lead to restriction of the cultural space of life.

Keywords:personality, mentality, sport, physical education, agonistics, race, national sports games.

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## AWARENESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST CELL PHONE RADIATION HAZARD- CASE STUDY OMAN

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### Abstract

The fast spread of mobile phone usage is a subject of several polemics in terms of adverse health effect such as cancers, headaches and memory loss as shown by recent research. Cell phone's radiation became one of the most

pervasive problems worldwide. With the aim of attracting public attention to this issue and increasing awareness in health's dangers and risks of cell phone radiation a campaign incorporating educational strategies and including a logo and poster design by a student of Dhofar University in Sultanate of Oman was initiated. At the completion of this campaign, a mobile phone's radiation influence on peoples' health awareness program was developed and implemented through gearing it to the clinics, hospitals, doctor offices, supermarkets and schools.

**Keywords:**Health alert, awareness campaign, cell phone radiation, logo design, poster design.

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## UNDERSTANDING OF LIFE THROUGH THE BIOGRAPHICAL STUDY ON THE OLD SAKHALIN KOREAN, DONG-SIK SHIN

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### Abstract

There are about 4,000 Sakhalin returnees living as recipients of livelihood program currently in the year 2015 in South Korea, and they are all first or second generation of Sakhalin returnees born before August 15, 1945, who have experienced the deportation by Japan? Most of them chose permanent return to Korea even having gone

through pains of separated families two or three times. The purpose of this research is to explore the social context in that era, record their experiences and find meaning of them through the life of individuals. To achieve this goal, the perception of lifetime process revealed from four times in-depth interview from September to December 2014 targeting Dong-Sik Shin, second generation of Sakhalin returnee. This study included the understanding of life of Mr. Shin and restructuring the meaning of his life. Biographical research method is useful measure to understand how the specific choices of the elderly had made and their behaviours affected the interpretation of present quality of life and life itself. According to the results, Mr. Shin has experienced three times of family separation. He had moved to Japan with his deceased father and lived with "hidden identity of Korean." After that he had moved to Sakhalin and lived with "sorrow of darkness", "the lives of Koreans abandoned to the field", "desire of Salvation through education", and "the lamb to miss home." Sakhalin was also home of the heart. It has proven that the reason of his permanent return to South Korea is to make his offspring move to South Korea having stable life rather than his longing for home country. Especially he is taking a role of soothing the soul of the offspring who are not able to see the last day of their parents on this earth not being able to leave a will. It has been proven through biographical research method that Mr. Shin's turning point experiences are still affecting his quality of life as an ongoing process. This research has significance in that this suggested the usefulness of biological research and necessity of in-depth approach toward a quality of life in terms of the elderly's whole lifetime.

Keywords: Biographical study, Sakhalin returnee, Social context, In-depth interview, Separated families

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## **COMPARISON OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS HELP SEEKING BETWEEN SCHOOLCHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT EXPERIENCE OF CYBERBULLYING**

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**Dovilė Valiūnė**, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania

### **Abstract**

Scientists agree that cyberbullying is a very relevant problem among adolescents (Pilkauskaite-Valickiene, 2009). Cyberbullying is unique to other more traditional forms of bullying because of the perpetrator's anonymity, ability

to harass their victim 24 hours a day and it happens often outside school (Smith, 2008; Johnson, 2009). Cyberbullying is shown to be related to low self-esteem, stress, anti-social behaviour, lower academic performance, depressiveness, suicidal thoughts (Patchin, Hinduja, 2010; Faryadi, 2011; Schneider, 2012; Sticca, 2013). Peers and parents were identified as key sources of help dealing with cyberbullying (Spears, 2015). Therefore, the right attitudes towards help seeking should influence the actions against cyberbullying. Nevertheless, relatively little is known about the differences in attitudes towards help seeking among schoolchildren with and without the experience of cyberbullying.

Keywords: victim 24 hours, attitudes towards, schoolchildren

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## COMPARING PURPOSE IN LIFE OF GIFTED AND NON-GIFTED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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In the world, which is changing in parallel with rapid technological developments, purpose in life of adolescents is changing, too. As a result of a number of researches carried out in Stanford University within the scope of purpose in Life of Youth Project, it was found that purposes in life of adolescents were separated into seven categories. These categories are family, art/aesthetic/leisure, religion/spirituality, politics, career, school success and social causes. The purpose of this research is to determine whether these categories are valid for high school students in Turkey or not and to compare purpose in life of gifted and non-gifted high school students. With this purpose the students were wanted to prioritize these 7 categories. Also, they were asked why the purpose in life, which they chose, was important for them. Gifted 58 students who were studying at Science and Art Centre and non-gifted 64 students who were studying at normal high school participated in the research. As a result of the research, non-gifted students sequenced the purpose in life as family, spirituality, career, school success, art, politics and social



reasons respectively. Non-gifted students stated purposes such as respectability, social status as the 8<sup>th</sup> purpose. Family and school success are the first two ones in purpose in life of gifted students. Gifted students sequenced spirituality, career and social reason purpose as their third purpose in life. In the fourth line is purpose of art. The 8<sup>th</sup> purpose of life of gifted students is the purposes such as being happy, animals, sleeping, eating. The results of the research and the reasons why the students chose these purposes were discussed within the frame of literature.

Keywords: purpose in life, gifted, non-gifted, high school students

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## PREVENTING OBESITY IN PRIMARY SCHOOLCHILDREN

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**Simona Hangu**, 1National University of Physical Education and Sports Bucharest

**Raluca Costache**, 1National University of Physical Education and Sports Bucharest

### Abstract

Nowadays, obesity among schoolchildren makes the subject of extensive debates and is one of the priorities of healthcare policies promoted across the European Union. To prevent and fight obesity in schoolchildren aged between 6 and 11 years, every school should provide for an awareness building plan, designed to make schoolchildren, parents and even teachers understand the health risks associated with this disease. Implementing a physical education program in school curricula, consisting of athletics and sport games to be practiced three times a week by primary schoolchildren with obesity problems will help children lose weight and build up their resistance to effort. Exercises of this type contribute to the easier social integration of schoolchildren and to their intellectual development. Including primary schoolchildren into an organized physical movement system will increase accountability of both children and their families, while also helping them develop the habit of exercising on their own and become aware of the need to control their own eating habits and their health condition. By the end of the

day, incorporation of a physical education program of this type into the primary school curricula would improve the quality of life. the experimental method, the statistic – mathematical method, Cohen index, as well as a series of other tests regarding one's physical potential.

Keywords: primary schoolchildren, quality

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## STUDY ON MAINTAINING LIFE QUALITY IN ADULTS BY PRACTICING BODYBUILDING

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**Simona Hangu**, National University of Physical Education and Sports Bucharest  
**Raluca Costache**, National University of Physical Education and Sports Bucharest

### Abstract

Young people ought to pay attention to the harmonious development of their bodies and should make sure they have and maintain a correct body posture throughout their life. Bodybuilding is just the right type of physical discipline serving these purposes. Physical development is a matter of wide interest these days, which is specifically centered on those biological indices and parameters that are determinant for a good health condition. Therefore, our intention is to advocate for the need to use specific bodybuilding means, designed to maintain and to selectively influence the body's musculoskeletal system, while at the same time burning bodily fat and remodelling the body. Using specific bodybuilding means and combining progressive bodyweight training methods help optimize the increase in bodily strength and contribute significantly to muscle hypertrophy. Constant exercising on special physical training equipment encourages the sense of belonging and the desire to socialize, precisely because performing this type of training program does not depend on anyone else, requires no competitive edge, not even need to keep up with a common training pace. Good mood is favoured by the pleasant atmosphere in the gym rooms, by the soothing musical background music and by the possibility of adapting one's own level of

physical effort to one's preferences, all coupled with the sense of sheer satisfaction that is normally associated with exercising in general.

Keywords: socialize, precisely, equipment encourages

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## ATTITUDES AND ORGANIZATIONAL POLICY

**Luljeta Bexheti**

### **Abstract**

This research study includes the role of organizational policy of companies in forming attitudes towards other workers with different ethnicity. In our study organizational politics means the way of presenting the company as the multiethnic company in front of the auditorium. The way of managing the organizational policy in every company is important commitment where is preferably persons who manage this task to be well prepared to practice equal policy in order their employees to have positive attitudes amongst each other.

Keywords: organizational policies, organizations, ethnic attitudes, cultural diversity, employee

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## **COLOUR PREFERENCES ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND**

**Ihab Mahmoud Hanafy,  
Reham Abdelbaset Sanad,**

### **Abstract**

The present study is undertaken to investigate differences in colour preferences associated with academic field of study. This is because it is believed that area of study affecting individuals' personal characteristics and specially the personality. This is in turn having an impact on individuals' choices including colour. Although, literature found is lacking research studies related to this factor affecting subjects' colour choices and preferences. This research investigates colour preferences of Omani female undergraduate students and whether they differ per academic field. Participants were chosen from three different programmes to examine this hypothesis. These areas are related to science, art and literature (i.e. information technology, graphic design and English literature respectively). First, a psychophysical experiment is carried out to clarify the relationship between colour-appearance attributes and colour preference in terms of the most preferred colour for: clothing, living room and class room. Second, a comparative study between colour preferences of students from different levels (namely first and final years study) is conducted in order to verify the impact of field of study on individuals colour preferences. The researchers presume that the effect of field of study will be obvious in final year students' more than first level.

**Keywords:** students, different levels, field of study

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## **AXIOLOGY OF SOCIO-HUMANITARIAN COGNITIVE AND SOCIOCULTURAL TYPES BEING OF MAN**

**Bauyrzhan Moldagaliyev,**  
**Mukhtar Izotov,**

### **Abstract**

The goal of the following article is to show that the system of values (ideals and worldview attitudes) affects the nature and results of scientific work of a researcher. It is showed, that socio-cultural and historical conditionality of scientific knowledge is implemented not only by the impact of social institutions, investment policy and state support for science, but also through the system of value orientations of scientists themselves. It was analyzed the axiological views in the application of scientific knowledge to such prominent outstanding thinkers such as I. Kant, H. Rickert, M. Weber, W. Dilthey. We prove that an approach which recognizes that the values in science express socio-cultural conditioning of science, and becomes the determining factor in philosophy of social and humanitarian knowledge.

Keywords: axiology, value, cognition, meaning, social and humanitarian cognition, truth as a value

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## THE PREDICT OF SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING ON LONELINESS

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**Fatemeh Niazkari**, University of Quran and Hadis & faculty member of Payam Noor University, Khorram Abad, Iran

**Mina Zarnaghash**, psychology, Lorestan University, Khorramabad, Iran

**Sara Makipour**, Psychology, Roodhen University, Tehran, Iran

**Fatemeh Farsi**, psychology, Azad University, Iran

### Abstract

The aim of the present research was to study the predict of spiritual well being on loneliness. In order to achieve this goal, 120 students of Shiraz University were chosen using random sampling. The research instruments were The Loneliness Scale (UCLA) and Spiritual Well-being Questionnaire. The data gathered through the questionnaires were analyzed by regression analysis and t-test procedures. The results revealed that there was a significant negative relationship between loneliness and spiritual well being. It means that by increasing spiritual well being, loneliness decreases. The results of the t-test also show that loneliness was more common among men than women.

Keywords: Spiritual well-being; Loneliness

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## **MAL D'AFRIQUE' IN ITALY: TRANSLATING AFRICAN 'CULTURAL IDIOMS OF DISTRESS' FOR MORE EFFECTIVE TREATMENT**

**Mary Ellen Toffle**, University of Messina

### **Abstract**

The DSM-V (2013) states that culture assists in diagnosis because it shapes “the experience and expression of the symptoms, signs and behaviours that are criteria for diagnosis” (DSM-V, 2013, p. 14). The idea of “cultural idioms of distress” is presented as a description of suffering among people of the same cultural group. Various “cultural idioms of distress” have been identified worldwide, ranging from the ‘ataque de nervios’ (Latin America) to ‘Kufungisisa’ (Shona of Zimbabwe), which can be correlated with various psychopathologies (DSM-V, 2013). Recent statistics reveal that there are over 105,000 Africans from the English-speaking countries of Nigeria, Ghana and Kenya currently living in Italy legally (Tuttitalia, 2014), and African immigration is increasing. The Executive Director of Frontex Fabrice Leggere stated that between 500,000-1,000,000 immigrants could arrive in the near future, departing from Libya (ANSA, 2015). It is logical to assume that more people from English-speaking Africa will arrive, especially Nigerians. The immigrants who remain in Italy will have to learn Italian but they will use their own cultural concepts by translating them from English into Italian. Speaking with medical personnel and mental health professionals presents a huge challenge for both the patient and the care provider. This poses a problem of diagnosis for the healthcare professional, which must interpret both the words used and the underlying meanings of “cultural idioms of distress” which are an expression of the patient’s culture.

**Keywords:** DSM-Cultural Concepts of distress Intercultural competence Cultural idioms of distress Immigration

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## THE CONNECTIONS OF EMPATHY AND LIFE STYLES AMONG BOSNIAN STUDENTS

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**Sedin Habibović**, Sedin Habibovic, psychologist-therapist, Public Health Institution, 72000 Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Abstract

The main intention of this piece of work is to represent the only one part of results gained from far more large-scale study having the purpose to research actual trends within student population in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this research we used a battery comprising of general information on examinees, Scale of preferences and the most important things, Empathy Scale and Locus Control Scale. Having the sample consisting of 264 students, we analyze preferences and the most important things for young people, in an effort to state the most dominant life styles. We correlate life styles with the results gained on Empathy Scale and Locus Control Scale, so we obtain a series of interesting and important data on students' population that the most dramatically witness the transition of a society.

Keywords: social transition, level of empathy, life styles, Bosnian students

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## THE ROLE OF METACOGNITIONS IN PREDICTING ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION LEVELS IN CANCER PATIENTS ONGOING CHEMOTHERAPY”

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Division of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Messina

**Mary Ellen Toffle**, Department of Juridical Sciences and Institutional History (English Language and Translation), University of Messina

### Abstract

Cancer patients often have to deal with numerous side effects and psychological distress during chemotherapy. Research highlights that dysfunctional metacognitive beliefs are the basis for the development and maintenance of emotional disorders. The present research is a first attempt to explore how metacognitions influence anxiety and depression in cancer patients ongoing chemotherapy. A sample of 175 cancer patients ongoing chemotherapy completed demographic questionnaire, the Metacognitions Questionnaire-30 (MCQ-30), the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). Medical information about the stage of disease and the history of treatment were filled. Because the Italian form of the MCQ-30 was utilized psycho- linguistic analysis to ensure that the form had been correctly translated (Stansfield et al 1992). The negative beliefs, the need to control thoughts, and positive beliefs explained up to 89% of variance of anxiety in cancer patients during chemotherapy. The negative beliefs about worry and the gender explained up to 81% of variance of depression in cancer patients during chemotherapy. In fact, female gender was positively correlated with depression level of patients. The negative beliefs about worry and the need to control thoughts explained the 81% of variance for the overall distress of patients during chemotherapy. Some metacognitive factors have a crucial role both for anxiety and depression in cancer patients ongoing chemotherapy. It is suggested that the psychological intervention for cancer patients should assess such factors and try to address them in clinical practice.

Keywords: cancer, oncology, metacognition, chemotherapy, stepwise multiple regression

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## **MONEY AND MONEY-RELATED METAPHORS IN BUSINESS ENGLISH**

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### **Abstract**

According to cognitive linguistic approach metaphors are clustered in different conceptual categories. The paper is structured around Conceptual Metaphor Theory and it analyses the mapping and conceptualisation of money metaphors by means of cognitive linguistic categories: money is liquid, money is solid. Out of the business metaphors we selected the money and money-related ones. We also analyse the means by which these categories are obtained: verbs, idioms, pre- and post-modifiers, etc.

Keywords: Conceptual, Metaphor, Theory, money

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## **THE STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG KOREAN DANCE MAJORS' CAREER CONSCIOUSNESS, EMPLOYMENT SITUATION, AND CAREER SELF-EFFICACY**

**Park, Hyun Junga,  
Kim, Ji Young,**

### **Abstract**

A problem of young people's employment becomes an important issue all over the world. As a university information disclosure has been mandatory in Korea since 2008, universities have publicly announced graduates' employment status. In this study, it is intended to analyze structural relationships among dance majors' career self-efficacy, employment situation, and career consciousness. Research questions are as follows: First, what characteristics do dance majors' career consciousness, employment situation, and career self-efficacy has? Second, what relation do the three variables have? With regard to subjects to be surveyed, 9 universities were selected among 39 4-year universities having the department of dance as of 2015 by non-probability sampling method. And a total of 457 students and alumni majoring in dance were surveyed. Career consciousness and employment situation were composed of 4 questions respectively. With regard to career self-efficacy, the short form of career self-efficacy scale made by Betz and Vuyten(1997) was modified and used. Using SPSS and AMOS, reliability analysis, frequencies analysis, exploratory factor analysis, correlation analysis, and structural equation model analysis were made.

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## THE CONNECTIONS OF EMPATHY AND LIFE STYLES AMONG BOSNIAN STUDENTS

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### Abstract

The main intention of this piece of work is to represent the only one part of results gained from far more large-scale study having the purpose to research actual trends within student population in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this research we used a battery comprising of general information on examinees, Scale of preferences and the most important things, Empathy Scale and Locus Control Scale. Having the sample consisting of 264 students, we analyze preferences and the most important things for young people, in an effort to state the most dominant life styles. We correlate life styles with the results gained on Empathy Scale and Locus Control Scale, so we obtain a series of interesting and important data on students' population that the most dramatically witness the transition of a society.

Keywords: social transition, level of empathy, life styles, Bosnian students

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## EYLEMLİLİK VE KENDİNİ SABOTAJ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN ÇEŞİTLİ DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

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**Sema Civan**, Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü  
**Basri Özçelik**, Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü

### Abstract

Bu araştırmanın amacı, eylemlilik ve kendini sabotaj arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Araştırmanın diğer amacı ise, bu iki kavram arasındaki ilişkinin cinsiyet, yaş ve eğitim durumu açısından anlamlı farklılık gösterip göstermediklerini incelemektir. Araştırmada amaca uygun olarak ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini İstanbul ve Balıkesir illerinden tesadüfi küme yöntemi ile seçilmiş ve örneklem toplam 361 katılımcıdan oluşmuştur. Araştırmada bağımsız değişkenlerine ilişkin verilerin toplanması amacıyla, araştırmacı tarafından düzenlenen Kişisel Bilgi Formu kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca eylemlilik düzeyine ilişkin veriler Cote (1997) tarafından geliştirilen ve Atak (2010) tarafından Türkçe uyarlaması yapılan Çok-Yönlü Kişisel Eylemli Ölçeği, kendini sabotaj düzeyi ile ilgili veriler Jones ve Hodewalt (1982) tarafından geliştirilen, Akın ve Abacı (2010) tarafından Türkçe uyarlaması yapılan Kendini Sabotaj Ölçeği kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde, t testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA), pearson korelasyon analizi ve tukey testi kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler:Eylemlilik, Kendini sabotaj, Cinsiyet, Eğitim durumu

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## EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGENCY AND SELF-HANDICAPPING IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES

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### Abstract

The purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between agency and self-handicapping. The other purpose of this research is to investigate the relationship of these two concepts show whether or not significant difference in terms of the variables of gender, age and educational background. In this research relational screening model was applied concerning the aim. The research sampling was selected by random cluster method among the İstanbul and Balıkesir city and total research sampling composed of 361 participants. In order to collect data related to independent variables of the research, "Personal Information Form" was prepared by the researcher. In addition, the data for agency levels was collected through Multi-Measure Agentic Personality Scale that was developed by Cote (1997) and adapted to Turkish by Atak (2010). The data for self-handicapping levels was collected Self-Handicapping Scale that was originally developed by Jones and Rhodewalt (1982) and adapted to Turkish by Abacı ve Akın (2010). Pearson correlation analysis, Turkey test, t-test, variance analysis with one factor (ANOVA) were used in analyzing the data. When the research findings were considered regarding agency, it was concluded that there is negative relation between agency and self-handicapping; in another mean as much as shying increases self-handicapping decreases. People agency and self-handicapping levels show no significant differences in terms of gender but sub-dimension of agency self esteem and life purpose show significant differences in terms of gender. Agency and self-handicapping levels show no significant differences in terms of age and it was understood that agency levels no significant differences in terms of educational background but sub-dimension of agency life purpose and self-handicapping levels show significant differences in terms of educational background.

**Keywords:** Agency, Self-handicapping, Gender, Educational Background.

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## UNIVERSITY LECTURERS: GUIDING ANGELS OR MISLEADING GUIDES?

**Fayza Benmansour**, Preparatory School of Economic Sciences, Tlemcen, Algeria

**Wassila Mouro**, Department of English, University of Tlemcen, Algeria

### Abstract

Teachers in general are supposed to be good examples to their students. At the level of university, things get a bit complicated than that. In fact, a university lecturer needs to be comprehensive with his/her students since at that level most of students live far away from home and are confronted to everyday life which may seem harsh to them as compared to what they used to live few months earlier. Indeed, a first year university student is thrown into adult life and adult problems at the age of 18 or 19 and at times finds no one to talk to except his/her inexperienced friends; and here comes the psychological role of a lecturer as not only a teacher but as a guide. Students will listen to the advice provided by teachers who seem to be close to their students, who have in them that part of humanity. On the other side, some students will abandon studies if they come to face a teacher who is harsh and unjust. Therefore, being a teacher requires a great knowledge of educational psychology where a teacher's role is located in guiding the student to find his/her way in that new life and experience, and not to put him under more difficult circumstances which will lead the student to failure and not success.

Keywords: teachers/lecturers, students, guides, educational psychology

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## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME AND IRON DEFICIENCY IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

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### Abstract

Restless legs syndrome (RLS) is a disturbing sensorimotor disorder negatively influencing both sleep and psychological functioning. Haemodialysis patients seem to suffer more from this syndrome. Although the pathophysiology of restless legs syndrome is still unknown, assessment of factors associated with this syndrome can help to develop medical knowledge in this field. The present study assessed the relationship between restless legs syndrome, serum iron, and serum ferritin levels in patients on haemodialysis.

**Keywords:** Restless legs Syndrome; Ferritin; Iron; Haemodialysis

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## THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HOPE GROUP THERAPY ON DEPRESSION OF WOMEN'S WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES OF SHIRAZ DIABETES ASSOCIATION

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**Hadi Kajbaf Nejad**, Azad University of shiraz, Shiraz, Iran

### Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of group hope therapy on depression in women's with type 2 diabetes of Diabetes Association in Shiraz. The sample included 30 women who were selected randomly among 70 women with depression disorder. The women were divided randomly into two groups (experimental and control). The subjects also completed Beck's Depression Questionnaire. Sessions of group therapy carried out. Result of MANCOVA were statistically significant at  $p < .05$ . It is suggested that group hope therapy improve depression ( $F=8.82, P<0.05$ ) in the experimental group compared with the control group.

Keywords: Diabetes Association, randomly among

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## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME AND IRON DEFICIENCY IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

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### Abstract

Restless legs syndrome (RLS) is a disturbing sensorimotor disorder negatively influencing both sleep and psychological functioning. Hemodialysis patients seem to suffer more from this syndrome. Although the pathophysiology of restless legs syndrome is still unknown, assessment of factors associated with this syndrome can help to develop medical knowledge in this field. The present study assessed the relationship between restless legs syndrome, serum iron, and serum ferritin levels in patients on haemodialysis.

**Keywords:** Restless legs Syndrome; Ferritin; Iron; Hemodialysis

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## REASONS FOR MISSING CLASSES IN COLLEGE; THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS

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### Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the reasons for missing classes as well as the relationship between students' personality traits and tendency to miss classes for different reasons. The first part of the study describes the development of a self-report measure of reasons for missing classes in college. Reasons included not being in the mood, personal issues, health issues, lecture issues and no negative consequences. Results showed that personality traits, especially conscientiousness, play significant role in students' tendency to skip classes. Since previous research have shown positive relationship between class attendance and college grades, policies aimed at increasing attendance might be worth considering

Keywords: class attendance, college, missing classes, personality traits, student behaviour

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## TRENDS AND DIRECTIONS IN PHYSICAL TRAINING OF FOOTBALL REFEREES IN ROMANIA

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### Abstract

While football referees do their physical training or are in competitions, the most important changes in their body occur in their energy supply system. Physical strain in football referees is a mixed aerobic and anaerobic strain, with the aerobic component prevailing over the anaerobic one. The aerobic dominant has a fluctuating dynamic, where aerobic capacity alternates with anaerobic instances that are crucial and decisive in certain situations during a football match, such as match speed and match roughness. With respect to the physical training of the 3rd League referees, the performance evaluations conducted have revealed some jarring aspects, which are likely to lead to physical training errors or to the wrong orientation of the specialized education. Paradoxically, when it comes to specific physical training of referees, which, in our view, is satisfactory, judging by the results of the two tests we have run, the performance of the most valuable 3rd league referees is, with few exceptions, relevant for the overview of the football arbitration in Romania, a fact that also comes to counteract the public perception of a perpetuation of a wrong approach to the training of Romanian referees. Taking account of the considerations above, we are going to run a training experiment on 2nd and 3rd league referees and propose an approach to their physical training through physical training standardization and individualization.

Keywords: specialized education, Paradoxically, Physical strain

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## **RECOVERING THE FOOTBALLERS' KNEE MOTOR CONTROL AFTER ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT (ACL) TEAR BY MEANS OF SPECIFIC PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT ACTIVITIES**

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**Theodoros Paschalides**, National University of Physical Education and Sports Bucharest

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### **Abstract**

Cruciate ligament is a fibroconjunctive formation, whose role is to stabilize the knee joint. Each knee joint has two cruciate ligaments: an anterior and a posterior one. They are found in the centre of the knee and are cross-positioned like an "X", which gives them the name of crossed (cruciate) ligaments.

Keywords: fibroconjunctive formation, ligaments: an anterior

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## THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS AS A PREDICTOR OF ADOLESCENTS' RISKY BEHAVIORS

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### Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine whether the psychological symptom levels predict adolescents' risky behaviors. Data of the study was collected from a total of 450 high school students including 263 females (58.4%) and 187 males (41.6%). Risk-Taking Scale and The Brief Symptom Inventory were used. As for data analysis, the Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient and the Hierarchical Regression Analysis were employed. Results indicate that there was a significant positive correlation between the adolescents' levels of psychological symptoms and their risky behaviors. It was concluded that levels of adolescents' psychological symptom significantly predicted their risky behaviors. With such result, it is possible to contribute to preventing and intervention of risky behaviors among adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescence, risky behaviors, psychological symptoms.

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## PECULIARITIES OF MOTIVATIONAL STRUCTURE OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

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### Abstract

Motivation as a stimulating and regulating force of person's character influences the result of all kinds of activities. There are many researchworks devoted to the connections of motivation and activities in psychological literature. Research works about motivation are characterised by counter theoretical concepts, various methodical directions and multi meaning of research objects. Thus, absence of the definite system in the reseach works makes motivational reseach one of the current problems. Lack of thoughts and theories regarding to this problem is caused by absence of systematic direction in the process of motivation. Consequently, emergency of interest and any factor which can impact to make decisions are considered to be motives. According to different psychological schools psychologists connect motives with various psychological peculiarities. (orientation, communication) [1,2,5]. However, the main peculiarity of research of motive is consideration of its connection with activity. The importance of activity motivation takes its place in the sphere of professional activity. [10,11]. Research connected with professional activity is characterised firstly by factors influenced the professional activity results effectiveness. Among these factors motivation takes a special place. In order to achieve effective and successful results it is important to take into consideration the personal qualities. Motivation that is on the basis of these qualities influences the effectiveness of professional activity. Each kind of professional activities of a person consists of multivalued motives. The peculiarity of professional activity is related to emergence of motives, their structural level and interaction.[7,8,9,10]. Therefore, the novelty of research of the motivational structure peculiarities of professional activity greatly influences increase of effects of professional activity, improvement of employees skills, activeness and interests

Keywords: personal qualities, professional activity, peculiarity

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## **A STUDY OF FEDERALISM IN IRAQ FROM THE VIEW OF THE MICRO LEVEL OF ANALYSIS**

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### **Abstract**

In Iraq of the post – Saddam era, the form of government has been changed to a federal and decentralized one. Federalism as one of the three form of government has been considered as a uniting factor. Being a country of many races, ethnic groups and religious factions, Iraq, has adopted federalism as its governmental form based on article 4 of the provisional constitution and article one of the permanent constitution for the post – Saddam era. However, selecting Federalism has had different reflects in national levels. In one hand, Kurds as the designers of Federalism in Iraq, have not a serious and deep belief to this subject. Sunnites are agreed only with Federalism in Kurdistan region. Finally, in Shiites coalitions, some of them are agree or some are not agree.

Keywords: Federalism, Declaration of the Interim of Iraq Governing Council, provisional Constitution, permanent Constitution, Micro Analysis Level

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## INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS AND INFORMATION ASYMMETRY

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**HosseinSoheili**, Elite Club, Ilam Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ilam, Iran

### Abstract

This study aims to investigate some of the most important corporate governance mechanisms and information asymmetry in Tehran stock exchange. To this end, the percentage of institutional investment, ownership concentration, type of auditors, and the independence of board members have been used as the corporate governance mechanisms, and also changes in the liquidity of the stock market has been used as an indicator for information asymmetry. The statistical population of this study is accepted in the Tehran Stock Exchange and research sample has been selected using the systematic the Sampling Cup method and by applying the conditions of research variables to 75 companies from 17 industries during the years 2006 to 2011. The research findings show that there is a negative and significant relationship between the percentage of institutional investments and the independence of board members, with difference of the proposed price for trading stocks, and there is a positive and significant relationship between ownership concentration and the differences of the proposed price for trading stocks. Also, the obtained results show that there is no relationship between the variables of the type of auditor and the proposed price for trading stocks.

**Keywords:** Institutional Investment Ownership; Ownership Concentration; Type of Auditor.

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## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY OF WORKING CAPITAL

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### Abstract

The management of working capital, in the context of this study, refers to the management of current assets and liabilities, which it is applied to equilibrate current assets and liabilities. Therefore, mechanisms are essential to monitor and control this kind of management. Appropriate corporate governance includes of mechanisms that help to maintain an optimal working capital in an organization. Hence, the purpose of the present study is to investigate the impact of corporate governance on the management efficiency of working capital in accepted companies in Tehran's stock exchange for the period of 2006-2011. To achieve the objectives of this study, a sample was selected of 100 companies through elimination sampling. This study used mechanisms such as size of the board of directors, independence of the board of directors, institutional stockholders and ownership concentration. The variables used for measuring the working capital management include, accounts payable, cash conversion cycle, cash holdings, current ratio and management efficiency of working capital. The findings of this study indicate that corporate governance mechanisms play an important role in improving the efficiency of working capital.

**Keywords:** Corporate Governance, Management Efficiency of Working Capital, Equilibrium Theory and Hierarchy Theory.

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## **AN INQUIRY INTO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTONATION PATTERN AND CONTRASTIVE FOCUS IN PERSIAN**

**Maryam Janbakhshi**, Elite Club, Ilam Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ilam, Iran

### **Abstract**

Much has been written on the factors that might change the patterns of intonation in speech (Pierrrhumbert 1980, Scarborough 2007 among others). One of such factors is the existence of contrastive focus. Though the effect of contrastive focus on intonation pattern has been studied, very little has been done on Persian language. Hence the present study attempts to investigate the effect of contrastive focus on intonation pattern of sentences in Persian. To this end, 5 participants were asked to read aloud 20 sentences. The utterances were put to the analysis through Pratt software. The result of this study showed that the constituent which has contrastive focus is assigned an accentual phrase which becomes the nuclear pitch accent of intonational phrase and thus results in deaccenting what follows which lasts to the utterance end and it has high fundamental frequency. The finding of this study can help to turn the text into speech and vice-versa.

Keywords: utterances, vice-versa, intonation

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## BAKHTINIANDIALOGIC CONCEPT IN LANGUAGE LEARNING PROCESS

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### Abstract

The relationship between learning and teaching is so much complex. Some studies carried out on language teaching process confirm that learning a language is one of the most serious concerns for human beings. Recently, scholars have used Bakhtinian concepts in language studies because some of Bakhtin's concepts can act as tools to help the teaching process, for instance Bakhtin's concept of dialogue shows how in the process of teaching, the teacher can have communication with his or her students to transform meaning. Furthermore, Bakhtin's concept of dialogue is used to analyse classroom discourses, whereas, teachers control all the learning and teaching activities in the classroom. A classroom with this kind of positive environment will be based on the dialogic model, in contrast to the traditional, predominantly monologic and teacher-centered classrooms where students mostly work individually with authoritative texts.

Keywords: Language, Learning, Teaching. Dialogism, Monologism.

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## JOB SEARCH SELF-EFFICACY LEVELS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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### Abstract

The first purpose of this study is to develop Jop Search Self-Efficacy Inventory for university students. Participants of the study for exploratory studies were a total of 429 students (297 (% 69,2) female and 132 (% 30,8) male) who were given the scale during the autumn semester of 2014-2015. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were used for testing construct validity for the Jop Search Self-Efficacy Inventory (JSEI). Scale is composed of 29 items. It is a Likert type scale and has four sub scales. It also showed that the model had high fit indices. Internal consistency coefficient was assessed by computing Cronbach's alpha coefficients. The resulting coefficients were .87 for the self-recognition efficacy, .81 for the job search skills efficacy, .80 for the job stability efficacy, .75 for the job search resources and .91 for the total coefficient. Test-re-test reliability coefficients (three week interval) was .86. The second purpose of this study was to find out whether the Jop Search Self-Efficacy vary in the university students' sex, working status of a jop and the perceived success. As a consequence of the research, it was found that, there were significant differences among jop search self-efficacy of university students and some variables.

**Keywords:** Job search, self-efficacy, university students, scale development

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## A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF THANKING STRATEGIES AMONG KURDISH SPEAKERS OF ILAM BASED ON LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

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**Ali Jamali Nesrai**, English Language Teaching, Ilam Branch, Islamic Azad University , Ilam, Iran.

### Abstract

This study aimed to study the most commonly- used thanking strategies in Ilami Kurdish language. To this end, a DCT (discourse completion task) will be applied. By using DCT participants are asked to write down the terms they use to thank others. The participants involve 117 subjects of Kurdish people in Ilam, Iran, that consisting of 62 male and 55 female subjects. The data of this study was collected through a controlled elicitation method based on a questionnaire, which is a modified version of 'Discourse Compilation Test'. descriptive and inferential statistical techniques such as independent groups T-test and One Way Variance Analysis (ANOVA) have been used to show the meaningfulness the relationship between gender, age, language and education of respondents and their thanking strategies. The result demonstrated that 'thanking', and 'positive feeling' was the most utilizable strategies among subject of Persian dominant language respectively, and 'thanking', 'positive feeling' and 'appreciation' were the most popular employed strategies among subject of Kurdish dominant language. Regarding the education of participants, 'thanking' and 'positive feeling' were the most frequently used strategies among the participants of associate with arts degree and lower education level and the participant of master's degree and higher educational level utilized, 'thanking', 'positive feeling' and 'appreciation' strategies more than others.

Keyword: Thanking; Speech act, Pragmatic, Ilami Kurdish Language.

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## TUTORING AS A NEW FORM OF INTERACTION BETWEEN PARTICIPANTS OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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#### **Abstract**

The need to implement tutoring support in Kazakhstan education related to the processes of integration of Kazakhstan into the world educational space, with the introduction of multi-level educational system, the development of new educational standards implementation of the idea of the Bologna process. Student-centered education is the fundamental principle of the reform in the light of the Bologna process in higher education. Tutoring support addresses the needs and meets the conditions of the transition to the individualization of learning and variability of educational programs. In order to create the one of the possible conditions for student-centered education our research group has been developed and implemented into practice of Faculty of Social Sciences Eurasian National University tutoring support program for adaptation first year students to the educational process of the university. The results of the pilot program indicated that students of experimental group who carried out tutoring support, has been changes in motivational and cognitive activity-target components of adaptation, increase academic achievement, independence preparation for class. In conclusion, the authors noted for creation of conditions student-centered education necessary to use various kinds program of student academic support in the educational process, involvement to this process undergraduate, graduate students.

Keywords: higher education of Kazakhstan, student academic support, tutor, peer tutoring

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## **THE SURVEY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EVA AND QVERSIONS OF CONVENTIONAL TUBIN ESTO EVALUATE THE PERFORMANCE OF COMPANIES LISTED IN TEHRAN STOCK EXCHANGE (COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY)**

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#### **Abstract**

This study investigated the correlation coefficient EVA as a measure of performance evaluation index companies listed in Tehran Stock Exchange in the automotive and construction segments Tobin Q is the current version. The study listed companies in the Tehran Stock Exchange there are parts in the automotive industry. The population size was 35 companies. Among the 26 companies in deletion (Census sampling) have been selected. In this study, the following hypotheses have been proposed.

**Keywords:** Performance ratio, EVA, Q Tobin simple, Q Lindbergh and Ross, Q Chung and Pruitt.

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## **BUCKLING ANALYSIS OF TRUNCATED CONICAL SANDWICH SHELLS WITH NANO-FG FACE SHEETS USING IMPROVED HIGH-ORDER THEORY**

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## Abstract

In this study, an improved high-order theory is presented for temperature-dependent buckling analysis of sandwich conical shell with thin Nano-FG face sheets and homogenous soft core. First shear deformation theory (FSDT) used for the face sheets and cubic functions are assumed for the transverse and in-plane displacements of the core. The nonlinear Von-Karman type relations are used to obtain the strain components. The equilibrium equations are derived via principle of minimum potential energy. Analytical solution for static analysis of simply supported sandwich conical shells under axial in plane compressive loads and in the temperature environments is performed by using Galerkin's solution. The comparisons show that the present results are in the good and better agreement with the results in the literature.

Keywords: Truncated conical sandwich shell, buckling analysis, temperature dependent, Nano-FGM

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## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HAPPINESS AND VOCATION BURNOUT TEACHERS

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**Mohammad Ali Sepahvandi**, Psychology, Lorestan University, Iran

## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between happiness and vocation burnout teachers. The sample of this study includes 186 teachers of Shiraz. The measurement tools were Maslach job burnout inventory (2001) and Axford happiness scale (Valliant, 1993). Alpha Cronbach was calculated to determine the reliability of the questionnaires (0/80 & 0/93). Data was analysed by regression and correlation. Result shows significant relationship between happiness and vocation burnout (Emotional Exhaustion, -0/327) (Depersonalization, -0/228) (individual performance, 0.394). Result of regression shows that happiness is a good predictor for all of three components of job burnout at  $P < 0.001$ .

Keywords: Happiness, Vocation burnout, Emotional exhaustion, Depersonalization, Individual performance

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## THE STUDY ON THE COMPETENT COUNSEL OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE AND ITS CONDITION

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## Abstract

Legal proceedings to international disputes, is the most important and most resolute manner of peaceful settlement of disputes. On the one hand, the institutional forms that can undertake this important task, is one of the major concerns of countries, and on the other hand, these countries don't accept interference in the internal affairs of other countries and their international decisions. But the development of public international law and international organizations of the UN field to create international judicial institutions conflict resolver that can be

provided. One of Competencies is a court of justice. Claim in this Court, to resolve disputes, to issue "warrants" it. This decision is binding for both parties. This is explicitly stated in the Statute of International Court of Justice. Competent Jurisdiction against this type of consolation is addressed. Jurisdiction of the international Court of Justice in the Disputes clause of a duty under international law stems from Article 38 of the statute of the court and Article 93 of the UN charter and the Statute of the Court pursuant to article 37 and articles 34 to be identified. Conditions and limitations of this study was to consider the qualifications and has been under the express reservation about it. Also, the warranty covers performances court decisions also briefly discussed and re-located.

Keywords: international court of justice, competent counsel, sanctions, UN.

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## **AN INVESTIGATION OF PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF PERFECTIONISM INVENTORY IN IRANIAN SAMPLE**

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Haidar Ali Hooman,  
Mohammad Reza Hasanzade  
Tavakoli,  
Fatemeh Bagherian**

**Abstract**

This study was an attempt to investigate the psychometric properties of the Perfectionism Inventory (Hill, Huelsman, Furr, Kibler, Vicente, & Kennedy, 2004) in a sample of 512 Iranian state university students. Results show internal consistency of scores on total scale (.926) and all of subscales (.751 to .913). Exploratory Factor Analysis using a varimax rotation suggested only 6 underlying subscales instead of 8 subscales, reported by Hill & et al. (2004), including: Interpersonal Sensitivity, Striving for Excellence, Organization, Perceived Parental Pressure, Planfulness, and High Standards for Others. Furthermore, the second order Exploratory Factor Analysis resulted in an adaptive perfectionism dimension with strong loadings for Organization, Planfulness, and Striving for Excellence and a maladaptive perfectionism dimension with strong loadings for High Standards for Others, Perceived Parental Pressure and Interpersonal Sensitivity. Test-retest reliability for PI over a month interval was acceptable ( $r = .736$ ,  $n = 50$ ,  $\alpha < .001$ ); moreover, the PI scales revealed adequate convergent validity with Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (1990) ( $r = .741$ ,  $n = 59$ ,  $\alpha < .0005$ ).

Key words: Perfectionism Inventory, Psychometric Properties, Iranian Sample

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## IMPACT OF THE BARRIERS HINDERING ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON ATTITUDES AND TENDENCY TO LAUNCH NEW BUSINESSES USING STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING

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### Abstract

Barriers are always an obstacle on the way of entrepreneurial businesses' success and being unable to face them has led to failure and recession. The purpose of this study is also to review the impact of perceived barriers of entrepreneurship on the attitudes and tendency of students in launching new businesses. The statistical population of this research is the agriculture students of Islamic Azad university of Ilam (320) that 169 of them were chosen

through Bartlett table with the random sampling method. Questionnaire was the tool of the research. Its accrediting was obtained with a confirmatory factor analysis and its reliability was obtained through calculation of Cronbach Alpha (0.91). According to the results, the entrepreneurial tendency of the students was average. The perceived barriers had the maximum direct and negative impact on attitude, believing in self-efficiency and the entrepreneurial tendency of the students and this impact was associated with the understanding of high risk as the most important perceived barrier to entrepreneurship. Shortage of financial support and capital and educational supports and skills were the next effective barriers. The findings of the present study can have some achievements for higher education system of agriculture. Therefore, some solutions were provided in order to reduce the barriers and reinforce the tendency to launch businesses. Among these solutions, there were: education of risk management, reinforcement of optimism, entrepreneurial internship, modeling successful roles and demonstrative projects, and presenting ideas and attracting investors.

Keywords: Barriers to Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Tendency, Belief in Self-Efficiency, Risk

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## LEADERSHIP

**Asselya Alimzan,**

### **Abstract**

Leadership has been described as "a process of social influence in which a person can enlist the aid and support of others in the accomplishment of a common task". For example, some understand a leader simply as somebody whom people follow, or as somebody who guides or directs others, while others define leadership as "motivating and organizing a group of people to achieve a common goal".

Keywords: Studies of leadership have produced theories involving traits, situation

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## **FACETS FROM THE TRANSLATION MOVEMENT IN CLASSIC ARAB CULTURE**

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**Basma Ahmad Sedki Dajani**, University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan

### **Abstract**

When investigating the early evolution of the Arab Islamic civilization, one can hardly evade the role played by translation. It formed the cornerstone of the evolution of the Arab civilization and thought. Pioneers of translation were always in competition to expand their knowledge as well as introduce Islam to peoples of other faiths and civilizations. This led to the recognition by leaders of translators who were accorded a distinguished status that was well deserved as many had dedicated their lives to the translation enterprise. Their devotion to transferring new ideas, especially those coming from ancient Greek origins, played a major role in introducing many novel ideas into the Islamic Arabic culture. Later, all these ideas were reintroduced into Western culture through Arabic because most of the original scripts were lost, and the only sources were preserved in Arabic.

Keywords: translation, Arab, culture, influence, philosophy

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### **Abstract**

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perceived barriers had the maximum direct and negative impact on attitude, believing in self-efficiency and the entrepreneurial tendency of the students and this impact was associated with the understanding of high risk as the most important perceived barrier to entrepreneurship. Shortage of financial support and capital and educational supports and skills were the next effective barriers. The findings of the present study can have some achievements for higher education system of agriculture. Therefore, some solutions were provided in order to reduce the barriers and reinforce the tendency to launch businesses. Among these solutions, there were: education of risk management, reinforcement of optimism, entrepreneurial internship, modeling successful roles and demonstrative projects, and presenting ideas and attracting investors.

**Keywords:** Barriers to Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Tendency, Belief in Self-Efficiency, risk

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## THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS ON INTERNET ADDICTION

**Fatemeh Tajalli**, Psychology, Shiraz University & Teacher of Payam Noor University, Shiraz, Iran

**Maryam Zarnaghash**, Psychology, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Ahvaz, Iran

### Abstract

The aim of present study was to investigate the role of family communication patterns, included consensual, pluralistic, protective and laissez-faire, on internet addiction. Two-hundred-thirty Jahrom Medical University students (120 females and 110 males) were participants of the study. Young's Internet Addiction Test (1998) and Revised Version of Family Communication Patterns Instrument (Ritchie & Fitzpatrick, 1990) were used. By using two ways ANOVA the effect of communication patterns on internet addiction, regarding gender as a moderator, was verified. Results showed that there are significant differences on individuals' scores on Internet addiction among four types of family communication,  $F(3, 190) = 10.16, p < .000$ . Also Internet addiction in consensual and laissez-faire patterns is higher in boys than girls.

**Keywords:** Family Communication Patterns; Conversation Orientation; Conformity Orientation; Internet Addiction

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## **THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HOPE GROUP THERAPY ON DEPRESSION OF WOMEN'S WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES OF SHIRAZ DIABETES ASSOCIATION**

**Narjess Norouzi**, Azad University of shiraz, Shiraz, Iran

**Hadi Kajbaf Nejad**, Azad University of Shiraz, Shiraz, Iran

### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to investigate the of group hope therapy on depression in women's with type 2 diabetes of Diabetes Association in Shiraz. The sample included 30 women who were selected randomly among 70 women with depression disorder. The women were divided randomly into two groups (experimental and control). The subjects also completed Beck's Depression Questionnaire. Sessions of group therapy carried out. Result of MANCOVA were statistically significant at  $p < .05$ . It is suggested that group hope therapy improve depression ( $F = 8.82, P < 0.05$ ) in the experimental group compared with the control group.

Keywords: effectiveness, randomly, investigate

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## THE STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL REACTIONS TO CHILDREN'S NEGATIVE EMOTIONS AND CHILDREN'S SOCIAL SKILLS THE ROLE OF MEDIATIONAL EMOTION REGULATION

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**Fatemeh Farsi**, clinical psychology, Azad University, Iran.

**Maryam Zarnaghash**, Psychology, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Iran

### Abstract

Differences in emotional control and social skills appear to partially reflect differences in longstanding intrapersonal qualities, such as temperament, but parenting characteristics also have emerged as indicators of how children develop emotional and social competence. The study design was correlational. Sample was 60 children in age preschool (30 boys and 30 girls) and their mothers (60 females) selected using conveniencesampling among children were registered for preschool in a private school. Instruments were used in this study include: Coping with Children's Negative Emotions Scale (CCNES), Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Functioning (BRIEF) and Social Skills Rating System (SSRS). Data analyzed using simple regression and structural equation modeling (SEM). Data analysis showed that children's emotion regulation skills predicted their social skill levels ( $F=69.98$ ,  $p=0.0001$ ) and Total maternal emotion socialization predicted children's emotion regulation ( $F=98.15$ ,  $p=0.0001$ ) and children's

social skills ( $F=39.45$ ,  $p=0.0001$ ). Other result was children's emotion regulation skills completely mediated relation between reactions to children's negative emotions and children's social skills. This research highlighted the important impact of emotion-related parenting behaviors and beliefs on children's development of social and emotional competence

**Keywords:** Maternal Reactions to Children's Negative Emotions, Children's Social Skills, Emotion regulation

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## THE EFFECT OF MINDFULNESS-BASED TRAINING ON PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS REDUCTION INDICATORS: A CLINICAL - EXPERIMENTAL ASSESSMENT

**Silvia Ghiroldi,  
Francesco De Paola,  
Morteza Charkhabi,  
Federico Montecucco,**

### **Abstract**

The aim of this study is to determine the effect of mindfulness-based training on the psychological distress reduction indicators. This semi-experimental study was done by pre-test, post-test and control group. The sample size of this research was 126 participants from one of the NGO members aged between 21 and 61 years who were selected based on purposive random sampling. Participants were divided into experimental ( $N=95$ ) and control ( $N=31$ ) groups. The Symptom Rating Test (SRT) was administered at pre-test to all participants. The experimental group was trained in mindfulness-based training via nine monthly-based group sessions. During this period no intervention was given to the control group. Electroencephalographic recordings at the beginning and at the end of the sessions were also investigated. Statistical analysis showed that applying mindfulness-based training as an intervention reduced the psychological distress and increased the amplitude of Theta and Alpha in experimental group rather than control group. Moreover, a negative association between increasing in Alpha All Ratio (AAR) and psychological distress scores was found. These findings experimentally approved the buffering role of mindfulness-

based training as an effective intervention in decreasing the psychological distress indicators in particular in individuals with a high AAR.

Keywords: Mindfulness-based training, Psychological distress, NGO, AAR

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