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ABSTRACTS BOOKS



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ABSTRACTS BOOK

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ABSTRACTS

A study of the effect of visual elements in creating cinematic horror by viewing the short film, The Ten Steps

Somayeh Khosravi Khorashad, Islamic Azad University

Ahmad Alasti, Islamic Azad University

Abstract

In this research the effective visual elements which can create cinematic horror will be examined on the basis of the short film, The Ten Steps. In this film the director places an adolescent girl in a solitary and horrifying situation. This study will examine both the contextual and visual aspects of the film. The contextual aspect will consider psychological meanings and symbols, and the visual aspect will endeavor to analyze the effect of visual elements on the contextual aspect and psychological meanings in horror films. The aim of this study is to arrive at an understanding of the fundamental elements necessary in the creation of cinematic horror in order to reach an Aristotelian catharsis. This study uses psychological symbols and analytical/descriptive methods. The results indicate that by using the elements of color, lighting, camera movement and angles, choosing an appropriate location and timing, one can impart further depth to the contextual aspect, such as the solitariness of the main character, the Freudian three-dimensional aspect of character (the id, the ego, and the superego), internal forces, and the psychoanalytic aspects of characters. The lack of internal equilibrium of a character can be represented by camera angles and the choice of a suitable frame. In addition, rhythm is an effective element in the creation of excitement. Certainly, an advanced study of horror films would require an understanding of the audience, the factors that can create horror, and many other psychological variables.

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The Coastal Community as Context for Culture-based Science Literacy: Framework for Community-Based Learning

Harold Ortiz Buenvenida, Capiz State University

Abstract

People in a community who are closely connected to the local surroundings were often the first to notice their surroundings. This is because their knowledge is derived from long-term observational data maintained through an oral tradition. It is for this reason that the knowledge held by the community needs to be reflected in local classrooms. When we think of something or discover a new fact, we also think of all the interconnections between that fact and everything else. And so it is with their science: it is going to be connected to everything within their culture. The local funds of knowledge in the community included the culture, attitudes, beliefs, concepts, ideas experiences and stories of the people in the coastal community. The local funds of knowledge are stored in the people's lives, in their environment and their history. The local knowledge, wisdom and experience were valuable, appropriate and still relevant for people and can be capitalized to teach relevant science in schools. These knowledge bases are a rich resource for teaching biology, environmental science and ecology. There were identified barriers in the teaching and learning situation in coastal communities; academic, situational, and dispositional. The set of learning materials represents my attempt to delineate a preparation content covering how regular classrooms and schools should be designed to ensure all students have appropriate opportunities to learn effectively. This, of course, includes the many that manifest commonplace behavior, learning, and emotional problem. However these materials develop are targeted to address the academic barrier. Nonetheless, parallel to the development of the materials, an approach (culture-based; contextualization: and community-based learning) was also espoused to enrich the material in its delivery to the mainstream classroom. The materials represent my attempt to deliver learning to the local students to answer some usual problems in their place; pollution, health, environmental protection, climate change mitigation, disaster risk reduction and preparedness and biodiversity. Relative to this, training, seminars, workshops are also recommended to address the said barriers. This research suggests means and ways on how to respond to the question of how to support science teaching in rural and coastal settings and frames challenges to student learning as disconnects between community-based and school-based forms of science. This disconnect occurs when students do not see how the science in schools has value in or relates to their lived experiences and when schools do not see how the lived experiences of learners have value in learning and doing science. I have presented here a case of what I call "connected science," which uses real-world problems and school—community partnerships as contextual scaffolds to bridge these diverse funds of knowledge. The study developed two important theoretical contributions. First a model on how to create culturally relevant community-based learning through: (a) mining local funds of knowledge from the community, (b) constructing cultural memory bank, (c) developing a contextual-learning strategy for coastal communities, (d) developing a tailor-fitted instructional material for coastal communities and (d) teaching culture-based, and context-based science in schools. The second contribution is the Theory of Community Learning Exchange Valorization. This theory attempts to conglomerate conceptions and notions about the "mining" of the community funds of knowledge and the way this knowledge can be "valorized" and be "given back" to the community. On a final note drawing on the assets of the community—its history, culture, resources, and challenges can help schools build citizens while infusing academic course work with meaning and relevance. Rather than diluting the school curriculum, community-based learning strategies increase the intensity of learning and the likelihood that young people will transfer knowledge and skills to new situations. Teachers play an important role by providing learning avenues, creating a suitable learning situation, and ensuring a strong connection between the school and the community. By fostering student interest in their respective communities, these strategies sow the seeds of lifelong learning. When students see themselves as citizens, they take responsibility for what happens to their neighborhoods, communities, and country at large.

Keywords: coastal community, science pedagogy, culture-based science teaching, community-based learning

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Obstacles in teaching using Problem Based Learning (PBL) in the Contemporary World Affair subject: A case study of Sirindhron College of Public Health Khon Kaen Province

Rujee Charupash, Sirindhron College of Public Health Khon Kaen Province

Abstract

Using PBL in the Contemporary World Affairs subject in the past semester but do not produced a satisfactory result by teachers and students. Therefore, the researcher gathered obstacles in PBL. The samples size of the Bachelor of Public Health Program in Dental Public Health, the First-Year of Dental Nurses, Series 5. 46 students who enrolled in the Contemporary World Affairs subject during in the first semester of academic year 2014 and five of the lecturers group on a purposive random sampling. Data were collected by semi-structured interviews, and surveys were conducted among teachers and students questionnaire (Rating Scale). Data were analyzed by the percentage and average. Result: PBL cannot be used effectively because of main obstacles such as group teachers lacking important skills as facilitators, students lacking the necessary exposure to PBL and the limitation of PBL in terms of its effectiveness outside of theoretical knowledge thus not suitable for the particular module. Also, students are shown to lack the confidence to participate in class and the willingness to do their research outside classroom. However, the lectures have tried to improve themselves be facilitators and assist those who were interested in PBL. For example, selecting questions and materials in class will certainly increase readiness and enhance learning outcomes.

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Family Healing and Recovery: The Impact of Drug Addiction on the Family System

Tracey M. Duncan, New Jersey City University

Abstract

Tracey M. Duncan is an Assistant Professor and Post Master's Student Program Coordinator for the Department of Counselor Education at New Jersey City University in Jersey City, NJ. Dr. Duncan obtained her Ph.D. from Drexel University in Couple and Family Therapy and Educational Specialist Degree in Marriage and Family Therapy from The College of New Jersey. Dr. Duncan is a Licensed Professional Counselor (LPC), Certified Substance Abuse and Addictions Counselor, and Certified Approved Clinical Supervisor. Dr. Duncan has also received specialized training and grant funding for the Adolescent Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) addiction research and training model. She has also received specialized training in Structural Family Therapy Training Program, in which she was selected to be a recipient for the externship intensive clinical training of this specialized family therapy model. In May 2016, Dr. Duncan earned a Certificate of Completion from Nyack College, Alliance Theological Seminary, 9-month Women's Empower Program in Spiritual Formation. Dr. Duncan's areas of specialization are Clinical Mental Health Counseling, Marriage and Family Therapy, Substance Abuse and Addictions Counseling and Clinical Supervision and Mentorship. Dr. Duncan has presented at various national and international conferences and learning institutions on alternating topics associated with her areas of specialization, specifically her current research study, A Delphi Method: The Experiences of Transporting Functional Family Therapy into Community Based Program that was published in the Family Journal in 2011 as first author of the publication. Dr. Duncan's other publications include Second Order of Change in Family Therapy as the second author, and most recently, contributed to the newly developed SAGE Encyclopedia of Couple, Marriage and Family Therapy expected to be published in 2017. In May 2016, Dr. Duncan served as an affiliated faculty member for the 2016 A Counselor's View of Italy, Summer Institution, in Tuscany, Italy in which she taught on the topic of Cultural Reflexivity and Cultural Competency. Also, having the opportunity to present for the opening workshop at the 2016 New York Institute of Technology, Summer Institute on Cultural Competency in Counseling. Dr. Duncan currently serves on various peer-reviewed publication journal editorial boards, such as the Journal of Family Theory and Review, Journal of Counselor Education Supervision (ACES), Journal of Counselor Preparation and Supervision (NACRES) and the International Journal of Higher Education in Research. Dr. Duncan also served as a Conference Proposal Reviewer for the 2016 Southern Association of Counselor Education and Supervision (SACES), 2015-2016 Chi Sigma Iota, International, Excellence in Counseling Research Grants Reviewer, in which she also serves as the Chapter Faculty Advisor for the Nu Eta Sigma Chapter of Chi Sigma Iota, International, along with the International 2016 Cyrus International Conference in Educational Research. Furthermore, Dr. Duncan's research interests are mixed-methodology Delphi Method, translational research of family evidence based addiction treatment interventions, the impact on family roles and academic achievement among college students, pedagogical instructional methods associated with counselor preparation as school counselors, clinical mental health counselors, and marriage and family counselors and instructional implementation of project-based learning methods for courses designs for clinical mental health counseling and substance abuse and addiction counseling courses.

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Breaking barriers: University education experts and in-service elementary school science teachers collaboration for professional development

Sally Baricaua Gutierrez, Seoul National University

Abstract

In the Philippines, the recent implementation of the K to 12 curriculum for the basic education has impelled the attention of policy makers, educators and researchers for teachers' professional development. In this study, with the primary purpose of re-aligning teachers' knowledge to the goals of the new curriculum, university science education experts established a collaborative professional community with 30 elementary school science teachers with the aim to investigate and co-construct their understanding about science teaching and learning. Collaboration was a year-long activity which started with training where teachers are exposed to collaborative lesson planning and used the lesson plan as their object of learning. The year-long professional development activity includes goal setting, lesson implementation and observation, critiquing and reflection, and revision of the lesson plan, and re-implementation of the revised lesson plan. As a results teacher assessed the activity as a sustainable effort which enhanced many facets of their teaching careers which include their cognitive views on science teaching, reflection and shared accountability. University experts also noted that the gains in the improvement of teachers' instructional practices were dependent on their mutual and constant collegial and constructive interactions.

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Comparing the Meaning in Life in Ordinary School and Exceptional School Teachers in Iran

Maryam Fooladvand, Islamic Azad University

Abstract

The aim of the present study is to compare the meaning in life between normal school and exceptional school teachers in the City of Isfahan, Iran. The population of the study consisted of all normal and exceptional school teachers in the City of Isfahan, Iran. The sample size included 77 participants who were selected using the simple random sampling method from among teachers of the two schools and then, copies of the questionnaire were distributed among them. The instrument of data collection was the Meaning in Life Questionnaire-Short Form (MLQ-SF) (Wong, 2012) whose reliability and validity were calculated and confirmed. To analyze data, MANCOVA, to determine the equality of variances of covariate variables, Levene's test, and to match dependent and covariate variables, Kolmogorov Smirnov Test were used. The results indicated that no significant difference was observed between exceptional and normal school teachers in terms of variables of self-transcendence, religion, achievement, and fair treatments ($P>0.05$), but variables of intimacy, the relationship of meaning in life and self-acceptance had higher scores among exceptional school teachers and significant difference was observed between this group and normal school teachers ($P<0.05$).

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Learning a Foreign Language need not be Scary....Keep Motivated!

Gul Celkan, Middle Georgia State University

Abstract

Bu çalışmada sanatın sosyal hizmet uygulamasındaki önemine değinilmiştir. Sosyal hizmet insana hizmet veren diğer disiplinler gibi insanların değişen topluma adapte olabilmeleri için iyilik hallerinin gelişmesini ve devamını sağlamak amacıyla hizmet veren bir yardım mesleğidir. Sanatın rehabilite edici özelliği düşünüldüğünde sosyal hizmet uzmanları sanatın yaşantıyı düzenleme aracı, grup bağlarını geliştirici ve yaratıcı problem çözme sürecini harekete geçirici özelliklerini kullanabilmelidirler. Sosyal hizmet uzmanları sosyal hizmet uygulamasının mikro, mezo ve makro düzeylerinde sanatın gücüne yer verebilmeli, sanatı yardım ilişkisinde bir müdahale tekniği olarak kullanabilmelidirler. Bu çalışmanın amacı sanat ve bir meslek olarak sanat terapisinin sosyal hizmet uygulamasında nasıl kullanıldığını aktarmak, yani “sanatın ve sanat terapisinin sosyal hizmet uygulamasındaki yeri nedir” sorusuna cevap aramaktır.

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The relationship between Gardner's multiple intelligence and students achievement in third year physics and laboratory of high school in Varamin city

Samira Bahrami, Islamic Republic Of

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Abstract

Awareness of individual differences between the students is one of the most important principles for teachers in selecting of teaching methods. Using the Gardner's multiple intelligence theory in education, It seems we somewhat achieve to the education based on individual differences. In this study, we try to show that students who success in understanding physics have some components of Gardner's multiple intelligence. For this purpose, 364 male and female students who studied in third grade of high school were selected according to Cochran formula (with percent 5% error) through systematic sampling from 16 public schools in Varamin city. In Iranian high school, there are three courses of study: technical and vocational course, career course and theoretical course. Our sample were selected from theoretical course. We used the Gardner's multiple intelligence questionnaire to determine the rating of each component of intelligence and physics final exam to determine the students achievement in third year physics and laboratory. using the multivariate descriptive-analytic method, we examined the relationship between Gardner's multiple intelligence and student achievement in third year physics and laboratory of high school in Varamin city. We used the Gardner's multiple intelligence questionnaire to determine the rating of each component of intelligence and the physics final exam to determine the students achievement in third year physics and laboratory. Data were analyzed Using SPSS software. To investigate the relationship between the physics score and each component of Gardner's multiple intelligence, we used the Pearson's correlation coefficient. Also to compare differences between the girls and boys, t-test was used. We achieved important results such as : there is a positive relationship between the logical-mathematical intelligence component and the score of Physics, there is a negative relationship between the score of Physics and physical bodily-kinaesthetic intelligence and musical intelligence. Also, results showed there is no relationship between other components of intelligence and physics score. Average of the variables such as interpersonal intelligence, musical intelligence, Intrapersonal intelligence show that they are significantly different between the two groups of girls and boys. This results can be used by physics teacher to select the appropriate teaching methods for teaching physics.

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Special Education Teacher Candidates' Knowledge and Awareness Regarding Children's Literature

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Canan Aslan, Ankara University

Abstract

Literary quality children's literature works have important contributions to the children's development process. Because of this contribution, all of the special education teachers need to be adequately informed about children's literature. Teachers should make meet children with literary quality children's literature works and they also utilize them in teaching environment. As a result of the reviewing the related literature, it was seen that there was no known study which examined special education teacher candidates' knowledge and awareness regarding children's literature. However, for not depriving children from literary quality children's literature works, teachers' knowledge and awareness regarding children's literature should be determined. In the context, the aims of the research are to determine knowledge and awareness regarding children's literature of special education teacher program students who are attending fourth grade. Fourth grade special education teacher program students from four different Universities (Anadolu, Ankara, Gazi, İzzet Baysal) will be attended in the study. Data will be collected in the beginning of the fall semester of 2016-2017 academic year. Eleven open ended questions will be used to collect data. Data will be analysis via content analysis. For calculating reliability of the coding will be carrying out with another expert Result of the reliability study will be determined according to Miles and Huberman' (1994) formula.

Key Words: children's literature, special education teacher candidates, content analysis

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KAYRA EĞİTİM

Sukran Akay,

Abstract

Kayra Eğitim ve Öğretim Tekniğı, eğitim ve öğretimde öğrenciyi ulaşabileceğı en üst seviyeye taşımak amacıyla oluşturulmuş bir tekniktir. Kayra Eğitim; nefes, denge ve alfada dersin bir araya gelmesinden oluşmuştur. Öğrenciler beş dakika süreyle ve hafif bir müzik eşliğinde, gözler kapalı, elleri karınlarında, loş bir ortamda diyafram nefesi alırlar. Rahatladıktan sonra genellikle başlarını sıralarının üzerine koyarlar. Onlara hafif bir ses tonuyla: “Sen sevgisin, sevgiyle doğdun, sevgiyle büyüdün... Sevgi senin içinde...Etrafında pespembe sevgi çemberi.Sen her ne yaparsan yap ve her nereye gidersen git sevgi çemberin seninle birlikte. Hadi şimdi de sevgi çemberinle birlikte, güvende hissettiğın yere git. Güvendesin, değerlisin... Şimdi de sınıfındasın. Öğretmenin ders anlatıyor. Sen dersi büyük bir dikkatle dinliyorsun. Dersi derste öğreniyorsun... Kendinle gurur duyuyorsun. Şimdi de evindesin. Çalışma masan karşında. Tam da çalışma saatin. Ve sen severek ve isteyerek çalışıyorsun. ” gibi olumlu cümleler söylenir. Daha önce klasik yöntemle anlatılan herhangi bir ders bir de alfa beyin frekansında, zihinlerinde imgelettilerilerek anlatılır. Kayra Eğitim 33 öğrenciye on dört ay süresince uygulandı. Deney grubu oluşturuldu. 4-C sınıfından 15 öğrenciye 1,5 ay süresince her gün bir ders saati uygulandı. Öğrenciler bu çalışmanın sonucunda planlı ve programlı çalışma alışkanlığı kazanırlar. Severek ve isteyerek çalışırlar. Kendilerine olan güven duyguları gelişir. Akademik başarılarında artış olur. Sorumluluk duyguları gelişir. Daha iyi iletişim kurarlar.

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Can teachers cope with anxiety in language test training?

Jesus Garcia Laborda, Universidad de Alcala

Jeanette Valencia Robles, Universidad de Alcala

Abstract

Tests are one of the most significant causes of anxiety in language learning. Students may not always be able to face such anxiety so it is important to train them not only in language practice but in coping with stress and pre-test anxiety. This presentation will serve to inform ways to research and solve such an issue by creating a list of advices obtained from 15 students of the college of Education at Universidad de Alcalá in November 2016. Outcomes suggest that language and anxiety have specific training skills.

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USING VERNACULAR FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN A GRADUATE PROGRAM OF ARCHITECTURE

Arzu Çahantimur, Uludağ University

Rengin Beceren Öztürk, Uludağ University

Abstract

Raising the degree of environmental awareness of architectural students gains more and more importance due to the challenges of environmental problems all over the world. As one of the most important actor of urban development, an architect should be concerned with the alternative ways of achieving environmental sustainability. Thus, environmental issues constitute a great part of the curriculum in architectural education. In the scope of this study, one of the elective courses of an architectural graduate program in Turkey, of which main aim is to make the fresh architects conscious of their vital role for environmental missions. For this aim, they were asked to visit and examine the vernacular architecture in one of the rural settlements of Turkey. They used a series of architectural methods together with the research methods of social sciences. They present their findings via visual applications and offer their proposals as a conclusion. The proposals were not only about the ways of achieving sustainability of this rural settlement, but also ways of adapting the traditional design methods and materials, which were examined throughout their course time, into contemporary design techniques. The acquisitions of the graduate students at the end of this course is discussed in order to improve the content of the course as a conclusion.

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Development and Validation of Analytic and Holistic Rubric Guides in Assessing Concept Cartoons

Randel De Leon Estacio, Quezon City Polytechnic University

Abstract

This study focuses on the development and validation of a teacher made analytic and holistic rubric guide in assessing Concept Cartoons in teaching science lessons. This study is a descriptive-developmental type of research. In validating and testing the reliability of the developed rubric guides, science teachers and experts, and students from Quezon City Polytechnic University served as respondents. Three analytic and three holistic rubric guides to assess three different forms of Concept Cartoons were developed, used and subjected for validity and reliability test. Results showed that the developed analytic and holistic rubric guides were valid and reliable. In conclusion, valid and reliable analytic and holistic rubric guides are important in giving a conclusive analysis of student's learning. With the use of valid and reliable rating scales strengthen the claims that concept cartoons help teachers in identifying and correcting students' misconceptions.

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The Use of Modified Frayer Model in Developing Science Vocabulary of Senior High School Students

Randel De Leon Estacio, Quezon City Polytechnic University

Dominador Olalan Martinez, Sauyo High School

Abstract

This study aims to investigate the use and effect of the Modified Frayer Model in enriching science vocabulary of Senior High School students. The design of this study is a randomized pretest-posttest control group design. The sample of this study is 60 Senior High School students of Quezon City Polytechnic University (QCPU). In both control (n=30) and experimental (n=30) groups, lessons in Earth Science were presented. Modified Frayer Model was used as instructional material in the experimental group. Independent sample t-test result showed that there is no statistically significant difference before the treatment. Paired sample t-test showed statistically significant difference between pretest and posttest scores for both control and experimental group. When posttest scores were compared, results revealed a statistically significant difference between the two groups. As conclusion, the use of the Modified Frayer Model in teaching science resulted in a significant improvement in science vocabulary of students.

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Relationship between Teaching & Learning Style and its Effect on Academic Achievement

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Zahra Naimie,

Rana Ahmed Abuzaid,

Abstract

In creating a good education experience and setting, teaching style and learning style plays a very important and undeniable role. Many studies style have shown that learning style and teaching styles are considered among the factors that influence students' academic achievement. As educators we are all aware that one size does not fit all and people are varying in many aspects. The purpose of this study is to explore whether relationship between teaching style and learning style has any impact on learners mathematics achievement. Grasha (1996) teaching style and Grasha-Reichmann (1974) learning styles instrument were used to collect the data. A total number of N: 12 teachers and N: 479 students participated in this study which was carried out in the district Ipoh. Quantitative approach was used and all data were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The statistical procedure employed in this study is Cross Tabulation and Chi-Square. The results indicated that the Participant learning style and Personal Model teaching styles has a strong relationship with the mathematics achievement of the students.

Keyword: Learning Style, Teaching Style, Educators, Instrument, SPSS, Cross Tabulation, Chi-Square

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An analysis of accreditation standards for undergraduate programs in Argentina

Claudio Marcelo Larrea, Universidad Católica de Cuyo

María Laura Simonassi, Universidad Católica de Cuyo

Abstract

The evaluation of the quality of higher education is a key issue involving a diverse array of factors, a fact which necessitates a revision of the accreditation policies and systems already systematized and embedded in Argentina. Accreditation of undergraduate programs consists of recognizing that an academic program meets certain basic quality standards and criteria previously established. This research analyzes the makeup and creation of accreditation standards for Biochemistry programs in Argentina. The present research is exploratory, qualitative and quantitative, and it is of a descriptive-interpretative nature. A documentary analysis of the regulation that approves the accreditation standards for this program was carried out. The results demonstrate differences in the makeup of said standards in terms of the number of objects or components of evaluation and the number of variables associated with each one of these. As regards their creation, regulation standards comply with construct, measurement and formal requirements to a lesser extent than in their disaggregate form as objects and variables of evaluation.

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A study of value judgements in evaluations of undergraduate programs in Argentina

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Abstract

Ensuring the quality of higher education in Argentina is a policy that has been in place for the last two decades. Within this framework, evaluations of undergraduate programs of public interest are carried out, evaluations which culminate in decisions made by evaluators in relation to established standards. Our work analyzes the distribution of value judgements in eight undergraduate accreditation evaluations. These evaluations were then characterized according to a study of their discursive and pragmatic linguistic features. In accordance with its depth and objective, this research is exploratory, qualitative and quantitative, and it is of a descriptive-interpretative nature. The results demonstrate that several objects of evaluation and variables presented in the standards were evaluated on more than one occasion using various judgements, while others were not evaluated at all; these judgements were primarily descriptive, binary, of complex structure, brief and imprecise. Improving accreditation procedures could generate more prototypical value judgements in the decision-making process.

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Pre-service teachers' perceptions on foreign Language teaching issues

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Abstract

Foreign language learning has always been an issue on the agenda of language teachers. Some find the problem in the teaching of grammar while some others believe that language learning can be improved properly without the tradition. Although functional and communicative syllabuses improved by blended learning claim to teach language thoroughly, learner, teacher or the material; one of the parts of the tripod has always been complaining about one or the other two not to create the necessary involvement into the learning atmosphere. This paper focuses on the observations of pre-service teachers on the foreign language learning problems after they have attended the school experience course in different secondary and high schools. Their answers were classified and analysed and the possible reasons were explained. Further recommendations were added to the end of the study to enlighten the research to be carried on from this study.

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COMPARISON ON TURKEY'S SOCIAL STUDIES AND FRANCE'S MORAL AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION CURRICULUMS WITHIN THE SCOPE O

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Ahmet KATILMIS, Marmara University

Abstract

One of the most important elements that keeps world societies alive is values. Values education has become an important field in recent years and it is in the curriculum of many countries by various names, such as moral and character education which is considered equivalent to this course. In Turkey, one of those countries, values education takes place broadly in social studies education curriculum. Likewise, in France, it takes place as a separate curriculum by the name of moral education or moral and citizenship education, which can be considered equivalent to values education. Turkey and France are representative countries, which are located different places of the world and which have different cultures from each other. In this study, it is anticipated that the examination on curriculums of both representative countries of the world within the scope of values education and comparative studies in the field of values education would significantly contribute to this field. The purpose of this study is to conduct a comparative study on curriculums of Turkey's social studies and France's moral and citizenship education within in terms of values education. The research has been designed according to case study which is one of the qualitative research designs. Research data have been obtained by means of document review, and the data obtained within the scope of the research have been analyzed with the content analysis method. According to the research results, playing a part to gain some similar values in both country programme, bringing students in values in both between countries similarities and discrepancies in favorite approaches are discovered. These similar and different circumstances are detailed in this working.

Keywords: Values education, citizenship education, moral education, Turkey, France, social studies,

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Intercultural development through intercultural awareness and cultural briefing

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Abstract

Problem Statement. One of the important features of the Erasmus+ Programme (Erasmus+ Programme Guide 2016) is “Equity and Inclusion”. These can be promoted by facilitating the access to transnational projects to both students and teachers. Unfortunately, cultural differences limit or prevent these learners from taking part in transnational projects. Tertiary level students face linguistic adaptation and cultural inclusion difficulties. If linguistic adaptation is an ongoing process due to the language courses undergraduates may or are compelled to attend, cultural inclusion remains an issue. While aiming at improving the teaching and learning of languages and at promoting the EU’s broad linguistic diversity and intercultural awareness, the “Erasmus+ Programme Guide” emphasises, for each of its Key Actions, the following needs related to the intercultural / European dimension of the activities: Key Action 1 (Learning Mobility of Individuals) – Linguistic and intercultural preparation of participants before departure and Linguistic and intercultural support for the participants before departure; Key Action 2 (Cooperation for Innovation and the Exchange of Good Practices) – Linguistic and intercultural preparation of participants before departure, Equipping both educators and youth workers with all competences and skills needed to deliver high quality services and address increasingly diverse needs such as, for instance, the needs posed by multicultural societies and Promoting people-to-people contacts, intercultural awareness and understanding. However, neither intercultural preparation, nor intercultural awareness is mentioned among the key terms of the Glossary of the “Erasmus+ Programme Guide”. **Purpose of Study.** The purpose of the study is to show that, to develop interculturality our students and (non-)teaching staff, we need to raise their intercultural awareness and brief them culturally with such aids as: a set of 28 activities for the raising of intercultural awareness to be included in English classes in the 1st year of study (tertiary level) or carried out in a separate course for future Erasmus+ mobile students and teachers of other disciplines than English; and a set of 33 cultural briefings on the Programme Countries to be posted on the University website on the Erasmus+ page for future Erasmus+ mobile students and teachers of other disciplines than English. Later, cultural briefings on Partner Countries may be added. **Methods.** The method used is documenting in order to design a methodology for the organisation of activities centred on the culture, multi-culturality, cross-culturality, inter-culturality, and intercultural awareness; to develop a set of 28 activities for the raising of intercultural awareness; to develop a set of 33 cultural briefings on the Programme Countries; and testing the intercultural communication competence of both students and teachers after attending the 28 activities for the raising of intercultural awareness and after studying the 33 cultural briefings on the Programme Countries. **Findings and Results.** The expected outcomes of such an approach would be: in students and teachers: challenging viewpoints that perpetuate inequality and discrimination; deeper reflection on European topics; enhanced intercultural awareness; greater understanding and responsiveness to social, linguistic, and cultural diversity; identification of common values in spite of cultural differences; improved cultural awareness; integration within their new socio-cultural environments; and respect for cultural diversity and fight against racism or xenophobia; in organisations: an innovative approach to addressing target groups by providing new and improved practices to cater for the needs of disadvantaged groups and to deal with social, linguistic, and cultural diversity. **Conclusions and Recommendations.** The conclusion and recommendation of this paper is that all higher education institutions involved in Erasmus+ projects should develop such teaching aids.

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Work-life Balance and Psychological Well-Being

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Abstract

This paper examines how different dimensions of flexible work arrangement (FWA) affect work-life balance (WLB); and subsequently what effect WLB has on psychological well-being of health sector employees. A total of 111 of 115 (96.5% response rate) dental specialists in the hospitals and clinics in Karachi participated and completed the survey. The questionnaire was adopted from Rahim et al., (2014). To assess the impact of WLB on psychological well being, short version of Psychological General Well-Being Index (PGWB-S) was used. The questionnaires consist of 32 questions related to five constructs. Study's construct variability was verified through confirmatory factor analysis while Cronbach's alpha was employed to check the reliability of the constructs. Linear regression was used to conduct data analysis and research hypotheses. The result of the study indicates that dimensions of FWA have a positive effect on WLB. Also, WLB has a positive effect on psychological well-being and this is significant. Based on these results, implications for health managers were derived.

Keywords: Flexible work arrangements, job sharing, part-time, flextime, Work-life balance, psychological well-being

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Assessment of Heavy Metal Contamination in Surface Water, Samut Songkhram Province, Thailand.

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Abstract

The concentration of five heavy metal (Fe, Pb, Cd, Cu and Zn) were determine. The increasing trend of metals were observed in Muang district and summer as $Pb > Cd > Zn > Fe > Cu$, in rains as $Pb > Cu > Cd > Zn > Fe$. Amphawa district in summer $Zn > Pb > Fe > Cd > Cu$, in rains as $Pb > Zn > Cd > Fe > Cu$ and Bangkhontee district in summer as $Cd > Pb > Zn > Fe < Cu$ and rains as $Pb > Fe > Zn > Cu > Cd$. The concentration of heavy metal, all kinds of contamination in surface water in Samut Songkram in the summer and rainy are difference significant ($\text{sig} = 0.0000$) at 0.99 level by t – test. The source of heavy metal contamination in the surface water of the samut songkram province come from being use in agriculture (pomelos, coconuts and lynchee) and upstream mining, so heavy metal have been discharged to the Mea Klong river and flows though the Samut Songkhram province.

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The correlation between learning style and historical thinking skill

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Abstract

Every student has different way of processing information, idea, and knowledge in learning process. Learning style is an empirical fact showing that students have their own skills and tendencies in processing information and thinking process. Historical thinking skill is one of thinking skills that initiates students into understanding the truth of history. The objective of this study was to identify the correlation between learning style and historical thinking skill and achievement of history education students in university. The learning style in this study was MBTI (Myers Briggs Type Indicators). The number of samples was 600 history education students from two universities in Indonesia. Reliability test with Cronbach alpha analysis showed that the whole construct had high reliability. MANOVA test analysis showed that there was no significant difference between learning style based on gender and that of based on student's year. Correlation test analysis showed that there was not significant correlation between learning style and achievement. The study found significant correlation between learning style and historical thinking skill on some aspects: introvert, extrovert, thinking, feeling, judging, and perceiving. A significant correlation between academic achievement and historical thinking skill was also found in this study. The implication of this study was that students should understand their own learning style tendency to optimize skill and to improve historical thinking skill.

Keywords : Learning style, Historical thinking skills, achievement

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Economics education in Russia at the present stage: problems and ways of their solution

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Abstract

The relevance of the research is substantiated by social and economic changes that took place after the collapse of the Soviet Union, and which in their turn, generated great demand for educational services, in particular, for economics education. However, the system of modern economics education encounters unavailability to form a personality possessing necessary competences of rational economic behavior in the conditions of global labor market. In this regard, the paper aims to reveal modern problems of economics education and ways of their solution in the conditions of its integration into international educational space. The leading research methods were historical, retrospective, system and structural analysis and synthesis of relevant literature on the issues of educational system modernization in general, and economics education, in particular; that made it possible to identify a contradiction between the available researches considering shortcomings of modern economic education and absence of recommendations and proposals on their elimination. The paper reveals modern problems of economics education in Russia and suggests recommendations on their solution, among which the author specifies the following: social partnership of higher education institutions and real production sector, integration of educational and research activity of higher education institutions of an economic profile, promotion of their grant activity, the unity of natural-science and humanitarian components of future economists' training, scientific and methodological support of training and professional development of faculty members dealing with economic disciplines. Materials of the paper can be used by governmental authorities in the sphere of education, institutions of supplementary vocational education.

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Knowledge Management in Forensic Computer

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Nich Wongsongja, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Abstract

The purposes of this research were 1) to study on the development of Knowledge Management in Forensic Computer, and 2) to create of Knowledge Management in Forensic Computer. The study was conducted by both qualitative and quantitative method. In-depth interview was employed as a tool for qualitative method by using 10 experts with high level of education and experiences in evidence investigation and also people who had the cases involved in Forensic Computer. In quantitative method, data were collected by questionnaires from 340 samples of metropolitan police officers from Division 1 to 9 and police officers who their works concerned directly with the evidence investigation for Forensic Computer. Such data were analyzed by descriptive statistics together with a structural equation program to test the model of variables mentioned above. According to the study, it was found that 1) there were 4 important items to be complied in order to develop the evidence investigation system for Forensic Computer. Those were completeness of the evidence, identification of evidence sources, and expertise in collection of evidences, and investigation of evidence by rules of law, respectively; and 2) the analysis of relationship of variables involved in the efficiency of Forensic Computer by the structural equation modelling showed the goodness of fit index in accordance with the relationship of all variables. The result of both qualitative and quantitative methods indicated that technology, work experience, tool and equipment, and evidence collection had the effect on the efficiency of Forensic Computer.

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Model of crime map by Forensic Evidence in three Southern Border Provinces of Thailand

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Abstract

The purposes of this research were 1) to analyze determine link between the forensic evidence found at crime scene investigation and person who committed the offense in crime scene investigation three southern border provinces of Thailand by using the crime map, and 2) to prepare data format that can be linked forensic evidence and detect offender. The samples were forensic officers from the National Police Agency, the Institute of Forensic Science, and involved staff and agencies, including the Office of Witness Protection, the Rights and Liberties Protection Department, the provinces' Governors, the Department of Provincial Administration, the Military, the Department of Special Investigation, the State attorney, and private law firms. A storytelling conference was set to share, learn and extract the data gained to become a systemized idea via "Knowledge Management." The results of the research found that using the link between the forensic evidence found at the scene. The offender And the crime in the three southern border provinces. This leads to find the offender. The limited space in ascertaining the offender. Including analysis of the circumstances of the crime. Form of crime as well as guidelines for the Investigation for the offender. And to bring the benefits of prevention. Counter-insurgency in the three southern border provinces, territories by military police and parents, and know that in practice. Knowledge of forensic science used in operations in many areas. And other witnesses could not take advantage. Or get very little evidence, so that evidence is important as well. The evidence makes it credible. It requires a mechanism called chain of custody. For forensic evidence in a court of justice has the most weight. And what the purpose of the research is being done in this area, a special Decree Law Martial Law and regulations. In area a restriction on the practice of officers working in the area. Sometimes the process is terminated at the court. And the offender is not a penalty or no action is taken. And often the case. In addition to the limitations in the law. It also found that there are limitations in terms of the instruments used in the performance. And the number of personnel with expertise. The process makes perfect. The meeting can be summarized as to what to do next. That is pushing the issue. Up to the authorities to support. What support including policy Even fix the law. Because of such problems associated with the stability of the nation. And there needs to be resolved urgently.

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Hydroquinone contamination in online whitening skin cosmetic products

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Abstract

This research aims to study hydroquinone contamination in skin whitening cosmetic skin purchased. Online sample of 212 cosmetic skin products was taken during in January 2012. Tested cosmetic products for whitening body skin, findings for underarm whitening and cosmetic products to reduce skin tone of the nipples use Hydroquinone Test-kit from Medical Sciences Ministry of Public Health Thailand and findings positive tested results of 25 samples. This study can conclude that there are some safety concerns regarding skin cosmetic purchase from the internet. As the result, the Ministry of Health could conduct inspections to control the cosmetic skin products and/or inform consumer of the danger, which are sale online in order to protect the increase of inspection or impose more penalties to monitor and prevent the sale of cosmetics that might cause harm to the consumer.

Keyword: Hydroquinone, Cosmetic Product, Online purchase

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Undergraduates' Attitude towards Business Forecasting Technique on Mobile Devices

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Abstract

Business Forecasting is an essential core requirement in most business undergraduate and graduate programs. Correct statistical usage provides not only any trends in what has happened in the past, but also predicts what may happen in the future. Mobile learning allows students to have more control over their own learning, to think analytically as well as critically and to construct their own learning through technology. Most statistics teachers are generally focused on improving the cognitive aspects of instruction with little interest in the emotional component of learning. However, attitude towards statistics influences a person's statistical behavior inside and outside classroom and their willingness to attend statistics courses. The research aims to address the attitudes towards the business forecasting technique on mobile devices for undergraduate students. Data were collected from 60 students who enrolled in business forecasting in Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University. The quantitative approach was used to investigate the assessment in attitudes towards business forecasting technique course. It was revealed that the overall attitudes were somewhat agree (Form A). In addition, the overall students' attitudes toward business forecasting technique on mobile devices were agreed. (Form B).

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The importance of using methods of Educator Historians and the Specifics of their Applications

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Abstract

Along with a radical change in the content of history education, importance has also been given to the modernization of the methodological system of teaching history, the organization of the teaching process, the supervision of results, as well as the development of new criteria and methods for verification and assessment. It is not yet clear which methods are the most suitable for studying in case of history and other social sciences. Based on the current situation and with an appreciation for recent developments in the process of teaching history and the issues that have arisen as a result, we have noted the following existing contradictions – the contrast between the aspirations of learners who wish to gain knowledge of history and the didactic capabilities of the existing traditional methodological system, as well as the necessity for the history teacher to innovatively present the material and the limits of the traditional methodological system in her current arsenal. The teacher is free to choose the methods used, but that choice has certain limitations. A range of factors have been described in the pedagogical literature that influence the choice of teaching methods. Considering the methods that influence the choice of teaching methods, the educator historian must look at the available facts and outline the related predictable and unpredictable developments and consequences. Each chosen method is part of the initial procedure of the educator historian's thinking. In the education process, the consistent use of one method or the other assumes that the facts have been examined fully in parallel with their historic period and specific developments. Thus, the creation of a flexible system of interactive methods and their broad application, including modern technological approaches and possibilities, is extremely important and necessary. It is obvious that one of the most important issues that have emerged before the educator historian is the targeted construction of the teaching process and the selection of teaching methods for that process which must be supported by research evidence, because the educator historian who does not use interactive methods is similar to a traveler without a map. In the article, we analyze interactive teaching methods that can be used by the educator historian during the education process in the stages of promotion, understanding and reflection.

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Utilization of Organic Wastes in Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University for Refuse Derived Fuels Production

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Abstract

This research focused on the use of organic wastes in SuanSunandhaRajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand, for producing refuse derived fuels (RDF). Two objectives of the study were (1) to analyze the physical and chemical properties of organic wastes which include mixed fruit & vegetable wastes, mixed food wastes, and mixed leaf & yard wastes, and (2) to produce refuse derived fuels by using different portions of these wastes in accordance with their suitable properties. According to the method, organic wastes were sampled and analyzed for their moisture contents and heating values; then, those with high potential in terms of their heating properties were used at higher portion than those with lower potential to produce RDF. In this case, cassava starch and grease were used as binding agents to mix with those organic wastes. One way ANOVA at the significant level of 95% was employed to compare the difference of heating values among the different portions of RDF. As a result of the study, it was found that (1) mixed fruit & vegetable wastes had the highest moisture content at 78.15% followed by mixed food wastes and mixed leaf & yard wastes at 75.23 and 69.54%. On the other hand, mixed food wastes had the highest heating value at 5,378.29cal/g whereas mixed fruit & vegetable wastes and mixed leaf & yard wasteshad lower heating values at 5,315.71 and 4,848.42 cal/g, respectively; (2) RDF produced by using mixed food wastes: cassava starch: grease at 80:10:10 gave the highest heating value at 7,895.28cal/g.and generated ash content at 14.5%.Besides, the statistical analysis revealed that heating values of five sets of RDF were different at the significant level of .05 [Sig. = 0.000 < μ (0.05)]

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Social networks: Strategies and Tools recreational/educational Primary Education Teachers

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Abstract

This contribution arises from an ongoing investigation that is being carried out , focusing on the value that is given to the game as a teaching tool in social networks . The purpose of this work presented is the educational use of social networks to give ideas to teachers who wish to take this kind of teaching daily practice. Based on a qualitative methodology, an interpretive study of the information obtained will be done through teaching experiences , where the use of social networks is made present as a tool for teaching / learning. From an educational vision, work in the classroom with the use of social networks provides a number of very significant advantages; these networks offer interactive and effective teaching and learning tools. In addition, the integration of tools and applications (forums, blogs, chat, email, electronic messaging), by such services provides a very suitable for the practice of most of the activities of online work environments scenario.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUDDHIST SCHOOL (GENERAL EDUCATION DIVISION) TOWARD LEARNING ORGANIZATION

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Abstract

The main purpose of this research was to develop the Buddhist School (General Education Division) toward learning organization. The sub-purposes were: 1) to study the components of learning organization in the Buddhist School (General Education Division), 2) to analyze the confirm factors of learning organization in the Buddhist School (General Education Division), and 3) to study the trends to develop the Buddhist School (General Education Division) toward learning organization. This research comprised three parts of research techniques based on the research objectives. The first part was a qualitative approach by documentary study and interview. The second part was a quantitative approach by confirm factor analysis (CFA). The last part was a qualitative approach by focus group discussion. The research instruments consisted of a data analysis form, an interview guideline, a questionnaire, and a focus group discussion guideline. The data were analyzed by content analysis and inferential statistics. The result of the first objective showed the components of learning organization in the Buddhist School (General Education Division) that comprised organization, people, knowledge, learning, and technology. The other research objectives are conducting on the research procedure.

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New Approaches to University Curriculum Design in Russia

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Abstract

This study looks some years ahead and analyse trends that are already shaping the future of education in Russia. The research explores the key challenges to Russian Society – how to transform education systems to respond effectively to global XXI century needs and aspirations. Today, high schools have to prepare students for more rapid economic and social change than ever before, for jobs that have not yet been created, to use technologies that have not yet been invented, and to solve social problems that we don't yet know will arise. Educational system in Russia, known as 'knowledge-oriented', has traditionally been centered on content. University graduates, being narrowly focused specialists, were not able to adapt themselves easily to different work environments. Now the educational system needs fundamental reforms to allow a better combination of academic and vocational training. Education goals, standards, and curricula is the focus of our work, as we are sure that it is the job of standards and curricula to instill the competencies necessary for people to choose content that has depth, and to approach it intelligently. We'd like to realign education goals, standards, and curricula to reflect our changing knowledge and the dynamic transformations happening in our world.

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School factors that influence students' outcomes in Portuguese Schools

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Abstract

Problem Statement – School leadership and the improvement of students' outcomes became a concern for educational policies both in Portugal and internationally. Purpose of the Study – This study aims to explore the relationship of school leadership exercised by Principals and students' academic outcomes. Methods – The study adopts mixed-methods, combining the analysis of national assessment and examination data sets, a questionnaire survey (LOLSO, Leithwood, Mulford & Silins, 2004), structured open-ended interviews and focus groups to the principals of 6 school groupings, heads of department, teachers and students. We use the structural equations model and the t-Student test to check the importance and influence of school factors on student outcomes and to assess the significance of the difference between the mean values of the different constructs. Findings and Results – From the analysis of the results, we can conclude that there is an indirect influence of the Principal's leadership practices on students' outcomes. This influence is the result of school improvement processes and of the distribution of leadership amongst school teachers. School improvement creates conditions for teachers to develop their work and improve the quality of teaching, which has a positive and direct impact on learning and raises the level of students' engagement in school. This is also accomplished through the influence of the Principal's leadership practices on the work of teachers: directly or through the heads of department.

Keywords: Leadership, Principal, Students' Outcomes, School improvement

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Awareness, Attitude, and Global Warming Decreasing Behavior of Lower Secondary Students in Maha Sarakham Municipal School

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Abstract

The purposes of this research were 1) to study the awareness, attitude and global warming decreasing behavior of lower secondary students in Maha sarakham Municipal School, 2) to compare the awareness, attitude and behavior on global warming decreasing behavior of those with different gender and educational levels, and 3) to study the correlation between the awareness, attitude and global warming decreasing behavior . The sample group consisted of 400 lower secondary students, selected by multi-stage random sampling technique. The research instruments were an environmental awareness questionnaire, an environmental attitude questionnaire and an environmental behavior assessment. The results of this research were as follows:

1. In the overall aspect, the awareness and attitude for global warming decreasing behavior of lower secondary students was at the high level, and their global warming decreasing behavior was shown as practice often.
2. As for the comparison of the awareness, attitude and global warming decreasing behavior of lower secondary students, the results revealed that:
 - 2.1 Women have higher awareness and positive attitude towards global warming decreasing behavior than men at the significance level of 0.05.
 - 2.2 The students with different educational levels showed no statistically difference in the awareness and attitude for global warming decreasing behavior.
3. In terms of correlation, it was found that there is a positive correlation between awareness and attitude for global warming decreasing behavior of the students at the significance level of 0.05 level. It can be concluded that the awareness and attitude of lower secondary students at high level and the women have higher and positive attitude toward global warming decreasing behavior than men. This information could be used as a model for the development of awareness, attitude and behavior of other students in the future.

Keywords : global warming alleviation, environmental awareness, environmental attitude, environmental behavior

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Olympiad movement of schoolchildren as the development of their giftedness

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Abstract

Phenomenon of the children's talent is one of the most important aspects amongst the main global problems of the contemporary education. Therefore, all questions related to identification, support and further development of the talented children and the talented young people are subject of an utmost attention due to the fact that both categories are the main intellectual human asset of any country of the world. There are various pedagogical methods and technologies of development of the talented children and teenagers. One of the most effective is considered to be involvement of the schoolchildren into various subject olympiads and competitions. There can be distinguished the following methods of research of the problems related to the talented students support by means of development of olympiad movement: analysis, comparison, generalization of the innovative pedagogical experience, observations, discussions with the schoolchildren and the teachers. Practical experience of the Republican Olympiad center in Tatarstan presented in the Article proves efficiency of the training sessions conducted at its premises with involvement of the teachers from the Universities as consultants and trainers as well as the seminars, round tables and training sessions with the mentors of the participants of the final stage of All-Russian Olympiad on technology: effectiveness, presented in 2016 by the team of the students of Republic of Tatarstan was higher than in 2015 by 25% and higher than in 2014 by 62,5%.

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Isolation of Acetic Acid Bacteria from Flowers that Collected in Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand

Tanakwan Budsabun, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Kitthisak Khlaeo Chansukh, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Abstract

The total of 20 isolates of Acetic Acid Bacteria were isolated from 21 specimens of Flower that collected in Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand by enrichment culture method. The 5 enrichment culture media, Glucose-ethanol-acetic acid medium, Sorbitol medium, Dulcitol medium, Mannitol medium and Methanol medium at pH 3.5 were used to promote growth of Acetic Acid Bacteria and the Glucose-Ethanol-Calcium-Carbonate agar was use to screen acid producing bacteria. The morphology and biochemical test, catalase test, oxidation-fermentation test, oxidation of acetate-lactate test and culturing on the different carbon source were used to identify all of Acetic Acid Bacteria in this study. All of the 20 isolates were gram negative, rod shape, aerobic acid producing bacteria, oxidase negative, catalase positive. All of them were identify as Genus *Asaia* because of their oxidation of acetate and lactate were weak and their growth on glutamate agar and 30 % Glucose medium were positive.

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The Development of Access to Library Resources Analysis System

Rujijan Vichivanives, Rajabhat Suansunandha University

Abstract

This research is conducted to study development an accessing library resource analysis system in graph statistics form. In addition, It aims to bring analysis result for decision making of Academic Resource Center, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University. Graph Statistics under Big Data Technique is used in analysis data. Data test and assessment is make by researcher and three officers of Academic Resource Center. The result showed that the most member who use this library service is students of Faculty of Humanities and Social Science in level 2 and in period of 12.01-15.00 PM. The satisfaction value of this research result is average of 4.40. The suggestion is create the campaign of using library resource by instructor and students of level 1.

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A Development of Multimedia Lessons in Fifth Primary Mathematics for Deaf Students

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Orrawan Rewthong, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Sansanee Sansiribhan, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Naran Luewarasirikul, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Abstract

There are two main objectives for this research paper. First is to develop and find an efficiency of mathematics multimedia lessons. Second is to compare a learning achievement between before and after studying. Also, a sample group using for this research is twenty seven of 5th primary students in Setsatian School for the Deaf, Bangkok from Purposive Sampling Method. As well, tools used for this research are testing exercises before study, testing exercises during study, testing exercises after study, questionnaires for content experts, and questionnaires for technique experts. As a result for this research, these multimedia lessons have efficiency at 84.58/83.07 that is over than estimate as 80/80. Furthermore, a learning achievement after study is higher than before one having .05 in statistical significance value. In conclusion, these mathematics multimedia lessons are efficient enough. They can be used for 5th primary deaf students to study mathematics so well.

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The Practice of Local Government Executives to Global Warming in Thailand

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to study about knowledge and awareness of global warmth problem and practices of local ruling organization administrators, namely, urban municipal heads. The target population consisted of 106 heads. The data were collected using a set of questionnaires. The study results revealed that most of the urban municipal heads were males, 41-60 years of age, and married. Almost all of them had academic qualifications at bachelor - degree or master – degree level; were very interested to news and issues concerning the environment. All of them had prior experiences about global warmth situations. Regarding location, about 65% of the municipalities were in the Muang Districts of various provinces. The average area was 25.85 square kilometers. The average population size was 41038.21. Most of the population were agricultural workers using water from rivers, irrigated canals and rain water. The main problems encountered were dryness, reduced agricultural products, and lack of investing funds. With respect to knowledge of global warmth situations, it was found that about 57.6% was at the medium level and about 30% was at the low level. Concerning awareness of the situations, about 66.1% was at the medium level. However, about 76.4% had carried out relevant activities to campaign stop global warmth. The implication of this research is that Rural Administration Promotion Department should co-ordinate to train personnel at all levels to have better conscience towards preventing and solving global warmth problems so that they would become vital mechanism in campaigning citizens in their areas of jurisdiction to be ready to cope with the ever-increasing degree of severity of such danger.

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The Participation and Guideline to Reduce the Health Effect of Pesticide on Pomelo Orchard in Amphawa District, Samut Songkhram Province

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Adisak Chuangyham, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat Univesity

Abstract

The main purpose of this research was to study participation of agriculturist to reduce pesticide and analysis the factors that have an effect on Pomelo Orchard in Amphawa District, Samut Songkhram Province. The two hundreds and eighty-two questionnaires were tools to collect information from three sub-district as Bang Nang Li, Bang Khae and Suan Luang. The data was analysis using Mean and SD statistical. The focused groups of agriculturist was used to study the factors have an effect on using pesticide of pomelo orchard. The results showed that the level of participation of agriculturist to reduce pesticide and weed control chemical in Amphawa District was average value as 2.89 that was medium level. Level of participant plans and decision-making of orchardist was average value as 2.58. The orchardist participated in agriculture was average value as 2.77. The benefit and assessment from participation of agriculturist were average values as 3.50 and 2.73, respectively. The participation factors affect to agricultural without pesticide and weed control chemical in Amphawa District that found many parameters such as personal factors, economic and social factors, awareness of information, state mechanisms, people, development and motivation.

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A comparison of student achievement and Scientific attitude in Chemistry of MatthayomSuksa 5 Students between using Learning Cycle with application Model and IPST Model.

Wichan Lertlop, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Chiraporn Nilaphan, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Abstract

The purposes of this study were 1) to compare student achievement of Matthayomsuksa 5 students in Chemistry subject on the topic " Chemical equilibrium " between groups using Learning Cycle with application Model and IPST Model. 2) to compare Scientific attitude of Matthayomsuksa 5 students in Chemistry subject on the topic " Chemical equilibrium " between groups using Learning Cycle with application Model and IPST Model. The sample use in this study are to assess the student's retention in learning at two-year deal through cooperative learning. The samples used in this study are the of Matthayomsuksa 5 students at Rattanakosinsompote bowonniwet salaya School, Nakornprathom province , Secondary Education Service Area office 9. A total of 2 classroom or 2 groups of student were tested during the second semester, in academic year 2015, There are 40 students in the experimental group and 38 students in the controlled group.

The results should that.

1. The student achievement of Matthayomsuksa 5 students in Chemistry subject on the topic " Chemical equilibrium " between groups using Learning Cycle with application Model and IPST Model. was different in the statistically significant at .05 level
2. The Scientific attitude of Matthayomsuksa 5 students in Chemistry subject on the topic " Chemical equilibrium " between groups using Learning Cycle with application Model and IPST Model. was different in the statistically significant at .05 level

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Virtual Lab Using in Electronic and Mechatronic Education

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Abstract

Virtual lab is a quite new concept that using in education area. Educational institutions in the field of electronic and mechatronics, use of computer-based virtual laboratory will expand steadily according to conventional methods because of their various restrictions. In this study, to create different virtual lab models and explained superior and weaknesses compared to conventional laboratory. As featured virtual lab software Matlab, LabVIEW and VLEM will be examined. Also for Kocaeli University Hereke Vocational High School Electronic and Mechatronics Programs's courses, tested with pre-assesment survey for applicability of virtual labs by educators and students.

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Elementary School Teacher Candidates' Reading Habits

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Ayşegül Bayraktar, Ankara University

Abstract

Reading positively impact readers' language, social, emotional and cognitive development. Moreover, written texts as reading materials provide opportunities for people to enjoy reading in general; have a good and/or relaxing time; learn about others' experiences; get to know different characters, locations, events, emotions, devices, technologies, and times etc. Reading is also helpful to improve a student's academic achievement. The purpose of this study is to investigate how much time do college students spend in pleasure reading? Which printed or online materials do students enjoy to read? Is there a relationship between the amount of time they spend for reading and their GPA's and gender. The participants of the study are last year students in the department of Elementary Education, Ankara University. Data will be collected in the beginning of the fall semester of 2016-2017 academic years. A questionnaire with both open ended and multiple choice questions will be used to collect data. The questionnaire is developed by the researchers based on the related literature and experts' opinions. Data will be analysis via descriptive and content analysis methods.

Key Words: reading habits, elementary school teacher candidates, descriptive and content analysis

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Teaching Humanities and Social Sciences at Technical Universities in Russia: from Traditional Approach to Blended Learning

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Luliia Lopukhova, Samara State University
Nina Timoshchuk, Samara State University

Abstract

Adding humanities and social sciences to technical universities curriculum is a very complicated and urgent problem in Russia. We are still under the delusion that humanities and social sciences should be taught to liberal, language and fine arts students only. This is not true. Humanities and social sciences implemented properly into technical universities curriculum can teach many of the skills (i.e. critical thinking, creativity, self-assertion, etc.) required for success in a wide variety of careers. Modern society needs a closer co-ordination between humanitarian and technical education to develop well-rounded individuals with general knowledge of a wide range of subjects and with mastery of a range of transferable skills. The role of an engineer in modern society is changing. Today engineers represent not only technical but also social and political progress. Engineering science and practice can actually transform development of society and, as a result, responsibilities of an engineer to the society are significantly increasing. Unfortunately, most technical universities do not manage to incorporate humanities and social sciences into their curriculum as the number of hours taught is limited. One of the possible solution of the issue is to achieve a balance between STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) and HSS (Humanities and Social Sciences) using blended learning. Such a balance will help students to become 'global citizens', with the capacity to pursue lifelong learning and become valuable members of their communities.

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A New Discrete Distribution and Its Application

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Abstract

In this paper, we present a negative binomial- two parameter Lindley (NB-2PL) distribution which is discrete distribution. Several statistical properties of NB- 2PL distribution are explored, such as the probability mass function (pmf), factorial moments, expected value, variance, skewness and kurtosis. The Negative binomial - Lindley distribution is special sub-distribution of NB- 2PL distribution. Maximum likelihood estimation of the parameters are investigated. An application of the distribution to a real data set is presented finally and compared with the fit attained by some other well-known distributions for count data.

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THE INFLUENCE OF ACADEMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ON ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION ANTECEDENTS AMONG STUDENTS OF A PORTUGUESE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

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Filipa Eira, University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro

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Abstract

Researchers have previously used Planned Behaviour Theory as a theoretical framework to investigate entrepreneurial intention (EI). However, there are some studies that suggest that psychological factors such as spirituality (S), emotional intelligence (Emol) and creativity (C) play an essential role in developing alternative EI models. This correlational study explores the relationships between EI antecedents (S, Emol, C, personal attitudes towards entrepreneurship-PA and perceived behaviour control-PBC) and academic and demographic factors (gender, study area, working experience, entrepreneurial family background, student status, entrepreneurial education, among others) of university students. A quantitative approach was used, through a personal questionnaire survey applied to 345 students in a Portuguese higher education institution. Data was analysed using descriptive statistics and correlation analysis. The levels of S, Emol, C, PA, PBC and EI are relatively low to moderate. There are strong positive correlations between EI, PA and PBC. The most creative students have higher levels of PA, PBC and EI. A moderate positive correlation is observed between Emol and C, and between Emol and PBC. S was not correlated with most of the concepts in the analysis. There are several significant associations between EI determinants and some academic and demographic variables, for example, higher EI levels occur to students with "student-worker" status, which have taken part in entrepreneurship education programs, who have family members with their own business and have some experience in the labor market. In educational settings due consideration should be given to Emol and C as to promote students' EI. The study has implications for academics involved in entrepreneurship education.

Keywords: Spirituality; Emotional intelligence; Creativity; Theory of planned behavior; Higher education Institution

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Study of Consumer Acceptance on Food Package in Taling Chan District, Bangkok

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Abstract

Objective of this research is to develop standard recipe from raw material in the area of Taling Chan District by surveying and by researching information in Taling Chan District to choose raw material to be used in developing standard recipe consisting of home- grown vegetable, Cavendish banana, barracuda mango, dragon fruit and garcinia dulcis. This is because these plants can grow easily and can produce products throughout the year to be developed to be 5 standard recipes ie barracuda mango ice cream, dragon fruit ice cream, cavendish banana ice cream, garcinia dulcis jam and cucumber salad cream yogurt. Then bring the product from the study on the consumer's acceptance towards food package by considering usage of real material from the market, color, design, symbol in order to serve market benefits in various aspects and found that most consumers accepted the product of barracuda mango ice cream, dragon fruit ice cream and cavendish banana ice cream at 94 – 100 %, garcinia dulcis jam is at 80% and cucumber salad cream yogurt is at 82% by considering nutritional worthiness of the product of barracuda mango ice cream, dragon fruit ice cream and cavendish banana ice cream is at 90-96%, garcinia dulcis jam is at 84% and cucumber salad cream yogurt is at 96% and the design of the package is interesting for product of barracuda mango ice cream, dragon fruit ice cream and Cavendish banana ice cream is at 98-100 % . For garcinia dulcis jam and cucumber salad cream yogurt are at 68%.

Keywords : Consumer Acceptance, Food Package

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Development Of Ready-To-Eat Purple Sweet Potato Soup In Retort Pouches

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was the development of the production process of ready-to-eat purple sweet potato soup packaged in retort pouch using varying the amounts of xanthan gum at 3 levels of 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4% of all ingredients and 0% xanthan gum(control). The purple sweet potato soup was packaged in retort pouch of 150g, and steamed at 121OC for 15 minutes. As the experimental results, this study found that an increase of xanthan gum used in purple sweet potato soup packaged in retort pouches increased the viscosity value with keeping at room temperature for 3 days, which showed no stratification of soup. The result of the sensory evaluation by 9 - Point Hedonic scale showed that 0.4% xanthan gum of purple sweet potato soup in retort pouch had the highest score of appearance, color, taste and overall liking scores than 0.2 and 0.3% xanthan gum, respectively ($p \geq 0.05$). The amount of xanthan gum had no significant effects on the color of the purple sweet potato. The study result of the chemical composition of the xanthan gum was primarily used as a thickener, but it was also the most efficient stabilizer for suspensions, emulsions and solid particles in purple sweet potato soup. The chemical compositions of the purple sweet potato soup packaged in retort pouch found moisture, protein, fat, dietary fiber, ash and carbohydrate, which were 83.63, 0.69, 1.24, 1.94, 1.04 and 13.40% respectively. Total energy was equal to 67.52 kcal/100g, there was the amount of total anthocyanin at 5.83 mg/100g, and total antioxidant activity (DPPH) was equal to 220.26 mgAA/100g. The available data provided in the possibility study of the utilization of purple sweet potato found that it increased antioxidant activity in sweet potato soup. Cost control of standard recipe for ready-to-eat purple sweet potato soup in retort pouch had net weight 150g/bag. Cost control was at 8.05 Bath, actual selling price was 13.00 Bath, and profit was 4.03 Bath.

Keywords: Ready-to-eat, Purple sweet potato, Soup, Retort pouch

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Effects of Dietary Fiber from Pineapple Cores on the Quality of Bread

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Abstract

The Objective of this research was to determine the appropriate level of fiber from pineapple core add to bread. The bread were prepared with 5, 10 and 15 percent fiber respectively. The result showed that, more on renewable fiber affects physical qualities. Is that the Lightness (L^*) is different, yellowness (b^*) and redness (a^*) increased. Texture Profile Analysis found that the Hardness and Chewiness tend to increase, cohesiveness and springiness decreased ($p < 0.05$). Dietary fiber in bread with 5, 10 and 15 percent fiber respectively are 3.73, 4.17 and 6.62 grams. The sensory preferences showed that Bread add pineapple core at 5 percentage had the highest score, therefore, 5 percentage pineapple core was the most appropriate proportion in bread.

Keywords: Dietary fiber from pineapple cores, Bread, Quality of Bread

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Effects of Substituting Wheat Flour with Purple Sweet Potato Flour on Quality of Brownies

Tidarat Sanphom, Suan Sunandha University

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to study of the appropriate amount of purple sweet potato flour to substitute for wheat flour in brownies, which the percentages were 0 (controlled formula), 25, 50, 75 and 100. The study are found that the variation of the amount of purple sweet potato flour at different levels, 'Aw' values which is the free water activity ranged from 0.59 to 0.68, that is lower than the threshold of microbial and bacteria required in its growth, moreover, the study results found that the amount of sweet potato flour does not affect to the values of L^* and a^* of brownies, but it affect to the values b^* . With the evidence of yellow color, showing a yellow color lead to a decrease of the value b^* , and this is found that the additions of purple sweet potato flour at the percentages of 25, 50, and 75, have the value b^* more than the percentage of 100 with statistical significance at the 95% confidence level. With the textural analysis using a texture analyzer, the results of the varying amount of purple sweet potato flour found that when adding more purple sweet potato flour resulted in the Hardness, Chewiness, and Fracturability tend to increase. Due to the fact that purple sweet potato flour does not have gluten as the main component, as well as wheat flour, which gluten enable brownies to have textural properties that are soft and flexible. With the sensory quality evaluation of the variation of the amounts of purple sweet potato flour to substitute for wheat flour by acceptance test method, used the liking 9 – Point Hedonic scale, the study found that the varying amount of puple sweet potato flour at 25% has the highest scores of the textural properties (softness) and the overall liking with statistical significance at the confidence levels of 95%. The chemical compositions of brownies maded from purple sweet potato flour contained total calories, carbohydrates, fat, moisture, protein, ash, fiber and anthocyanin, which are equal to 428.41 kcal, 12.43 g, 59.69 g, 18.37g, 6.03 g, 3.43 g, 5.91 g / 100g, 2.11 mg / 100g, respectively. Thus, this study demonstates the feasibility in the use of purple sweet potato flour to substitute for wheat flour in brownies, as a result, this can increase the antioxidant activity.

Keywords: Brownies, Purple Sweet Potato Flour and Wheat Flour.

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Investigation of Perceptions of Energy Systems Engineering Students Concerning Renewable Energy

Guluzar Eymur, Giresun University

Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to describe Energy System Engineering students' perceptions about renewable energy. The paper mainly focuses what the engineering students' know about renewable energy and developing their understanding on it. To determine students' pre- and post-perceptions about renewable energy, firstly, the questionnaire was developed by the researcher. After conducting the questionnaire, the courses and seminar were prepared. Then, the differences of percentages between pre- and post perceptions were identified. This study found that although the students were in Energy System Engineering Department, they still had many misconceptions about renewable energy. Also, it was found that after the courses prepared by researcher many students handled their misconceptions and developed their knowledge about renewable energy. This study has demonstrated that even if Energy System Engineering students' had many misconceptions about renewable energy, the perceptions, and misconceptions of students would be changed after taking courses.

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Evaluation of Electric Energy Consumption and Energy Utilization Index of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Orrawan Rewthong, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Siwimol Chuarung, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Busarin Eamthanakul, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Sansanee Sansiribhan, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Narun Luewarasirikul, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Abstract

The objective of this research was to study the status of electric energy consumption, specific energy consumption (SEC) in term of electricity, and energy utilization index (EUI) in 2014-2016 of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand. The data of the electric energy consumption, price of the energy in 2014-2016 and the total area of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University were presented. It was observed that the total area of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University was about 128,001 square meters (m²). It was found that the total electric energy consumptions in 2016 (January-August) was about 25,573,654.80 MJ. It decreased about 8.69 % when compared with the electric energy consumption in 2015 (January-August). It influenced to the values of the total specific energy consumption in term of electricity and the energy utilization index in 2016. The electric energy consumption was mostly used for the electric systems such as an air conditioner, lighting and elevator systems. Those of the results were used to determine the energy saving measures.

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The role of case study and real-life examples in teaching business statistics course

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Abstract

Case study method is one of the widely used methods in MBA programs around the world. Its effectiveness has been demonstrated for marketing and management courses. It is rather difficult to implement case study method for quantitative courses (such as a managerial statistics course). Real case studies in statistics are not so simple and require some knowledge of statistics. The challenge is to use this approach for basic statistics course assuming that students did not have statistics course before. In such a situation a case study should be (a) interesting, (b) related to the problem or case students are familiar with, (c) not too difficult to analyze (sophisticated statistical methods should not be used). In this paper we discuss a case study related to evaluation of study programs in Latvian universities and colleges in 2012. In addition, three real-life examples from different areas of statistics are also analyzed. The case study and real-life examples were gradually introduced in a business statistics course during the period of several years. Analysis of the results of the survey among students showed that not only the interest to the course has risen but also the willingness to apply statistical methods at work .

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Emerging Educational Technologies in Higher Educational Institutions: The Current trends and Impacts from Thailand Universities' Perspective

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Michael Bruckner, Naresuan University

Abstract

The provision of appropriate educational technologies can be an advantage of higher education institutions in terms of marketing, or branding, and for managing and supporting students' learning. However, these kinds of technologies evolve rapidly, and it is therefore sensible for educational institutions to explore the current trends and impact of innovative (or emerging) technologies prior to their broad adoption by the mainstream in order to create an early competitive advantage. The purpose of this research was to examine the current trends and impacts of emerging educational technologies that are expected to be in most higher education institutions. In this research, the information extracted from the literature was collected through a scoping literature review. In addition, the Technology Hype Cycle by the Gartner group was employed for identifying the emerging key technologies for education. In addition to the literature review, the interviews were carried out as semi-structured conversations with university lecturers from different universities in Thailand to find out the current trends of using and impacts of emerging educational technologies on teaching, learning and creative inquiry in higher education. In the presentation of the results, the technologies are grouped into four sets representing the current trends in educational technology development which are: 1) multimode or multichannel technologies for learning, 2) social learning technologies, 3) cloud-based learning technologies and, 4) ICT interoperability. From the analysis, these emerging technologies are appropriate for the context of Thai universities in terms of project budgets, manpower, and time constraints. In conclusion, addressing the right question and making a good decision on appropriate educational technologies can lead to high quality instruction for students in need of 21st century skills regarding knowledge transfer, lifelong learning and mastering of technology.

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TO TERMINATE THE CHALLENGES FACED BY SCIENCE TEACHERS IN PRACTICAL WORK

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Abstract

Practical work and real objects are very significant materials for supporting the science educational process. Today with expanding knowledge and science information practical work is very important for successful science teaching. Consequently, this study was conducted to terminate the challenges faced by science teachers in practical work. It reports to observe the facility of schools in using science laboratory and utilizing science materials in their instruction process. Besides, the study targets to find out the obtainability and capability of laboratory tools in basic schools. This quantifiable enquiry was conducted with the involvement of science tutors in the KRG basic schools. Furthermore, with the purpose of gather and estimate the essential data an examination questionnaire which consisted of 10 objects was used and 250 science tutors were nominated to take a part in this research. Furthermore, in order to analyze the percentages, standard deviations, means, frequencies, T-test. In addition, SPSS program version 20 was used and the quantifiable data was analyzed descriptively. The finding results indicate that most basic schools are not provided by laboratory tools and more than half of the participant teachers are facing difficulties in relation to availability to laboratory aids and materials, absence of science training courses, the teachers had the strong desire for to integrate practical work in to their teaching process and several governmental and practical problems still requirement to be solved. Otherwise, the study showed differences among instructors' opinions on using laboratory according to their year of experiences. Likewise, the survey sheds light on that science educator's attitude toward doing practical work in their teaching process which was very negative due to inaccessibility of laboratory, lab skills, training courses, supporting materials and devices.

Key Words: practical work, science lesson, tutors' skills, laboratory and basic study.

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A COMPARISON OF ELT TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMMES IN EUROPE AND TURKEY

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FATİH YAVUZ, BALIKESIR UNIVERSITY

Abstract

Teacher education is an essential part of educational systems all over the world as it has an effect upon the new coming generations. Especially with the rise of modern educational methodologies and approaches, language teaching field has gained priority. Also, considering the arising communication needs with the help of a lingua franca, English Language teacher education has become a controversial issue. Therefore, language education and education of language teachers are significant topics to be debated. Thus, the present study is an attempt to shed light on the differences and similarities between ELT teacher education programmes in European countries and Turkey. The study was designed as a literature review including the comparison between European countries and Turkey in terms of ELT teacher education. The alterations and the adaptations of the programmes with the examples from different countries were also presented in the study.

Key words: teacher education, ELT teacher, language education, European countries.

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Investigation of Perceptions of Energy Systems Engineering Students Concerning Renewable Energy

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to describe Energy System Engineering students' perceptions about renewable energy. The paper mainly focuses what the engineering students' know about renewable energy and developing their understanding on it. To determine students' pre- and post-perceptions about renewable energy, firstly, the questionnaire was developed by the researcher. After conducting the questionnaire, the courses and seminar were prepared. Then, the differences of percentages between pre- and post perceptions were identified. This study found that although the students were in Energy System Engineering Department, they still had many misconceptions about renewable energy. Also, it was found that after the courses prepared by researcher many students handled their misconceptions and developed their knowledge about renewable energy. This study has demonstrated that even if Energy System Engineering students' had many misconceptions about renewable energy, the perceptions, and misconceptions of students would be changed after taking courses.

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to study the status of electric energy consumption, specific energy consumption (SEC) in term of electricity, and energy utilization index (EUI) in 2014-2016 of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand. The data of the electric energy consumption, price of the energy in 2014-2016 and the total area of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University were presented. It was observed that the total area of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University was about 128,001 square meters (m²). It was found that the total electric energy consumptions in 2016 (January-August) was about 25,573,654.80 MJ. It decreased about 8.69 % when compared with the electric energy consumption in 2015 (January-August). It influenced to the values of the total specific energy consumption in term of electricity and the energy utilization index in 2016. The electric energy consumption was mostly used for the electric systems such as an air conditioner, lighting and elevator systems. Those of the results were used to determine the energy saving measures.

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The role of case study and real-life examples in teaching business statistics course

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Abstract

Case study method is one of the widely used methods in MBA programs around the world. Its effectiveness has been demonstrated for marketing and management courses. It is rather difficult to implement case study method for quantitative courses (such as a managerial statistics course). Real case studies in statistics are not so simple and require some knowledge of statistics. The challenge is to use this approach for basic statistics course assuming that students did not have statistics course before. In such a situation a case study should be (a) interesting, (b) related to the problem or case students are familiar with, (c) not too difficult to analyze (sophisticated statistical methods should not be used). In this paper we discuss a case study related to evaluation of study programs in Latvian universities and colleges in 2012. In addition, three real-life examples from different areas of statistics are also analyzed. The case study and real-life examples were gradually introduced in a business statistics course during the period of several years. Analysis of the results of the survey among students showed that not only the interest to the course has risen but also the willingness to apply statistical methods at work .

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Emerging Educational Technologies in Higher Educational Institutions: The Current trends and Impacts from Thailand Universities' Perspective

Skonchai Chanunan, Naresuan University

Michael Bruckner, Naresuan University

Abstract

The provision of appropriate educational technologies can be an advantage of higher education institutions in terms of marketing, or branding, and for managing and supporting students' learning. However, these kinds of technologies evolve rapidly, and it is therefore sensible for educational institutions to explore the current trends and impact of innovative (or emerging) technologies prior to their broad adoption by the mainstream in order to create an early competitive advantage. The purpose of this research was to examine the current trends and impacts of emerging educational technologies that are expected to be in most higher education institutions. In this research, the information extracted from the literature was collected through a scoping literature review. In addition, the Technology Hype Cycle by the Gartner group was employed for identifying the emerging key technologies for education. In addition to the literature review, the interviews were carried out as semi-structured conversations with university lecturers from different universities in Thailand to find out the current trends of using and impacts of emerging educational technologies on teaching, learning and creative inquiry in higher education. In the presentation of the results, the technologies are grouped into four sets representing the current trends in educational technology development which are: 1) multimode or multichannel technologies for learning, 2) social learning technologies, 3) cloud-based learning technologies and, 4) ICT interoperability. From the analysis, these emerging technologies are appropriate for the context of Thai universities in terms of project budgets, manpower, and time constraints. In conclusion, addressing the right question and making a good decision on appropriate educational technologies can lead to high quality instruction for students in need of 21st century skills regarding knowledge transfer, lifelong learning and mastering of technology.

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Features of Bilingual E-learning Course Creation with Online International Student Open Lab

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Elena Zagladina, Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University

Abstract

Experience of creating a bilingual e-learning course in Moodle system for Kazan (Volga region) Federal University's students is discussed in the article. The aim of this paper to analyze the efficiency of mastering of a distance course on the basis of students' participation in projects online international open laboratory. Authors created the course "Social transformations in the transition economies countries" for masters (master's program «Economic geography and spatial development»). The paper examines the impact of the use of a series of educational technologies (cases, webinars, workshops, business and intellectual games) on the level of development of educational material. The opening and final testing of students allows for a comprehensive education monitoring. Among the key results of the analysis of the functioning of Online International Student Open Lab «Transformers»: a) online open lab significantly expanded the geography of student audience (Russia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands etc.); b) webinars conducted under lab enhanced the capabilities of teachers and student's communication, not only KFU, but also from other universities; c) the course of bilingual professional can significantly expand the conceptual apparatus of the students (in Russian and English); g) simulation games allow scientific modeling in the field of social transformations as part of the laboratory was created.

Keywords: distance learning course; Moodle; social transformation; transition countries

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The Effect of a Self-Awareness and Communication Techniques Course on the Communication Skills and Ways of Coping with Stress of Nursing Students

Satı DEMİR, Gazi University

Feride ERCAN, Gazi University

Abstract

Objective: In this study, we aimed to investigate the effect of a self-awareness and communication techniques course on communication skills and ways of coping with stress. **Method:** The study was conducted in 2016. A total of 123 second-year students were included in the study. The course lasted for 14 weeks at 3 hours a week. The study was performed as pre-test and post-test. The data were collected with the Student Information Form, Communication Skills Inventory (CSI) and Ways of Coping with Stress (WCS). Lectures, slide presentations, Q&A, role-play, storytelling, humor, poetry, homework, small group work, individual work in class, reading books consistent with the course content and presenting them to the class, and watching movies and movie discussions were used during the course. **Results:** The students' total CSI score and the mean post-test scores for the Mental Communication Skills and Behavioral Communication Skills subscales were higher than in the pre-test. The mean post-test score of the Self-confident Approach subscale was also higher than in the pre-test. The mean post-test score of the Unconfident Approach subscale was lower than in the pre-test. A positive correlation was found between the Behavioral Communication Skill and Submissive Approach and the Emotional Communication Skill and Social Support Seeking Approach. **Conclusion:** The Self-awareness and communication techniques course increased the "communication skills and self-confident approach" while decreasing the unconfident approach. The students were found to exhibit more social support seeking behavior as their emotional communication skills increased. **Recommendations:** We recommend the use of these methods in courses and other studies in the future.

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Mathematics teachers' beliefs about using smart board: A comparison study between Iran and Malaysia

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Abstract

With the advent of ICT, the information society has brought changes in education. Recently using technology in the classroom is constantly increasing and evolving, and it is important as part of the students' education to prepare them for the future. However, many teachers are still in the process of consideration about whether to use it. The purpose of this study is to investigate the beliefs of Malaysian and Iranian mathematics teachers about use of smart board in the classroom at the secondary level. The sample of this study consisted of 25 mathematics teachers from 10 secondary schools in Malaysia and 35 mathematics teachers from 10 secondary schools in Iran. The participants who have knowledge of and experience using smart board were invited to fill out an online survey. Quantitative data indicated that there are statistically significant differences in teachers' intention to use smart board in mathematics classroom between two countries. Results might enable teacher educators to devise strategies to strengthen the intention to use smart board at the teacher-training stage.

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Assessment of Knowledge and Awareness Regarding Tuberculosis Among The Vocational School of Health Services Students

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Neslihan BOYAN, Cukurova University

Abstract

Background: Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which generally affects the lungs, but can also affect other parts of the body. Tuberculosis is still an important public health problem worldwide. The aim of this study was to determine the level of knowledge, awareness and the most common misconceptions about tuberculosis among students at the Cukurova University Vocational School of Health Services (VSHS). Methods: The study included 843 students. Data were collected by preparing a questionnaire containing questions regarding routes of transmission, symptoms, prevention and detection of tuberculosis. The questionnaire also included questions about sociodemographic characteristics. Non-parametric Mann-Whitney U test was used. A p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant. Results: Mean age of 843 students included in study was 20.6 ± 2.7 years. Six hundred and sixty (71.9%) of them were female and 237 (28.1%) were male. Four hundred and sixty one (54.7%) of the participants were attending first-grade, while 382 (45.3%) were attending second-grade. When compared to the students attending first-grade, the students attending second-grade had significantly more information about the route of transmission (90.1% vs. 70.9%, $p < 0.05$), agent of tuberculosis (51.8% vs. 27.1%, $p < 0.05$), symptoms (49.2% vs. 23.9%, $p < 0.05$), diagnosis (38.5% vs. 18.9%, $p < 0.05$), and duration of tuberculosis treatment (53.9% vs. 18.9%, $p < 0.05$). Conclusion: TB knowledge among health services students is particularly important, because they may face significant exposure and consequently, have the highest risk of infection or disease. Education of target groups will lead to the formation of proper attitudes about tuberculosis.

Keywords: Awareness, Knowledge, Tuberculosis

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The Learning Student Teams – Achievement Division:STAD and GSP Program in Learning ‘Applications of the Derivative’ .

Komon Paisal, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Abstract

The purposes of this study were to compare students' on achievement of applications of the derivative with criteria and to study students' attitudes toward learning through Student Teams – Achievement Division : STAD and GSP Program. The sample was the 35 students who enrolled in the calculus 1 over the academic year 2016. The instruments used include 1) this plan learning activities using the Student Teams – Achievement Division : STAD and GSP Program, 2) achievement tests which were subjective confidence at 0.87 and 3) the attitude questionnaires toward plan learning activities using Student Teams – Achievement Division : STAD and GSP Program. The results show that

1. Students' learning activities using Student Teams – Achievement Division : STAD and GSP Program had achievement result at 75 percentage.
2. Students' attitude on learning activities using Student Teams – Achievement Division : STAD and GSP Program was at good level.

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DETERMINATION OF HEALTH SERVICES VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS ABOUT HEREDITARY BLOOD DISEASE AWARENESS

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Abstract

Background: When it is taken into consideration seen that the screening studies performed in our country and in addition to the number of registered patients, it is seen a national health problem of inherited blood diseases. The Cukurova region and neighboring provinces according to overall Turkey is noted for its high carrier frequency consists of an inherited blood diseases. It is important to Raising public awareness on the prevention of hereditary diseases because of the absence of radical treatment solution. 3960 No. the Terror Law to Hereditary Blood Disease in 30.12.1993 date and 21804 numbered Official Gazette in Turkey was enacted for this purpose. Methods and Results: In our study, to increase their awareness about the hereditary blood disease of 199 volunter Health Services Vocational School students questionnaired before and after from receive training on the subject. The data analyze to number, percentage and average statistics and to determine related awareness used before and after training questionnaire Wilcoxon and paired sample t tests. students' level of knowledge and awareness related to hereditary blood disease were significantly different after training ($p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.001$). Conclusion: We think that, our students who are take place in the health sector will be more successful in their job owing to have the high awareness of an important health problem in the region.

Key words: awereness, health education, hereditery blood disease

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Organizational Image Perception of Internal Stakeholders at Universities: Hacettepe University Sample

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GÜLSÜN BASKAN, Hacettepe University

Abstract

Problem Statement: Nowadays, the quality of educational institutions is evaluated in relation to their recognition and image in the society. Since the demand for tertiary education and competition among universities have increased and the financial sources allocated to higher education institutions have decreased, many universities are in need of restructuring and repositioning their institutions in order to protect their place in the sector and compete with others. Thus, they try to create a distinguished organizational image, making it recognized and preserve it. In this sense, identifying the feelings, ideas, attitudes and perceptions of especially the internal stakeholders of universities towards their institutions is significant in depicting the reasons and results of these outcomes, maintaining stakeholder satisfaction, sustaining quality in education and ensuring the entity and success of the organization. **Purpose of Study:** This study aims to reveal the organizational image perceptions of the internal stakeholders of Hacettepe University in Ankara. The organizational image of Hacettepe University was analyzed according to the perceptions of the participant academic staff, administrative staff and senior students. **Methods:** The study, designed as a quantitative research, has 348 academic staff (228 female and 120 male), 81 administrative staff (36 female and 45 male) and 391 senior students (243 female and 157 male) registered in Hacettepe University. **Findings:** The results of the study indicate that the perceived organizational image of the University according to the academic staff, administrative staff and the senior students is at moderate level. The entire internal stakeholders have moderate level of organizational image perceptions regarding the sub-dimensions of quality of management, work environment and the quality of the products and services, but their perceptions are above moderate level as to the sub-dimensions of staff, social responsibility and communication.

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ON THE QUESTION OF MULTICULTURAL INFORMATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

Anzhelina Koriakina, North-Eastern federal university

Abstract

The development of a multicultural society as a new stage of human development suggests the importance of modern multicultural educational environment. In this regard, the questions related to the problem of multicultural virtual educational environments are very actual ones. The article deals with the problem of multicultural informational and educational environment as a new class of multicultural educational environments in the age of global informatization and virtualization of modern society and education. The research concludes that modern multicultural informational and educational environment is characterized by tolerance, regionalization, and tendency towards stable functioning and development. In summary, we note also that multicultural informational and educational environment contributes to the formation of the national identity of a person and provides training for better understanding of other cultures, recognition and acceptance of cultural diversity.

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Peculiarities of self-assessment of adolescents' learning achievements during lessons of technologies

Birute Zygaite, Lithuanian University

Abstract

The goal of the research is to explore the peculiarities of self-assessment of adolescents' learning achievements in Vilnius general education schools. Research methods: analysis of scientific literature and documents, empirical research, statistical analysis of the research data. The research was carried out in 2014-2015, 272 6th-9th grades students of Vilnius general education schools and technology teachers who taught them were surveyed. The analysis of the research data demonstrated that self-assessing own learning achievements an adolescent develops own technological abilities, notices encountered learning difficulties and foresees guidelines for further improvement. Oral, written and graphic methods of self-assessment are periodically applied during lessons of technologies. In the process of self-assessment both teachers and learners encounter the problem of discrepancy between the self-assessment and assessment, which, to big extent, is influenced by specifics of adolescents' psycho-social development and the attitude of teachers of technologies towards a learner.

Keywords: adolescent learning achievements; self-assessment; lessons of technologies; frequency and methods of self-assessment; criteria of self-assessment.

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RIGHTS OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN LITHUANIA

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Aldona Mazolevskiene, Lithuanian University

Abstract

Problem. Currently the problem of protection of pre-school children's rights in Lithuania has become of utmost importance; however this phenomenon has received little attention from researchers. Various sources point out that a family has to teach children to love and approach a human being as a value and to make attempts not to violate a sense of human value and liberties. Due to insufficient level of self-education, a big number of parents are not even aware of children's rights or hardly realise the necessity to consider and respect them.

Keywords: pre-school children, family, rights.

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The System of Foreign Language Teaching at the Master`s level in Russia

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Abstract

Russian higher educational establishments are at the final stage of transition from the 5-year programs developed in the Soviet Union to the multi-level structure based on Bologna standards. The shift caused debate and misunderstanding which have not completely disappeared yet. This research aims to comprehensively analyze and describe the system of foreign language teaching at the second level of higher education. The selected representative sample constitutes universities for the humanities. Examining the problem the authors were guided by a set of methods, including the study of standard-setting and methodological documents, analysis of scientific works on foreign language teaching methodology at the theoretical level, and a comparative analysis of syllabi, textbooks and other teaching materials on English for Master`s programs, students` activities at the empirical level. The study reveals the parameters that need to be analyzed to characterize the system of foreign language teaching in the 2-nd cycle of higher education. It discloses the objectives of the Master`s Graduate Programs, the forms of teaching and learning (including autonomous, extracurricular work), content, methods of teaching, control and assessment, requirements for the admission, teacher training and the students' foreign language communicative competences. In conclusion the authors prove that Russia drives the motivation for continuous improvement of foreign language teaching in Master`s programs, seeking an optimal balance between its developed traditions and the principles of Bologna reforms.

Key words: foreign language teaching, Master`s Program, foreign language communicative competence, Bologna reforms

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Semantic Analysis of Implied Meaning of Thai Words by Using Co-occurrence Analysis technique

Chalermpol Tapsai, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Abstract

Making computers understand human language to allow non- technician user to use and command a computer by their own language without extra training is one of the most interested topics which has been researched extensively until nowadays. Many techniques are implemented to make computers understand human language and the most widely used techniques are Natural Language Processing and Text Analysis. Thai language, as well as many other languages, has a lot of non-common words(NCWs) which have meaning in two types: direct meaning and implied meaning. For implied meaning, semantic process need to analyzes surrounded composition of these NCWs, such as presence of some co-occurrence keywords(specific neighbor's keywords) or structure of sentence, to define the relevant meaning. This research aim to determine how to analyze the meaning of 18 NCWs which are the most frequently used in Thai language by using Text Analysis technique to determine co-occurrence keywords which are presence nearly each NCW and the size of the window suitable for co-occurrence analysis which can imply relevant meaning with more than 90% of accuracy. Data used for this research were text files collected from content of various types of online media including news, articles and chat rooms of popular websites. With a total of 1800 files, each NCW will be analyzed by 100 files which contain both NCW with direct meaning and implied meaning. The results showed that amount of co-occurrence keywords which can be used to define relevant meaning for each NCW varies from 1 to 5 words and the appropriate size of the window used for analysis are between 1 to 8 while 16 of 18 NCWs have the appropriate size less than five.

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Study on Rural Energy Consumption and GHG Emission: Case Study of the Rural Household in Kanchanaburi, Thailand

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Anusorn Rattanathanaophat, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Abstract

Thai government had promoted the community energy plan development with the purpose to self-reliance on the energy, the use of alternative energy and energy conservation of a rural community. The energy potential (raw material) is also one of the main factors made to the success of developed community energy plan, however, the characteristics of energy consumption of each local community area is different. Therefore, the objectives of this work were to study characteristics of energy consumption in rural community and to estimate emission of greenhouse gas (GHG). Moreover, the appropriate energy policy to suit in rural community was also investigated. The study of household energy consumption based finding on the collecting information in the Huaiwai village, NongPla Lai subdistrict, Nong Prue district, Kanchanaburi province. The results showed that Huaiwai village consumed a total energy of 179.78 toe (tonne of oil equivalent) in 2010. The GHG emission from the rural household energy consumption by energy types was approximately 593.9 tCO₂-eq. The results could thus help evaluated the effectiveness of community energy policy.

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Effects of Teaching by Computer-Assisted Instruction on Some Basic Mathematics of Fifth Grade Students in Thailand

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Abstract

The purposes of this research were: 1) to develop the computer-assisted instruction (CAI) lesson about addition, subtraction, and multiplication with decimal notation, 2) to study academic achievement of student those study from CAI lesson before and after learning and 3) to examine the student satisfaction toward the developed CAI. The samples of a population were 72 fifth-grade students of Bannongkhla School, Chanthaburi Province, Thailand. The instrument consisted of 1) CAI on additional, subtraction and multiplication with decimal notation for fifth-grade student 2) an achievement learning test and 3) the satisfaction rating scale form. The findings showed that the efficiency of the CAI lesson is 80.97/81.02. The student achievement gained after learning a lesson by CAI lesson were found significantly higher than the score obtained before at the level of .05 and the students who received the treatment also showed an excellent satisfy towards the developed CAI.

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PhD graduates and students: What professional pathways exist?

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Abstract

This comparative study of education in Argentina and France continues research on the professional pathways of PhDs belonging to different disciplinary fields. It was begun in 2008 and currently has expanded to three new French universities. This line of research was established by Aparicio in 1995 with undergraduate students, and more recently has been applied to graduate students, taking into account the proliferation of graduate programs and the hypothetical consequences on workplace insertion that this new reality might imply. Our objective is to analyze both the current position of PhDs and the expectations for their professional futures within a contextual/structural framework. Social science PhDs are not always able to be absorbed in the scientific and/or business systems, especially in developed countries where the number of PhDs produces a “plafond” effect. Our theoretical framework focuses on two issues: a) professionalization and workplace insertion and b) identity. Our methodology is qualitative (hierarchical evocation and interviews). The results bring to light hidden aspects of a reality that is central to political discourse and reveal the “reasons” PhDs give for their professional positions and expectations. They also portray differences according to discipline between Argentine and French individuals and impressions of values privileged and/or “imposed” by the macro national level. Similarities and differences lead to high institutional, disciplinary and national homogeneity. The interplay of these three levels is interpreted in light of Aparicio’s theory (2015 a and b), that is, with a new way of reading social data from a systemic self-sustained movement *sui generis*.

Key words: PhD – pathways – workplace – identity – professionalization

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Teacher education: history, political-legal foundation, and educational practices today

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Carina Silvia Fraca, UCCUYO-UNSI

Abstract

We present the findings of research carried out on those who educate educators. One of our focuses is on the social representations (SR) that teachers have of the legal bases that have historically sustained teacher education programs in Argentina and which continue to do so in the present, highlighting both changes and stabilities as well as their effect on current educational practice. The methodology used was qualitative (documentary analysis, lexicometric analysis, hierarchical evocations). We established Nodes, categories and subcategories of analysis in order to determine which aspects of this issue are part of the core of teachers' SR and which are peripheral. Our findings – inconsistent with images of undervalued teachers portrayed by the media, clouded by society's frequent complaints – may help to orient transformations in political decision-making seeking to improve teacher practice, recovering, precisely, said legal bases and their evolutions.

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The study of antimicrobial activity from *Piper retrofractum* Vahl

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Abstract

Piper retrofractum Vahl (long pepper) is in the Piperaceae family which can be used as a Thai medicinal herb and ingredient in Thai curry pastes. Studies investigating bioactive metabolites extracted from fruit *P. retrofractum* using organic solvent cascade from low polarity to high polarity. The goals of this study were screened for antimicrobial activity against *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* and, *Candida albicans*. Acetonitrile and methanol showed an effective clear zone against bacterial than other solvents. Minimal inhibition concentration (MIC) values were determined by colorimetric assay due to pigmentations of the crude extracts that obscured visual growth turbidity inspection. This study suggested that extracted with acetonitrile shown better antimicrobial susceptibility all microbial assays. Overall, these data suggest that certain bioactive metabolites from *P. retrofractum* may have potential use for the treatment of several Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial infections.

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Literature review on assessment models of the quality of training devices.

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Touria Neggadi, Hassan II University

Abstract

Introduction: The assessment of the quality of training devices is a topic of research still relevant. However, the literature review on the issue remains disparate and divided by theme and across different countries. **Purpose:** Our research had a threefold purpose: 1) to propose a review of the literature on methodological approaches for assessing the quality of training device ; 2) identify and describe assessment models that are most often used ; 3) to determine their key issues, strengths and limitations. **Method:** Our methodological approach was based on two types of data: (1) a set of empirical documents published over the last thirty years (guides and reports); and (2) an analysis of recent studies produced by specialized research centers. Thus, we conducted three successive steps: 1) selection of documents on the basis of criteria such as relevance and consistency; 2) extensive analysis of assessment models, using a validated analysis matrix that consists of four criteria: goals, challenges, strengths and limitations; 3) categorization of these models by transversal thematic analysis. **Results & Conclusion:** At least 21 models have been generated. All have more or less different characteristics. These models have been listed in a thematic classification into four distinct categories. Beyond this classification, we retain two main conclusions. First, no model of them is exhaustive. Each model covers one or at most two dimensions of quality of training device, and thus has limits. Secondly, the quality is complex and plural. Therefore, two approaches are recommended: conceptual (systemic) and methodological (total triangulation). The first allows a combination of several assessment models to cover up dimensions of a training device. The second allows multiple crossing between several actors (evaluators), collection instruments and data analysis tools to better describe the quality of training.

Keywords: Assessment models, Quality, Training device.

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Assessing the training quality in higher schools of the Moroccan Higher Education

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Abstract

Background: Our study takes place in a context of "unfinished" reform of the Moroccan educational system. It is powered by a political and social debate about the quality of the higher education system. **Purpose:** Our aim was to achieve a multidimensional diagnosis of the training provided in Moroccan higher schools (ENS) ; and suggest possible improvement proposals. **Method:** The approach used is multiple. It allowed to use two data collection instruments: the questionnaire and interview, and eight (08) others investigation tools: the critical incident technique (CIT) (De Frankrijker, 1998) , nominal group technique (NGT) (Delbecq et al.,1996), an analysis grid of training management , Alpha technique (Deering et al., 2009), the training structure analysis, the SWOT analysis (Kotler et al., 2009), PESTLE analysis (Cadle et al, 2010), competitive analysis and BCG Matrix (Helfer et al., 2013). Our data collected were processed by SPSS software. They underwent a double analysis: statistical for quantitative data and thematic content analysis (TCA) (Bardin, 2007) for qualitative data. **Results & Conclusion:** Through "total triangulation" (Silverman, 2009), the cross-checking of perceptions of solicited persons revealed that almost 60% of students have a rather negative view of their training received. They feel treated like children, not as adults. They severely criticized the training content and curricula and training methods used by teachers considered much "school". Finally, our study has identified few strengths and many weaknesses of the Moroccan higher schools. The training engineering of higher schools should evolve and transform. They must break with their outdated and classic training, redefine their missions, renovate their methods and training practices, reinforce the skills of their human resources and rehabilitate their infrastructure and logistics.

Keywords: Evaluation, Diagnosis, training device, Quality.

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Assessment of the Quality of training device in professional training centers (CRMEF) of Morocco

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Abstract

Purpose: This cross-sectional study aimed to determine the quality gap and rank the students's expectations regarding their training's quality provided in regional training centers for careers in education and training (CRMEF). **Method:** This research included two cross-sectional surveys. It is conducted in three professional training centers. Adapted version of Servqual instrument five dimensions (Parasuraman et al., 1991) (first survey) and Kano's two-dimensional tool (second survey) were successively used. The data were entered into the SPSS software (20th version), then analyzed using techniques that included descriptive statistics and correlation analysis (Arbuckle and Wothke, 2006). Each indicator of quality, which had a negative gap at a significance level of 5% (Hair et al., 1998) in the first survey, was introduced to Kano instrument (Browne and Cudeck, 1993). Finally, better value and worse value were used to appreciate the results deduced by this approach. **Results & Conclusion:** The results revealed that all the 20 items had a negative gap at a significance level of 0.05 ($P < 0.05$). So, they were recognized as the opinions of students. Our analysis also showed that the expectations of the students, in terms of quality, were higher than the current situation in all the dimensions of quality. On the other hand, frequency analysis was done to determine the frequency of repetition. Accordingly, 12 out of the 20 items were identified as logical and necessary requirements. While eight items were considered as requirements of the quality of a single dimension. In order to improve external validity of our instruments, further researches can be done to generalize this study with a more representative sample and more training centers, and to compare results between Moroccan and foreign training institutions.

Keywords : Assessment, Quality training, Evaluation instruments.

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Being autonomous in higher studies learning : designing PLEs

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Abstract

Autonomy in academic learning is underpinned by the implementation of various psychological processes such as the sense of personal effectiveness, self-regulation or creativity. This Communication will present the different psychological processes and the underlying activities (revisions, note taking, self ...) it can be interesting to accompany him through the use of specific tools: communication tools, sharing, production or task management. Through various studies on the subject, the goal is to show the feasibility but also the interest of the design and the use of personal learning spaces. In this sense, the discussion will focus on the learner's interest in the reuse of its own traces of use to enhance their learning and increase his chances of success in a university course. A proposal of personal learning space model will be presented to allow participants to visualize the shape that such spaces may take.

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Corruption in Sport: Determinants and Characteristics Analysis

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Raja LOTFI, Research Observatory in Didactic and Pedagogy University

Abstract

Introduction: Our study is exploratory, descriptive and empirical. It attempts to study the characteristics of a phenomenon which increasingly invades Moroccan sport: corruption. **Purpose:** Our purpose is threefold. It aims to analyze the definitional properties of corruption; identify its different types and multiple forms prevalent in the national sport; and study the determinants, causes and consequences of acts of corruption in sports organizations. **Method:** The adopted methodological approach is mixed. It is based on a total triangulation method (Van Den Maren, 2009) in which three methodological approaches are crossed: analysis of cases identified the last 20 years, and an empirical study based on questionnaire and interview. Our study mobilised 120 persons representing 14 different profiles, all are actors involved in sport. **Results:** 252 cases of corruption are identified, and 10 types and 20 forms of corruption were analyzed. The most recurrent form of corruption in national sport is match-fixing. Also, the most perceived sports organizations "corrupt" are the royal federations and sports clubs. Football is the "king of corruption" in terms of frequency and scandal. Our sports leaders are "perceived" the most corrupt in the national sport. They are followed successively by the managers, the agents of players, coaches and referees. Generally, women are less corrupt than men in national sport. The current laws (legal texts) governing sports corruption is considered ineffective. Four factors determine causes corrupt practices in national sport: lack of ethical values; stakeholder low income; lack of transparency within the OS and lack of internal control within the OS. On the other hand, the consequences of corruption in sport are many and affect all sectors of the state. **Conclusion:** The corruption in sport has become commonplace. She became a managerial mode. More money is injected in sport, more corruption increases and spreads.

Keywords : Corruption, Sport, Types & Forms, Causes et Consequences.

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The Students' Attitude towards Physics Learning Using the Interactive Science Simulations

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Abstract

The purpose of this experimental and exploratory research was to examine and compare the students' attitude towards physics learning using the Interactive Science Simulations. The achievement test and questionnaire were used in the data collection. The Faculty of Science students were the population who was randomly selected into the treatment and control groups. The physics learning using the Interactive Science Simulations was implemented in the former group, while the latter one was provided with the regular instruction. In this regard, the 15-week instructional experimentation, achievement test and measurement of students' attitude towards physics learning using the Interactive Science Simulations were conducted by the author. The research results revealed a high level of students' attitude towards physics learning using the Interactive Science Simulations. In particular, the male students had a higher level of attitude than the female counterparts, while the accomplishment in physics among the biology group students was higher than those in the biological technological group. With regard to the relationship between the attitude towards the instruction and the learning of physics 1 and physics 2, an intermediate level of the relationship between the attitude towards the instruction in light of the instructional administration with the learning of physics 1 and physics 2 was found at the level of significance of 0.5.

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The effects of computer modeling software teaching of plant reproduction on the 5th graders' science learning

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Tsung Hui Chung, National Dong Hwa University

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of integrated the computer modeling software in 5th-grade science curriculum on students' science learning. According to the purpose of this study, we adopted both the quantity and quality method to gather the data including students' science interests questionnaires classroom observations and interviews. The "plant reproduction" curriculum integrated the computer modeling software in 5th-grade science curriculum on students' science learning. Participants were 182 5th grade students, divided 130 students in the experimental group (integrating computer modeling software into science teaching), and 52 students in the comparison group. The results showed that the computer modeling software into science teaching to enhance student learning understanding and interest. From the data showed that there were considerable student alternative conceptions in terms of learning outcomes, there were considerable injection results, to be supplemented by interviews. It found that students for the heliocentric model, and could not be abandoned. Research suggested that the use of mobile carrier as aids to enhance interest in learning. Therefore, the researchers recommended that teachers can create the boot process to explore appropriate use arguments discussed activities. It is recommended to try exploratory study students from other kinds of intelligent performance, and this element into the field of natural science learning.

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Optimization of the spectrophotometric method for ascorbic acid quantification in Thai fruit products using dichlorophenolindophenol

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Abstract

Ascorbic acid is naturally occurring organic compound known to play a vital role in the human body. Since people cannot produce ascorbic acid themselves, they required it as part of their nutrition. Horticultural products are considered to be a source of the ascorbic acid in the human diet. Several analytic methods can be used for ascorbic acid determination. The use of 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol (DPIP) as an oxidizing agent for the titration of ascorbic acid has been known as traditional technique. However, there is the possibility of error due to substance stability and the interference. So, in this paper, we optimize the spectrophotometric method for ascorbic acid quantification in Thai fruit products using DPIP. The effect of the buffering agent, the chelating agent, light exposure and the reaction time were examined. Ascorbic acid was determined in UV-Vis spectrophotometer by monitoring the pink color of indophenols dye at 518 nm which was reduced to colorless by ascorbic acid. The result showed that the metal ion interference is reduced by adding chelating agent and the stability of DPIP dye has been approved.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS' PERCEPTION OF MOBBING PHENOMENON AND THEIR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between classroom teachers' perception of mobbing phenomenon and their problem solving skills. The sample of the study is composed of 208 classroom teachers working in the primary schools in the Osmangazi district of Bursa during the 2013-2014 educational year. The data required for the study was collected by using a data collection tool, the first section which included the "Personal Information Form", the second section of which was composed of the "Negative Acts Questionnaire (NAQ)" developed by Einarsen and Raknes (1997) and adapted by Cemaloğlu (2007) into Turkish, and the third section of which consisted of the "Problem Solving Inventory" developed by P.P.Heppner and C. H. Peterson in 1982 and adapted by Nail Şahin, Nesrin Hisli Şahin and Paul Heppner into Turkish in 1993. In the analysis of the data, for nonparametric tests, the Kruskal Wallis H test and the Mann-Whitney U test were used. In cases when the p value obtained via the Kruskal Wallis H test was found significant, in order to determine between which groups was there a difference, the paired comparison Mann-Whitney U test was used; for parametric tests, the Independent Samples T test was used, and for multiple comparisons, the One way ANOVA was used. The data was tested at the significance level of .05. According to the findings obtained, the teachers' perceptions of mobbing phenomenon were at "Never" level; no significant differences were found according to the variables of gender, marital status, educational status; however, a significant difference was found according to the variable of age. The teachers' problem solving skills were at low level. It was determined that the teachers' problem solving skills did not differ according to the variables of gender, marital status, age and educational status. It was also determined that there was a low level of significant relationship between the teachers' perceptions of mobbing phenomenon and their problem solving skills.

Key Words: Mobbing, Problem Solving Skills, Classroom Teacher

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The Knowledge of Green Coloring and Smelling Identity in Green Curry Pastes with the Acceptance Consumer Behavior

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Abstract

This research aims to try and prove Basil leaves, chilli leaves, spinach leaves, Asiatic and kale that substitute some of the fresh green chilli. When producing a curry sauce was spicy reduced. Result in green and the smell of green curry that is recognized by consumers. The test samples of 30 people. Tools used in research assessment of overall satisfaction of consumers chili curry filling. Basil leaves, chili leaves, spinach leaves, Asiatic and kale. By ratio basil leaves, chili leaves, spinach leaves, Asiatic and kale. Hot chilli in the curry paste in a ratio of 3 levels: 5%, 10%, 15% found Green curry paste by replacing some of the fresh green chilli. The product has a spicy curry sauce reduction. Green is different. Moreover, the smell of green curry had recognized by consumers. The statistics used in this research is the average (Mean) and data analysis will compare the mean scores acceptance of tasting the sample chili curry, mix basil leaves, chili leaves, spinach leaves and sesame leaf kale include five types. One-way ANOVA results of sensory evaluation by a testing. The results showed that most of comment had accepted and favoured the smell of chilli curry, mix basil leaves, chili leaves, spinach leaves and sesame leaf kale instead of paprika, fresh green in a ratio of 5%. Rated recognized sensory side up ($p < 0.05$), and when the green curry paste fried to curry. The people sample tested had accepted the color of green curry paste, mix spinach leaves.

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Species Diversity and abundance of Birds for birding activity along mangrove nature trail in Bangkaew Sub-District, Meuang District, Samut Songkhram Province, Thailand

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Abstract

The main objectives of this research were to study species diversity, abundance, status, threaten status and making birding activity calendar along mangrove nature trail in Bangkaew Sub-District, Meuang District, Samut Songkhram Province, Thailand. The data was carried out by field survey of bird species diversity and feeding behavior from October 2014 – September 2015. The distance of the survey was 2 kilometer long and closed to inner gulf of Thailand. The birding sites in this survey consisted of mangrove, mudflat and natural shrimp ponds. 9 orders 30 families 79 species of birds were found along mangrove nature trail. 27 bird species in order Charadriiformes were found the most. 39 species of birds were found the most in mudflat. According to feeding behavior, there were 23 insectivorous birds, 22 aquatic, benthic invertebrate birds, 21 piscivorous birds, 6 granivorous birds, 3 frugivorous birds, 2 carnivorous birds and 2 omnivorous birds. According to abundance of birds, 6 bird species were in level 5 of bird abundance. It was 7.60 % of all bird species. According to group of migratory birds, there were 21 shore birds, 4 sea birds, 4 terrestrial birds, 2 predator birds and 1 wading bird. According to Global Threat Status, Eastern Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew, Curlew Sandpiper, Grey-tailed Tattler and Red-necked Stint were near-threatened (NT). According to birding activity calendar, resident birds can be watched all year round and migratory birds, especially, shorebirds can be watched during September – May. So migratory birds are indicators of richness of bio-resources. The area where lot of migratory birds foraging, is also useful for the living of the communities in the area.

Keywords: Bird species diversity, bird abundance, mangrove nature trail, Samut Songkhram

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The relationship between school and community as an opportunity to re-think teaching

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Abstract

Problem Statement: The purpose of this paper is to discuss the results of an action research with teachers of a comprehensive Institute of Bergamo, in the Northern Italy. It focuses on the relationship between school, community and students' parents, the first persons teachers have to deal with. This research could be seen as a useful tool to enable both school and teachers to dismiss self-referential practices, fostering new ways of experiencing the significant relationship between schools, families and society at large (Epstein, 2001). **Purpose of study:** New media and alternative sources of training and circulating information (Postman, 1969), the dissemination of informal learning and its competition with the formal training (Biesta, 2006), the deep changes of the "family", the ambivalent connections between education and labor market are all phenomena that school has to face nowadays (Dewey, 1938). They force teachers to face a complex and new scene, and to try to answer to its trends, which challenge the school's identity (Postman, 1996). Therefore, in order to redefine the latter and its social and educational functions, it is necessary for schools to take the distances from themselves, examining their identity from different perspectives (Sachs, 2010). Starting from a dialogue with the community and the closest partners, that is to say the students' parents, could be an effective way to begin to do it (Sheldon, 2003; Simon, 2004). **Methods:** Regarding epistemology and methodology, the research refers to ecological and naturalistic paradigms (Mortari, 2007; Lincoln & Guba, 1985), and, in particular, to the Participatory Action Research (PAR) (McIntyre, 2008). Indeed, it takes place in contexts of educational work, and aims to develop a deeper understanding of the phenomenon, building a local knowledge useful for both the participants and their context of work. Moreover, according to the transformative objectives of the research, interpretative perspectives about the role of the schools and the dynamics between the latter and families are proposed, in order to identify new methods and ways to interrelate school, community and families. **Finding results:** The results are divided in two categories. First, they referred to the pedagogical identity of the school. The research highlighted some features of the educational practices done by the teachers involved: the openness towards external society, the collaboration with stakeholders and their involvement in school life, the experience as a condition to learn and to teach. Second, the results dealt with the ways through which teachers could live the relationship with the territory: teachers recognized useful keywords that allowed them to understand this relationship and act fruitfully. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** In order to foster a new educational pact between school, families and communities, the research highlights that it is necessary: To narrate and find forms of documentation that make visible the quality of school experiences (Cifali, André, 2007); To "open" the school to the parents' skills; To build educational projects with parents; To rethink school programs in the light of the projects made outside the school. The main limit of this research is that it involved teachers only. Therefore, its future steps could be related to the involvement of the other parties-protagonists of the relationship, which the research focused on: students, parents or families. Another perspective to develop is related to the need to rethink the school curriculum in the light of projects made and shared with the community. This is an important point in order to continue redefining the school's identity in the local and contemporary social scene.

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Steering, Rowing, Merging. Higher education governance in the French speaking community of Belgium

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Abstract

A new decree adopted in 2013 significantly changed Higher education (HE) landscape in the French speaking community of Belgium. Primarily it aims to reorganize the structure of education and research regardless of institutional traditions and affinities: HE institutions are regrouped into five geographical poles corresponding to Belgian administration districts in order to achieve geographical proximity of education. Secondly, research is represented by a new centralized structure and orchestrated by a confederal organism, the “Academy for Research and Higher Education”. This means a significant loss of universities’ self-determination in their traditional and exclusive research fields. The choice to implement the academy follows the logic of centralized power which is rather untypical for the Belgian HE. The paper rises following questions: How does the new HE landscape differs from the ancient? How does new autonomous bodies interact with traditional institutional liberty? What are the new forms of institutional differentiation among the HE landscape and what are its drivers of change? Some aspects of the HE reform will be attributed to international and European dynamics, others will be explained by local particularities. The theoretical framework covers two approaches: Firstly, governance instruments of the HEL – geographical poles and the Academy of Research and Higher Education – will be analyzed by in a classical public management perspective (de Boer et al., 2007, Charlier & Molitor 2015a, 2015b, Dale 2014, Ferlie E., Musselin C. & Andresani G. 2009, Goodin R. E., Rein M. & Moran M., 2006). Secondly, the dynamics of change will be referred to Foucault’s apparatus, inspired by its recent conceptualization (Charlier & Croché, 2013; Charlier & Panait 2015, Croché 2010) in higher education research. Methods: The paper takes part of a doctoral research study. Scientific literature, law texts, observation of recent legislative process and research interviews will be analyzed. Expected outcomes: The paper aims a better understanding of the new French speaking higher education landscape in Belgium, using analytical tools which haven’t been deployed in that case. It also contributes to the theoretical and empirical research of the concept of the “European higher education apparatus” developed in higher education research.

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The Peril of Using Internet in Education

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Abstract

The trend in recent decade, is to use the online form of e-learning especially at universities. Internet serves as the virtual classroom and a source of information and means of communication among students and teachers. In this paper, we will focus on the other face of internet usage. While the positive aspects are celebrated, concerns continue to rise regarding the perils of internet usage on human behavior and cognitive skills. One of the concerns is the growing number of cases of internet overuse resulting in internet addiction. Another concern is related to the negative impacts on cognitive functions such as memory, problem solving and ability to concentrate. In our research, we have looked at the impact of internet use intensity on ability to memorize random words and pictures. The internet use intensity was measured by standardized Internet addiction test and the ability to memorize was measured by original memory test. We have administered the test to 108 university students of psychology and social work out of which 13 were men (age $M=24.29$, $SD=8.7$). We have found that higher internet use has negative impact on the memory skills in both of lexical items ($r=-2.09$, $p<0.05$, $n=107$) and pictures ($r=-0.18$, $p<0.1$, $n=107$). The findings indicate that educators need to be careful with using online learning environments. We recommend to combine it with face to face. We should not accept technology based teaching just because everyone else does it and it is fashionable.

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Pre-Service Science Teachers' Views Towards Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

Aim of science course is to introduce students themselves, their environment and provide them basic living and thinking skills. In this connection science course encounters students with problems related to their daily life, help them to realize and inquire these problems, provides possibilities for solution of these problems and support them in synchronization with environment. Therefore, general aims of science education curriculums are training self confident, cooperative, decisive students who have problem solving skills, inquiry learning skills, effective communication skills and sustainable development awareness. One of skills introduced in 2013 Science Education Program is entrepreneurship. Students' perception of entrepreneurship is one of the main components of Turkish Science Education Program and it's expected to be promoted in science course. In addition, objectives based on entrepreneurship perception consist in science textbooks. Therefore, science teachers should have a strong background and self efficacy about entrepreneurship skills and perception in order to promote in classroom and encourage their students. In this case, considering that teachers train students who have entrepreneurship perception, they should have entrepreneurship perception themselves and graduate from teacher training institutes with proper background. In these terms, it's important to promote pre-service science teachers' entrepreneurship perception in teacher training institutes. Therefore, aim of this study is to examine pre-service science teachers' views towards entrepreneurship. Survey method used in this research. Qualitative data will be gathered with semi-structured interview. Semi-structured interviews will be done with pre-service science teachers about socio-scientific issues. After interview, gathered data will be analyzed with content analysis.

Keywords: Science education, pre-service science teachers, entrepreneurship

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Participate in Waste Water Management Community in Region of Bang Bua Thong Sub-District Administration Organization

SAKAPAS SAENGCHAI, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Abstract

The Study on Promotion of participate in waste water management community is qualitative research, to study the principles of community managed water.collection ; and to study the strengthening participation of citizens in the community. The data collection tools included participating observation and group discussion. Administrator of Sub-District Administration Organization, community leader is open community stage to exchange idea of village member. The study showed that strengthening the participation of communities in the management of waste water is 1) to receive information from the Sub-District Administrative Organization should promote and disseminate information, household waste water management and participation in community wastewater treatment, 2) Consultation community members to brainstorm ideas, exchange information, problems of wastewater that must be resolved and environmental development of the communities, 3) The public should have a role to get involved with community leaders to determine project and activities of wastewater, 4) Coordinate of people in community should be involved in the project and wastewater treatment to achieve and 5) empowerment of people, community leaders, village council, people was managed wastewater, development area, maintain environment of the community on joint decision by emphasizing participation, self-reliance, mutual assistance and commitment to the community of a power-driven community strengthening sustainable spatial development.

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CHILD'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS ADULT

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Abstract

Problem. While observing a child, a problem is noticed that the conception of a child is most frequently presented from adult's position and may be characterised as single-sided and subjective. Research-based data on child's attitude towards adults' world are hardly available. The goal of the research: to reveal positive and negative aspects of child's attitude towards adults. The methods of the research: analysis of theoretical literature sources, interview, collision situation, statistical methods, correlation analysis. The sample of the research: 1000 parents, 402 children, 104 teachers. Conclusions: The research showed that more than one third of the children in the survey had experienced offence from adults of one or another kind. Almost one fifth of the children mentioned physical offence. The experienced offence reveals itself in a wide range of negative emotions in children's memories. The majority of children tend to rely on adult's authority in situations that are dangerous to life or health but the latter fail to ensure safe environment in all the cases, what would guarantee elimination of experience of harmful habits from child's life. Recommendations: Contemporary pedagogy should learn from a child; therefore, each adult working with children has to react to all the signals received from them. Despite processes of modernisation, an adult remains the most important person in child's life, who has to show positive examples of own behaviour and interpersonal relations.

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Using a sociohistorical approach to understand actors' resistance to educational global standards in sub-Saharan Africa

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Abstract

This presentation aims to contribute to the ongoing debate in the Anglo-Saxon and Francophone sociology of education on the need to reconceptualise the concept of “resistance”, by interpreting, from a sociohistorical approach, actors' responses to global educational standards in sub-Saharan Africa. Since the 1990s, various conferences, such as the World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien (UNESCO 1990) or the World Education Forum in Dakar (UNESCO 2000), have laid the grounds for what became a global normative standard for the education policies of countries worldwide in the primary education sector. States with low educational performance committed themselves during these two events to make education ‘a fundamental right for all’ (UNESCO 1990) and to ensure the necessary conditions for universal primary education. The worldwide approval did not prevent national actors to develop reactions that vary from active participation in the transposition of the global educational standard to passive compliance in implementing it (Charlier 2004, Kamunzini 2007, Lewandowski 2011, Yessoufou 2014, Imaniriho 2015). We will present the results of an ongoing research which focuses on the forms of resistance of Senegalese actors to educational national policies adopted in order to achieve universal primary education. The focus is put on the national programs implemented after the 2000s which aim to “modernize” the Koranic Senegalese traditional school, which remain nowadays largely outside the state's control, and the responses of the religious Islamic Senegalese authorities and the Koranic teachers. The planned target of the “modernization” policy was to integrate the Koranic schools which participate to this program in the formal education system and to recognize the children who attend them as enrolled children (Charlier 2002, Lewandowski 2011, Hugon 2015). We stress the fact that the analysis of the socio-historical relations established between the public power and the Koranic school since the 19th century and of the philosophy underlying the functioning of this type of school inform on the resistance of Senegalese Islamic national authorities and Koranic teachers to state's policy to reform the functioning of the Koranic school.

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Correlative Study between the Perceived Quality of Training and the Commitment and Perseverance of Students in Higher Education.

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Raja LOTFI, Morocco, and Research Observatory in Didactic and Pedagogy University

Mohamed RADID, Hassan II University

Mohammed TALBI, Hassan II University

Abstract

Purpose: Our study aims to examine the possible effect of the quality perceived by students, their satisfaction and confidence in the training institution on their commitment and perseverance in training. In other words, how perceived quality, satisfaction and confidence can they explain the commitment and perseverance of students ?
Method: Four instruments were used. Perceived quality is measured via an adapted version of the SERVPERF scale (Cronin & Taylor, 1992), itself inspired from the SERVQUAL scale developed by Parasuraman et al. (1988). Satisfaction is measured by the scale of Voss et al. (1998). Confidence is measured by the Ganesan and Hess scale (1997). Finally, the commitment and perseverance are measured by the N'Goala two-dimensional scale (2010). All these four scales are operationalized through the Likert scale five points. So, 254 students were mobilized, of which 59.4% are female gender. They represent three cycles of education and 11 different specialities. Our data were entered into SPSS software (20 V). They were treated by an exploratory factor analysis, principal component analysis and confirmatory factor analysis.
Main Results & Conclusion: Perceived quality has a positive effect on satisfaction, but it has no direct impact on trust, commitment and perseverance. However, satisfaction and trust can engage the student in his courses and maintain his perseverance. The satisfaction and trust are two intermediate variables between perceived quality and commitment and perseverance of the student. Our results show the importance of each one of these variables in this relationship. The quality of training is necessary for the student in order to maintain his long-term commitment and his perseverance in training via the satisfaction and trust.

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Study of the strategies of the supra or international organizations to circumvent resistances in education

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Abstract

This paper treats the way in which the supra or international organizations which try to direct the teaching policies, developed, through time, multiple tools to make resistance difficult, even impossible. It wants to show that, since the years 1960, when an orientation is “suggested” (in the communications of the European Commission, the recommendations of the UNESCO, etc.) and that it meets resistances (which also appeared as reappropriations and tricks) to the national or local level, the supra or international organizations tend quickly to open the possible framework initially presented in their documents. By re-integrating a little the diversity and the specificities, the different organizations aims to circumvent resistances thus even stifle them by passing them under silence. The data comes from the analysis of texts produced by the supra or international organizations from 1960 to 2016. We will draw especially our examples in the Bologna Process (initiated in European higher education in 1998), in the strategies of the UNESCO (in particular as regards the Education For All project) and of the United Nations (with the Sustainable development goals 4 adopted in 2015) or in the imposition, by the European Commission, of the use of the technical instruments of the GTZ (DeutscheGesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit) in all the cooperative projects in education. This paper comprises a theoretical work on the place of the resistances in the reformulation of the policies of education in Europe and beyond. It takes support on Foucault’s work and its concepts of apparatus and governmentality. It wants to show how by integrating resistances, an apparatus is brought to evolve.

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DETERMINING UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDE

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Abstract

Problem statement: It has long been known that the basis for many environmental problems and issues is irresponsible environmental attitude. Young people's environmental attitudes are particularly important because young people ultimately will be affected by and will need to provide solutions to environmental problems arising from present-day actions. **Purpose of study:** This study aims to determine undergraduate students' environmental attitudes. When the related literature is examined, it is seen that there are limited number of studies aiming to determine the attitudes of the university student towards the environment in general. For this reason, this study; has been planned and carried out in order to determine the environmental attitude of the students. **Methods:** 224 students studying at Hacettepe University have participated in this research made in order to determine the attitude of the students. In the study, a questionnaire composed of "Environmental Attitude Scale" has been used as a data collection tool. **Findings and Results:** It has been detected that 51% of the students (n=114) females; 49% of them (n=110) are males. The average score of the environmental attitude levels of the students who participated in the study has been reported as which can be considered favorable as it is greater than the middle value (3) of the five-point Likert range(=3,43). It was determined that undergraduate students' environmental levels very significantly by gender, family type status and level of income ($p<0.01$). **Conclusion and Recommendations:** Introduction of a sufficient level of environmental education are given to the university students in the undergraduate programs.

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What do higher education students know about Massive Open Online Courses?

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Abstract

In the framework of higher education, in recent years, there has been an evolution of access to open educational resources and, more recently, to the new Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs). In this context, nowadays there are already many universities in Europe that have begun offering MOOCs and certifying their students for it. But, do the students of these institutions know what these type of courses are? As part of a doctoral thesis, this paper presents the first results of the consultation to the students of the University of Barcelona (UB) (which occupies a competitive position at national, European and worldwide levels), with the aim of identifying the state of knowledge of these students about MOOCs. Through a quantitative methodology based on a closed questionnaire, the results show that, of the 1281 students who participated in the research, over 80% were unaware of what was a MOOC and less than 5% had ever participated in one. Most of these UB students who enrol in these courses do it mainly by interest in the subject or to have access to high quality materials and resources and to keep learning. These students are dropping out of these online courses in 50% of cases, mainly due to a lack of time. Some of the findings of this analysis show that, although this is a teaching method aimed specifically at undergraduate students, in the Spanish context this could not be totally true.

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The Associations Among Vocational Identity Statuses and Psychological Adjustment in Turkish Emerging Adults

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the associations among the vocational identity statuses, hopelessness and depression in a sample of 185 Turkish university students and university graduates attending a teacher education programme in Akdeniz University in Turkey. The Vocational Identity Status Assessment (VISA; Porfeli et al., 2011), Hopelessness Scale (HS; Beck, Lester and Trexler, 1974) and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI; Beck, Rush, Shaw, and Emery, 1978)) were used for data collection. The regression analysis treating the dimensions of vocational identity statuses, namely commitment, reconsideration and career exploration as the independent variables and hopelessness and depression as the dependent variables revealed that reconsideration and career exploration were the significant predictors of hopelessness and depression.

Key Words: Vocational Identity Status; Hopelessness; Depression; Teacher candidates

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Assessment Tools In Engineers Training

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Abstract

Assessment is a curricular process that puts under strain the dynamics of the training system and reveals not only the proficiency skills of students, but also those relevant aspects of teaching practices and institutional policies. In Argentina the training of engineers is showing high dropout rates and desertion through statistical indicators of emerging trends in enrollment. Assessment practices compromise retention of students in the institutional context. It is expected that these practices are fitted to the processes of teaching and learning to be representative of those. The design of the evaluation process and its implementation accompanying teaching practices, allows adjustments for curriculum development. However the role of evaluation to improve teaching involves high levels of professionalisation. The teaching staff in the institutional context is characterized by an excellent level of scientific knowledge, but scarce pedagogical-didactic training, which sometimes makes it difficult to take this evaluative perspective. In the framework of these ideas, this paper attempts to describe and analyze the assessment tools used in vocational training that develops in the Faculty of Engineering of the National University of San Juan. From this study it is possible to infer some underlying conceptions and implications for engineers training.

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Examining the Opinions of Pre-Service Science Teachers about the Association of Science Contents with Daily Life

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Abstract

Problem Statement: For being scientific literate individuals; students need to know core content knowledge, transfer this knowledge into the real life situations and use them to solve daily life problems that they face. In this context, associating with/transferring to daily life has an important role for the today's and future's teachers. **Purpose of Study:** This study aims to explore pre-service science teachers' opinions about associating daily life situations with the science contents. With this context, these opinions were identified through these main topics; what pre-service teachers understand the concept of associating science content with daily life, what factors affect the association of science content with daily life, in what extent these association used in science related lessons in college and what differences made using associative in science related lessons on pre-service teachers. **Methods:** In this study phenomenological method is used and conducted at Uludag University Education faculty in the 2015-2016 academic years. 39 fourth grade, 36 third grade and 33 second grade science education undergrad students participated in this study. Interview form and semi-structured interview are used to collect data. Data has analyzed using the content and descriptive analysis techniques. **Findings and Results:** Result of the analysis showed that pre-service teachers had a superficial knowledge about the associating science contents with daily life. Also they expressed that the most important factor that effect associating science contents with daily life is the teacher himself. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** As a conclusion, we can say that preservice teachers had not enough knowledge about associating science content with daily life. In this context, we recommend that the studies, aimed to develop in-service teachers' skills about the association science contents with daily life, could be conducted by researchers.

Key Words: Science content, pre-service teachers, association with daily life, view.

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Experience reflective teacher training

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Abstract

The main objective of this research is to analyze the experience of training teachers at different educational levels with the application of a model of development and evaluation of academic skills (Guzman, Marin and Inciarte, 2014). This model is based on four theoretical bodies: Pedagogy of integration (Roegiers, 2010), Teaching Transposition (Chevallard, 2009 and Perrenoud, 2008), Training and authentic assessment (Diaz, 2006; Ahumada 2005) and Systematization of educational experiences (Ghiso, 2011, Jara 2012, Torres, 1998). With this theoretical scaffolding seat contextualized cognitive or didactic sequences that allow teachers to develop their skills reflexively while media in the formation of their students are designed. It has been applied in 6 countries in Latin America and Europe: Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, Belgium and Spain. In the process of model of development and evaluation of academic skills, are carried out three phases of work: training, intervention and research in each seeks to re-think and facilitate classroom processes and production of innovative proposals to transform teaching. The inquiry that informs this work is collaborative, qualitative, guided by the guidelines of the Action Research type.

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Personal digital environments for various activities: learn, research and work

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Chrysta Pélissier, Université de Montpellier

Abstract

Current technologies now make it possible to customize digital environments from, first, traces the user generates and secondly to reflect on their own needs and a specific setting. Here we focus on the processes that are implemented by users to conduct this reflexive analysis which aims to further its own activities. As we develop this topic for two specific users: the learner and researcher. What processes are in place to analyze their own activity, to learn, to achieve his/her research? What indicators are taken into account? What are the terms of this self-assessment? How to make these more effective indicators through digitization but also the interface setting? Answering these questions would not only help to understand the reflexive process that each carries his/her own activity but also to develop recommendations for the design of such environments. Here we propose a methodological and experimental framework that would help answer these questions.

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Epistemological vision in building the university curriculum

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Abstract

The relationship research-knowledge-science, as an expression of episteme curriculum poses great challenges, in light of important contradictions. It is perceived inconsistencies in the correspondence between the philosophical postulates, epistemological and theoretical university curriculum and its empirical correlation as a collective social construction. In this perspective, the research analyzes from an epistemological view the university curriculum, associated with the production and validation of knowledge as a basis for the development of generic and specific skills, which determines its nature, scope, structure, logic and functionality; Likewise, it is assumed as integration space where their theoretical components (conception) and methodological (action), found reason for being. The research design includes methods of logical reasoning as inference through content analysis to derive a system of theoretical categories. The results guide the definition of management strategies to minimize gaps between the normative - philosophical curriculum and its operationalization as a scientific social construction, considering the ontological: reality - man - interactions - context. From the system of categories built, it is concluded on the need to generate reflexive processes of consensus, with regard to the curriculum and its forms of implement it, what becomes in skills to strengthen in the students, so that the heuristic development in different academic programs consolidate a profile professional, whose conceptual and epistemological clarity find in a real context, where converge not only social demands, but also the requirements, needs and expectations of the subject who makes science.

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Taboos, taboo breaches and discording values and attitudes: Uncovering conflicting intercultural teacher-student relationships and its implications for academic teacher education

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Abstract

Due to growing intercultural diversity in Europe, the confrontation with conflicting cultural-based values and attitudes has increased. Therefore, building up as well as keeping positive relationships has become more and more challenging. Nevertheless, conflicting intercultural relationships are often tabooed, especially in the school context. As teachers are key figures in passing on cultural, social and educational values and attitudes, teachers need to handle and position themselves towards those conflicts. Therefore, the purpose of the study is to explore the phenomenon of intercultural teacher-student relationships as well as its challenges and success factors in formal educational contexts. The starting point of the project were results of a pilot study, carried out at the University of Innsbruck. In order to identify tabooed topics in teaching profession and gaining access to phenomena which remain unspoken and therefore do not get into the focus of formal education, five group discussions (cf. Bohnsack, 2010) with teacher students (N=48) were conducted and analyzed applying qualitative content analysis (cf. Mayring, 2010). The main result was that academic teacher education does not prepare teacher students properly for the handling and arrangement of delicate school-based relationships. Having taken current sociocultural developments into account (e.g. migration crises), the findings of the pilot study have initiated a follow-up project on conflicting intercultural teacher-student-relationships, which should provide new insights and ideas on intercultural and social education to be integrated in academic teacher education. The conceptual foundation of this follow-up project will be outlined in the present paper.

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Surface Water Quality Management for Community's Sustainable Water Consumption in Amphawa District, Samut Songkhram Province, Thailand

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Abstract

This research aims to study problems of surface water quality managements in Amphawa District, Samut Songkhram Province, Thailand and to determine optimal needs of communities in surface water quality management which can be implemented practically. Primary data were collected from 400 household samples in Amphawa District using questionnaires. Interviewed sessions with the communities were also held to gather more detailed informations. The data from questionnaires and from interview were then analyzed to elucidate the problems and the needs of communities. The results showed that (1) the overviewed problem about the surface water quality management in Amphawa district was in the medium level with the average score of 3.33. In details, all sub-problems were also in the medium level. The average scores for each sub-problem were 2.98 for the problem of water consumption, 3.42 for the problem of the community, 3.20 for the problem of water consumption management, 3.56 for the problem of water consumption demand, and 3.51 for another problems that affected on water consumption (2) the overviewed needs of communities in the practical surface water quality management for water consumption were in the medium level with the average score of 4.02. In details, all sub-issues of needs were also in the medium level except the issue about need of communities to create knowledge was in the high level. The average scores for each sub-issue of communities' needs were 3.94 for the need of solving problems about water consumption, 4.23 for the need of water quality management, 3.97 for the need of communities to create knowledge, 3.56 for the need of public participation, and 3.91 for the need of water resource management. It could be concluded from the interviewed sessions that the communities desire to have public participation to solve the problems of water and water quality management.

Keywords: Water Quality Management, Water Resources Consumption, Samut Songkhram Province

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The role of podcasts in language teaching

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Abstract

Podcasting is a recent phenomenon that is capturing an attention from different sectors of education. Many people have not heard about podcasting but there are many who use podcasts for different purposes. Some of them listen to podcasts to get different kind of information, others, especially language learners – to enhance their vocabulary and listening skills outside the classroom. Thus, podcasts can become a useful tool for language teaching and learning, especially for developing students' vocabulary, listening and speaking skills. The purpose of this study was to explore if there is a difference between developing adult EFL learners' word stock and listening skills with and without using podcasts. The study involved 165 students of different English proficiency levels, ages, and genders. Data were collected using pre- and post-listening tests and interviews. The results of the tests show that there was a big difference between the two groups' listening comprehension skills performances. The findings also indicate that EFL students learned more words by listening to podcasts and doing post-listening activities. Additionally, most of the learners' attitudes towards podcasts were positive; as during the interviews they mentioned that podcasts were very motivating. They said that it was more interesting and easier to learn new words and develop their listening and speaking skills with the help of podcasts. Therefore, they would like to listen to podcasts and do post-listening activities while learning language. Taking into consideration the findings of this study it is recommended to use podcasts with different kind of activities during language teaching.

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Évaluation de l'expérience de première année d'insertion professionnelle chez des inspecteurs novices de l'éducation-formation au Maroc

Mohamed Essaoudi, Morocco, and Research Observatory in Didactic and Pedagogy University

Raja LOTFI, Hassan II University

Mohamed RADID, Hassan II University

Mohammed TALBI, Hassan II University

Abstract

Par une méthodologie à la fois exploratoire et qualitative, on présente une analyse de l'expérience vécue par des inspecteurs novices durant leur première année d'inspection dans les AREF d'éducation – formation au Royaume du Maroc. On y expose les éléments essentiels d'une étude doctorale, effectuée dans le cadre des travaux de l'ORDIPU de l'université Hassan II de Casablanca, et via une perspective de professionnalisation et d'évaluation auprès de vingt six inspecteurs débutants, affectés dans les services des AREF du MEN pour exercer leur nouveau métier d'inspecteur d'éducation-formation. À partir d'un questionnaire administré aux inspecteurs débutants, jumelé à leurs témoignages (entretien semi-directif), et à l'analyse de leur journal de bord, l'étude explore d'abord la problématique de l'insertion professionnelle en éducation. Ensuite, elle met en évidence d'une part, les contraintes qui entravent une insertion professionnelle réussie d'inspecteurs novices livrés à eux même sans structure d'accompagnement ni de soutien, les carences de leur formation initiale reçue au CFIE et les facteurs favorables ou défavorables à leur développement professionnel, à l'exercice de leurs nouvelles missions et à la maîtrise de leurs nouvelles responsabilités d'autre part. Cette étude a permis de faire la lumière sur la manière de vivre l'insertion professionnelle dans le métier d'inspection par des novices, et vient appuyer l'importance de s'intéresser à l'insertion professionnelle dès la formation initiale au CFIE. Elle a permis également de proposer des recommandations susceptibles d'améliorer les conditions actuelles de l'entrée dans la profession d'inspecteur.

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The transformation of the profession of the academic profession by learning outcomes

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Abstract

Learning outcomes (LO) were first diffused through Europe by the Tuning Educational Structures in Europe project (Gonzalez & Wagenaar 2006). With the Bologna process, LO were then diffused by several European policy instruments: EQF (OJ 2008), Bologna Framework (Bergen Communiqué 2005), Diploma Supplement (Prague Communiqué 2001), ECTS (Ibid.), quality assurance (ENQA 2005). With the implementation of these policy instruments and LO, the European Commission wanted to implement its lifelong learning policy, in order to produce active citizenships where people are highly employable in a context of knowledge-based economy. From that point of view, higher education is just a learning system as another. Higher education must produce a highly qualified workforce with adapted skills for the rapidly changing of the European labour market (Author, year). Since September 2014, all the Belgian French-speaking higher education institutions have to define LO for each curriculum. Actors like who promote the use of the learning outcomes, i.e. the academic authorities and the pedagogues in charge to implement the learning outcomes, do not share the utilitarian European vision. These actors want to enhance the coherence of the programs and the quality of learning, to clarify the didactic contract and the relationship with employment, to support the constructive alignment (Author, year). This paper aims to analyse the discourses of the three biggest Belgian French-speaking universities (Université catholique de Louvain, Université libre de Bruxelles and Université de Liège). Indeed, the purposes of LO might be the management of the academic profession. Academics are invited to implement program-based approach, which means academics have to discuss and collaborate to build up an output profile described by generic learning outcomes. Those LO are then specified among the course and the academic year, in complementary and progressivity logics. Thus, academics are deprived of their individual pedagogical liberty. Regardless of an analyse of the effects of a program-based approach on the quality of learning, we can observe a transformation of the academic profession, at least in discourses. The control on academic work becomes greater: do courses and methods of academics obey goal-settings?

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Examining of the non-routine problem solving skills of prospective science teachers as part of the understand the problem and the solution plan

Nimet Remziye Ergül, Uludag University

Abstract

Today we looking at the goals of the training programs, we are faced with a set of skills called the 21st Century skills. This skills are critically important to success in today's world. One of the these skills is to solve the problem and one of the best practices for implementing 21st Century Skills is Problem-Based Learning. However, types of problems referred to here is non-routine problem. In this study problem-solving skills of the teachers were investigated. For this purpose, total 56 prospective science teachers studying in Uludağ University have been included in study. Students were given two different non- routin science problems. The first of the problem has two variables, and the second has three variables. Evaluation were made according to Polya's first two steps. Students were asked to write clearly, what understand the problem and what should be done in order to solution. The data gathered from students were coded and interpreted using descriptive analysis. The findings showed that, they were partially successful to solve two-variables problem but, they failed to solve the three variables problem.

Key words: non routin problem, problem solving skills, prospective science teachers,

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Requirement of educational sciences

Ammarah Rais, NIOS board of open schooling,

Abstract

The educator needs to be taught how to teach because that is the sole requirement in today's time. My paper will highlight all the points of this phenomena. The teacher is at a critical fall raet which is increasing exponentially and if we dont take actions to stop ot the consequences can be catastrophic. We have to stop that from happening because there is a grave need for good teachers. The computer teachers dont know how to teach computer because they have never been taught effectively themselves. But a person can still work hard and teach himself if they have enough preservation and motivation. With my paper, I aim to put forward there problems and to provide a substabntial solution. With the surveys I conducted, I have quantitative and qualitative proof.

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An Investigation of Social Media and Internet Use of Preparatory School Students in Terms of Various Variables

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Yeşim ÜSTÜN AKSOY, Near East University

Abstract

The educator needs to be taught how to teach because that is the sole requirement in today's time. My paper will highlight all the points of this phenomena. The teacher is at a critical fall raet which is increasing exponentially and if we dont take actions to stop ot the consequences can be catastrophic. We have to stop that from happening because there is a grave need for good teachers. The computer teachers dont know how to teach computer because they have never been taught effectively themselves. But a person can still work hard and teach himself if they have enough preservation and motivation. With my paper, I aim to put forward there problems and to provide a substabntial solution. With the surveys I conducted, I have quantitative and qualitative proof.

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Examination of Teachers' Levels of Believe in Education in terms of Various Variables

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Abstract

Problem Statement: When main purpose of Turkish educational system, which can be summarised as aiming to raise individuals as good citizens and complete their development and make them have a job suits them best, taken into consideration teachers who are going to help students to reach these goals have to adopt these aims. As a constant factor of the educational system teachers have a significant impact on many students' outcomes such as academic success, motivation, loyalty to the school, social skills, attitude, so teachers' beliefs in the system, which they are part of, about achieving its goal are very important. **Purpose of Study:** This study aims to reveal teachers' levels of believe in education in terms of various variables. Teachers' levels of believe in education was analyzed according to the perceptions of the participant teachers work in different public schools located in Ankara the capital of Turkey. **Methods:** The study was designed as a quantitative research. The study group consisted of 220 teachers. The data collection tool was "Teachers' Levels of Believe in Education Scale" developed by Akin and Yıldırım (2015). The data was collected throughout the spring semester of 2015-2016 academic year. The construct validity of the scales was tested using a confirmatory factor analysis, and the internal reliability of the scales was analyzed by Cronbach alpha coefficients. The data were analyzed by conducting descriptive statistics as arithmetic mean, standard deviation and also t-test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). **Findings:** The results of the study indicated that teachers' levels of believe in education was moderate level. According to the result of the research, there was not a meaningful difference among the participants' opinions in terms of the variables of gender, marital status, tenure, institution that they graduate and school type individuals work.

Key words: Believe in education, teacher, Turkey, quantitative research

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The specifics of creating e-learning course on the study of space technology in the field of territorial development at Kazan Federal University.

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Elena Pudovic, Kazan (Volga region) federal university

Mikhail Panasyuk, Kazan (Volga region) federal university

Abstract

The paper examines the experience of creating e-learning course on the LMS Moodle at Kazan (Volga region) Federal University. Learning materials include in addition to the theoretical course a workshop for skills development in the field of modern space technologies and research methods. They also include instructions on practical work in virtual laboratory that promotes conducting educational research in the field of territorial development with the use of space technologies, GIS and remote sensing methods for bachelors on "Geoinformatics and Cartography" program of education. The course background material links to open online courses of leading world's universities (University of Oxford, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford University, etc.), being in accordance with their keywords, glossary, video and satellite educational materials. System of academic performance rating for online training course on using space technologies for territorial development allows annual monitoring knowledge quality of training. Introductory, intermediate and final testing system, developed by the authors, showed an increase of share of students who have mastered satellite research methods in study of the Republic of Tatarstan territory up to 43%. A survey among the Geography and Cartography Department students on "Geoinformatics and Cartography" undergraduate programme (four groups, 79 students) showed that despite of lack of proper electronic educational services at secondary schools which 90% of responders finished, students have a positive attitude towards the usage of the LMS Moodle in their studies (92% were "for", 8% - had no information). 74% of those questioned would like to use open online courses of leading universities while preparing for their practical classes and during independent, individual work (19% have a language barrier). The student groups, which were interviewed, had students of 13 different nationalities. These students are ready to take courses in three languages: Russian, English and Tatar. Among the undoubted advantages of online learning for most geography and cartography students is easy access to vast scope of information that is especially valuable for them. It creates equal conditions in distribution of learning information between countries and even regions within the same country. Thus, providing access to rich scientific and educational information, distance education on using space technologies for territorial development helps to improve education quality on "Geoinformatics and Cartography" undergraduate programme at Kazan Federal University.

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THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION APPLICATIONS ON PRIMARY EDUCATION STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

Environment education is one of the most important steps used to solve environmental problems. In this research, the effects of environment education applications prepared for primary education students on these student' knowledge and attitudes towards the environment are the main focus of the study. While conducting the research, pretest-posttest control group design, one of the quantitative research design, is used data collection, analysis and interpretation. In the research, conducted with the contributions of science and technology teacher candidates the aim was to determine the change in the knowledge and the attitudes of 4th, 5th and 6th grade students, who make up both the experimental and control groups, towards the environment. At the end of the research, it was concluded that there was a statistically meaningful.

Keywords:environment education applications, environmental knowledge, environmental awareness, primary education

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Investigation of the Class Atmosphere and Creativity Levels of the Students Studying at the School of Physical Education and Sports

Murat TEKİN, Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University

Mehmet Şükrü Savaş, Aksaray University

Abstract

Education is an important agent in raising social and compatible individuals who have effective communication skills and in revealing creative thoughts. Education is being shaped within the classroom atmosphere and it affects development. The quality of the classroom atmosphere affects creativity and it is important in determining classroom atmosphere. The teacher is the most important factor in revealing the classroom atmosphere. The teacher has an important role in revealing the latent powers, creativity potentials of the students and creating the teaching environment suitable for their development. Together with this function, there is an important relationship between healthy, appropriate classroom environments and classroom atmosphere and the creativity levels of the learners. The purpose of this study is to examine the class atmosphere and creativity levels of the students studying at the School of Physical Education and Sports. The research group was made up of 146 female and 157 male (age=21,4607 + 1,8792), 303 in total, studying at the Physical Education And Sports School Of Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University. To Achieve The Purpose Of The Research, "A Scale Of Achievement Intra-Classroom Empathic Atmosphere)." Originally Developed By Ozbay and Sahin., (2000) And "Adaptation-Innovation Inventory (KAI), ." Originally Developed By Krikton., (1999) Were Based On And Applied To The Students That Participated In The Research. In the analysis and assessment of the data, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, Multiple Linear Regression, And Multivariate Manova Test, was used and significance was taken as $P < 0.05$ and in the evaluation of the data and the determination of the calculated values, SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) package program was used. As a result of this study; It was found that there is a significant difference between the class atmosphere and creativity levels of the students studying at the School of Physical Education and Sports. Moreover, it was also found that there is a significant difference between class and gender variable, gender and academic mean, classroom and academic means and classroom atmosphere and creativity levels. As a conclusion, the class atmosphere affects the creativity levels of the students studying at the School of Physical Education and Sports. This result shows us that creating a positive classroom atmosphere is an important concept for students to express themselves freely in this environment, to produce useful ideas, to use them, to reach targeted goals. The classroom atmosphere has a significant role in creating a constructive, creative, flexible structure in the acquisition of learning experiences and in the development of cognitive levels. In light of these results and explanations; the classroom atmosphere is important in increasing the learning, revealing the latent powers of students, their individual differences and their needs.

Keywords: Classroom Atmosphere, Creativity, Physical Education, students

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Integration of ARCS Approach on Interactive E-Book Teacher Candidates in their Distance Education Program

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Abstract

Motivation is a sin a quo on every learning and performance. Motivation is not always at the same level and influenced from numbers of variables. In the present study, motivation is aimed to examine within new millennium teaching materials (digital teaching materials) and new millennium teaching sphere (online platforms). The present study aims to reveal the influence of digital teaching materials on the level of motivation of teacher candidates. In this sense, the present study focuses on students who are studying in the field of pedagogical formation supported by distance education institution of Near East University. The present study has a quantitative research methodology. Population and sample of the present study are consisting 450 participants. The participants were chosen from distance education program of pedagogy in 2014-2015 education year in Near East University via using the purposeful sampling method. Especially, the participants are taking instructional technology and material design within different semesters. ARCS scale was used as data collection instruments. With respect to the aim of the present study, data analyses were done with specific statistical tests. In the first place, descriptive analysis had been done. After that, the independent sample test had been done to distinguish the difference between female and male participants and degree of participants (undergraduate or graduate). After that, multivariate sampling tests had been done to reveal differences among four different ages and eighteen different departments of the participants. Findings show that there is a significant relationship between female and male participants about the motivation of them by using created/designed interactive electronic books with ARCS approach. In addition to this, undergraduate field and ages of participants have the influence on participants' attitude on using interactive electronic books and show differences among groups.

Keywords: attention; relevance; confidence; satisfaction; electronic book; interactivity; motivation; distance education

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Financial Knowledge of University Students

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Abstract

Objective: The purpose of the study is to determine the level of financial knowledge among university students, to find out the relationship between financial knowledge and student characteristics. **Methods:** In this study, the online survey instrument which includes 50 items that measure constructs such as investing, saving and spending, risk and insurance, and general financial knowledge levels of the participants was administered to 352 students in different cycles from universities in European countries. Survey instrument is divided into two sections. First section contains 30 items related to demographics of the participant. Second section contains 25 multiple choice questions, which assessed the students' financial knowledge. To collect data, the survey was shared in social media, and the survey participants were asked to answer multiple-choice questions of their knowledge on personal finance and some questions on demographic data. The relationship between financial knowledge and demographic characteristics of the students were examined by employing analysis of frequencies, percentages, t test and ANOVA. **Results:** Female participants represent about 53.2% of the sample. Average age of the participants is 23.17 ± 18.05 . About 64.4% of the participants are bachelor degree students, and 33.1% of the participants are third year students. About 41.7% of participants have at least one credit card, and 88.9% of the participants have online banking. 33.1% of the participants state that they do not follow anyone's advice on financial matters, and 35% of the participants state that they get financial knowledge from social media. The results were analysed based on gender, age, field of study, grade point average, type of residence, class rank, study level, work status, parents' education, personal total monthly income, and credit card usage. On average, participants answered 0.71 of questions correctly. For the percentage of right answers checked for each section, the survey results are in the following order: 0.68 for general knowledge, 0.67 for investing, 0.68 for saving and spending, 0.70 for risk and insurance, 0.69 for analysis and decision. Significant relationships were found between financial knowledge and student characteristics. The result shows that financial knowledge obtained by university education is the most effective way to improve financial knowledge competencies. **Conclusions:** Although the survey questions are fairly basic, overall mean of correct answers for the survey is 0.71. This result represents a medium level of financial knowledge. Results suggest that university students need to improve their financial knowledge to develop their financial literacy, and more finance courses should be offered by universities.

Keywords: Finance, financial knowledge, university students.

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HEALTH LITERACY IN SCHOOL OF HEALTH STUDENTS

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Abstract

Objective: The purpose of the study is to determine the level of financial knowledge among university students, to find Objective: This study aimed to define the level of health literacy and factors effecting health literacy among students studying in School of Health in Balıkesir University. **Methods:** The research is a descriptive study. The universe of the study consisted of 1058 nursing and midwifery students studying in Balıkesir University School of Health 2016-2017 academic year. The sample consisted of 718 students who accepted to participate in the study. Data was collected by applying the soci-demographic form and healthy life behaviour scale. Frequency, percentage, chi-square, t test and one-way ANOVA and Bonferroni test were used to analyse the results. **Results:** General point average of TSOY-32 scale of the students was found as 26.48 ± 16.54 . Female students, midwifery students and fourth year students had higher TSOY-32 total points ($p < 0.01$). It was found that the students had “problematic-limited health literacy level”. **Conclusions:** It was shown that the students had “problematic-limited health literacy level. Understanding of students’ health literacy should be supported, and it should be practiced in daily life.

Keywords: Health literacy, health literacy level, school of health, student

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Recognition of the Tools Used in General Chemistry Laboratory of Science Teacher Candidates and Determination of Their Levels of Knowledge

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Abstract

Informal and formal observations have made over many years on General Chemistry Laboratories and it has been determined that the students in the laboratories are in an attitude in which they act like as if they have never seen or used the laboratory equipments before. We believe that our observations should be investigated scientifically based on the evidence. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the science teacher candidates' knowledge and understanding of the chemistry laboratory equipments. 55 teacher candidates who started their first semester in 2016-2017 academic years in Uludag University studying science participated in this study. Teacher candidates were given an open-ended test, in which the names of the laboratory instruments mentioned in the experiments in high school freshman, sophomore and junior year textbooks and were asked whether they know the shape of the instrument, what it is used for, if they have seen it before, and learning of which concept it contributes to. According to the findings, a large majority of prospective teachers graduated without using or seeing these laboratory tools. The obtained data will be explained in this study with the help of the rubric

Keywords: Chemistry laboratory tools, chemistry teaching, laboratory experiments;

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The Music Education of the Future Teachers: Developing Pedagogical Knowledge and Musical Activities

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Stefanija Leshkova Zelenkovska, Professor at the University Ss Cyril and Methodius

Abstract

The study programs at educational faculties in R. Macedonia in the past years have been changed by implementing the Bologna process and ECTS, which is reflected in the structure of the study program. This paper refers to the subject music education of the future teacher which along with the pedagogical knowledge requires musical aptitudes. A survey was conducted among the students at the Faculty of Education in Skopje (N 21) who had finished the internship. According to the answers, they feel very confident in the theoretical teaching, however, their confidence decrease regarding singing and playing a keyboard. The overcoming of this state students see in: extension of studying music 17 (80,9%), and the optimal allocation of the subject music education 19 (90,4%). These indicate that the music education should be studied in continuity with longer duration, and elongated practical experience in teaching music in school.

Keywords: Music education; class teaching; professional development.

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21st Century Skills Development through Occupational Therapy Students' Reflection by Use of Mind Mapping Concept in Course of Introduction to Occupational Therapy

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Abstract

Promoting occupational therapy students to have reflection skill was necessary in 21st century skills because it could develop their creative thinking and critical thinking resulting in work improvement, and self development. This study aimed to investigate the efficacy of mind mapping concept as a means to promote reflection skill among occupational therapy students. The study was undertaken during course of "Introduction to Occupational Therapy" for 1st year students. Students were assigned to write mind mapping concept after each session of learning module (6 times). Research instruments were: 1) the scale of reflection behaviors, 2) Student's mind mapping concept and the questionnaire towards learning styles in 21 Century. Data were analyzed using percentage, means, standard deviation and contents analysis. The finding that after use mind mapping concept to reflection, the mean of students' reflection behaviors significantly increased. The finding suggest that the use of mind mapping concept is an effective tool to enhance student's reflection skills. Occupational therapy educator should be developed to shift sufficient knowledge and skills concerning the utilization of reflection among occupational therapy students.

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What do higher education students know about Massive Open Online Courses?

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Abstract

In the framework of higher education, in recent years, there has been an evolution of access to open educational resources and, more recently, to the new Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs). In this context, nowadays there are already many universities in Europe that have begun offering MOOCs and certifying their students for it. But, do the students of these institutions know what these type of courses are? As part of a doctoral thesis, this paper presents the first results of the consultation to the students of the University of Barcelona (UB) (which occupies a competitive position at national, European and worldwide levels), with the aim of identifying the state of knowledge of these students about MOOCs. Through a quantitative methodology based on a closed questionnaire, the results show that, of the 1281 students who participated in the research, over 80% were unaware of what was a MOOC and less than 5% had ever participated in one. Most of these UB students who enrol in these courses do it mainly by interest in the subject or to have access to high quality materials and resources and to keep learning. These students are dropping out of these online courses in 50% of cases, mainly due to a lack of time. Some of the findings of this analysis show that, although this is a teaching method aimed specifically at undergraduate students, in the Spanish context this could not be totally true.

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Titu Maiorescu(1840-1917) centennial – a thinker’s legacy for today

Virtop Sorin-Avram, University of Targu Jiu

Abstract

One could not approach the Romanian culture and civilization without coming across the personality and work of Titu Maiorescu. In the second half of the XIX-th century when the social, cultural and above all political context has changed due to the union of the principalities Moldavia and Wallachia and the emergence of Romanian kingdom followed by the independence from the Otoman Empire the figure of Titu Maiorescu emerged from a family with tradition of work for the nation. After studies in the famous Austrian Theresianum Academy and Germany his involvement in the transformational work of the country has proved a model that up to this day proves a model and a reference no matter what fundamental concern either cultural, educational, social or political is the issue. As a teacher, minister, politician he was feted and honored as well as contested. The paper draws on the work and ideas as these are reflected in the history of Romanian philosophy(also history of Romanian Logic), history of Romanian literature, history of Romanian education, history of Romanian culture and civilization, and the impact of his political activity on whatever matters upon the public opinion. Although a large scale publication of complete work sets and popular editions is still an ideal the author has consulted the whole range of editions and specially the volumes edited at anniversary moments commencing with his retirement from the position of Professor at the University of Bucharest(1910), 50 years of activity, 70 years since his death. His main contribution the theory of forms without a background still fascinates the specialist of today and when it comes to analyze the impact of rapid cultural, social, political changes of today such as globalization the role of this theory in the assessment would prove more than useful. Comparative, analitical, hermeneutical and holistic the approach does not leave aside to reference to at least three of his disciples that formed the first generation of maiorescians: Constantin Rădulescu Motru founder of the Romanian school of Physchology, Petre Paul Negulescu a stellar historian of Philosophy and Ion Petrovici all three also occupied the key position of what we call now the Ministry of Education chair. 2017 is a year of reference for German culture celebrating 500 years since the beginning of Martin Luther’s reformation it is necessary to look again upon the work of such leaders as the reformers and Titu Maiorescu deserves the name of reformer reflecting to what extent the relevance of their work is valued today and whether our work and contribution to society falls short to them.

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The development of competencies during teachers' training programmes in the Romanian educational context

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Boncea Amelia Gerogiana, University of Targu Jiu

Abstract

The challenges that emerged due to Bologna Process and the implementation of Life Long Learning policies have determined and led to challenges of the paradigm regarding teachers training. This was one issue of constant preoccupation when it comes to analyze it from the perspective of history of education and educational reforms in Romania. Although it is a point of reference regarding the education concern is still under a lot of criticism and today more than ever. The paper approaches the implementation of the competency based model both at instructional and occupational level specific to teaching profession. The research has been carried based on a questionnaire administrated to students and adults that followed and follow the teachers training programme through the Department for Teachers Training from "Constantin Brâncuși" University of Târgu Jiu, Romania. The aim of the research was to determine to what extent the community of students that follow the teachers' training programmes had acquired a background culture regarding the educational objectives as these are specified in the National Curriculum(previous to attending undergraduate studies): competencies, values and attitudes. The relationship between the sets of competencies that are identified as specific to the individual personality, those sets that are specific to their main undergraduate field of study and those specific to the teachers training programme have been another main issue which was addressed through the questionnaire. The questionnaire values the data generated from students and adults during the academic years 2014-2016. Reference to particular situations and study cases are exemplified in order to show how the new occupational and professional profile and criteria gets implemented and how subjects adapt to the new professional requirements independent of professional field(scientific, social, educational). The implementation of new approaches to instruction and evaluation have been another issue which emerged from this practical approach in order to sustain a relevant professional development in an economy local, regional and national under global scrutiny.

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Matching Perceptions of Ethical Leadership Role Modeling in Thai Business Schools

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Abstract

Following recent ethical failures in numerous industries, the prominence of ethics in business school programs has been highlighted as having an important role in inculcating future leaders with ethics. Ethical leadership role modeling is one of the approaches a number of business educators practice with the belief, supported by many scholars, that students learn by witnessing and then striving to duplicate. This research aims to investigate the matching of perceptions of ethical leadership role modeling between educators and students in business school. In five business classrooms in Thailand, self-administered questionnaires were conducted with lecturers and students to identify their perceptions of ethical leadership role modeling practiced. Statistical analysis was later utilized to assess the match between perceptions of educators and students. The findings reveal that overall; business educators consider themselves as ethical leadership role models, and students also perceive their lecturers' role modeling in ethical leadership. However, the level of overall perceptions are moderately different, with a considerable difference in certain elements of ethical leadership. The results underline the importance for educators wishing to emphasize ethics in business classrooms, by using a role modeling approach to ensure the alignment with students' perception. Elements with a wide difference in perception should be accentuated in classrooms to assure the effectiveness of role modeling approach.

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Adjustment of Beam-Specific Physical Training of Juniors According to the New Code of Points in Female Artistic Gymnastics

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Abstract

The paper has the purpose of improving technical executions and developing the psychomotor qualities specific to this event. Hypothesis: we assume that a specific program of physical training – using the means executed in conditions of balance – contributes to increased productivity and efficiency of balance beam training. The experiment concerned 8 third-category junior female gymnasts to whom the independent variable was applied, (i.e. a system of means addressed to the development of motor qualities on the beam, in balance conditions). The tests used were the following: Matorin, Fleishman, movement speed, speed strength of leg muscles and explosive power. Results. The values of arithmetic mean and standard deviation in the tests increased as follows: Matorin: $71^{\circ} \pm 2.9$ on the dominant side, $76^{\circ} \pm 3.1$ on the non-dominant side; Fleishman: 1.69 ± 0.39 s on the dominant side, 1.87 ± 0.07 s on the non-dominant side; movement speed: 1.63 ± 0.27 s; muscle strength 2.62 ± 0.44 on the dominant leg, 2.25 ± 0.16 on the non-dominant leg; explosive power 1.87 ± 0.55 . Consequently, we posit that the means of physical training applied in balance conditions contributed to more effective balance beam training.

Keywords: artistic gymnastics; physical training; balance beam.

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Entrepreneurship perceptions and Future Career of Elementary Students

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Maryam Fakhri, University of Tehran

Zahra Shafieipour, Teacher in Ministry of Education

Abstract

The present study was conducted with the purpose of Entrepreneurship perceptions and Future Career of Elementary Students. To gather the data, the semi-structured interview was used. The data was collected by means of purposive sampling and from the three subpopulations of female students, teaching staff and parents. The data collection process was such that after the eightieth interview with the fourth, fifth and sixth grade elementary students, the twentieth interview with the teaching staff including the teachers, administrators, assistants and school counselors and the sixteenth interview with the parents, the data saturation was reached. The results showed that most students don't have clear views towards their future careers and desire for being entrepreneurs and more than half of them think of continuing their education as their future plans, also, most parents are not aware of the importance of enhancement of the entrepreneurial attitude of the students in primary school and have considered it to be an early or marginal issue, most teachers believe that in textbooks the concepts of entrepreneurship and creation of constructive attitudes to it have not been seriously considered. While acknowledging the lack of familiarity with and lack of training courses related to the methods for enhancement of entrepreneurial skills in the students, due to lack of time, compression of contents and high number of the students in class, they believe that there is no proper opportunity to deal with this issue.

Keywords: primary education, entrepreneurial education (EE), entrepreneurial approach, future career, students and parents

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PROJECT BASED LEARNING APPROACH IN FUSION CUISINE EDUCATION: A MODAL PROPOSAL

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Talha Serdar Sezen, Balıkesir University

Abstract

Project based learning is targeting to make students learn with an integrated form by an approach that aims problem solving with a treatment similar to living in natural circumstances with individual or small groups. On the other hand, fusion cuisine education can be expressed as a production art with the techniques, cultures, and ingredients of at least two different cultures. The focus point of project based learning approach is encouraging students to reach information instead of transferring the information to students directly and this point is overlapping with the main philosophy of fusion cuisine practices. In this study, a literary search has been conducted about fusion cuisine practices and project based learning in gastronomy education. Also, a model proposal, about how to combine the project based learning approach with fusion cuisine practices in secondary degree, associate degree and undergraduate degree programs, has been constituted. Student's about problem solving, reaching to the information and new information production skills can be improved with this proposal.

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University – Society Linkage Projects: 20 years working with the underprivileged sectors in Ecuador.

Jorge Ivan Altamirano, Universidad Politecnica de Madrid

Abstract

Bonding the university with the society is a widely discussed topic in international literature. However, the university social responsibility in relation with the underprivileged sectors has not been amply investigated. This current research makes an analysis of the university-society linkage with the underprivileged sectors in Ecuador. This research was carried out through a case study at the Politécnica Salesiana University of Ecuador, which has more than 20 years of experience in making linking projects with deprived and disadvantage sectors. The methodology used for the analysis of these projects has been taken from the “Working with People” model, which is suitable enough for the planning of high social complexity development projects. The results show the suitability of the WWP model for the university-society linkage projects, and they also outstand the contribution of the UPS (Politécnica Salesiana University) to the development of deprived sectors from three dimensions, which are the economic, technical, political – contextual, and social – ethical.

Keywords: university-society; underprivileged sectors; working with people.

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A Study of Foreign Students' Intercultural Experiences at Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences

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Abstract

In different cultural context integration into academic and social life of a university, language and other differences impose serious problems on each foreign student. Therefore, the research problem is formulated as the following research question: how foreign students reveal (self-) development of intercultural competence reflecting on their personal experiences and what factors and conditions would increase possibilities of (self-) development of their intercultural competence? The sample of the research consisted of 22 first and 14 second year Master's degree students (Chinese), who chose studies at Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences (Music Education). The purpose of study is to reveal the peculiarities of developing intercultural competence of foreign students (future music educators) by reflecting their personal experiences. The methods of the research are as follows: analysis of scientific literature; a qualitative research strategy, using individual semi-structured written student reflections, was applied; qualitative content analysis. Upon the analysis of the students' reflections on their international experiences, 4 qualitative categories (educational, psychological, cultural, individual factors) were distinguished, which can be subdivided into two groups (themes) – positive and negative experience acquired in Lithuania. Studies abroad are considered to be a priority educational factor for developing intercultural competence of foreign students (future music educators), which encourages learning of other cultures, confirms importance of foreign language skills and opens a path towards personal and professional improvement. Such studies are best consistent with situations and problems of real intercultural encounters and, therefore, development of intercultural competence can be expected. Targeted organisation of the educational process in the host institution and the cultural contexts of the host country acquire utmost importance. Generalising experiences gained by the Master's degree students foreigners (future music educators') the academic environment and participation in musical cultural activities has the most considerable impact on intercultural competence development of music educators. The research revealed experienced problem situations (academic, cultural, daily life) of foreign students, which appeared during studies in real environments of intercultural interaction. The most significant challenges regarding academic studies in a foreign educational institution are related to poor skills of foreign (English) language and writing theses. Following the research results, it can be stated that educational environment in Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences is sufficiently oriented towards the contemporary learning paradigm and empowers foreign students to develop their intercultural competence.

Keywords: foreign student, future music educator, intercultural competence, experiences, reflection.

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Music Education of the Present: Does Popular Music Develop Learners' Values?

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Abstract

The article discusses possibilities of improving music education through application of popular music and use of personal meaning and emotional imitation methods. On the basis of research results educational practice is reflected discussing links of music activities and formation of value-based attitudes, improvement of music education. Research results show that pedagogical prerequisites for music education of junior school children integrating popular music and nurturing learners' value-based attitudes are as follows: link of goals of music education with topical issues of the socialisation process; application of innovative methods as striving for self-cognition; maturity of teacher's personality; sincere, respectful, benevolent relations between the teacher and learners based on mutual understanding that provide meaning to musical experiences and activities.

Keywords: Popular music, value-based principles, innovative music education methods, junior school learners;.

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The Use of Multiple Representation for math education.

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Tahsin Dizren, Bogazici University

Tuğsan Şoltan, Arel Collage

Melike Yağmur Tepedeldiren, Profesör Doktor Fuat Sezgin Fen Lisesi

Abstract

The Math lessons for students have always been difficult. This may be caused by thinking capabilities of students or the lack of general method for teaching Math. In this study we develop a kind of algebraic approach to some basic arithmetical operations using base functions. First of all we define the base functions. Using these base functions we will develop a class of Computable Functions in terms of given base functions. We will see that it is possible to derive new knowledge from the old ones.

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A Students Approach to Multiple Representation

Yusuf Tayfun Tepedeldiren, Yildiz Technical University

Melike Yağmur Tepedeldiren, Profesör Doktor Fuat Sezgin Fen Lisesi

Abstract

The Math lesson always seem to be the most difficult lesson to us as students. When you are faced with a problem, your approach may not be clear in the beginning ,so you must be directed by a supervisor. Your past experiences is of great importance but there must be some alternative ways to solve particular problems. I always believe that this lesson can not be so hard to cope with . In this study we present a student's approach to multiple representation in math education . These problems presented to us are difficult to solve algebraically but seem to be easy when trying to use multiple representations in the view of a student. This is important for our education system. The students take the university entrance exams to enroll a university. Students compete with the time . These kinds of methods made us to develop much more simplified methods to solve some particular problems.

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A Students Approach to Multiple Representation

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Abstract

The Math lesson always seem to be the most difficult lesson to us as students. When you are faced with a problem, your approach may not be clear in the beginning ,so you must be directed by a supervisor. Your past experiences is of great importance but there must be some alternative ways to solve particular problems. I always believe that this lesson can not be so hard to cope with . In this study we present a student's approach to multiple representation in math education . These problems presented to us are difficult to solve algebraically but seem to be easy when trying to use multiple representations in the view of a student. This is important for our education system. The students take the university entrance exams to enroll a university. Students compete with the time . These kinds of methods made us to develop much more simplified methods to solve some particular problems.

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THE EFFECTS OF TEACHING METHODS ON PRESERVICE TEACHERS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BASIC ASTRONOMY SUBJECTS

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Fulya ÖNER ARMAĞAN, Erciyes University

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore the learning effect related to different teaching methods (computer assisted instruction and 5E learning cycle model) on basic astronomy subjects of preservice teachers. In this research the pretest-posttest experimental design was used. The working group consists a total of 100 preservice teachers who were studying different departments (50 Classroom Education, 50 Science Education) of Erciyes University in the fall semester 2016-2017 academic year. Astronomy Knowledge Test which was developed by Taşcan (2013) was used for data collection tool. For the analysis of the data; the t-test, two-way ANOVA and the descriptive statistics were conducted and the findings were interpreted with respect to each research question. The significance level was taken as .05 for the comparisons. Two-way ANOVA results revealed that, the main effect for teaching method and program type interaction were not significant. Suggestions have been developed in the direction of the obtained results.

Keywords: astronomy education; computer assisted instruction; 5e learning cycle model, preservice teacher

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DETERMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND THEIR INDIVIDUALS

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Özkan ÖZENÇ, Gelisim University

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: The study was planned to determine the level of relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and self-expression of university students. **METHODS:** Descriptive research was conducted between September 28 and November 30, 2016 within the scope of the Mental Health and Psychiatry Course applications, with permission from the Dormitory Directorate. If the sample of the students who reside in the Loan Dormitory Institution is the universe of the research; And 110 students who agreed to voluntarily participate in the research. Data were collected using a questionnaire with socio-demographic information and the College self-report scale. Mean, standard deviation, Chi-square test was used in the evaluation of the data. The results were evaluated in a 95% confidence interval and a significance level of $p < 0.05$. **RESULTS:** Of the students who participated in the study, 26.4% were 20 years old, 32.7% were living in the district, 76.4% were elementary family, 30.0% were the three brothers, 43.6% were first-year children, 45.5% of primary school graduates educate their parents with scholarship and family support, 35.5% reported having difficulty expressing their feelings. Between the child line and the expression of your emotions, When you decide not to go out with your child now, there is no statistically significant relationship between you and your child ($p > 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between the number of children that the family owned and the number of children they had, and when you told them that your parents were angry ($p > 0.05$). If the clerk was busy with someone who came after you, statistical significance was shown between the attracting attention of the clerk to this point and age ($p < 0.05$). There was statistical significance between your father's educational status and your questions about keeping your ideas to yourself ($p < 0.05$). The educational status of your mother and your thoughts were not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). **RESULTS:** According to the study results, Socio-demographic characteristics are not effective for the self-narration of the individuals but it is seen that the education level of the father is effective.

Keywords: University, student, Sociodemographic feature ,self-expression

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EATING HABITS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STAYING IN DORMITORIES

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Abstract

PURPOSE:It is possible to protect and improve the health and reduce the risk of chronic illnesses with adequate and balanced nutrition.Determining the nutritional tendencies of the students is important in order to prevent the health problems that may be caused by inadequate and unbalanced nutrition in the adult period. This study was planned and conducted to determine the eating habits of university students staying in the residence. **METHODS:**The study was carried out on a total of 111 students, aged 18-24, 48 girls and 63 boys, remaining in a Higher Education student residence in Balıkesir. The questionnaire consists of two parts including general information about the students and their eating habits. SPSS 22.0 for Windows (Static Package for the Social Science) package program was used to evaluate the data obtained as a result of the research. Gender was taken as a variable.Percentage of research data (%), arithmetic mean .Chi-square significance test was used for statistical evaluation of the data **FİNDİNGS:** Of the students who participated in the survey, 43.2% were female, 56.8% were male.66.7% of the students are between the ages of 18-20 ,45.9% had a length of 1.71-2.0 m and 64.9% used alcohol ,52.3% said they always had breakfast,64.9% of which occasionally skip meals ,59.5% that prefer whole wheat bread instead of white bread, juice. The frequency of skipping main meals according to sex was found to be statistically significant. **RESULT:** The data show that the eating habits of the students are not as desired

Key Words: university student,nutrition,habit

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Understanding the classroom environment: A coded analysis for teaching

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to understand the learning environment from students' perspectives. A corpus of 31 student essays concerning teaching issues was coded according to phrasal meanings. The findings revealed emotional concerns of 75.3% and information concerns of 24.7%; in other words, for the students, the teaching method was significantly more important than the information content. One implication of this finding would concern teacher's feedback as motivation. Understood through the bid and response communication framework, a student's communication bid would contain an emotional willingness to participate along with an amount of knowledge and ability; the suggestion is that a teacher's feedback should recognize, assess, and address both contents. In this way a teacher can demonstrate care and understanding thereby providing an emotional foundation in which to motivate participation and increase engagement. This recognizing, assessing, and addressing can be understood as assessment for learning (AFL) in that the teacher adjusts feedback according to the student's ability and emotional willingness to participate as represented in the communication bid.

Keywords: Assessment for learning (AFL); Bid & Response Communication; Engagement: Feedback; Motivation; Participation

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Service Quality Factors and Strategies for Increasing the Value added of Home Stay Business: A Case Study of Ranong Province, Thailand

Sakul Jariyachamsit, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Abstract

This research aimed to examine influencing factors on the service quality of home stay business in Ranong Province, Thailand, and to propose strategies to enhance the value added to the business. This quantitative research collected a total of 400 respondents who were the guests of home stay business by use of the convenient sampling technique. The descriptive statistic by frequency, mean and standard deviation was employed for the data analysis. The findings revealed that the outstanding, influencing factors in each component on the service quality of the home stay business included thoroughness and accuracy of the service, knowledge and skill of the staff in informing guests about the home stay service, modern equipment used in delivering the service, understanding of guests' needs and expectation, and fast service with efficient sequence and promptness in delivering the service.

Keywords: Home Stay, Service, Service Quality:

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Principal Preparation Program: Building Awareness in Indonesia on the Pivotal Role of Principals

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Abstract

The role of principals is central and important in improving and maintaining quality education, and therefore, school leaders are expected to be knowledgeable of and skillful in school leadership, management and education. This paper reports on a study of the Principal Preparation Program in Indonesia conducted from 2014 to 2016. This study found that the majority of aspiring principals in Indonesia require more development in the capabilities necessary for exemplary leadership, management, entrepreneurship, and academic supervision. The Principal Preparation Program in Indonesia is expected to provide prospective principals and in-service principals with the relevant content and skill-based training to build these capabilities. The location of schools and the different local policies directly influence the work of school principals. The study also found that the different contexts in which principals work means that the Principal Preparation Program has to be tailored to meet both the national policy requirements and those conditions specific to local contexts. The paper argues that professional learning programs for aspiring school principals should be systematic, provide professional learning-that is directly relevant to local contexts, and ensure that all school principals understand their central role in leading learning.

Keywords: Principal preparation program, quality education, school leadership

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The Inclusion of Metacognitive Listening Strategy Instruction for The Development of Self Efficacy in Learning Listening Skills

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Abstract

Despite the central role of quality teaching in the classroom, the students' learning success depends so much on how learners recognize their ways and pace of learning. While the implementation of good English pedagogy in terms of applying well tailored approaches, methods and techniques is believed to be the key for helping students to learn, teachers need to be aware of the individual student unique ways and pace of learning of in the classroom. Teachers are supposed to be able to help students recognize their needs for learning. Built on a study on the inclusion of metacognitive listening strategy instruction, this paper highlights the strategic role of the inclusion of metacognitive listening strategy instruction for helping students to improve their self efficacy in learning listening skills. A range of students' voices as the reflection of their learning experiences during the inclusion of metacognitive listening strategy instruction reveal that learning awareness in terms of metacognitive listening strategy need to be developed over time through the inclusion of metacognitive listening strategy instruction. The more the students are familiar with their ways and pace of learning, the better they implement listening learning strategies, which results in students' learning success.

Keywords: metacognition, learning strategy, self efficacy, listening skills

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THE ROLE OF THE TEACHER AS EDUCATOR FROM PERSPECTIVE OF FUTURE NATURAL SCIENCES TEACHERS

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Abstract

Considering the importance of teachers role as educator, it's essence but also its importance in building students personality and character, one of the important segment in the initial education of the teachers is creating positive attitudes of students regarded this issue. Based on this, we conducted a research with aim to determine the attitudes of students – future teachers about the role of the teacher as an educator as well as to determine the differences in student's attitudes regarded their sex. The study was conducted on a sample of 94 examiners, 23 male and 71 female students at Teaching Faculties in Republic of Macedonia preparing for future teachers in natural sciences. Specially designed questioner was used according the purpose of this research. Obtained results were analyzed using quantitative and qualitative analyses. Differences in student's attitudes regarded the sex were determined using Pearson chi - square test. Obtained results have shown that students-future teachers in natural sciences have developed positive attitudes toward teacher's role as educator, establishing teacher's personal characteristics, its authority and reputation as especially important aspects. Building quality relations with pupils was also noted as one of the important aspect. Although students have especially positive attitudes upon teacher's educational role, yet it's notable that for most of them, teacher's role as transmitter of knowledge is defined as more important and priority. These findings suggest on need for greater emphasis of the teacher as a factor in creating student's personality through educational activities and realization of teacher's role as educator.

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COMPARING FUTURE TEACHERS' INTEREST IN SPORT ACTIVITIES IN LEISURE TIME ACROSS THREE COUNTRIES

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Abstract

Leisure time is an important aspect in students' life which is closely related with development of students' personality based on personal interests and preferences. As a content of leisure time, sport activities could be a very useful tool to improve student's health and well-being and to create a habits for healthy and active lifestyle. Considering the importance of participation in sport activities in leisure time, we conducted a research that examine students interests and participation in sport activities during leisure time across three different countries as well as to determine the differences in national awareness raising importance of sport for healthy lifestyle among university students. The research was realized on a sample of 354 respondents, students at Teaching Faculties in Macedonia, Slovenia and Bulgaria. The research was realized using specially designed questionnaire, composed of 12 questions. Obtained results were analyzed using descriptive statistics parameters, while differences among students across three countries were determined using analyses of variance (ANOVA). Based on obtained result, we noted that the "lack of time" spend in sport activities and decress of participation of sport during studies are common for all three countries. Differences between countries are determined in most of the questions related to the time spend in participation in sport activities, motivation for sport, oppinions of the importance of sport in everyday life, preferences for different sport activities etc. Obtained results arise the question for importance of the universitiy educaton in raising the awareness for importance of sport for health and lifelong well-being.

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SUPPORTING EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT IN MAINSTREAMING PRACTICES: DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PARAPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

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Abstract

It is provided through mainstreaming for children with special needs in order to get equal opportunities and get educated with their peers. In order to apply mainstreaming effectively, it is very important to provide suitable educational supports. However, considering our country's conditions, since there are not enough special education teachers in the field for service, educational support services cannot be provided enough. So, it is seen that other source/personnel are needed in order to give support to special needs students, their families, and teachers. Starting with these needs, development of an assistant teacher education program and evaluating its effectiveness is aimed in this study. The main purpose of this study is: a) to evaluate the effectiveness of education program for assistant teachers who will work in mainstream environments and b) to evaluate participant's opinions for the education program. In this study, a single subject design; multiple probe design across subjects was used and replicated across subjects. Findings of the study was discussed according to the literature.

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Development of a "fossilis" tutorial on the concepts of fossils and fossilization

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Abstract

Our study is based on the steps for designing a "fossilis" tutorial, allowing the assimilation of the notions of fossil and fossilization. This has basically to do with an interactive software, destined for the students in the field of Sciences of the Earth and the Universe. The general aim of this tool is to facilitate the assimilation and self-evaluation of students' knowledge concerning the notion of fossil and the course of the fossilization phenomenon in time and in space. The tutorial is a pedagogical platform realized with PHP, "Personal Home Page". It is a set of authoring softwares designed to assist in the creation of web applications that can be deployed on an intranet network of an educational institution. For the tutorial to be designed in an innovative and effective way, there are still phases to be completed. We initially focused on the design and realization of the tutorial to consider, in a second step, a follow-up approach.

Keywords: tutorial, students, fossils, time, space.

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Validity of BACKS Tool in assessing low back pain among nurses in Malaysian public hospital: A confirmatory factor analysis

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Abstract

Problem statement: “Back Apparatus: Collaboration between UKMMC with SOCSO” (BACKS) Tool is a Malay-language questionnaire-based tool to assess work-related chronic low back pain (LBP) in Malaysia. Purpose of study: This study provided internal structure evidence of construct validity of BACKS Tool in a sample of public hospital nurses in Malaysia. It was a preliminary study to development of an education module for nurses with LBP. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted involving nurses in six public hospitals in Penang, Malaysia. Job demands section (question 7) of the tool that forms part of final score, consists of two factors namely Physical Demand (5 items) and Psychological Demand (9 items). It was subjected to confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to investigate the relationship between the items and the factors. Findings and results: A total of 1290 nurses completed the questionnaire. CFA by robust maximum likelihood estimation showed two- and one-factor models fit the data equally good (CFI and TLI>0.9, RMSEA<0.08, SRMR<0.06). However, the two-factor model showed multicollinearity between the factors ($r=0.944$). Conclusions and recommendations: There was poor discrimination between the physical and psychological demands based on the analysis. However, the discrimination can be justified based on the content of the items in the factors. Nevertheless, it is recommended to consider combining the factors into a single factor in future research.

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Primary school teachers are at risk to suffer from dysphonia

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Abstract

Problem statement: Occupational voice users such as teachers, singers, lawyers, telemarketers are at risk for developing dysphonia. Vocal abuse can lead to symptoms of voice soreness, hoarseness, weakness, sorethroat and aphonia resulting in a reduction in job functioning and performance. Purposes of study: The purposes of the study were to determine the prevalence of dysphonia and its associated factors among primary school teachers in a district in Northeastern Malaysia. Methods: This cross sectional study evaluated 331 teachers from eight primary schools that were randomly sampled. A questionnaire which included the translated and validated malay-Voice Handicap Index 10 (m-VHI-10) as well as sociodemographic and occupational characteristics was distributed and self-administered. Participants who had a m-VHI-10 score of 12 or more were classified as having dysphonia. Data entry and analysis was performed using Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) Version 22. Results: The prevalence of dysphonia among primary school teachers was 7.9 percent. It was found that hours of teaching per week [OR: 1.04 (95% CI 1.01, 1.08): $p=0.028$] and having more than four children [OR: 2.38 (95% CI 1.03, 5.51) $p=0.042$] were significantly associated with dysphonia among primary school teachers. Conclusion: The prevalence of dysphonia among primary school teachers in northeastern Malaysia was relatively low as compared to other countries. However, this established occupational health problem should not be undermined but need more awareness and interventional efforts in order to prevent an escalation in the magnitude of this disorder.

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Sport games: an analysis of representation

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Abstract

Using a tool focused on social representation theory, we tried to identify reporting students of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport about handball game. According to those surveyed, this study will lead to new approaches to the curriculum. The research objective: Identification of social representation of sports game. The research hypothesis : Social actors, beneficiaries of higher education, have some position about the importance and role of handball in their work (specific Faculty of Physical Education and Sport). The research group: The present study was conducted on a group of 35 students from the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport. Method: The questionnaire was applied in the seminars of the subject Communication in Physical Education and Sport (Faculty of Physical Education and Sport). Survey instrument is composed of 2 items that targeted social representation of university sports game, according to the association of words technique, developed by P. Verges (2001: 213), taking into account the frequency of claims and average ranks appearance. Procedure: The questionnaire data processing word association (the first two questions of the questionnaire to identify representation, which sought terms specify the frequency and average occurrence), I used the tabular technique Verges (2001). P. Verges's associative technique was based indicators and frequency of occurrence ranks environments, data were summarized in a table with four compartments. Items with high frequency of occurrence and appearance (below a certain threshold) will be considered central, and those with low frequency of occurrence and the emergence of low average, will most likely be located on the periphery of social representation. Application-categorical prototypical technique developed by P. Verges has allowed us to identify the central system and peripheral system of representation university sports game. Basic indicators were rank frequency and average appearance, so combined: vertical was figuratively frequency and horizontal order of appearance. It chose a suitable value for the separation of strong frequency of occurrence and low score (below a certain threshold) the contents of the other three wells. Alveola left corner of the table contains elements that are able to be most central and the right corner, where the frequency is below the stated value and the rank of occurrence is lower, representing the peripheral. Conclusions: Interpretation of results highlighted how the students of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports University sports game see. Central System, has an important element, a phenomenon leads to highlight their experiences and unfamiliar approaches, putting his mark on the final design representation. Social representations guide social behavior defining what is normal and desirable in certain situations. On the other hand, the representation warranted the individual's social behavior. Social actor thinks justifies conduct stemming from freedom and responsibility, articulating and behavior to the variables that come from the environment. According to Abric (1997), the system has a central role in determining the consistency of social representation refers to the homogeneity of a group being linked to the historical, cultural, ideological, social values. The peripheral is organized around central system acting as a mediator between the core and the representation of a real situation occurs, with the purpose of protecting it, to alleviate external pressures and to allow representation to gain identity. Peripheral system elements are linked to the central system, constituting the essential content representation, the dynamic of the whole vineyard. In their composition enter information collected from the environment, selected and analyzed, constructed reasoning about objects and the environment in which it exists, stereotypes and beliefs (abric, 1997: 118).

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Atomic Absorption Measurement of Heavy Metal in Dried Longan

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Abstract

This study of this research is based on determination of heavy metals in dried longan by Flameless Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. The heavy metals, Arsenic Cadmium Copper Zinc, and Lead (As, Cd, Cu, Zn and Pb) were determined in pulp of three samples. There was no significance difference of concentrations in the mean difference of the 5 heavy metals. By considering after the Codex Stan 230-2001, there was found that 4 heavy metals Cd, Cu, Zn and Pb not higher than the standard value but As, which making harmful to the lungs, skin, kidneys, and liver of the human body, was higher. However, Cadmium and Lead level being found in three samples, making it harmful as a food since lead is toxic at even small level. The result showed that Cadmium and Lead level were no significance difference. By the way, their levels below 0.50 and 0.1ppm in order (Codex Stan 230-2001), thus they were not produced cancer cells in human being. This data should be used to build database for dried longan in order to ensure the quality of food.

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Study of knowledge assimilation related to the "Water" problematic : Case of primary cycle students in Fès-Boulemane region, Morocco

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Abstract

In many countries, notably Morocco, preserving water resources is an paramount and vital challenge for a sustainable development in the broad sense. Admittedly, the natural factor such as the unequal distribution of precipitation in time and space, influences the availability of water in the world, but the human factor intervenes amply to deepen the problem: Inadequate management of resources, waste, pollution. It is clear that the training of citizens who are responsible and able to adopt rational behavior remains the cornerstone of any approach aiming at resolving the problems related to water. This is an ethical responsibility of education systems that must work in this direction. In this context, the present study comes to answer the questioning: Did students operationalize the knowledge acquired on water during their learning? In order to do this, a survey was carried out among students in the last year of the primary cycle, in Fès-Boulemane region, in schools belonging to rural and urban areas. As the subject is broad, complex and multidisciplinary, the questions were formulated on the basis of a detailed analysis of the whole primary school curriculum. At the end of this study, which is part of a more general study on the Moroccan education system as a whole, we have been able to highlight some findings, draw some preliminary conclusions and propose recommendations in perspective.

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Examination of Studies on Death Anxiety Published Between 2005-2016

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Abstract

This study is a content analysis of the articles about death anxiety published in Science Direct database between the years of 2005 and 2016. According to the results of the studies obtained from Science Direct database, there are many research related with death anxiety. However, since all of the studies did not fulfill search criteria for content analysis, a total number of 36 articles published between the years of 2005 and 2016 were used in this study. The analyzed data was grouped by the year of publication, country of the research, method of the study and group of the sample. The data was analyzed as percentage and frequency and presented as a table. This study provided about death anxiety the opportunity to identify current trends and methods used in research published in Science Direct database. Various results were obtained from this study. Based on the results, recommendations were presented for future research. This work will be a guide for researchers who will conduct studies in this area.

Keywords: Death anxiety, content analysis.

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The Relationships between Middle School Students' Problem Posing Achievements and Math Problem Solving Attitudes: Fractions

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Abstract

In this study, it is aimed to investigate the relationships between middle school students' problem posing achievements and mathematics problem solving attitudes about fractions topic. For this purpose, the relational screening model that is to determine the relationship between two or more variables was used in this study. The study was carried out in a public middle school in İzmit district of Kocaeli. The study group is consisted of 92 students who are studying in different grades in this middle school. The study group is composed of students; 21 (22,82%) of them 5th graders, 24 (26,09%) of them are 6th grades, 24 (26,09%) of them are 7th graders and 23 (25,00%) of them are 8th graders. "Problem Posing Form-PPF" and "Mathematics Problem Solving Attitude Scale-MPSAS" was used as data collection tools. Rubric for evaluating problem posing was used in the evaluation of the data obtained from problem posing form. The obtained findings will be evaluated. And then the results to be obtained and recommendations will be presented.

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Investigation of middle school students' visual math literacy self efficacy perceptions

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Abstract

In this study, it is aim to investigate middle school students' visual math literacy self-efficacy perceptions in terms of different variables (gender, grade levels, math achievement etc.). For this purpose, the study is designed as a survey method. The study group is consisted of 460 middle school students. Demographic information form and "Visual Math Literacy Self-Efficacy Perception Scale" was used as a data collection tools. It was found that there was no significant differences students' visual math literacy self-efficacy perception according to gender and grade levels. In addition to this, there was significant differences students' visual math literacy self-efficacy perception according to math achievement and family educational positions. It was observed that visual math literacy self-efficacy perceptions have also increased as mathematical achievement has risen. It was determined that there was a significant moderate positive correlation between visual math literacy self-efficacy perceptions and math achievement. Besides, visual math literacy self-efficacy perceptions have also increased as family educational positions have risen.

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Formulation of a Quality Policy and Quality Objectives at a Latinamerican University

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Abstract

“Quality” is something that concerns everyone who purchases a product or makes use of a service from an institution. There is no difference in the field of higher education. “Quality” higher education is a service which demand is constantly growing. One of the paths to achieve quality within a higher education institution is the generation of a Quality Policy and Quality Objectives. This work shows the entire process that the Salesian Polytechnic University has executed in order to obtain the instruments that are necessary to effectively generate its Quality Policy and Quality Objectives, through the use of the Quality Function Deployment (QFD) methodology. It has been concluded that the methodology we have applied has allowed us to clearly identify the needs that the clients require to satisfy most recurrently, as well as the institutional characteristics and the processes that must be improved and created.

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PROJECT BASED LEARNING APPROACH IN FUSION CUISINE EDUCATION: A MODAL PROPOSAL

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Abstract

Project based learning is targeting to make students learn with an integrated form by an approach that aims problem solving with a treatment similar to living in natural circumstances with individual or small groups. On the other hand, fusion cuisine education can be expressed as a production art with the techniques, cultures, and ingredients of at least two different cultures. The focus point of project based learning approach is encouraging students to reach information instead of transferring the information to students directly and this point is overlapping with the main philosophy of fusion cuisine practices. In this study, a literary search has been conducted about fusion cuisine practices and project based learning in gastronomy education. Also, a model proposal, about how to combine the project based learning approach with fusion cuisine practices in secondary degree, associate degree and undergraduate degree programs, has been constituted. Student's about problem solving, reaching to the information and new information production skills can be improved with this proposal.

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Aspects of body balance characteristics of novice fencers

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Abstract

The subject of balance in fencing does not benefit from vast research, due to complexity of the movements that are involved. The aims of our paper were to evaluate the static balance in 11-13 years old fencers and to find out if physical fitness or anthropometric variables can be correlated with postural balance. Our study comprised 13 healthy subjects; they were tested for balance on standing position and fencing position, with eyes both closed and open, and for physical fitness characteristics on agility, flexibility and strength. The data were statistically analyzed using the paired samples t-test and Pearson correlation in the SPSS version 20.0 for Windows. The differences were considered significant if the p value was below 0.05. The comparison of the results indicated a better stability with open eyes and statistical difference between keeping the eyes open and closed in the mediolateral movement of the center of pressure. Correlation analysis showed that anthropometric variables, such as weight and body mass index, influence balance as speed, leg strength and abdominal strength. These relationships may influence the training program in order to develop the body balance at this level.

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Assessing the cohesion of sport group

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Abstract

A group is essentially a sum of individuals contributing to a common goal under the guidance of a leader and a certain common identity. Questionnaire cohesion of the group (Group Environment Questionnaire - GEQ) is a tool, containing 18 statements quantified responses from 1-9 (1 - strongly disagree 9 –strongly agree), for the analysis of a sports group. It allows the collection of data on the group from four perspectives: individual attraction to the group –social, individual attraction to the group – task, Group Integration Social, Group Integration Task. The questionnaire was applied to 6 volleyballs teams from National League at the beginning of the national championships, 2016-2017 seasons. The study aims is obtain and analyze information's about the cohesion of the teams from first league of volleyball and their correlation with sports performance achieved. Results will be analyzed using the program SPSS 20.0 for Windows. Data analyses shows a good correlation between cohesion of the group and sport performances. In conclusion we can say that large group cohesion is considered an important factor in achieving performance.

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Exploring the Role of E-learning in Developing Learners' Language Skills : Case of First Year English as a Foreign Language Students at the English Language and Literature Departement of Mohamed Lamine DEBBAGHINE SETIF-2-ALGERIA

Radhia MEBARKIA, ALGERIA

Abstract

The current study sheds light on the English as a Foreign Language (EFL) teachers as well learners' perceptions of the E-learning role in the EFL learners' skills development. The aim is to investigate the possible role of the E-learning practicalities in solving the problem realised with the EFL learners' language use. This research work is an exploratory, descriptive and mixed-methods one. In other words, it aims at describing two variables: the role of E-learning as the independent variable and EFL learners' language skills' development as the dependent variable. The data were gathered through qualitative as well as quantitative means. Self-completion interviews and questionnaires administered to twenty-five EFL teachers out of fifty teachers as well as one hundred and seventy students out of eight hundred and fifty of first year EFL students in the Department of English Language and Literature at Mohamed Lamine DEBBAGHINE SETIF-2, ALGERIA. The results have shown that E-learning has an effective role in the development of EFL learners' language skills. This study has certainly its limitations, but its findings revealed interesting implications. Thus, future research should be done experimentally to test out the applicability of the findings to a larger population of subjects.

Key Words: E-learning- EFL learning- EFL teaching- language skills.

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Exploring the ELT Professionalism Role in Developing Learners' Critical Thinking Skills : Case of First Year English as a Foreign Language Students at the English Language and Literature Departement of Mohamed Lamine DEBBAGHINE SETIF-2- ALGERIA

Radhia MEBARKIA, ALGERIA

Abstract

The current study tends to explore the ELT professionalism role in developing learners' critical thinking skills, the case of first-year English as Foreign Language learners at Mohamed Lamine DEBBAGHINE University Setif-2. In other words, this mixed-methods research aims at investigating the possible effects of the EFL teacher's growth in terms of ELT professionalism as an intersection of professional knowledge, culture, instruction and assessment on learners' difficulties in problems-solving, opinions and arguments' statement, etc. The work describes two variables: ELT professionalism as the independent variable and its role in developing learners' critical thinking skills as the dependent variable. The gathered data were carried through two data collection means: The former was a questionnaire for one hundred-seventy out of eight hundred-fifty first-year students and the latter was an interview for twenty-five out of fifty EFL teachers. After the data analyses, it has been deduced that learners' critical thinking skills can be developed through ELT professionalism. Although, this study has some limitations but its findings remain interesting. In order, to test the applicability of the findings to a larger population future research should be done experimentally.

Key Words: Assessment- critical thinking skills-culture- ELT professionalism- Instruction- professional knowledge- teacher's growth.

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The "meta-instrument" as compositional technique

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Abstract

The goal of this thesis is to study the timbral relations between different instruments throughout the 20th and 21st century. Attending the so called fusion or illusion-technique and analyzing some musical parameters and psychoacoustics, we will realize how relevant composers focused their work on mixing timbers in order to articulate their own musical language. The motivation of our research will try to understand what a priori seems hidden for the hearing, it means therefore that we will isolate and study the elements that we cannot separate while listening the analyzed pieces. This will provide us the tools in order to understand how each compositional thought is articulated and, besides, why the selected pieces have a special place in the history of the music from 1950. In order to understand how instrumentation, that is, the relation of timbres between different instruments plays a fundamental role in the musical language of some composers, we have decided to choose the following pieces due to their relevance not only in each composer's Oeuvre, but also in the history of the instrumentation of chamber music. Besides, the proximity in time of the first three works can represent the variety and diversity of esthetical positions that were lived in the late sixties: G. Scelsi's *Okanagon* (1968), G. Ligeti's *Kammerkonzert für 13 Instrumentalisten* (1969-1970), *temA* (1968) by H. Lachenmann constitute a group of pieces that not only were composed in the same period, but they are crucial to understand the change of paradigm in the musical language of the second half of the twentieth century. *Quaderno di Strada* (2003) by S. Sciarrino, *Ceux à Qui* (2015) by R. Lazkano and *Arquitecturas del límite* (2005-2012) by J. M^a Sánchez-Verdú represent on the other hand a new generation of composers -in relation with the mentioned ones- that do not belong anymore to the period in which the first experiments were done, but to a consolidated generation that inherits the challenges of the end of the 20th century and beginning of the 21st. That is why we have considered confronting the idea of the instrumentation in the sixties with the current time (from 2003, that is, at least 27 years between *Partiels* and *Quaderno di Strada*, and at most 47 between *temA* and *Ceux à Qui*) All these pieces, despite of their esthetical differences, share something in common that led us to their choice: the balance and the unity of the instruments in order to create a superior entity is crucial to understand the piece and, as consequence of that, the composer's musical thought. Before we analyze the mentioned pieces, we will start the first chapter describing what we understand as "meta-instrument": its diverse visions and acceptances not only in the musical field, but also in other artistic expressions with all their contradictions, will be our point of departure. In the second chapter we will focus on some musical parameters that will expand our theoretical definition of "meta-instrument" and will help our analysis with precise tools. The third and central chapter consist of an analysis of the mentioned pieces, always orientated to the idea of the "meta-instrument" and how it plays different roles according to the esthetical position in each composer. The fourth chapter reflects about the reception of the "meta-instrument" concerning psychoacoustics and the concepts of brevity, quickness and dynamics. The last chapter will try to show our conclusions and will bring into discussion the role of the "meta-instrument" in the current and future generations of composers.

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Gestión académico mediante procesos: una propuesta eficiente en la Universidad Politécnica Salesiana

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Abstract

Es común ver como las empresas enfocan sus esfuerzos en adecuar a la empresa ante los cambios, factor que en el ámbito educativo en Ecuador se ha presentado en los últimos años con mayor énfasis. La gestión basada en procesos es una forma de gestionar a la empresa basándose en los procesos en conjunto y no como piezas separadas, requiriendo del apoyo de la alta dirección para solicitar el compromiso del personal. En dicho contexto, este artículo presenta como caso de estudio la gestión de los procesos académicos en la Universidad Politécnica Salesiana bajo el enfoque basado en procesos mediante Business Process Model and Notation y la propuesta de un proceso para levantar procesos. Los resultados obtenidos son prometedores, ya que el 100% de los procesos planteados fueron levantados con la colaboración del personal de la IES, además los cambios fueron gestionados adecuadamente.

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Gestión académico mediante procesos: una propuesta eficiente en la Universidad Politécnica Salesiana

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Abstract

Bonding the university with the society is a widely discussed topic in international literature. However, the university social responsibility in relation with the underprivileged sectors has not been amply investigated. This current research makes an analysis of the university-society linkage with the underprivileged sectors in Ecuador. This research was carried out through a case study at the Politécnica Salesiana University of Ecuador, which has more than 20 years of experience in making linking projects with deprived and disadvantage sectors. The methodology used for the analysis of these projects has been taken from the “Working with People” model, which is suitable enough for the planning of high social complexity development projects. The results show the suitability of the WWP model for the university-society linkage projects, and they also outstand the contribution of the UPS (Politécnica Salesiana University) to the development of deprived sectors from three dimensions, which are the economic, technical, political – contextual, and social – ethical.

Keywords: university-society; underprivileged sectors; working with people.

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Encourage Innovative Teaching from Project-Based Learning: implementation in two Polytechnic Universities

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Abstract

The innovation of the higher education has not only been a modern issue but it has also become a concern of university executives and academic bodies worldwide. This article synthetizes the experience of the Polytechnic University of Madrid (UPM) as promoter of Educational Innovation Groups in Europe. The learning experience of the UPM, of more than ten years, are transferred through a strategic and formative process in the teaching community of the Salesian Polytechnic University in Ecuador (SPU) in order to create Educational Innovation Groups. The conceptual proposal from “Working with People” (WWP) model and from Project-Based Learning, allow teachers develop project management competences to work on educational innovation and cooperative projects.

Challenges of Higher Education in the Horizon of Sustainable Development

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Cielo Rocío Caicedo-Manjarres, Universidad de la Costa

Abstract

This paper has as main purpose to analyze the challenges facing higher education in achieving the goals outlined in the Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030 (UN, 2015). To this effect a joint study (qualitative and quantitative), with a first meta-analytic cutting phase in which different studies worldwide on the role of higher education in the construction of Sustainable Development were analyzed developed. In the second phase, the Attitudinal Assessment Sustainable Development Scale to a sample of 400 college students from different programs and areas of knowledge was applied. The results show differences in the levels of ownership and involvement of students against the valuation that provide training to its articulated their potential in achieving the 17 goals of sustainable development impact. It is concluded from the study findings on the need to strengthen the coordination of research processes, development, innovation and social appropriation of knowledge that students have about their role in building a sustainable society to meet the challenges contemporary outlined in the Agenda (2030) for Sustainable Development (UN, 2015).

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Higher Education, United Nations, Attitudinal Assessment.

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Skills development readers and digital processes of training b-learning

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Abstract

This paper has been oriented to study the develop a comprehensive training programme under the b-learning modality for the development of reading and digital skills adjusted to the needs of the input profile of students of first semester of the Universidad de La Guajira. Methodologically assumed a research holistic, argued from the perspective of González (2002). The sample was select randomly, with the participation of 288 students of first semester of the University of La Guajira. The techniques and instruments used were the electronic form and your rubrics them skills. As findings found that, you encouraged the development of competences, promoted collaborative and autonomous learning. Added to that the 74,1% of the participants qualify as good learning degree and the 23,8% considered that it was excellent. In addition, students in a 76,6% ensured that they would recommend the course and 72% that you want to take another level of the course. Highlights the importance that have training in mode b-learning to encourage the development of reading and digital competences from the participation of students from teaching strategies constructionists. Similarly, students assimilate easily the formation from the use of the information and communication technologies (ICT), learning and knowledge technologies (LKT), and finally, empowerment and participation technologies (EPT).

Keywords: reader competence; digital competence; b-learning; information and communication technologies (ICT); learning and knowledge technologies (LKT); empowerment and participation technologies (EPT).

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LAW 1620: REALITIES AND CHALLENGES OF SCHOOL COEXISTENCE IN BARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA

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Tito José Crissien-Borrero, Universidad de la Costa

Abstract

The article presents the main aspects of the law 1620 on school life published on March 15, 2013 and entitled under the 1965 decree of the same year in Colombia. This law is structured internally to the provisions referred to by the MEN in terms of civic education; well, this law externally linked to a set of laws that travel in Latin America with a view to generate basic processes to the conditions necessary for the construction and strengthening of a school life without violence. Its application in schools aspires to school responsibility to face this kind of tension and culturally challenge emerges in school. This article provides an approximation to realities and challenges of school coexistence, using a content analysis and document review, the most important implications regarding its operation, implementation and effects for those involved with the intention of mitigating conflicts and qualifications of school life.

Keywords: School Coexistence, Law 1620, Basic and Middle Education, School Conflicts Resolution.

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Incidence of Cognitive Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence in Scientific Productivity

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Abstract

This proposed research is to analyze the potential impact having cognitive intelligence and emotional intelligence on Scientific Productivity, as input to identify the predictive role of associated factors from the intelligence profile and formulate aimed at increasing strategies levels as scientific publication in journals indexed in indices Web of Science and Scopus of the teachers researchers of Institutions of Higher Education in Colombia. For this purpose contemplated take-analytical empirical paradigm with a quantitative approach and a retrospective exposfacto design articulated with a random sampling design stratified 400 teachers researchers classified in Colciencias Measurement System - SCIENTI (2015) in Barranquilla, Bogota, Bucaramanga, Cali and Medellin (Colombia). Currently, the project is in the phase of meta-analytic review of the main theoretical and empirical referents, which allow a first approximation of critical and reflective court against the role of cognitive intelligence and emotional intelligence in the processes of scientific productivity teachers linked to the level of higher education.

Keywords: Cognitive Intelligence, Emotional Intelligence, Scientific Productivity, Teachers, Higher Education

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COACHING: STRATEGY TO DEVELOP SKILLS IN STUDENTS OF OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS IN BARRANQUILLA

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Abstract

It is proposed the implementation of a coaching strategy characterized to potentiate the academic skills and personal development of final year students of public schools of the District of Barranquilla - Colombia with the participation of all actors in the academic community, conformed by students, teachers and parents of family, suggesting a transversal application. The proposal stems from the results of a qualitative - quantitative research which included an exploratory research design, by applying a pilot survey with teachers in public schools who are studying Specialty and Master in Education; They were also applied pilot interviews with group leaders, coordinators and psycho-counsellors, who perform their work in the eleventh grade of middle education and surveys to 400 students from 10 public schools in the city. The variables analyzed in the study were: knowledge, emotions, attitudes, interests, academic factors, socioeconomic factors and institutional factors.

Keywords: Coaching, skills, middle education, strategies.

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DOMAIN OF THE EDUCATIONAL MODEL AND PEDAGOGIC PRACTICE IN UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

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Abstract

This article is part of guide a protocol of action of the academic community to verify the conceptual appropriation of the pedagogical model for university teachers. The methodology, it envisaged a descriptive design and joint analysis (qualitative - quantitative), with the participation of a sample of 403 teachers from the Universidad de la Costa CUC. As an instrument was designed and validated preliminarily by expert judges a Heading designed to identify the domain level and use of the pedagogical model institutional by teachers with a suitable level Cronbach Alpha (α : .85). The main findings allowed to establish a general level of classification consistency, being good (55%) and excellent (20%). In conclusion, it is evidenced the coherence between the pedagogical model and the conceptual domain model with the teaching practice; and recognizes the importance of creating spaces for reflection for the continuous improvement of the act of teaching in the university context.

Keywords: Educational model, teaching practice, higher education, teachers.

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LAW 1620: REALITIES AND CHALLENGES OF SCHOOL COEXISTENCE IN BARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA

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Abstract

This article is part of guide a protocol of action of the academic community to verify the conceptual appropriation of the pedagogical model for university teachers. The methodology, it envisaged a descriptive design and joint analysis (qualitative - quantitative), with the participation of a sample of 403 teachers from the Universidad de la Costa CUC. As an instrument was designed and validated preliminarily by expert judges a Heading designed to identify the domain level and use of the pedagogical model institutional by teachers with a suitable level Cronbach Alpha (α : .85). The main findings allowed to establish a general level of classification consistency, being good (55%) and excellent (20%). In conclusion, it is evidenced the coherence between the pedagogical model and the conceptual domain model with the teaching practice; and recognizes the importance of creating spaces for reflection for the continuous improvement of the act of teaching in the university context.

Keywords: Educational model, teaching practice, higher education, teachers.

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USE OF PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGIES FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF SCHOOL COEXISTENCE OF VULNERABLE YOUTH IN A CONTEXT OF MIDDLE EDUCATION

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Abstract

This research was aimed to formulate teaching strategies for the integration of young people displaced by violence in the educational system in terms of their perception of the conflict and the school life of the historic downtown area of Barranquilla. As central theoretical framework Diaz (2002) says "research shows that these procedures help to adapt education and diversity, develops students' motivation." Especially children / as and young people, who have been involved from an early age in the world of war (UN, 2006), the Code for Children and Adolescents states in the article 1o. This article aims to ensure that children, girls and adolescents full and harmonious development to grow within the family and the community, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. (MEN, 2006; Ardila, Pertuz & Serrano, 2013, p.29), and our degree of "civility" or, which is, of "ethics" or "humanization" depends, among others, of new knowledge and values that enable us to raise our "self" (Mosterín, 2001: p. 42). Michael Schiro quoted Magendzo in 1978 conducted a study on the dominant ideologies that have had an impact on curricular task: Academic Ideology Ideology of Social Efficiency, child-centered ideology to and Ideology re-constructivist, the organization of the National Education System (Act 088) and the Curriculum Reform of 1978 (Decree 1419). From the methodological perspective, we have identified the opportunity to develop a mixed (qualitative - quantitative) approach. This process, according to Martinez (1994) extends until 1984 (date of issue of the so-called "curricula") ". UNESCO's declaration states that the armed conflict in Colombia and crime-related violence in the region, seriously affect the educational process, as Colombia is to become a stage for the displaced, armed violence against schools and following trauma in the school population, the paradigm of Complexity postulates the need to organize scientific knowledge from transdisciplinarity. The projection transdisciplinary science objective pursued, following Edgar Morin (2001, p. 32)

Keywords: curriculum, teaching strategy, Scrolling, school life.

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The right to education as a fundamental right in democracy

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Abstract

To know whether the right to knowledge is achieved through constitutional law on education and how it can be found to be enshrined both in the domestic law of the States and in European Union (EU) law. The theme is of greater relevance to fundamental rights in the today's political agenda. The purpose of this analysis is to demonstrate that the role of universities is crucial, and that the EU actively promotes education, research and innovation. These are the ways to promote development on the basis of growth, employment and social cohesion. Europe's university education systems can give a contribution to tackling major problems linked to this vector that is indeed enshrined in the overall strategy of the Europe 2020 program. In the Portuguese national dimension, the right to education is presented as a cultural right of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic. In international European law, the right to education is laid down in a protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights of 1950 and is enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. In any case there is a positive dimension in this right that involves the intervention of States. Education, and especially university education, can condition the performance of economic vectors, noting that investment in education as public expenditure. Through a methodology with literature revision of national legal texts and EU law it is possible to analyze the progress achieved historically towards the integration objectives in the Member States' recommendation to make education systems more adequate and inclusive, in particular with regard to integrate refugees and migrants.

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Do Teachers Know about and Use Scoring Rubrics in Language Arts Courses?

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Abstract

Scoring rubrics are useful tools that can be used to grade students' work and performances in education. Researchers recommend frequent use of rubrics since they provide definitions of desired and expected qualities of a successful work. Scoring rubrics help students to understand what they need to keep in mind prior to and during completing their assignments. After completing their assignments, students can gain accurate and meaningful feedback if their teachers assess their performances through rubrics as well. In fact, rubrics not only give feedback to students they also inform teachers about the effectiveness of their instruction and their students' strengths and weaknesses. Throughout an academic year, teachers give numerous assignments that need to be graded accurately and objectively. Thus, teachers are expected to be knowledgeable about using rubrics as a grading tool. The study explains the reasons behind teachers' decisions whether they utilize rubrics or not in their language arts courses. It also investigates the knowledge and awareness of teachers regarding scoring rubrics. In this qualitative study, data is collected through a survey answered by elementary school and middle school teachers (n=60) working both in public and private elementary schools located in Ankara, the capital city of Turkey. For this purpose, a form that was developed by the researchers was distributed to all of the teachers. Data from the study will be analysed through the method of content analysis.

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Image(s), Inter/National Law(s), Political Rhetoric and Democratic Education for Human Right's needs: (Study case: Portugal 1933-2016)

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Abstract

Human Rights international social situation has a “double” life: the real and the imaginary created by “image(s)” that need to be known. Although all statistics and problems denounced, Human Rights around the world are being violated and there are serious and worried situations affecting millions of human beings beside the “images”/information published. So, there is a hard work that should be object of an effective intervention through the Democratic Education, not only by the “authorities” (political, social or communicational) but by everyone in its social, professional and citizenship responsibility. It's true that there are several interests justifying the hide of the real Human Rights problems, however it's a question of protection and prevent the suffer and, in some cases the death, of human beings. Illusory political rhetoric and governments public position; the Social Media manipulation, based on wrong research/information or aiming generate an imaginary reality; the religion, tradition, culture and social conditioned behaviors justified by the need of violence; the individual and/or social group afraid of denounce their own, or other, fundamental and human rights violation; the national and the international mechanisms insufficiency and/or failure; and all other possible reasons enounced, ruled out the knowing, understanding and action to help the victims and prevent the growing of the violence. The history showed that the best “weapon” to “fight” against this reality is the Democratic Education for Human Rights giving information and responsibility to everyone: citizens, families, political and social actors, as well as, the International Organizations in their important role of prevent, protect and denounce the reality(ies) around the world developing programs adapted to the real demands. Mostly there is no need of more rules or laws, unless the effective application of the existing. Portugal, a study case: It is proved by a scientific research concerning Human Rights: from 1933, when the Estado Novo regime was implemented by the Constitution of Portuguese Republic, by António de Oliveira Salazar who was the chief of State during almost 40 years. In fact, there were false image(s) generated by the political rhetoric and the “rights” recognized by the Supreme Law, the Constitution, invalidated by other national laws (as the police of “spirit” that worked to chase and punish all who made, “think” or act against the Salazar ideas or instructions, violating the fundamental Portuguese rights). The regime was developed based in an image constructed by Salazar rhetoric (internal and international) of peace, social, human liberty and respect, despite a completely different reality: violence and rights violation (millions of human beings persecuted, tortured, death, prisoners, mainly without judicial indictment). After 1974 and Democracy implantation, the changing was not made based in the Education for Human Rights, as well as, there was a “Social Psychology” heritage, and persisted movements (governmental and other) who had hidden serious problems. However, the EU and UN Reports were a great instrument to denounce violations that society did not (want) recognize and public structures were trying to ignore. Concerning the action of the Social Media, there was manipulation aiming a “protection” of some influent politic, economic and cultural national “actors”. However, in the last decade there was a concerted work to control and accuse the real situations, creating instruments to develop an effective democratic education, according the detailed and effective demands, acting to implement the prevention, promotion and protection of Human Rights in Portugal. This work should be continuous as it is never finished, not only in this country but all over the world, so this research aims to implement the Human Rights as a common action and responsibility of everyone, everywhere although the “paper” each one would represent, all over the world. This is an audacious mission, but from all to all Human Beings!

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The Effect of Hadith Instruction and Learning on Muslims and Non-Muslims

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Abstract

With the divine ‘read’ command of Quran, there has been an immense educational activity at Mecca and Medina and around. These activities, which at the very first times seemed limited to just writing and memorizing the holy book, have been blessed by its followers and spread progressively. Later on, the hadiths of Islam’s Prophet (the actions, words and approvals of Prophet Muhammed) helped Islam to be more practical and this struggle intellectualized the Islam instruction. The writing of Quran verses and hadiths, their memorization process and the spread of it outside the Arabia led to produce new methods. Reading and writing, which are the main components of knowledge, seem originally limited to religious instruction but later its reflect can be seen in every science area. In a very short time, the enthusiasm in learning the hadiths was accepted by Muslims in a way that containing all sciences and turned out to be a worship. Of course, these scientific activities affected not only Muslims but also Non-Muslims, too. This study focuses on the stages that hadith instruction and learning have gone through and its effects on Islam World and how they helped the progress of humanity.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIET AND BODY WEIGHT WAY PERCEPTION ON A LOT OF TEENAGERS AT A HIGH SCHOOL IN THE CITY OF PIATRA NEAMȚ, ROMANIA

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Abstract

Nutrition is an essential factor for ensuring appropriate development/growth of children and youth. Objectives: knowledge of teenagers and how food is influenced by the perception of body appearance. Material and methods: the study was conducted on a sample of 189 young people at a high school. Eating habits have been appreciated with the help of a questionnaire of weekly savings, which has been applied in 2010 and 2014. Results and discussion: body weight is considered good in 70.30% cases, the differences obtained after 4 years are being statistically insignificant. Dairy products appear in menus especially 1-3 times per week (69.84%) the situation encountered and the eggs (63.49%). Animal products studied is deficient intake, which is a big problem. The dominant contribution of bread and fruit is 4-7 times per week, adapted the rules of rational nourishment. No statistically significant differences occur depending on how the perception of body weight. Conclusions: educational programs are needed which would lead to real food needs to be adapted in the body of the young.

Keywords: diet, bodyweight, teenagers

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The Presentation of Main Islamic Sects in The Context of Freedom of Thought and Multi-Diversity in Course Books of ‘Education of Religion and Ethics’ Lesson in Primary and Secondary Schools in Turkey.

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Abstract

Religion education which has an important place in the education systems of countries, has a direct influence on political, religious and socio-cultural developments. Emerged under the roof of Islam, sect and groups which adopt different ideologies have been shaped according to the religious understanding of ruling powers or the political conditions. Almost in every country, religious affairs are under the control of governments and acts in accordance, as in Turkey. Unlike Western countries, modern Turkey is not multi-religious and multi-cultural. Hereby, Islam is in the center of religious education in Turkey. The main objective of this paper is to analyze how main Islamic sects are presented in the course books of ‘Education of Religion and Ethic’ lesson served by The Ministry of Education. The course books of ‘Education of Religion and Ethic’ lesson are used as resources and scan-analyze method is followed. As a result, it is determined that sects such as Ahl al-Sunnah, Khawarij', Mu'tazila and Shia are described as main Islamic sects. Also, Hanafism, Shafism, Hanbalism, Malikism, and Jaferism which is also accepted as Imamism are described as fiqh sects. Yasavism, Mawlawism, Kadirism, Alevism, Bektashizm, naqshbandism, Yasavism are grouped under sufistic sects. Under these circumstances, the diversity in religious interpretations are compiled and a theological framework is presented.

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Study of Speech Disfluencies Observed in Middle School Students According to Age and Gender Variables

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the speech disfluencies observed in the middle school students according to their age and gender variables. The sample of the study consisted of students studying at the Ticaret Borsası Ortaokulu 6th, 7th and 8th grades (12-14 years) in the province of Izmir, district of Bayraklı. Power analysis was performed for the sample and it was identified as 60 students. The distribution of groups in each class is equally organized. Via face to face interviews, speech samples of at least 300 words of each participant were recorded and transcribed. The obtained data were analyzed by means of statistical methods. According to findings of the research, the age and gender of the students significantly affect the fluency problems observed in their speech. When examined by class level (age), it was determined that fluency was the most problematic in the 6th grade students, and the fluency problem in the 7th and 8th grade students is less. When examined by gender, there was no significant difference in total for speaking of 6th and 7th grade female and male students, according to the average of disfluency types. In the 8th grade, there was a significant difference between the female students and the male students in total, in terms of fluency problem averages, and it was determined that the female students had more disfluency in their speech. These findings are thought to be guiding in determining.

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Co-working STARTUPS: Transforming entrepreneurship in your life and your life in entrepreneurship

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Abstract

This paper describes the design and initial results of an entrepreneurial strategy -called Co-working StartUPS Project- to promote entrepreneurial projects from the University. Through this experience, students and teachers of the University are encouraged to integrate previous and acquired knowledge into real projects and develop behavioral, contextual and technical competencies. This initiative comes from the collaboration of research groups from the Salesian Polytechnic University -Universidad Politécnica Salesiana. UPS- and from the Technical University of Madrid -Universidad Politécnica de Madrid. UPM-, along with other external entities. The methodology is based on a combination of educational techniques - Project-Based Learning -PBL-, co-working, case studies - and the realization of activities in both the university and business environment. The strategy is based on the creation of a community in an intentional environment that combines real life with the production of university knowledge.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship; Innovation; Project Management; Competency-based approach

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KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND ORGANISATIONAL LEARNING FOR INNOVATION IN AGRICULTURE: 25 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE FROM ORGANIC AGRICULTURE IN SPAIN

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Abstract

In order to remain competitive and stay in the market in the near future, farmers will be compelled to adopt a portfolio of strategies that include a series of innovative proposals, with the active participation and commitment of everyone involved. To achieve this, enterprises must bet on knowledge and learning as main element to integrate experienced knowledge (from farmers) with expert knowledge (technical-scientific). Integrating these two kinds of knowledge through research will change paradigms and contribute to rural modernization and to rethinking collective proposals that generate governance, prosperity and resilience. This work analyzes the processes and strategies related to knowledge management and organizational learning in the field of organic farming in an agricultural cooperative in the area of Murcia, Spain. It is a successful model of organizational learning, as 25 years of experience are managed in order to adequately influence the organizational level, generating prosperity and sustainable development.

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BAZI DEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞKENLER VE SALDIRGANLIK ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Abstract

Bu çalışmanın amacı bir grup üniversiteden öğrenci gözünden saldırganlık davranışının farklı demoğrafik değişkenlere göre ilişkisini incelemektir. Yöntem: Kesitsel olarak planlanan çalışma, bir grup önlisans öğrenci (n = 96) yapıldı. Araştırmanın verileri sosyo-demografik anket formülü ve Buss-Perry saldırganlık ölçeği ile toplanmıştır. İstatistiksel analiz SPSS 21.0 istatistik analiz. Varyans analizi, ki-kare analizi, bağımsız gruplar t testi kullanılmıştır. Bulgular Erkeklerde fiziksel saldırganlık ve toplam saldırganlık puanı ortalama yüksektir (p <0.05). Yaş, aile yapısı, ekonomik durum, anne ve babanın eğitim durumu, yaşanan yerinde saldırganlık arasında bir ilişki saptanmamıştır. Akademik başarısı yüksek olan öğrencilerde saldırganlık puanı daha yüksek olmasına rağmen, bulunanlar bu fark istatistiksel olarak anlamlı değildir. Sonuç: Bu çalışma, sadece fiziksel saldırganlık puanı açısından cinsiyet farklılığıdır. Erkeklerin fiziksel saldırganlığı alt ölçeğe aldıkları puan ortalaması, kız öğrencilere göre anlamlı olarak yüksektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Buss-Perry Saldırganlık Ölçeği, saldırganlık, üniversite öğrencisi

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