

*International Conference on
Research in Education and Science*

 **ICRES2015**

April 23-26, 2015

Antalya/TURKEY

ABSTRACT BOOK

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REACTIVE POWER OPTIMIZATION FOR REDUCING ACTIVE POWER LOSS IN A DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

Hamza Yapici, Nurettin Çetinkaya

In this paper the reducing of power losses in a real distribution network are subjected by solving reactive power optimization problem. The problem solving has been carried out with real data at Ereğli Distribution Network; it is a section of Turkish electric distribution network managed by MEDAŞ. The network is included about 9 feeders, 1323 buses (containing 0.4 kV, 15.8 kV and 31.5 kV buses) and 1311 transformers. Genetic algorithm (GA) is proposed for this problem and solution is compared with novel method. The optimization with GA is obtained minimum active power losses and optimal voltage margin by optimal value of reactive power. The formulation contains are detailed constraints including the bus reactive power limits, voltage limits and capacitor boundary.

Keywords: genetic algorithm, newton-raphson, reactive power optimization, active power loss, distribution network.



HEPATIC REGENERATIVE CAPACITY AFTER ACETAMINOPHEN-INDUCED LIVER INJURY IN MOUSE MODELS

Nur Fazila Hamid, Anja Kipar, James Stewart, Daniel Antoine, Dominic Williams, Kevin Park

Acetaminophen (APAP) is a widely used analgesic that is safe at therapeutic doses. The mouse model of APAP has been extensively used for studies on pathogenesis and intervention of drug induced liver injury based on the CytP450 mediated formation of N-acetyl-p-benzo-quinoneimine and, more recently, as model for mechanism based biomarkers. Delay of the fasted CD1 mice to rebound to the basal level of hepatic GSH compare to fed mice is reported in this study. Histologically, 15 hours fasted mice prior to APAP treatment leading to overall more intense cell loss with no evidence of apoptosis as compared to non-fasted mice, where the apoptotic cells were clearly seen on cleaved caspase-3 immunostaining. After 15 hours post APAP administration, hepatocytes underwent stage of recovery with evidence of mitotic figures in fed mice and return to completely no histological difference to control at 24 hours. On the contrary, the evidence of ongoing cells damage and inflammatory cells infiltration are still present on fasted mice until the end of the study. To further measure the regenerative capacity of the hepatocytes, the inflammatory mediators of cytokines that involved in the progression or regression of the toxicity like TNF- α and IL-6 in liver and spleen using RT-qPCR were also included. Yet, quantification of proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) has demonstrated the time for hepatic regenerative in fasted is longer than that to fed mice. Fed and fasted in-bred C57BL/6J mice were also tested as comparison to out-bred CD-1 mice. Together, these data would probably suggest that fasting prior to APAP treatment does not only modulate liver injury, but could have further effects to delay subsequent regeneration of the hepatocytes and also to elucidate the difference between in-bred and out-bred strains as an optimal mouse model.

Keywords: acetaminophen, liver, regenerative capacity, cytokines, mouse models



DESIGNING A MOBILE LEARNING TECHNO-PEDAGOGICAL TOOL BASED ON TASK MODEL ANALYSIS

Abdurrahman Jalil, Martin Beer, Paul Crowther

Pedagogically sound design for the development of mobile learning application is a key factor to successfully provide a pleasant and rich learning experience in mobile environment. However, there are very few existing research studies of how mobile learning application design could be informed specifically to support pedagogical requirements for educational purpose. This paper therefore presents an analysis on the dialectical MOBLEARN task model framework and its contributing factors in attempt to capture appropriate requirements by generalizing the current state of understanding and discover common grounds and similarities from the previous research publications. The findings from this analysis importantly has enabled the researcher to identify what are the mobile learning activities performed and resources accessed by learners and to comprehend how control, context and communication factors can support pedagogical requirements in mobile learning environment. At the end of this paper, we present our mobile techno-pedagogical tool which has been designed based on the requirements identified from the analysis.

Keywords: mobile learning, techno-pedagogical tool, task model, pedagogical requirements



TELEOPERATION OF AN EDUCATIONAL MOBILE MINI-ROBOT VIA WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

Ognyan B. Manolov

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in mobile robot motion control. Telerobotics is the area of robotics concerned with the control of semi-autonomous robots from a distance, mainly using interfaces for Wireless network like Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, the Deep Space Network, and similar connections. Teleoperation indicates operation of a machine at a distance. It is similar in meaning to the phrase "remote control" but is usually encountered in research, academic and technical environments. It is most commonly associated with robotics and mobile robots but can be applied to a whole range of devices or machines operated by a person from a distance. While controlling the mobile robot it has to consider that our application will not only control the robot movement but also will do additional tasks for gathering information about the environment, computing the mobile robot's moving direction and therefore the interface connection should not block these tasks. This work aims to describe another contemporary manner for interaction between human and mechatronic device (educational mobile robot) by Bluetooth communication with a purpose for implementing wireless remote motion control. Herein the three major topics will be discussed - the educational mobile robot "Audrino"; the consoles for wireless motion control; the communication between robot and consoles.

Keywords: teleoperation, arduino, wiiremove, wireless communication, usb host shield, educational mobile robot, bluetooth, windows phone, wireless gaming receiver



ONLINE VIDEO GAMES AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Maja Ruzic Ruzic-Baf, Hrvoje Strnak, Andrea Debeljuh

The availability of new information and communication technologies to a more and more young population, the constant availability of internet and the opportunity to search information, to create new types and models of communication, types of acceptance and ways of accepting and coping with the infinite amount of information, the velocity and choice of well-designed marketing products, specially video games, in particular in the last decade, caused a real "gaming boom" almost among all age groups. Addictions are a well-known problem of the human kind, as well they are a challenge for professionals and scientists from different fields of interest. Considering the large amount of addictions, one of the new types is the addiction to videogames which is growing among a more and more young population. Smartphones and tablets are available to a growing number of children and youngsters. It is almost incomprehensible and "unacceptable" that the child in the first grade of primary school does not have its own mobile phone, PDA, game console, laptop, desktop or similar. Playing video games for several hours a day, either at school, during school hours or after, they enter a world from which, to go out, it is sometimes necessary to seek the help of experts. Are we assisting to the creation of new types of addictions among the new generation of youngsters? In the paper we present the results of the research realized with children of the seventh and eighth grade of the primary schools of Pula on the time they spend playing online videogames during and after the lessons, on playing videogames to get to know new people, for fun, to be part of a clan, not performing daily activities to play online videogames, their sleeping problems and other things.

Keywords: ICT, online videogames, addiction to online videogames



EFFECT OF LOCATION OF THIN FILMS DEPOSITED BY APCVD INSIDE THE REACTOR ON IT'S OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES

Sanaa Al-Delaimy

Nano tin oxide films were deposited on glass substrates by atmospheric pressure chemical vapor deposition (APCVD) system. Films were deposited at different locations inside and along the reactor. Optical properties including transmittance(T%) and absorption coefficient (α); Electrical properties including current-voltag (I-V) characteristics and sheet resistance (Rsh) for all SnO₂ thin films (TFs) have been studied. Calculated TFs thickness was in the range (170-200) nm using T% spectrum. Energy gap (E_g) and X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) for the best trasparent conductive SnO₂ film were measured. It reveals that E_g=4.1 eV and the film has polycrystalline tetragonal structure with a preferred orientation in the (110) direction. The grain sizes are in the range (17-24) nm. Position for optimum physical properties is at 18.5 cm from the reactor outlet.

Keywords: APCVD, thin films, physical properties.



STRATEGY FOR THE ACCELERATION AND EXTENSION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF ENDE DISTRICT THROUGH TEACHING PROGRAM BY GRADUATE IN OUTERMOST AND LEFT BEHIND REGION (SM3T)

Etty Soesilowati, Dewi Liesnoor, Supriyadi Rustad

Research on "Strategy For The Acceleration And Extension On Economic Development Of Ende District Through Teaching Program By Graduate In Outermost And Left Behind Region (SM3T)" aims to examine (1) improving the quality of human resources in the face of the Asean Economic Community; (2) mapping the flagship commodity of Ende district; and (3) developing a policy strategy to accelerate and expand the development of leading sector of Ende district. Given the peculiarities of the subject, the object of study as well as the nature of the research, the research used both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The results showed that the efforts of acceleration and expansion of economic development in Ende district done by education graduate for the purpose of enhancing the competence of human resources. These competencies required to process agricultural commodities and tourism became superior commodity. The strategy is the following: first, increasing the enrollment of learners; second, to develop the agricultural sector according to the potential, the characteristics of the land and its people; third, developing tourism and the preservation of local culture in accordance with its potential; and fourth, increasing the capacity of economic institutions of society. Suggestions can be recommended are: first, the universities need to equip candidates of SM3T with the needs of the location that can help strengthen the local economy; the second, Local Governments should facilitate the marketing of technology-based agricultural products and tourism.

Keywords: master plan for the acceleration and expansion of Indonesian economic; graduate to teach in outermost and left behind region



THE SELECTED TEACHERS COMPETENCES AND A SENSE OF PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS

Mariusz Jaworski, Miroslawa Adamus

The didactic competences and interpersonal skills of an academic teachers might have an influence on shaping the vision of a professional role among students. The correct relationship between an academic teacher and a student stimulate academic development. This phenomenon is particularly important in the medical professions which associated with specific knowledge and skills gained in the learning process. The aim of the project was to analyze the relationship between selected didactic competences and interpersonal skills of an academic teacher and the degree of students' identification with their future medical profession. 85 students of Warsaw Medical University aged 18-25 took part in the study. The mean age of participants was 21.0 years. All participants were medical course students. The research was questionnaire-based. The researched tools applied enabled the evaluation of the degree of students' identification with their work in a chosen medical profession, as well as academic teachers' qualities on forming one's professional identity. Statistical analysis was conducted using SPSS Statistic 17.0 software. Correlation analysis - Spearman's Correlation Coefficients and Partial Correlation - and linear regression were used. The level of identification with a medical profession among students was graded as high or very high. The statistical analysis have showed a significant relationship between the identification with students' future medical profession and the selected methodical and didactic competences as well as the substantive competences of an academic teacher. The most important among an academic teachers' personality traits for students were being ambitious, demanding and just.

Keywords: teachers competences, education, professional identity, medical students

A NEW METHOD FOR DETERMINING LOWER DENSITY LAYER IN PROSPECTION OF HYDROCARBON

Ali Elmas, Hasan Çavşak

The formations are usually heterogeneous and densities vary depending on heterogeneity. For this reason, densities should be taken into account as variables. Some scientists consider densities as variables in each formation in model calculations. In fact, functional change is regular. However, density is an irregular variable that depends on the change boundaries of seismic velocity. In this study, it is aimed to take density into account as a variable by using detected seismic velocity boundaries at which seismic velocity changes for each formation. The change boundaries of seismic velocity are an indication of the change of density in the formation. In addition to main formations in model geometry in 3D inversion calculations, another formation was defined. This additional formation has been described by using a combination of all of the change boundaries of seismic velocity present in each formation in a specific order. That is, the additional formation consists of nested formations. The density calculated for the additional formation estimated the variation of density between the change boundaries of seismic velocity. This variation is added to the mass densities that are calculated for the description number of each zone. Thus, the change of the densities with depth is described in detail. So, lower-density layer comprising oil may be determined by this method. The reliability of the results of the method depends on the reliability of seismic velocity boundaries. Moreover, the increasing number of seismic velocity boundaries leads to the increasing resolution of density variations.

Keywords: gravity, modeling, mass density, inversion, seismic velocity region



GOLD PROSPECTION USING MAGNETIC, VLF AND SP METHODS IN THE KIŞLADAĞ PROVINCE OF WESTERN TURKEY

Övgün Ahmet Ercan, Aysel Şeren, Ali Elmas

The study area is in the Kışladağ province of western Turkey. The site has an approximate dimension of 1.5 to 2 kms north-south length and 3 kms east-west width. Combined earth sciences were applied in the field, including geology, geochemistry and geophysics. There are a few volcanic hills in the center of the Kışladağ caldera, which is actually the field of interest. The Kışladağ caldera is surrounded by andesitic, dacitic, and basaltic young volcanisms. Magnetics (M), Magnetic Total Field Derivative (Mg), Very Low Frequency (VLF) and Self Potential (SP) methods were used to prospect terrains or boundaries of gold depositions in the area. The observed mineralized zones are characterized with low magnetization, high conductivity and low polarization. Locations of the proposed drill holes were determined with varying depths. After the completion of geophysical and geochemical prospection, exploration has continued with open cut mining with a yearly production rate of about 5 to 6 tons of gold minerals at a depth varying between 50 to 225 meters.

Keywords: minerals, magnetic, VLF, SP and gold



CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TRICHODERMA ATROVIRIDE AND TRICHODERMA LONGIBRACHIATUM AGAINST BOTRYTIS CINEREA PERS. AGENT OF GRAY MOULD ON GRAPES

Nadia Issiakhem, Mounira Inas Drais, Abdelhamid Traikia

Botrytis cinerea Pers. is an ubiquitous fungus that attacks a wide variety of plants, commonly known as grey mould which causes losses and severe damage in vineyards around the world. The improper use of chemical fungicides to reduce the severity of the fungus and the disease, lead to resistance development in *B.cinerea* toward almost all anti-*Botrytis* chemical treatments. For this reason, it is important to find an alternative control strategy against this pathogen that reduces the use of chemicals. This, implicate the use of biological control agents and the development of biopesticides. The evaluation of the efficiency of two antagonists species *Trichoderma atroviride* (Ta13) and *Trichoderma longibrachiatum* (T4) in vitro, against seven isolates of *B. cinerea* was carried out. The isolates were obtained from grapevine organs expressing typical symptoms of the disease. The ability of *Trichoderma* to reduce the growth of *B.cinerea* was measured by two techniques: direct and indirect confrontation of culture media. The results obtained in direct confrontation showed a faster growth of the isolates (Ta13) and (T4) compared with *B. cinerea*. The results obtained after 6 days of incubation showed that the percentages of reduction of the mycelial growth were high, over 70%. After 8 days, the antagonists almost invaded completely the colony of *B.cinerea*, this revealed the mycoparasitic potential of the antagonist. Whereas the results of the indirect confrontation test showed that antifungal volatile compounds were emitted by the antagonists during the confrontation, and reduced the mycelial growth from 20% to 50%. The most sensitive isolate of *B.cinerea* was R1 with 52.6% of mycelial growth inhibition, while the least sensitive was B2 with 15.5% of inhibition. *T. atroviride* showed the highest percentage of inhibition (35%) that was obtained against the isolate B3 of *B.cinerea*.

Keywords: botrytis cinerea, trichoderma, gray mould on grapes



BEING A FOREIGN STUDENT IN TURKEY: A SURVEY FROM ZIRVE UNIVERSITY

Andreas Kotelis

Study abroad is on the rise worldwide, with developing countries in particular set to send out ever increasing numbers of students. Turkey is in an ideal geography to take advantage of this expanding market, but it is crucial that its policymakers understand what international students are looking for. The study presents the results of a survey made at Zirve University in Gaziantep, where approximately one in ten students come from outside of Turkey. Answers of the interviewees provide useful information as to what areas should be strengthened in order for Turkish Universities to become more attractive for higher education students worldwide.

Keywords: international students, Turkey



LEARNING COMPUTER HARDWARE BY DOING: ARE TABLETS BETTER THAN DESKTOPS?

John Raven

In this world of rapidly evolving technologies, educational institutions often struggle to keep up with change. Change often requires a state of readiness at both the micro and macro levels. This paper looks at a tertiary institution that undertook a significant technology change initiative by switching from using desktop based components to tablets for teaching a hardware course across 14 campuses in the UAE. This paper adopts a readiness for change model as a method of evaluating the results from a case study that captured the readiness perceptions of both students and faculty involved. While the faculty surveyed reported that they and the colleges were ready for change and that it was a good idea, they also thought that the students would learn more about hardware from desktop kits. The students' responses also indicated readiness for change with many describing tablets as easier to work on yet they were divided about which technology was better for learning hardware concepts. Readiness for change did not mean, in this case, that it would be effective.

Keywords: tablet pcs, readiness for change, learning by doing, teaching hardware



TRANSFORMATION MANAGEMENT IN INFORMATICS EDUCATION

Ahmet Kaya

Education is a fact that continuing process from birth to death for individual person. Therefore, it is not easy to define the education with articulation, because of this, it needs to explain the subject about education all of whole worths that to exist in society for individual person. Education is a distinction process of maturity for society values. It earns personel development, impression, conception, trog, to live up to one's conviction. Education starts in family, it continues from preschool to the end of university, and subsequently it goes to end of life smoothly for person. In any in the domain of science whatsoever, education is continuously existent, to increase in importance more and more, matured with communication and technological innovations, and it works through fact with developing and varying. Famous manufacturer Sakip Sabancı said that "production is not increasing without investment, investment is not only money, it is education, knowledge, experience, power of enterprize, and education is important than money". Definetly, with this statement, he pulls ahead the education to set in front of the many values. Invited speaker of 5th, International Computer and Instructional Technologies symposium, organized in Firat University, in Elazığ, in 2011, Professor LAW, Nancy W. Y., Deputy Director, Centre for Information Technology in Education (CITE) and Faculty of Education the University of Honk Kong, stated that "it is difficult to sanctify the transformation, it is possible to be up against severely opposition about transformation, for all that it is possible to implement systematical model of transformation. Therefore, it is necessary that to nip wit in the bud, make a change, institutionalize, and promote. Transformation is the total of variation in a process. It emerges quiet flourishing, and appears a differences, sum of aggregation in time. With the transformation, discovers new requirements, and, in case of not responded requirements about transformation, it works through fact obsolescence, hereafter, integration to transformation is not possible or to be implemented will be very hard. In this regard, with the transformation, and requirement about composition of transformation have to be determined and, using scientific method, necessary current operation have to be implemented. As can be seen, education is not stationary process, it is varying and show dynamic configuration process progressively. In order to take general information about education, students who are only one input for education, should be observed, measure up of their knowledge level, evaluate those present levels, and compare them in regular time periods. Essentials for education are teacher, student, educational ambience, educational materials, and educational systems. Ineffectiveness of Essentials, threat factor for educational proceses. Therefore, every

essential or stage have to be interrogated and once again explicated, if it necessary, it is improved and updated. Briefly, in this study, varying educational proceses about informatics has been planned and investigated, in this context, accepted for educational Essentials; teacher, student educational ambience, educational materials, and educational system have been investigating and necessities for transformation will be discussed.

Keywords: informatics education, transformation management



A RESEARCH ON MOTIVATION DEFICIENCY FOR ASSOCIATION DEGREE STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Ahmet Kaya

Associate degree education of higher education in universities is two year after vocational secondary school. This institution have been making vocational training in universities. Students take associate degree diploma after graduation. The period of training in this school is short, curriculum easy, but success low. Deficiency of success has been associated with vocational secondary schools where educational facilities are low and dissatisfaction and imposition to high academical education to students by instructors. Nonetheless, it is not easy to explain this situation like this, It has been thought to take reliable argument, multi faceted research have to be implemented. Although it is possible to take the graduation bachelor's degree by way of direct transition system (DGS) to licence programs. It is thought that determining factor about the faliture of students resulted from theirs lack of perception for academic education. There have been constituted more than 700 vocational high school in universities in Turkey. When we accept that this is a political approach to correspond for demand of university education, It is serious unplanned approach and not academic requirement. In this circumstances, it can be said that approximation like this not profit for our country. One reality is necessity for qualified person, other, two million candidate for university education, and another paradoxial reality not sufficient student for university quota. In this study, an investigation has been done between students and teachers at vocational high schools in Ege University. In order to comparison and taking inferences approaches between two side of education, different two questionnaire form are used. One of them ise for students, other for teachers. In this regard, to investigate reasons; problems about education, viewpoints about education, deficiency motivation for learning activities are planned on. In order to adapt for learning and studying, activities like this must be seen as a hobby by students. Therefore, "What is funny activity for you" question has been asked, and responds from students as follows: 1.23.86 % walk around a place. 2.23.80 % using internet. 3.20.30 % listening music. 4.9.64 % reading. 5.8.12 % share other activities. 6.5.08 % studying. As can be seen, there is a lot of activities in front of studying. Studying is funny activity for 5 % of student. Other important and dramatic result from survey is that students use internet for in the ratio of 0.68 % for studying and akademik learning activities.

Keywords: associate degree education, motivation deficiency of students, risks of education



DETERMINATION OF THE VALUES USED IN THE TURKISH COURSEBOOKS OF 4TH GRADES IN 2014-2015 ACADEMIC YEAR OF

Hasan Aydemir, Aslihan Özel

The increase in negative behaviors in recent years has led to an increase on the importance given to values education in many countries. Educational institutions are trying to help individuals to create robust character by adding values education into the training which they have given since the early ages. There are more Turkish lessons than any other courses in the curriculum. Thus it provides an opportunity for transmission of values to more students in Turkish lessons. Also the texts that have a great role in the processing of Turkish courses play a major role in transmitting values to students. The textbooks belong to Primary, elementary and high schools are published in the Journal of Communication after obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Education Head Council of Education and Morality. In the 2014-2015 academic year, the names of the Turkish textbooks published by 20 different houses to be taught in Turkish lessons of fourth grades were published in the Journal of Communication (No. 2676 January 2014). In order to determine the values in the books used in research, 20 values taken part in Social Studies (4th-7th grades) Education Program used as a base by looking at the totality in education principle. These values are " being fair, giving importance to family unity, independence, peace, being scientific, sedulity, solidarity, honesty, sensitivity, tolerance, aesthetics, hospitality, freedom, give importance to being healthy, respect, love, responsibility, cleanliness, patriotism, cooperation ". Document analysis based on a qualitative method was used in this study. According to the results of the study, mostly sensitivity, being scientific and giving importance to be healthy took place in the texts contained in the coursebooks. On the contrary, being fair, freedom and cleanliness value took a little part. There is no value that is not included in the text from the specified values.

Keywords: values, values education, Turkish language



AN INVESTIGATION ON PROSPECTIVE PRE-SCHOOL TEACHERS' PERCEPTION OF THEIR ADEQUACY ON TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO YOUNG CHILDREN

Hikmet Zelyurt, Erdoğan Özel, Ahmet Sami Konca

This study aims to examine what extend the Pre-school teachers see themselves enough on making activities related to teaching foreign languages to young children with regards to several variables. The study group consisted of 3rd and 4th grade students studying in Early Childhood Education Program at Education Faculty of Malatya Inonu University and Kirşehir Ahi Evran University in the fall semester of 2014-2015 academic year. " Efficacy Scale of Teaching English to Young Learners" obtained by scanning the related literature was used in order to collect data. The sale consisted of practice and activities that an effective teacher must have in order to make the foreign language teaching process successful. Descriptive statistical techniques (frequency, percentage, etc.) and t test was used for dependent and independent groups to analyze the data. The collected data was analyzed by using SPSS 17.0 statistical software.

Keywords: teaching foreign language to children, prospective pre-school teachers , teacher training

THE GOVERNANCE AND FUNDING OF INCLUSIVE SECONDARY EDUCATION IN KAZAKHSTAN: STAKEHOLDERS' PERSPECTIVE.

Guldana Sapargali

Inclusion of all children into the process of education is an important and necessary step which will help to develop humanistic values in children and the society as a whole. And as can be expected any institution must be governed and funded, so do inclusive secondary schools. Kazakhstan, as a democratically developing country already started its implementation. However, it is not spelled in the regulations on what basis management and financing happens and to what extent it differs from the ordinary school. In addition, there are no reports on how well or not well this process affects implementation of inclusion. The purpose of this qualitative study is to analyze the structure of governance and finance of inclusive education in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The ethnography research design will be implemented in this study. Document review and interviews of four teachers and four principals selected by homogenous purposeful sampling will be used to investigate the way inclusive schools are funded and governed and to understand the perceptions of stakeholders. This study will contribute to the development of that research field in Kazakhstan by presenting the information on the features of inclusive school governance in Kazakhstan and the relation of it with funding.

Keywords: inclusive education, governance, funding, Kazakhstan



THE USE OF DIFFERENT GEOPHONE PLATES ON PAVEMENT AND GRAVELED SURFACES

Ali Erden Babacan, Mustafa Şenkaya

Seismic refraction, active and passive surface wave methods have been used in soil investigation for many years. While sound waves, generated an artificial source are sent to underground in seismic refraction and active-multichannel surface wave analysis methods, natural noises (traffic etc.) are used in passive surface wave methods. Seismic waves for the purpose of study can be recorded by vertical or horizontal geophones on the ground surface. The useful information about subsurface are obtained by evaluating of recorded these signals. While this information provides the numerical data about engineering parameters of soils, engineering structures, being construction on the ground are also designed by using of this information. One of the most important steps to calculate engineering parameters of the soils can be obtained quality signal. Therefore, geophones, used during the seismic recordings are very crucial. Generally, contact with the ground of the geophones is provided to use a good planting of the geophone by a metal spike. However, to use these types of geophones is very difficult at the urban areas, covered concrete-asphalt surface or over consolidated soil and graveled site. In this type of environment, geophones are trying to planting in concrete or asphalt. However, this method is not always efficient because of both detrimental to the work area and for creating unpredictable damage the quality of the signal. In this study, tripod plate system, formed from chrome-steel was designed to collect the better quality data. The seismic measurements, acquired by tripod plate system, were compared with the geophone plates made from hard plastic for the same purpose in this study. Afterwards, all these measurements were compared and it was determined by which system can be collected more quality data. In addition, these measurements were evaluated to reveal the internal structure of the subsurface under the concrete/asphalt surface.

Keywords: geophysics, seismic, geophone

INVESTIGATING TEACHER RETENTION: PERCEPTIONS OF BEGINNING TEACHERS IN KAZAKHSTAN

Shynar Baimaganbetova

With the increasing number of beginning teachers leaving their profession, it has become urgent to examine the retention of teachers. In fact, preserving the promising young teachers in classrooms might become one of the most cost-effective approaches to reduce teacher shortages. This paper explores the challenges beginning teachers faced in the first few years and probes into the reasons why they stayed in the profession through semi-structure interviews. Five female teachers with less than five years of professional experience in three Kazakhstani mainstream schools were selected through purposeful homogeneous sampling. The findings of this study corroborate earlier research on teacher attrition and retention that intrinsic motivation and external support inform beginning teachers' career decisions. A variety of factors, ranging from classroom management, working conditions to inter-personal relationships comprise initial challenges. However, some teachers choose to continue, driven by both internal and external motivations. An understanding of these motivations at personal, institutional and national levels would contribute to retaining beginning teachers.

Keywords: teacher retention, teacher attrition, beginning teachers



A CFD ANALYSIS REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT STAGE OF A PIPE FLOW

Hasan Düz

Here, a study regarding the development stage of a pipe flow was conducted numerically. Aim of the study is to analysis the behavior of flow development at a pipe entrance. There are two important flow distances existed at the development stage of pipe flow which one is the laminar first breakdown to a transitional flow distance and the other one is the development distance where fully developed flow condition is set up first. The subject gives its importance in the design stage of developing pipe flows where heat transfer rate and frictional drag becomes first important degree. In the study, the flow development behavior was analysed for different relative roughnesses including the Reynolds numbers between 2000 and 25000. Validation of the numerical study was measured with experimental studies and good agreement was also found. As a result, two correlation were derived from the study which define the flow development distances very well in comparision with numerical datas.

Keywords: numerical pipe flow, developing flow, pipe entrance, entrance length, pipe flows



REINFORCEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL TEACHER CANDIDATES IN INDONESIA THROUGH PROGRAM OF GRADUATES EDUCATING IN THE FRONTIER, OUTERMOST, AND DISANVANTAGED REGIONS (SM-3T)

Isti Hidayah, Tri Marhaeni Pudji Astuti

This research aims to evaluate the implementation of the Program of Graduates Educating in the Frontier, Outermost, and Disadvantaged Regions (hereinafter called SM-3T) which has been implemented since 2010 in order to be reinforced for the future period. The scope of evaluation includes: (1) the effectiveness

of the program in achieving its purposes, and (2) the compatibility of the pre-condition implementation (training) with the real condition and need of the regions. The subject of this research was the 38 participants of SM-3T program of Semarang State University who were sent to Ende Regency of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province. The data was collected through questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion, interview, documentation, and observation. The data was analyzed by using narrative description method. The result suggests that the implementation of SM-3T is effective in achieving its purposes. The non academic material delivered in the pre-condition implementation, namely the orientation toward social, culture, and infrastructure condition of the regions should be provided in district-based orientation.

Keywords: reinforcement of professional teacher candidates; graduates educating in the frontier, outermost, and disadvantaged regions



IN VITRO ANTIOXIDANT POWER OF N-BUTANOLIC EXTRACT OF HELIOTROPIUM UNDULATUM

Deffa Ouafa, Aissaoui Hanane, Menad Ahmed, Ameddah Souad, Mekkiou Ratiba

Oxidation processes are intrinsic in the energy management of cell living organisms and are therefore kept under strict control by several cellular mechanism. A growing amount of evidence has shown that free radical mediated damage plays an important role in the etiology of several human disease. A number of screening assay were developed and used to search potential antioxidant which include OH[•] radical scavenging capacity, thin layer chromatography (TLC) bioautography assay, reducing power, iron chelating and NO[•] scavenging assay. The leaves and stems of Heliotropium undulatum plant were used individually to treat a variety of disease. The present study was undertaken, using n-butanolic extract to examine different in vitro tests in diversified folds. Our results reveal that both leaves and stems from Heliotropium undulatum showed similar antioxidant activity (55-77 %) except for the iron chelation ability and NO scavenging activity whiwh were higher in the leaves tan in stems (60-80 %). It may be concluded that Heliotropium undulatum leaves acts as an antioxidant agents while stems can be also considered as an anti-inflammatory agents

Keywords: in vitro assay, oxydative stress, heliotropium undulatum



MILLING FRACTIONS OF DURUM WHEAT: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROTEIN AND TECHNOLOGICAL TESTS FOR BREADMAKING.

Chahinez Berkani-Tazerout, Ghania Ounane, Abdenour Yesli

The aim of this study is to determine the biochemical characteristics (protein and their fractions) of some milling products of Algerian durum wheat: Commercial semolina, center flour (FCG), peripheral flour (FPG) and whole flour (3SF), then, their relationship with some aspects of breadmaking quality appreciated by technological tests. The results show that the proteins, gluten and ash content increase gradually as the merger of the periphery of the grain. Levels of insoluble glutenin and total glutenin are higher in the case of semolina and decrease with the advancement of milling in the case of flour. Technological analysis of samples through alvéograph Chopin showed that the milling fractions have alvéogrammes unbalanced in favor of large toughness. The farinograph and mixograph show that fractions (3SF) and (3SE) have the longest development time, the best stabilities and good resistance to mixing. These results indicate that the samples studied seem inappropriate for bread in the state. However, flours \"3SF\" and semolina have

relatively the best technological skills Statistical analysis of the results have shown that the protein contents of insoluble LMW glutenin subunits, concentrations of insoluble glutenin, total glutenin, the contents of polymeric protein and the ratio of GS-LMW to GS-HPM insolubles are associated positively with dough strength parameters (strength W and tenacity P), wet gluten content and dry gluten. Also, the insoluble LMW glutenin and total insoluble glutenin (% DM) are associated positively and significantly with development time and stability, and negatively correlated with farinograph degree of softening (AFF2). Conversely, monomeric protein and the ratio monomeric proteins to polymeric proteins is negatively related to the strength (W) and gluten index. These results suggest that there are differences in the protein composition of the milling fractions of durum wheat. Insoluble glutenin and insoluble LMW glutenin determine gluten strength and monomeric proteins determine the weak gluten.

Keywords: durum, flour, semolina, protein, rheology.



GIFTED CHILDREN IDENTIFICATION AND SUPPORT:A CASE STUDY OF KAZAKH-TURKISH HIGH SCHOOLS FOR GIFTED CHILDREN

Aliya Sultanova

Gifted education is the key element of producing quality human capital in Kazakhstan. In this context, Kazakh-Turkish High Schools (KTHS) are considered to be among the best schools for gifted and talented students due to the fact that students from KTHSs usually show high level of achievement and a stable progress in Republic, International and World Olympiads within their 22 years of existence. Specifically, 12000 of medals were won by KTHS students at different scientific competitions and according to the statistics, the KTHS graduates usually study abroad or at the prestigious Kazakhstani universities. However, the way how KTHSs identify and support high performing students has not been widely researched and there is a lack of empirical research focused on its educational process. The purpose of this study is to explore the way KTHSs identify and support their students. A qualitative case study research design was used in this research in order to get in-depth understanding of the bounded system. Participants for the selected focus group among KTHS students, interviews among KTHS teachers and parents along with observation were used with the help of maximal variation sampling. The study is of high benefit for policy makers, teachers, children and their parents and for the whole society to know the practice of the KTHS students' high academic achievements. The results of the study contribute to the development of the secondary education including mainstream schools as well as other specialized schools for gifted and talented students in Kazakhstan and elsewhere.

Keywords: gifted education, gifted children identification and support, Kazakh-Turkish high schools, high academic achievements



THE ESTIMATION OF LIVE WEIGHT FROM BODY MEASUREMENTS USING MULTIPLE REGRESSION METHOD (STEPWISE) AND CREVAT METHOD IN OULED DJELLAL BREED IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SETIF (ALGERIA).

Amal Djaout, Farida Afri-Bouzebda , Zoubir Bouzebda, Mohamed Ben Idir , Yamina Belkhiri

This study was designed to estimate live weight (BW) using fourteen body measurements in Ouled Djellal sheep reared in the highlands of Setif region. 66 female and 15 male Ouled Djellal breed aged over 2 years

were used to investigate the relationships between live weight and body measurements such as total body length (TBDL), Body length (BDL), scapular-ischial length (SIL), withers height (WH), heart girth (HG), chest depth (CD), paunch girth (PG), shoulder width (SW), hip-width (HW), trochanter width (TW), Ischia width (IW), Pelvis length (PL), Cannon length (CL) and Cannon perimeter (CP). In the herd, the highest correlations ($p < 0.001$), were respectively recorded between live weight and heart girth ($r = 0.93$) and the withers height ($r = 0.91$), with variations by sex. The results of multiple regression (stepwise) show that heart girth (HG), the withers height (WH), the scapular-ischial length (SIL) and the Cannon perimeter (CP) are the best prediction parameters of body weight in the animals studied. The results of multiple regression (stepwise) show that Heart girth (HG), Withers height (WH), Scapular-ischial length (SIL) and Cannon perimeter (CP) are the best parameters to predict the live weight in studied animals. Furthermore, comparison of weight rocking sheep estimated by the formula of Crevât and using the HG (in meters) brought out the following formula: $BD = 57.9.HG^3$ in Ouled Djallel breed.

Keywords: ouled djellal ; body measurements; live weight; Algeria.



ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF MATRICARIA COMMOMILLA L FLOWERS

Bencheikh Dalila, Rezzagui Abir, Madoui Soriya, Khennouf Seddik

There has been growing interest in the beneficial health effects of consuming medicinal plants in all parts of the world. Mainly, the presence of phenolic antioxidants is believed to have the protective mechanisms. In the present study, the flowers of *Matricaria Chamomilla L* were extracted with methanol and chloroform. On one hand, the quantitative analysis of the phenolic compounds and flavonoids reveal that the extracts are rich in these compounds. So, the chloroform extract (ChE) of *Matricaria chamomilla L* contains the higher value of flavonoids (197,43 μ g quercetin equivalent/g of extract; 273,03 μ g rutin equivalent/g of extract); whereas the total polyphenols are most in methanolic extracts (MeE) (299,14 μ g gallic acid equivalent/g of extract) and for tannin, the ChE showed (245,11 μ g tannic Acid equivalent/g of extract). On the other hand, the antioxidant activities of the extracts determined by the β -carotene/linoleic acid system assay were presented an increase value of chloroformic extract which shows appreciable inhibition of 37,15% with values in some way similar to the methanolic extract 37,04% in β carotene/linoleic acid assay.

Keywords: *matricaria commomilla l.*, antioxidant activity, polyphenols, β -carotene, chelating capacity.



RATIONAL MUTHOS AND IRRATIONAL LOGOS: ANALYSIS OF CHINESE SHE ETHNIC GROUP'S EPICS' INHERITANCE WAY

Sai Yan

The article analyses how muthos and logos stand for irrational and rational element in ancient Greek myths according to westerners' tradition, while in Chinese education, myths are those stories that combine with true history. People believe myths happened in prehistory time and they are real. By comparing to westerners' myths, I would like to introduce one of Chinese ethnic groups named She group's ancient myths, showing their epics and graphs of myths are reversed in understanding muthos and logos, using my collections of their narrative epics and ancient graphs in southeast part of China. I would like to argue that there are rational components in narrative epics as well. Then I would further to emphasis how these

rational myths narrated by their older generation and believed by their younger generation, as this Chinese ethnic group locates in remote areas without their own education system.

Keywords: myths logoss chinese ethnic group



PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF UNDERGRADUATE CLINICAL EDUCATION ENVIRONMENT MEASURE (UCEEM) IN NURSING AND MIDWIFERY STUDENTS IN IRAN

Zeinab Abasi, simin Esmailpore, Akram Peyman, Soliman Ahmady

Tehran medical sciences branch Islamic Azad university , Tehran,Iran Background & aims: Evaluation of clinical and educational environment is a key determinant in qualitative student- center training programs. In order to evaluate and understand this environment a valid and reliable instrument is required. Reliable and valid measurement, however, can be problematic - especially as instruments developed and tested in one culture are translated for use in another. The aim of this study was to exam the psychometric properties of undergraduate clinical education environment measure (UCEEM) in internship nursing and midwifery students in Islamic Azad University in Iran. Materials & Methods: In this descriptive-cross sectional study, 215 internship nursing and midwifery students completed the Persian versions of (UCEEM).The construct validity of the (UCEEM) was examined by using exploratory factor analysis and Pearson correlations. Cranach's Alfa coefficient was calculated to determine internal consistency. Data analyses were performed with SPSS 16. Results: Exploratory factor analysis confirms the original four subscales of the UCEEM questionnaire. Overall internal consistency of the translated measure was good ($\alpha=0/93$). (Conclusion: The Persian version of the UCEEM appears to be reliable and potentially valid instrument for use in Iranian Nursing and midwifery Schools and may find favor in evaluating the clinical learning environments of nursing and midwifery programs nationwide

Keywords: psychometrics, clinical education, environment, nursing



REMOTE CONTROLLED WALKING ROBOT

Hüseyin Oktay Erkol, Hüseyin Demirel

Animals have been always interesting for people because of their adaptation ability in nature. Researchers have tried to make machines like them. There are many studies like bipedal robots, dog robots, insect robots and many other types. In this study, a six-legged robot and a walking algorithm is developed and implemented successfully. Each leg of the robot has 3-DOF. A kinematic co-processor is used for computing the joint angels using the feet positions as parameters. The walking algorithm is developed using Matlab/Simulink program and embedded in a low cost DSP board. The algorithm produces foot positions for walking. In addition, a remote control interface is developed on computer.

Keywords: six legged robot, walking algorithm, man-machine interface



SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN SPERM PRODUCTION, TESTICULAR SIZE, SERUM TESTOSTERONE LEVELS OF OULED-DJELLAL RAMS RAISED IN SOUTHEAST ALGERIA (BISKRA)

Yamina Belkhiri, Farida Bouzebda Afri, Zoubir Bouzebda, Mohamed Benidir, Amel Djaout

The experiment was carried out in Southeast Algeria (34°25' N latitude). Six Ouled-Djellal rams were used to study the effect of day length on seminal characteristics, testosterone (T4) and testicular size. Semen of rams was collected with an artificial vagina, once ejaculation per month during the breeding season (autumn) and no-breeding season (spring) (2013) and blood samples were obtained via jugular vein. The means (\pm SD) obtained for the different parameters studied were respectively during the autumn and spring: live weight 88.0 \pm 7.4 kg and 94.7 \pm 9.6 kg, testicular weight 838.9 \pm 215.3g and 916.7 \pm 173.2 g , 32.1 \pm 3.4, scrotal circumference 34.1 \pm 2.4 cm and 10.7 \pm 1.2 cm , scrotal larger 10.7 \pm 1.2 cm and 11.1 \pm 1.0 cm, sperm volume 1.0 \pm 0.3 ml and 0.9 \pm 0.3, massal motility 2.9 \pm 1.4 and 2.1 \pm 1.6, sperm concentration 2.7 x 10⁹ \pm 1.4 x 10⁹ spz/ml and 2.8 x 10⁹ \pm 1.8 x 10⁹ spz/ml, total sperm number 2.6 x 10⁹ \pm 1.8 x 10⁹ spz et 2.8 x 10⁹ \pm 2.3 x 10⁹ spz, pH 6.9 \pm 0.2 and 6.7 \pm 0.4, percentage of dead spermatozoa 36.4 \pm 22.6 p. 100 and 50.4 \pm 19.9 p. 100, percentage of abnormal spermatozoa 11.3 \pm 10 p. 100 and 13.1 \pm 9.1 p. 100. Serum testosterone concentration was similar in both seasons 3.0 \pm 2.2 ng/ml vs 5.1 \pm 4.1 ng/ml. No variation of the semen characteristics among rams of seasonal variation in semen quantity (volume, concentration and total number of spermatozoa per ejaculate), semen quality (percentage of dead spermatozoa, sperm motility and percentage of abnormal spermatozoa), serum testosterone concentration and testicular size were not significant (P<0.05). However, the existence of differences among rams (P>0.05) in semen quality and quantity makes it necessary to perform a semen evaluation on individual basis in order to select the best males before they are used for breeding.

Keywords: production, season, ram, ouled-djellal, Algeria



THE IMPORTANCE OF REASON OF TOURISM EDUCATION IN IRANIAN SCHOOLS

Heydar Lotfi, Iman Mohseninia

The accurate touch of life and living environment for every child is a requirement of growth. Adolescence period is between childhood (period of irresponsibility, irrationality and movements with many variable errors) and youth (a period in which individual shall enter the community and acquire many experiences and knowledge, in which the formed personality hardly changes). Tourism is an item promoting and completing this growth (Anderson, 1997). Since the developed countries perform the scientific and practical plans for this age range for having the specialist, aware, self-reliant youngsters but neither is there a system in Iran working in this range and giving us the living information, education and skills, nor does they have found out the value of this importance. They include the natural and wild sections, Eco-farm and enclosed workshop space, and may solve the current problems of societies such as parents' business, lack of good entertainment facilities and high expenses of travel for families which cause many parents in different reasons can't provide suitable entertainment and amusement for their children. The results show that because many adults acquire knowledge in adulthood and they are not institutionalized in their origin, they will face problem in practice; therefore, they fail to undertake management position of a related system while childhood structure of a child will form correctly in terms of the environment, travel, nature and the child identity by developing the tourism and Eco-tourism schools so that they may progress in adulthood for sustainable development as an individual or citizen. Therefore, it is necessary for this age range to have a professional center. Even if we are willing to manage schools with a scientific approach, better we guide our children to a green and knowledge-based future and jobs as tourism and Eco-tourism schools are a good field for this purpose.

Keywords: tourism, ecotourism, tourism education, tourism and ecotourism schools



PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE UNDERGRADUATE CLINICAL EDUCATION ENVIRONMENT MEASURE (UCEEM) IN NURSING AND MIDWIFERY STUDENTS IN IRAN

Zeinab Abasi, Simin Esmailpore, Akram Peyman, Hoshmand Rasoli

Abasi.z(PhD), Esmailpore. S, Peyman .A,Rasoli.H Faculty members of Tehran medical sciences branch Islamic Azad university Tehran,Iran Background & aims: Evaluation of clinical and educational environment is a key determinant in qualitative student- center training programs. In order to evaluate and understand this environment a valid and reliable instrument is required. Reliable and valid measurement, however, can be problematic - especially as instruments developed and tested in one culture are translated for use in another. The aim of this study was to exam the psychometric properties of undergraduate clinical education environment measure (UCEEM) in nursing and midwifery students in Islamic Azad University in Iran. Materials & Methods: In this descriptive-cross sectional study, 215 internship nursing and midwifery students completed the Persian versions of (UCEEM).The construct validity of the (UCEEM) was examined by using exploratory factor analysis and Pearson correlations. Cranach's Alfa coefficient was calculated to determine internal consistency. Data analyses were performed with SPSS 16. Results: Exploratory factor analysis confirms the original four subscales of the UCEEM questionnaire. Overall internal consistency of the translated measure was good ($\alpha=0/93$.) Conclusion: The Persian version of the UCEEM appears to be reliable and potentially valid instrument for use in Iranian Nursing and midwifery Schools and may find favor in evaluating the clinical learning environments of nursing and midwifery programs nationwide.

Keywords: psychometrics, clinical education, environment, nursing



CONCEPTIONS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS TEACHERS ABOUT INDISCIPLINE

Algeless Milka Pereira Meireles da Silva, Fauston Negreiros, Ronaldo Matos Albano

The objective of this paper is verify conceptions public education teachers about indiscipline, investigating behaviors or events that occurred at classroom who are considered as indiscipline, their possible causes and the ways to deal with the problem. The literature points that several factors help in the configuration of frame of indiscipline at schools, but it can't be ignored as a problem to be resolved fundamentally in the teacher-student relationship, thus, the educational-school psychologist is an important mediator in this relationship. Participated in this study 48 teachers of public education at Parnaiba, Brazil, applying semi-structured questionnaires and accomplished the analysis of content using the program ATLAS.ti 7. In general, the teachers understand indiscipline as aggressiveness, restlessness, inattention, talking, disrespect to peers and teachers, lack of zeal with material, degradation of the heritage school, lateness, delays, emotional problems, etc. About the causes, the analysis shows the categories "stand out familiar problems" and of "personal problems", after by "social problems", "difficulties on partnership school-family" and, in smaller proportion, "didactic and pedagogical questions" and "absence of religiousness". The majority confronts the problem through the talk with students and communicates to family, trying to get better the methodology of lessons and just a few teachers share the situation with the direction.

Keywords: indiscipline, teacher and student relationship, public education

INTERPRETING TABOO: DEVELOPING AND EVALUATING STRATEGIES IN THE TRANSFER OF TABOO LANGUAGE.

Summer Mouallem

Taboo is anything which is said or done that is seen as offensive or embarrassing. Equally it is an agreement amongst people to NOT say or do something as it may be seen as embarrassing or offensive! To interpret taboo is hard within the same language community as the definition of taboo differs according to many factors such as gender, age, social class, era and context, but it is even harder to interpret between two language communities especially if the two belong to cultures that are vastly different. However, omitting taboo can lead to severe consequences that may have legal implications or may even be fatal; hence it can no longer be ignored. Some scholars have described taboo in its cultural and linguistic forms while others discuss to a small extent a method to translate swear words by freeing them from their referential duties. However, not much literature has been found so far on interpreting or the teaching of interpreting of taboo or on the consequences of avoiding interpreting taboo. This paper will attempt to raise awareness of the consequences of not interpreting taboo in public service interpreting (PSI) and to list the training competencies required for such interpreting. The author has undertaken a pilot study on 25 public service interpreting students, as part of her PhD research, with the aim of showing and quantifying attitudes towards interpreting taboo and to compare them with what is described in the literature review.

Keywords: taboo, translation, interpreting training competencies, culture



THE STATE OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY TEACHER SELF-DEVELOPMENT IN GEORGIA

Natela Doghonadze

In conditions of continuous education reform teacher self-development is indispensable to provide high quality of teaching as well as simply to maintain the job. The goals of the paper are to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic motives for teachers to be engaged in self-development, to show the difference between the terms “development” and “change”, “professional development” and “professional (re)training”, and to find the state of the matter of professional self-development in Georgian schools and universities. School / university policies concerning professional training and development will be discussed. Such approaches to self-development as introspection (journals/diaries/self-recording and observation), self and peer assessment, technology use and getting new experiences of teaching will be presented. The reasons of great popularity of ICT as a tool for self-development will be viewed: being free of charge, flexible in time, getting practical ideas and theoretical knowledge, also developing some skills, and almost limitless variety of offers. A study involving Georgian school teachers and university lecturers will be offered, comprising interviews and a questionnaire. The questionnaire will try to find out who (age, experience, computer literacy) are involved in teacher self-development, how often they take practical measures to do so, and in what way the teachers prefer to realize self-development. Besides, reasons why some teachers (almost) are not involved in self-development will be analyzed. In conclusion an effective model of teacher self-development will be suggested.

Keywords: self-development, ICT, motivation, professional identity, self-observation, peer and self-assessment



PERCEPTION TOWARDS INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN KAZAKHSTANI EARLY CHILDHOOD SETTINGS

Bagdagul Niyazbekova

In 2010, the government of Kazakhstan has launched a state program for education development and set the indicators to make 70% of schools inclusive by 2020. In this regard, inclusion and inclusive education has become an essential component for future provision of equal education and to enable children with special education needs to become an active part of society. Thus, there is a necessity to investigate the vision and current practice of inclusive intuitions stakeholders towards inclusion in all levels of education. For all children early childhood period is crucial, as for children with disabilities it is even more essential time because it is a stage that ensures access to intervention and chance to be successfully adapted into the society. (World Health Organization, 2012) For this reason, it was decided to study early childhood settings. The purpose of this mix method study is to explore early childhood settings stakeholders' (teachers, parents and principals) current perception, expectation and preparedness towards inclusion and inclusive education. Study is guided by two research questions. The first question aims to find out what is the perception and expectation towards inclusive education among early childhood stakeholders. The second question aims to define opinion on preparedness to lead inclusive education programs. Results will help to define how teachers, parents and principals understand inclusive education in their practice and it will be able to get parents experience about their children's inclusion and expectation from teachers. In addition, study could contribute to improvement of inclusive education and provide valuable insights into the Kazakhstani early childhood settings.

Keywords: inclusive education, kazakhstan, early childhood education, teachers perception, preschool settings



EXAMINATION OF ATTRITION RATES IN A 12 WEEK Pedometer-BASED WALKING PROGRAM

Kimberly Smith, Melissa Newmark, Halee Alleman

Approximately 50% of all participants drop out of physical activity programs within the first 3-6 months. The purpose of this study was to examine the contributing factors that influence attrition during a 12 week physical activity intervention. **METHODS:** 412 participants wore a pedometer daily for 12 weeks to monitor step counts. Each week, participants were required to report their daily step counts by replying to an email which was sent every Monday morning. Participants also completed a pre- and post-survey which questioned their self-efficacy and perceived barriers to obtaining regular physical activity. **RESULTS:** 211 of the 412 participants (51.2%) who registered for the program completed at least 9 of the 12 weeks. Those who did not complete the program indicated that they forgot to submit their step counts (83.3%), lost motivation (16.7%), did not have time (16.7%), and/or were ill or injured (16.7%). Participants also reported their barriers to obtaining regular physical activity as lack of time (66.7%), poor weather (35.3%), lack of energy (15.7%), lack of priority (11.8%), lack of motivation (7.8%), and/or lack of social support (7.8%). Furthermore, participants' self-efficacy for obtaining physical activity under various circumstances was examined using a Likert Scale of 1-5 (1=no confidence; 5=great confidence). Participants were most confident that they could obtain regular physical activity when they were in a bad mood (4.24), followed by when on vacation (3.96), when it is raining/snowing (3.90), when they are tired (3.43), and when they have a lack of time (2.96). **CONCLUSION:** Understanding participants' self-efficacy and perceived barriers to achieving regular physical activity can better assist program coordinators create incentive programs to encourage participation and educational programs to offer strategies for avoiding or successfully dealing with perceived barriers.

Keywords: pedometer, physical activity, attrition



FAMILY QUALITY OF LIFE: ADAPTATION OF A TOOL FOR FAMILIES OF ADULTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES IN BRAZIL

Daniela Bitencourt Santos, Marta Gràcia, Francesc Salvador-Beltran

On an international level, studies on the quality of life (QOL) are becoming more and more frequent, and few of them focus on the study of the quality of life of people with DI and their families. All of these studies identify a number of fields or areas that define the QOL, on both individual and family levels (Brown, MacAdam-Crisp, Wang, Iarocci, 2006; Turnbull, Brown, Turnbull, 2004; Schalock et al., 2002). In Brazil, legal guidelines exist that are moving relatively forward with respect to people with disabilities. However, in spite of all of the legislation and benefits, the insertion or inclusion of people with disabilities in the job market, schools and leisure centers is still low. The present research aims to adapt and standardize the Beach Center Family Quality of Life (Summers et al., 2005) in order to identify the quality of life of families, with a member with intellectual disabilities over 18 years old in various states of Brazil. To carry out the adaptation and standardization of the scale the seven steps proposed by Tassé and Craig (1999) and Beaton, Bombardier, Guillemin and Ferraz (2000) will be followed: (1) translation/adaptation to Portuguese; (2) consolidation of translation/adaptation; (3) preliminary normalization of translation; (4) review/adjustments; (5) pilot test of translation; (6) revision/adjustment of translation; (7) standardizing the scale obtaining validity and reliability. The research is currently on Step 4, review/adjustments, in which the validity of the content is implemented in order to achieve a semantic, conceptual, idiomatic and experimental balance between the original questionnaire and the end one. (Tassé & Craig, 1999; Beaton et al., 2000). It is important to mention that the aim of the research is to understand the quality of life not only of the person with intellectual disabilities but those of all family members.

Keywords: family, quality of life, adults with intellectual disabilities



LANGUAGE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL: CONVERSATIONAL METHODOLOGY AND THE SCALE OF ORAL LANGUAGE EVALUATION IN AN EDUCATIONAL CONTEXT (EVALOE)

Daniela Bitencourt Santos, Marta Gràcia, Fàtima Vega

The sociohistorical and cultural perspective of human development considers language as a complex tool that allows for communication and the development of superior functions that are specific to human beings (Vygotsky, 1995). Vygotsky (1979) presents a new vision of the relationship between learning and development, making it clear that it is in the interactions between adults and young children where the processes that promote the development of abilities and competences can be detected. Mercer (2001), within the framework of Vygotsky's contributions, analyzes language as an instrument that allows for collective thinking. One of the functions of language in education is its use as a tool in the construction of joint thinking or, rather, in the construction of knowledge. This means that we must learn to use language clearly in the classroom, which requires specific procedures. In this work, the basic premises of Conversational Methodology (MC) will be presented (Gràcia, Sánchez-Cano, Galván-Bovaira and Galve, 2012), as well as the EVALOE tool (Gràcia, 2015). Conversational Methodology (MC) is a proposal for teaching and learning through oral language, while also developing that ability. EVALOE is a tool that

allows for the evaluation of the teaching of oral language in an educational context that has two parts: an observation scale and a semi-structured interview. Both evaluate the organization and management of both physical and linguistic communicative contexts, the instructional design in which the objectives of oral language learning are included and, finally, the functions of language and the linguistic and educational strategies. Conversational Methodology is at the base of the construction of the EVALOE, and both aims to contribute to the design and implementation of improved oral language teaching practices, taking into account the importance of the creation of meaning in conversational environments and the proposal of situations that stimulate joint thinking (Tharp, 2002).

Keywords: assessment tool, language, development of the individual



THE IMPACT OF THE SCHOOL FIELD EXPERIENCES (PRACTICUM III) ON THE PERCEPTIONS OF ECAE PRE-SERVICE ELEMENTARY TEACHERS ABOUT MATHEMATICS

Farouq Almeqdadi

Pre-Service Elementary Teachers who study at Emirates College for Advanced Education (ECAE), Abu Dhabi, UAE, have opportunities to actively participate in all aspects of school life through the Practicum program. This program begins during the first year with observations in schools (Practicum I), while the next three years (Practicum II, III, and IV), student teachers start to teach aspects of lessons, small group lessons and then teach full lessons, until finally taking responsibility for teaching several classes over a 10 week period during their final year of internship in the schools (Students' Handbook of ECAE, 2012). The ECAE students study four years to be elementary teachers who will teach mathematics, science, and English in English Language. The main objective of the Practicum III experiences for the students is to establish a strong foundation in the teaching, learning and assessment cycle. Students will plan, implement, assess, evaluate and reflect on lessons implemented in mathematics, science, and English. They will implement a variety of instructional strategies, prepare appropriate assessment tasks and develop reflective thinking skills in the planning and delivery of lessons. All lessons should use technological tools and formats including the communications between the students themselves, schools mentors, and college mentors. The main goal of this study was to investigate the perceptions of the ECAE students who finished their field experiences (Practicum III) about Mathematics. The researcher used an interview which consisted of nine questions with all students in the sample. The students' perceptions were varied from low to large impact of the Practicum practices on their views about mathematics and how can they teach the mathematical concepts to the elementary students. The results of the study highlighted the importance and the power of the field experiences (Practicum III) in schools to develop the students' mathematical knowledge and skills which are needed for the effective teacher. The researcher summarized the themes and subthemes concluded in the results.

Keywords: field experiences, mathematics, practicum, impact



CONTENT VALIDITY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON LEARNING EXPERIENCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF DIGITAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES BY UNDERGRADUATES

Algeless Milka Pereira Meireles da Silva, César Coll

This work aims to analyze the validity of the content of the structured questionnaire for identifying learning experiences associated with the use of digital information and communication technologies (DICT) by undergraduates. It also integrates the pilot study carried out within the framework of a larger study on the construction of learner identity through participation in the learning activities mediated by the TDIC. The content validity allows us to analyze the adequacy of the data collection instruments, taking into account the theoretical concepts proposed for evaluation. The methodology of the work is carried out in two phases. In the first phase, the structured questionnaire is elaborated according to institutional reports on the use of the DICT and the results of research on the theoretical concepts of interest that have been published in scientific data bases. The second phase consists of carrying out an expert judgment for evaluating the instrument. The group of judges is comprised of 10 people: 5 professionals that have knowledge of the subject and 5 undergraduates from several courses to give us relevant information on the clarity of the instrument. The participants are given a document describing the questionnaire (purpose, theoretical concepts and dimensions of interest) and an instrument to assess each of the items within it. The content validity indices are calculated and an interview is conducted to discuss controversial questions. We consider that the participation of the judges from the profile specified has the potential to give us relevant information for constructing the structured questionnaire for use in research.

Keywords: content validity, structured questionnaire, digital information and communication technologies



ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS OF USAGE OF OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN SMALL COUNTRIES

Elena Krelja Kurelovic

Access to information and knowledge is a basic right of every citizen. However, it is not always realized without limitations and to a full extent, which is an absurd situation for the modern networked society. Educational resources in the competitive world of higher education were often considered as key intellectual property, so access to those resources was restricted to privileged groups of students and professors. Today an increasing number of institutions and individuals share such digital resources via the Internet free of charge and free of any legal, financial or technical barriers. Open Educational Resources (OER) are the right way towards the aim of making education free and accessible to everyone and for treating knowledge as public good. In addition, OER cherish the culture of participation, collaboration and sharing in learning and creating of knowledge; together with an open access to scientific information, the OER brings in a notable contribution to economy based on knowledge and knowledge society. It is considered that OER and open education will reduce the gap between different strata of society and countries, improve the quality of education and increase the number of people involved in the educational process (mostly informal and lifelong). Nevertheless, the implementation of OER has certain limitations, in particular for small countries which have lesser known languages (non-English), and have limited resources and support to customize and create OER; their educational practice is founded on traditional teaching methods and learning, and the use of digital contents and ICT for teaching and learning in these countries is occasional. The development of awareness about OER and positive attitudes are the first important step towards the acceptance of OER. The empirical part of this paper deals in analysing of attitudes toward OER and of sharing of knowledge among the scientific and teaching staff at some smaller public faculties and polytechnic in Croatia.

Keywords: OER, education, knowledge sharing




ALGERIAN DURUM WHEAT FLOURS AND SEMOLINA: BIOCHEMICAL COMPOSITION, RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES AND BREAD MAKING QUALITY

Yesli Abdenour, Tazrout Chahinez, Ounane Ghania

Algerian commercial durum wheat flours and semolina originating from different millers was evaluated for flours/ Semolina mixing properties, dough physical characteristics and baking quality. Biochemical composition was studied. Durum flours exhibited higher protein concentration, medium sediment volume. All samples used in this study had higher starch damage and falling number value. Starch damage affects negatively alveograph data (tenacity/ extensibility ratio and deformation Energy). Farinograph and mixograph indicated both flours and semolina rated best for bread making. Morphological image analysis was applied to characterise each bread crumb type. Bread made with flours characterised by smaller cells, thinner walls and finer crumb

Keywords: durum flour, durum semolina, alveograph, farinograph, mixograph, image analysis



DOES VARIATION IN THE EXTENT OF INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION AND SOCIAL POLICIES MATTER FOR MAXIMIZATION OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING?

Rania F. Valeeva, Piet Bracke

In this paper, we focus on whether individual education and social policies of welfare state institutions explain differences in subjective well-being (SWB). We aim to explain these differences using two sociological perspectives (actor-centered institutionalism and social production function theory), which state that individuals strive to reach their goals (such as maximization of subjective well-being) by means of their resources. Based on these perspectives we derived specific hypotheses that explicate the expected impact of education, and social policies on maximization of SWB within and across countries. The hypotheses of this study were tested using hierarchical multilevel analysis of the data from the European Social Survey (2006), in a sample of 37,237 respondents from 22 European countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom. SWB was measured on the basis of respondents' reports concerning their life satisfaction and happiness. We used a country's welfare state (WS) type (according to Ferrera's typology) as a proxy for the social policies of welfare state institutions of a country. Education was measured on the basis of years of full-time formal schooling. Our analyses show that maximization of SWB is conditioned by both individual education and social policies of welfare state institutions. The results suggest that our approach is useful to explain differences in SWB.

Keywords: education, welfare state types, subjective well-being, multi-level analysis, European countries

DO INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION AND SOCIAL POLICIES EXPLAIN CROSS-NATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING?

Rania F. Valeeva, Piet Bracke

To explain cross-national differences in subjective well-being (SWB), we focus on the role of individual education and social policies of welfare state institutions. For this purpose we used two sociological perspectives (actor-centered institutionalism and social production function theory), which state that individuals strive to reach their ultimate goals (such as maximization of health and subjective well-being) by means of their resources. Based on these perspectives we derived several hypotheses that specify the expected impact of individual education, and social policies on maximization of SWB within and across countries. The results are obtained using hierarchical multilevel analysis of the data from the European Social Survey (2004), in a sample of 38,992 respondents from 22 European countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom. Education was measured on the basis of years of full-time formal schooling. We used a country's welfare state (WS) type (according to Ferrera's typology) as a proxy for the social policies of welfare state institutions of a country. SWB was measured on the basis of respondents' reports about their life satisfaction and happiness. The results suggest that education and social policies of welfare state institutions matter for maximization of SWB, and that they explain differences in SWB within and between countries.

Keywords: education, welfare state types, subjective well-being, multi-level analysis




THE IMPACT OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING IN TEACHING COMMUNICATION SKILLS FOR PSYCHIATRIC NURSING STUDENTS

Azza Ahmed, Marwa Mousa

The importance of communication skills in nursing generally and in psychiatric nursing specifically is an essential clinical skill. Communication is considered as the corner stone for each and every step of nursing care starting from assessment till evaluation of care. It is necessary for nurses to be effective communicators so that they can deliver safe and effective nursing practice. To be effective within a dynamic complex psychiatric care system and to help clients achieve positive outcomes, psychiatric nurses need to be proficient in communication skills as they are in clinical skills. Poor communication can lead to angry feelings, omission or distortion of important information, and subsequently poor nursing care and outcome. Professional nursing education aims to produce quality nursing graduates who can respond to demands of the changing healthcare environment. Cooperative learning is one of the learning methods that have social benefits well as academic. It lessens the student anxiety, promoting student responsibility for their own learning, improving interpersonal skills, content knowledge, and higher level thinking ability. Some research found that cooperative learning result in higher achievement, more positive relationships among students, and greater psychological adjustment. Application of cooperative learning during undergraduate will prepare psychiatric nursing students to able to work cooperatively with patients as well as with other mental health team members. Objective: Review research related to the application of cooperative learning in psychiatric nursing education to teach students communication skills. Method: A narrative literature review of researches related to the cooperative learning and communication skills in psychiatric nursing education was conducted. Conclusion: Cooperative learning in psychiatric nursing education is helpful in assisting student nurses ability to practice communication skills effectively and successfully with psychotic patients.

Keywords: cooperative learning, psychiatric nursing education, communication skills



THE USEFULNESS OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SPECIFICITY OF PATIENTS' FUNCTIONING AND THEIR FAMILIES IN CLINICAL PRACTICE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DOCTORS

Mirosława Adamus, Mariusz Jaworski

Background: Many studies stress a significant role of psychological factors in the diagnosis and treatment process. There may be factors associated with the patient (personality, temperament, etc.) as well as the family environment. These psychological factors are so important that they determine the choice of a doctor, adherence to medical recommendations, maintenance good health etc. Aim: The purpose of the study was to analyze the level of psychological knowledge of the specificity of the functioning of the patients and their families among doctors. The doctors' subjective opinion about the usefulness of psychological knowledge among the practitioners was also analyzed. Methods: The study was conducted among 419 doctors. The knowledge of the specificity of the functioning of the patients and their families was analyzed by using the author's questionnaire. The need to participate in training session was also analyzed. The control variables were age and gender. Statistical analyses were performed employing SPSS 18. Results: The specificity of functioning of the patients were mentioned as the most useful in the clinical practice by 35% of respondents. The most frequently cited issues included: the patients' relationships, with particular emphasis on the patients with cancer, and how inform their about it. Questions concerning relations with the patient's family were almost ignored. The problems about how inform families about the patients illness were mentioned in terms of the relationship with the family. The issues concerning relations with patient's family were nearly ignored. Only 12 % of doctors declared a need to participate in training sessions focused on psychological knowledge of the specificity of the functioning of patients and their families. Conclusions: These results suggest the need for a greater emphasis the importance of the psychological knowledge of the specificity of functioning of the patients and their families, in doctors' practices.

Keywords: psychological knowledge, patients' functioning, doctors, education



A SENTENCE OF THEIR OWN: THE CONSEQUENCES OF PATERNAL INCARCERATION FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR ACADEMIC LIVES

Ashling Ryan-Mangan

Separation from a parent can be a hugely traumatic experience for a child. Separation through incarceration is a particularly difficult adjustment for a child to have to come to terms with. Many children of incarcerated parents experience disruption in multiple dimensions of their lives, often exacerbated by negative reactions of others, which can manifest themselves through stigma or bullying. Children's reactions to any of the above have been shown, in turn, to cause changes in behaviour, concentration levels, health, psychosocial development/outcomes, and educational attainment. Mayumi Purvis succinctly sums up existing literature in stating 'research resoundingly confirms that the incarceration of a parent has devastating effects on children'. In Ireland the plight of these children has received little attention and, with no accurate figure of the number of children currently separated from parents through imprisonment,

these children have remained what Matthews referred to as the 'forgotten victims' of crime. The current research aims to address this knowledge deficit. It seeks to investigate the impacts paternal incarceration can have on children in Ireland from an educational standpoint, focussing on children's approaches to school work, their relationships with teachers and peers, their attitudes to school and learning, and their academic performance. Direct effects of incarceration and indirect effects stemming from a father's imprisonment are examined as means by which a child's life and, thus, quite often his/her academic career and employment prospects are affected, positively or negatively. In order to mitigate any negative effects of paternal incarceration, we must first develop an understanding of the issues involved. I wish to provide an Irish insight into these issues, which will equip educators and other professionals dealing with children of incarcerated parents with the knowledge required in order to offer appropriate assistance.

Keywords: paternal incarceration, effects, children, education



HOW CAN THE CHILDREN OF CULTURE DIVERSITY PRESERVE THEIR MOTHER TONGUE AND ENHANCE SECOND LANGUAGE ----A CASE STUDY OF CHINESE SOJOURNERS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Chanjuan Liu

In the current context of globalization, dramatic increase number of Chinese sojourners flow into the UK ,whose children grew up in two ethnic cultures ,being able to communicate in two languages(bilingual language users),so how to preserve their Chinese being used, while still continuing to use and develop second language of clearly dominant position is the current common concern of overseas Chinese communities. English has been a significant foreign language and their children learners is nowadays required to learn the language in his or her growing and studying stage. In addition, a learner is required to be able to read English for his/her future study. Otherwise, he or she will not be able to succeed in the future study or schooling. Therefore, Language teachers have been a considerable tributary of the mainstream education. Despite such bearing, the endeavor of bilingual parents should be taken into account as well. Parental involvement in education is particularly important for elementary school children whose native language is not English (Constantino, Cui, & Faltis, 1995; Swap, 1990). Therefore, I will be investigating a small scale research project on the functioning and influences of their parents to acquire English through an extensive reading program within an overall curricular. The reason why I chose this area for my project because I believe it is a valuable worthiness investigation to explore what is the impact of family factor in relation to the learners and instructors.

Keywords: Chinese sojourners , preserve mother language, enhance second language



THE VIEWS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS ABOUT USAGE OF HISTORICAL WORDS IN MATHEMATICS LESSONS

Cemalettin Yildiz

The aim of this study is to investigate the views of secondary school students about usage of historical words in mathematics lessons. Case study method was used in the study. Semi-structured interviews were conducted about historical words and usage of them in lessons with 17 students from two different secondary schools where historical words had been used in mathematics lessons for two terms. Data were

analyzed by using content analysis method. It was found that historical words increase interest in lessons, students generally like historical words and they share them with others but they have difficulties in understanding some historical words and their self-confidence level decreases when they can't interpret the words. The study suggests that historical words sometimes should be included in lessons for more enjoyable and meaningful mathematics lessons.

Keywords: history of mathematics, historical words, secondary school students, views of students



PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' VIEWS ABOUT SCIENCE AND HISTORY OF SCIENCE

Cemalettin Yildiz

The aim of this study is to investigate the views of pre-service teachers about science and history of science. Survey method was used in the study to collect the data. The data of the study were gathered through a form with open ended questions. The data obtained from a total of 150 pre-service teachers were analyzed using content analysis method. It is found that pre-service teachers mostly see science as cumulative and they identify it as an attempt to understand the universe. The pre-service teachers express that the history of science is the study of the historical development of science and scientific knowledge and it provides a better understanding of development of scientific knowledge and they also state that the contributions of scientists to science should be taught in school lessons. It is also found that pre-service teachers think gender has no importance on success in science and there are fewer women scientists than men because society values men over women. The study is concluded with the recommendations which can contribute to science education.

Keywords: science, history of science, science education, pre-service teachers



TRANSLATION OF NIS EXPERIENCE TO MAINSTREAM SCHOOLS

Dariga Nurkesheva

Since Kazakhstan gained independence, one of the most important government's goal is modernization of the education system of Kazakhstan. So during the last two decades Kazakhstan has taken efforts to establish a new independent education system. A new system to "combine the best traditions of Kazakhstani education and the international practice" is applied NIS-wide (Nazarbayev, 2008). NIS has made the international experience of such countries as Singapore, UK and USA instrumental seeking to identify the policy options and through understanding the process of change. Nowadays, NIS has a success story of implementing new programs, and students of this school demonstrate good results. This study will contribute to the process of policy borrowing from NIS to mainstream schools and teachers' perception of this process. Objective of qualitative research is to analyze of the process of "policy borrowing" in Kazakhstan and understand to what extent mainstream schools are ready to changes. Convenience sampling will be used by the researcher. Participants will be interviewed in order to find out the answers to the following research questions: How are the NIS practices transferred to mainstream school? What are the perceptions of NIS and mainstream school teachers' on transfer process? What challenges do teachers from both types of schools face with?

Keywords: policy borrowing, nis (nazarbayev intellectual schools)

TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION IN EDUCATION

Aliya Mustafina

Under increasing pressure of globalization epoch, which dictated the need of adopting informatization reform, the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan from 1997 started operating a systematic state policy for informatization of education (National Center of Informatization, 2010). Many scholarly papers show that the success of the educational reform efforts depend not only on the ability of the government to supply all schools with ICT, but also on the ability to make teachers possess positive attitudes toward ICT integration (Cox, 1997; Loveless & Ellis, 2001; Webb, 2002; Pearson & Naylor, 2006). This study will contribute to the existing knowledge by providing a real picture of the process of ICT integration in Kazakhstani secondary schools through the lens of the main facilitators of this process – teachers. Most of previous studies pointed out that ICT's successful integration at school is supposed to have a positive impact on students' academic motivation (Alghazo, 2006; Al-Senaidi et al, 2009; Hong and Koh, 2002; Isman et al, 2008; Lim and Khine, 2006; Pelgrum, 2001; Yildirim, 2007). However, these topics received little attention in the literature (Baek et al, 2008; Gosmire and Grandy, 2007; Neufeld et al, 2007). In order to fill up the gap in our knowledge, the purpose of this paper will be to gain insight into the teachers' attitudes toward ICT, examining the relationship between their attitudes and students' academic motivation. The mixed methods design (qualitative and quantitative) will be used in this study. This method aims to provide a better understanding of the research problem and questions than either method used by itself (Creswell, 2014). Explanatory Sequential Design of Mixed Method will be applied during this research. It will consist of three stages: quantitative data collection, qualitative data collection and interpretation.

Keywords: Kazakhstan, teachers' attitudes, ICT, technology integration



THE LEARNING OUTCOMES OF TEACHING MEDICAL BIOCHEMISTRY IN INTEGRATED MEDICAL CURRICULUM

Muaawia Hamza, Ahmed Eltahir Idris, Asma Almohanna, Gwiria Satti, Noran AL Essa, Hadeel AL Issa

The biochemistry was taught in three different contexts in the Faculty of Medicine at KFMC, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The basic biochemistry was included in a course entitled basic medical science (4 credit hours) and integrated with the biology, physics and chemistry in the preliminary year. The metabolic biochemistry included in a course entitled normal human (5 credit hours) in which the metabolism is integrated with the medical physiology and anatomy. Advance biochemistry is included in organ system blocks in which it integrated with the clinical as one of the block objectives and taught in lectures and contextualized in a case as part problem based learning. This study was intended to explore which of the three approaches was the most appropriate in sense of outcomes. To this end, new medical graduates were recruited during their internship program from 10 teaching hospitals for a cross-sectional study, carried out in Riyadh area, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. A total of 50 participants were included in the study. All the participants filled out the study questionnaire. The questionnaire contained 10 basic Biochemistry questions that the graduates were supposed to recall answers for those questions from their prior knowledge. The score students obtained was poor for biochemistry subject during their study or after their graduation. The majority of student obtained their grade less than 7 out of ten. However, when the biochemistry in which the metabolism is integrated with the medical physiology and anatomy 43% students score of more than 7 is far better than the other approaches. More than 25 % of the interns score less than 4 out of 10 reflecting lack of interest in the subject. Interestingly, interns who were preparing to sit for external agencies qualifying examination e.g. PLAB, USMLE etc. Score better than the others. The findings of this study suggest that biochemistry is perceived as a tough and irrelevant subject. Integrating

of biochemistry with other relevant clinical and other medical sciences might make the subject deemed more relevant and attractive.

Keywords: biochemistry, problem based learning



MIMO CONTROL FOR NONLINEAR SYSTEM

Hachemi Glaoui

Continuous process in the plastics, textile paper and other industries, require several drives working in synchronism. The aim of this paper is to control speed of the winding system, and to maintain a constant mechanical tension between the rollers of the system. Several controllers are considered, including sliding-mode control (SMC) single input/single output (SISO) and SMC multi input/multi output (MIMO) and Proportional-integral (PI/MIMO). Since the PI control method can be applied easily and is widely known, it has an important place in control applications. But this method is insensitive to parameter changes. The advantage of an SMC is its robustness and ability to handle the non-linear behaviour of the system. The main contribution of this paper consists of designing MIMO sliding mode control law of a distributed parameter based on the original model for which the control variables are coupled. The performances of the control law are illustrated by means of simulations and compared to previous results obtained by SISO and (PI-MIMO) control laws.

Keywords: MIMO control for nonlinear system



CURRENTS REFERENCES GENERATION USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS FOR HARMONIC MITIGATION

Dehini Rachid

Among the shunt active power filter (SAPF) objectives, the protection of supply network against unwanted harmonic currents produced by nonlinear loads, as well as correction of power factor. Many researches were presented in literature to identify the harmonics current; one of them is the conventional p-q theory and the relatively recent one the artificial neural network method. It is difficult to get satisfied identification and control characteristics by using a normal (ANN) due to the nonlinearity of the system (SAPF + fast nonlinear load variations). This work is an attempt to undertake a systematic study of the problem to equip the (SAPF) with the harmonics identification and DC link voltage control method based on (ANN). The latter has been applied to the (SAPF) with fast nonlinear load variations. The results of computer simulations and experiments are given, which can confirm the feasibility of the proposed active power filter.

Keywords: harmonics; total harmonic distortion; p-q theory; artificial neural networks (ANN).

THE CHOROLOGY OF THE GENUS ZOEGEA L. IN TURKEY

Bekir Doğan, Ahmet Duran, Esra Martin, Meryem Şeker, Ayşe Kaplan, Mustafa Çelik

The genus *Zoegea* L. comprises two species throughout the world but mainly distributed in Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon and Israel. Its centre lies in the Mediterranean and Irano-Turanian phytogeographic regions. The genus *Zoegea* was previously revised by F.K. Kupicha for the Flora of Turkey in which it includes one taxa (*Zoegea leptaura*). Between 2013 and 2014, as a part of a revisional study of *Zoegea* in Turkey, the authors carried out extensive field studies and herbaria and collected a large number of specimens. In the field, the specimens' GPS coordinates, habitat and relevant field observations were recorded. The present study reviews the chorology of the genus *Zoegea* in Turkey based on recent taxonomic revision and available specimen data. Acknowledgements: We express our thanks to TÜBİTAK (project no. KBAG-113Z803) for financial support.

Keywords: asteraceae, zoegea, chorology, Turkey



AUTOMATIC TUNING OF PI CONTROLLER BASED ON FUZZY LOGIC FOR A CUSTOM POWER SYSTEM

Brahim Ferdi, Samira Dib

the unified power quality conditioner (UPQC), a combination of shunt and series active power filter, is a Custom Power System and one of the best solutions towards the mitigation of voltage and current harmonics problems in distribution power system. PI controller is very common in the control of UPQC. However, one disadvantage of this conventional controller is the difficulty in tuning its gains (K_p and K_i). To overcome this problem, an adaptive fuzzy logic PI controller is proposed. The controller is composed of fuzzy controller and PI controller. According to the error and error rate of the control system and fuzzy control rules, the fuzzy controller can online adjust the two gains of the PI controller to get better performance of UPQC. Simulations using MATLAB / SIMULINK are carried out to verify the performance of the proposed controller. The results show that the proposed controller has fast dynamic response and high accuracy of tracking the current and voltage references.

Keywords: adaptive fuzzy PI controller, current harmonics, PI controller, voltage harmonics, UPQC.



UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMAGE FORMED BY A LENS

Djanette BLIZAK

One of the main objectives of teaching physics, and perhaps the most important, is to develop in students a rich and comprehensive understanding of the concepts. However, some studies indicate that students are able to solve mathematical equations and they come easily to memorize formulas and physical laws, but fail to solve conceptual problems. This has been verified in our work developed in the case of teaching geometrical optics (GO). We proposed, in the Biology department, to 78 first-year university students, a test that includes questions about image formation. Analysis of the results showed that a significant number of students participating in this study have successful used the Descartes conjugation relationship for thin lenses and refraction law, to give the position, size and nature of image, but most of them have

misconceptions about image construction and propagation of light. We also discussed the main causes of these misconceptions and how best to fix them

Keywords: optics, misconception, image formed by lens



OPTIMAL INJECTED CURRENT CONTROL FOR SHUNT ACTIVE POWER FILTER USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Berbaoui Brahim

In this paper, a new particle swarm optimization (PSO) based method is proposed for the implantation of optimal harmonic power flow in power systems. In this algorithm approach, proportional integral controller for reference compensating currents of active power filter is performed in order to minimize the total harmonic distortion (THD). The simulation results show that the new control method using PSO approach is not only easy to be implanted, but also very effective in reducing the unwanted harmonics and compensating reactive power. The studies carried out have been accomplished using the MATLAB Simulink Power System Toolbox.

Keywords: shunt active power filter, power quality, current control, proportional integral controller, particle swarm optimization



PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION AND PROPOSALS FOR SOLUTIONS IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Baris Yilmaz

In this study, the issues deal with Vocational Schools (MYO), namely physical structure propriety to the education, laboratory/workshop facilities, student standards, dormitory facilities and academic staff are introduced. The precautions needed to graduate qualified and entrepreneur technicians who orient themselves to the actual conditions quickly, have skills to improve the produced goods and services, understand and handle the rapid developing/changing technology are disclosed.

Keywords: vocational school, educational problems, technician, entrepreneur



SOCIETAL ADJUSTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN NORTHERN CYPRUS: AN UNFAMILIAR LOCAL LANGUAGE

Shabnam Ayrom, Anastasia Öztürk, Bakiye Yalınç, Simon Looker

This study examines the societal adjustment of international students for whom the language of education is English but the local language of the institutional setting is unfamiliar. There are vast amount of studies done on cultural, language or socio-cultural adaptation and this notion is not new but little research has been conducted on societal adjustment of international students when an unfamiliar local language is

present in the community. As such, this study aims to fill the gap in order to have a comprehensive framework in terms of factors determining societal adjustment of international students and illuminate ways to overcome obstacles that could arise due to presence of unfamiliar local language. The research will be useful for the follow-up support by institutions and be helpful for international students in terms of language adaptation in the period of studying abroad.

Keywords: educational tourism, language, societal adjustment



A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY TURKISH SMES IN ACCESSING BANK LOANS

Aysa Ipek Erdogan

Bank credits are very important sources of financing for Turkish SMEs as well as SMEs in the world. Despite this importance, SMEs are encountering difficulties in accessing bank loans. In this study, the problems that SMEs face in accessing bank loans are analyzed with content analysis method. As a result of in-depth interviews made with managers responsible for the financing decisions of seven micro-sized SMEs, basic problems are reduced to one main theme and three categories. These three categories are the cautious approach of banks in providing loans to SMEs, high cost of SME loans and problems experienced by SMEs in the lending process.

Keywords: SME, bank credit, content analysis



THE INFLUENCE OF SALT AND FREE AMINO ACID CONTENT OF TERASI ON THE SENSORY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHILI SAUCE ADDED WITH TERASI

Mery Tambaria Damanik Ambarita, Bruno De Meulenaar

Terasi, the traditional seafood fermented paste from Indonesia, varies greatly on the salt and free amino acids content. These variations, probably not only influence the saltiness level but also other congruent taste/ flavor of sambal terasi (ST). ST is usually prepared by high concentration of terasi, salt, and monosodium glutamate and also sometimes sugar added in the hot/spicy sauce. The pungent flavor from terasi combined with the chili hotness might mask the ST saltiness, as a result people are not aware of its salt content, especially for people facing problem with hypertension and cardiovascular disease. The salt reduction is also very challenging because people were used to the ST characteristics. This research explored the role of terasi salt content, either from the origin of terasi or by the salt adjustment, to the sensory characteristics perceived. Six types of terasi were characterized based on the moisture, salt, and 20 types of free amino acids (FFAs) content and prepared as STs by using the standard recipe obtained from experiments with and without salt adjustment at 6% terasi. The salt content was adjusted to a final concentration at 1.97% salt content for the adjustment treatment. Ten panelists were trained for sweet, bitter, salty, sour, umami, fishy and rebon characteristics. Results showed that STs had significant different on the sensory characteristics either with or without salt adjustment. Salt adjustment to 1.97% salt content tended to reduce the STs bitterness. Salt content not only affected the saltiness but also the umami, fishy, and sourness. Several correlations were found to link between FAA and taste/ flavor, especially through the saltiness level of STs. Fishy, rebon and sourness were also contributed to the correlations, however, the power of chili might mask the intensity of each taste/ flavor in STs.

Keywords: terasi, salt, sambal terasi (ST), sensory evaluation, flavor, taste



ASK A QUESTION. SAVE A LIFE: SUICIDE PREVENTION EFFORTS ON UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

Monika Gutkowska

In the United States, suicide is the second leading cause of death among university students ages 18-24. Approximately 1100 college students die by suicide each year but only 20% of students reporting suicidal thoughts receive mental health treatment. Most college students communicate distress to friends or romantic partners rather than mental health professionals. Therefore, many universities across the US implement suicide prevention training as critical part of “safety net” on college campuses. In March 2012, Northwestern University Counseling and Psychological Services implemented the QPR (Question, Persuade, Refer) Suicide Prevention Gatekeeper Training Program followed shortly by a longitudinal, IRB-approved research project to examine the effectiveness of these efforts. 90 minute QPR training teaches suicide warning signs, myths and fact about suicide, how to effectively ask someone if they have suicidal thoughts, persuade them to get help, and refer them to appropriate resources. Over 2700 Northwestern students, faculty, and staff have completed QPR training to date, with more than 325 consenting to participate in the study. Presenter will share data collected at pre-test, post-test, and 6-month follow-up. The results indicate that overall, participants report being more accurate in their knowledge of suicide facts and warning signs, and more confident, willing, and likely to intervene with potentially suicidal persons after QPR training.

Keywords: suicide prevention, university, gatekeeper training model



INNOVATION IN ASSESSMENT AND FEEDBACK: ENHANCING THE STUDENT EXPERIENCE

Elizabeth Adamson, Brian Webster

Assessment is central to students learning and is a powerful driver in determining what students will do and how (Beaumont , O’Doherty and Shannon 2011).Feedback is known to be an important part of this and valued by students however the UK national student survey results continue to highlight dissatisfaction despite increased efforts by academics to improve practice in assessment and feedback. In response to this the School of Nursing Midwifery and Social Care at Edinburgh Napier University (Edinburgh UK) set out to evaluate current assessment and feedback practice within the undergraduate nursing programmes. To enable this, the TESTA (Transforming the Experience of Students through Assessment) methodology developed at the University of Winchester (Jessop, El-Hakim and Gibbs 2014) and in use worldwide was employed. TESTA uses three methods as follows An audit of number, type, variety and timing of assessments is undertaken. Number of formative and summative assessments is also calculated and quality, type and timing of feedback explored. A validated questionnaire and focus groups gather student experience data and was analysed using SPSS and Thematic analysis. The project was subjected to ethical scrutiny. Results: Assessments were found to be predominantly summative and varied in type and range across differing fields of practice, and quantity of feedback varied significantly across modules. The questionnaire data provided valuable insight into student’s views and perceptions about assessment and feedback including clarity of goals and standards, whether they use the feedback they receive, and perceived quantity of effort required to succeed in their assessments. The focus group themes identified where as follows: Clarity of goals and standards: Inconsistency in tutor expectation, academic guidance

and support Feedback: Quantity and quality of feedback, inconsistency of feedback Perceived value of assessment: Type of assessment, variety of assessments Assessment and feedback in clinical practice: Opportunities for assessment, role of the mentor, tools of assessment, feedback, workload Next steps: Priorities for change were agreed in response to the findings and working groups formed to address these. The work will be evaluated and findings will inform design of the new undergraduate nursing curriculum. The process, findings and implications for practice will be presented.

Keywords: assessment, feedback, student experience, enhancement



FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ROLE OF NUTRITION IN A HEALTHCARE SYSTEM - A UAE CONTEXT

Reem Algurg

Non-communicable diseases are on the increase worldwide, causing more than 36 million deaths each year. In the United Arab Emirates, Vision 2021 contains healthcare targets that aim to decrease the incidence of four diseases (cardiovascular by 25%, diabetes by 14%, cancers by 18%, and respiratory diseases by decreasing tobacco users by 15% of the current values). The literature on healthcare strategies in regards to non-communicable diseases is scarce. Evidence of the link between the role of nutrition and reducing non-communicable diseases is predominant in the literature; the influencing factors, however, need attention. The study examines the role of nutrition and the influencing factors that need to be enhanced to strengthen the role of nutrition in the healthcare system. This research adapts an interdisciplinary approach where a triangulation mixed methodology is used. Both qualitative and quantitative methods are analysed, through the use of ten interviews with policy makers, four case studies and 161 questionnaires. Furthermore, the research framework, which emerged from the literature search and qualitative analysis, is tested and validated by rigorous quantitative analysis using SPSS. The statistical analysis, using factor analysis, MANCOVA and ranking analysis aims to provide solid support for the resulting factors. The study identifies five factors that influence the role of nutrition in a healthcare system, and could enhance the effectiveness of a nutrition intervention. The factors are 1) quality and processes, 2) training and use of technology, 3) senior management involvement and responsibility, 4) patient diversity and 5) multidisciplinary teams. This study contributes to the emerging literature on nutrition management, strategy development, and the theory and importance of preventative measures in the role of nutrition. This study provides a roadmap to adopt and implement in order to enhance the role of nutrition in a healthcare setting.

Keywords: education; quality; technology; healthcare strategy; multidisciplinary teams



COMMUNICATION THROUGH DIFFERENT MODELS OF CENTRICITY: THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN FOUR OF UAE'S HOSPITALS

Reem Algurg

Given the increasing incidence of chronic diseases across the world, the search for more effective strategies to prevent and manage them is essential. There are a number of mechanisms and approaches adopted for driving nutrition-based strategies and services, in various configurations, to citizens and patients. In this study, two chronic care models will be shown and three centrality models will be explained, including collaboration and process configuration through (1) the chronic care model and (2) the

expanded chronic care model. Centricity models include (1) patient-centric model, (2) family-centric model, (3) community-centric model. The aim of the study was to examine four case studies for the model of centricity and the role of education in nutrition departments in hospitals of the United Arab Emirates. Method: Case study analysis of multiple case studies. Findings: have shown that there are differences in public hospitals and private hospitals in the services provided, while the similarities remain that they all aim to have patient-centric model; findings have also suggested to further integrate nutrition activities into the quality measures are needed. This study contributes to the emerging literature on communication models; and emphasizes the importance of preventative measures in the role of nutrition through education and training. This study also includes a number of recommendations to enhance the role of nutrition in a healthcare setting. Further work needs to be done to understand the role of the community in nutrition education.

Keywords: education, communication, models, uae, nutrition



ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF OLEA EUROPAEA L. LEAVES

Dalila Bencheikh, Abir Rezzagui, Soraya Madoui, Seddik Khennouf, Seddik Khennouf

There has been growing interest in the beneficial health effects of consuming medicinal plants in all parts of the world. Mainly, the presence of phenolic antioxidants is believed to have the protective mechanisms. In the present study, the leaves of *Olea europaea* L. were extracted with methanol and chloroform. On one hand, the quantitative analysis of the phenolic compounds and flavonoids reveal that the extracts are rich in these compounds. So, methanolic the extract (ME) of *Olea europaea* L contains the higher value of flavonoids (52,54 µg quercetin equivalent/g of extract; 67,25 µg rutin equivalent/g of extract); whereas the total polyphenols are most in chloroformic extracts (ChE) (572,94 µg gallic acid equivalent/g of extract) and for tannin, the ChE showed (856,88 µg tannic Acid equivalent/g of extract). On the other hand, the antioxidant activities of the extracts determined by the β-carotene/linoleic acid system assay were presented an increase value of chloroformic extract which shows appreciable inhibition of 73,67% whereas the methanolic extract have an effective inhibition (54,17 %) in β-carotene/linoleic acid assay.

Keywords: olea europaea l., antioxidant activity, polyphenols, β-carotene, chelating capacity



EVALUATION OF LEARNING-TEACHING DIMENSION OF 5TH GRADE SOCIAL SCIENCES CURRICULUM BY TEACHER VIEWS

Salih Korkmaz, Hidayet Tok

In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the dimensions of teaching and learning of the fifth class Social Sciences Programme considering teacher's aspects. In this research, population and sampling consist of Social Sciences teachers who are working at Secondary Schools of the Ministry of National Education in Mus in 2013-2014 Academic Year. In this research for gathering necessary information, a questionnaire was used in which the dimensions of teaching and learning of the fifth class Social Sciences Programme was evaluated. Also, "personal information part" was added to the questionnaire in order to get the demographic information about teachers. Besides this, the "note part" was added for participants in order

to state something about topic except the questions in questionnaire. A scanning method was used in the research, which is done to identify the teachers' attitudes about the evaluation of teaching and learning dimensions of the fifth class Social Sciences Programme who are working at private and official secondary schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Muş in 2013-2014 Academic Year. Data analysis of the questionnaire was done by using analysis packet programmes. Frequency and percentage distribution of the secondary school Social Sciences teachers' answers was found. Also, the answers for each question and the data gathered according to the independent variables (gender, age, educational background, service period) were analyzed by grouping parallel to the objectives. It was identified that the programme is applicable in general in terms of education and also it doesn't constitute any important differences according to the teachers' gender, age, occupation year and the university that they graduate. According to the results of this research, necessary recommendations were given for doing the necessary studies in order to overcome shortcomings.

Keywords: social sciences, learning, teaching, curriculum



A NEW TECHNIQUE FOR SHORT TERM SOLAR RADIATION PREDICTION

Fatih Serttas, Fatih Onur Hocaoglu

Solar radiation data are significant for energy planning issues. There are a lot of studies in the literature about solar radiation prediction. Among them in this study first, hourly based forecasting models are reviewed. Then an alternative approach and model is proposed. In this approach it is assumed that the data repeats itself. From this initial assumption a new model is proposed. The model evaluates the history of the data and tries to find longest solar radiation array in past. The data observed after this longest array in history is chosen as the prediction. To test the prediction performance of proposed model the data recorded at Afyon Kocatepe University are employed. The results are presented and discussed.

Keywords: solar, radiation, prediction, forecasting, data, historical



RETENTION OF PHYSIOLOGY KNOWLEDGE AMONG MEDICAL INTERNS

Asma M. AlMohanna, Muaawia Ahmed Hamza, Mohammed Saeed Suliman

Basic medical sciences learned by medical students are often quickly forgotten. Nowadays different approaches are used to convey knowledge to medical students. The integrated or problem-based approach in which knowledge is delivered contextualised in clinical scenarios and conventional approach, which is lecture-based. The teaching approach is known to affect the understanding of the learners. Knowledge of Physiology is of paramount importance for medical students. Without deep understanding of physiology, the future clinical competencies of the medical students will be questionable. This study was intended to investigate which of these approaches is better to improve the retention of physiology knowledge. A self-administered questionnaire containing demographic data and ten validated multiple-choice questions covering, most systems in physiology was used in this cross-sectional study. The consented interns who participated in the study were not allowed to open a book or use any other source of knowledge to answer the questions. Following, marking the MCQs data was saved into excel file and statistical analysis was carried on Spss version 19.0. Out of 204 interns participated in this study 146 were graduates of medical schools adopting conventional approach and 58 were graduates from medical schools adopting integrated approach. The participants' from both genders were in different specialties, at the time since graduation

varies between one to three years and rotating in different Hospitals in Riyadh, KSA. Only 39 of the participants were preparing for board exams and medical licensing agencies. It was found that there is significant correlation between the following parameters age ($P < 0.001$), preparation for exam ($P = 0.02$) and teaching approach adopted by their medical schools ($P < 0.01$), and the scores. However, there was no significant correlation between the following parameters; time since graduation, gender of the participant and specialty of the rotation, the training hospital and the scores attained by the participants. Acknowledgement: The work was supported by SRC, FOM-KFMC grant.

Keywords: integrated approach, conventional approach knowledge retention



EFFECT OF VARIOUS FIBER MIXTURE COMBINATIONS ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF POLYAMIDE 6 AND 6.6 MATERIALS

Can Gönenli, Emine Çınar Yeni

Nowadays, thermoplastic composites have increasingly wide application areas due to their high stiffness and impact strength properties, superior fracture toughness, long duration of raw material shelf life and ease of production processes. Besides, they provide safer work environment. In this study, the effect of fiber mixture on the mechanical properties of two types of thermoplastic composites widely used in the industry, namely, polyamide 6 and polyamide 6.6 are investigated by varying the amount of fiber glass reinforcement. Non-reinforced, 15% reinforced and 30% reinforced polyamide 6 and polyamide 6.6 samples are produced at Ege University Plastics Technology Department using plastic injection molding method and are subjected to tensile testing at five different pulling speeds using the Tensile Testing Device located in Dokuz Eylül University, Mechanical Engineering Department. The results obtained from testing and those gathered from the plastics manufacturer company are compared with data obtained from the literature. It is observed that the experimental results were highly consistent with those in literature. According to these results, especially at high pulling speeds, the positive effect of the fiber glass reinforcement is observed. In this way, the different types of unreinforced and fiber glass reinforced polyamide 6 / polyamide 6.6 samples behavior under tensile loading and their respective tensile properties have been determined. In order to gain an understanding of the effect of the overall testing procedure for all speeds, stress – strain graphics are constructed.

Keywords: polyamide 6, polyamide 6.6, thermoplastic, pulling speed, glass fiber composites



IMPROVED PERMUTATION OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUE FOR SOLVING QUADRATIC ASSIGNMENT BASED PROBLEM

Muhammad Hafeez Abbasi, Talha Shafiq, Tauqeer Ahmed Shaikh, Chaudhry Khizer Nabi

The particle swarm optimization (PSO) is a new optimization technique inspired by the social behavior of animals such as movement of ants and flying phenomena of birds. In this paper, PSO has been used to solve the quadratic assignment problem (QAP), the results shows that the PSO is an efficient algorithm to solve QAP. Matlab is used as simulative tool to solve some of the standard benchmarks. Then the results will be compared from the standard Quadratic Assignment Problem library (QAPLIB), which is used as a reference by various mathematicians. Finally the effect of initial weight on Swarm Optimization is assessed.

Keywords: improved permutation optimization technique, quadratic assignment, problem



PRODUCING NEW MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS USING MARKOV CHAINS AND CLASSIFYING THE COMPOSITIONS

Hakan Gül, Muzaffer Doğan

In this project, we made a program that can produce new compositions. As an input of the program we used two compositions pairs that is already made in music industry. The program is the implementation of the modified Markov Chains algorithm. Then we had as many as "new" and "different" compositions so, the system has succeed. Then we gave 1000 of them to jury and wanted them to vote for each of them to be good or bad. Then we tested them with different classification algorithms and reached the best one.

Keywords: markov chains, classification



DETERMINING THE HETEROGENEITY OF STAKEHOLDERS PREFERENCES TOWARDS DESIRABLE KEY COMPETENCES OF JOB APPLICANTS: A CONJOINT ANALYSES APPROACH

Milena Popovic, Marija Kuzmanovic, Gordana Savic

The competition in the labor market is severe, especially in times of economic crisis when a lot of candidates seeking for appropriate job position. The main question for applicants is how to obtain the position that suits them, or which abilities and skills they need to possess in order to best respond to the specific needs and requirements of HR managers. On the other hand, HR managers are looking for a good staff that will be loyal to the company. In this chain of "needs", teachers play a crucial role by listening to market demands and involving them in curricula developments. So the question is: what are the key competencies of candidates which all stakeholders (HR managers, teachers or students) consider as important. We propose conjoint analysis as an appropriate tool to determine the preferences of all stakeholders. Conjoint analysis is a multivariate technique that can be used to understand how an individual's preferences are developed. In particular, our approach accounts for different importance HR managers, teachers and students attach to various aspects of key competencies. The results show that most of HR managers consider the candidate's work experience as the most important. That means, the candidates should be highly specialized in the subject area or they should have the master degree. It is interesting that the students share the same opinions, while teachers believe that creativity and possess problem solving skills are more important. Understanding which competences of candidates are the most important for employers, allows teachers to make a right focus in designing a curricula, and also candidates to be focused on the development of specific skills and abilities.

Keywords: key competences, job applicant, preferences, heterogeneity, conjoint analysis



CONSUMER DEMOGRAPHICS AND PURCHASE INTENTION: A STUDY OF SMART T-SHIRT PRODUCT TECHNOLOGY FOR TURKISH MEN

Gülden Turhan, Mehmet Akalın

With the increasing interest of smart products around the world, the question of who are most likely to use these products has become important among marketers and scholars. The purpose of the survey is to explore if there is a link between consumer demographics and purchase intention for a smart t-shirt. Out of demographics, age, marital status, operating state, monthly household income, and education level are examined in relation with purchase intention of consumers for smart products. In this study as a well-known example of smart technology, a smart t-shirt is offered to men respondents for its use in any sport activity. The research sample is composed of 707 men respondents and collected from Istanbul City in Turkey. Individuals who are identified with different demographic traits are compared with their purchase intention of a smart t-shirt by applying Independent t-test or one way ANOVA in IBM SPSS software. The results indicate that consumers' intention to purchase the smart t-shirt is not varied by their demographics.

Keywords: smart technology, purchase intention, age, marital status, operating state, income, education



MHD FLOW OF A NANOFLUID OVER A PERMEABLE STRETCHING/SHRINKING SHEET IN A POROUS MEDIUM WITH SUCTION/INJECTION

Dr.Chalavadi Sulochana, Sandeep Naramgari

We analyzed the effect of thermal radiation and chemical reaction on two dimensional steady magnetohydrodynamic flow of a nanofluid past a permeable stretching/shrinking sheet in a porous medium with suction/injection. We considered nanofluid volume fraction on the boundary is submissive controlled rather than active controlled. Which makes the present study is entirely different from earlier studies and physically more veristic. The governing partial differential equations are reduced in to ordinary differential equations by similarity transformation and then solved numerically by using bvp4c with MATLAB package. Effects of non dimensional parameters on velocity, temperature, concentration, coefficient of skin friction and local Nusselt number are thoroughly investigated for stretching/shrinking, suction/injection cases separately and presented through graphs and tables. Comparisons with existed results are presented.

Keywords: MHD, nanofluid, radiation chemical reaction



THE GENERALIZATION OF MATRICES RELATED WITH FIBONACCI NUMBERS

Hasan Hüseyin Güleç

In this study, we give a generalization of the Fibonacci numbers in matrix representation. Also, we investigate the determinants of the matrices obtained by k sequences of the generalized order-k Fibonacci numbers.

Keywords: fibonacci number, matrix

THE GENERALIZATION OF MATRICES RELATED WITH LUCAS NUMBERS

Hasan Hüseyin Güleç

In this study, we give a generalization of the Lucas numbers in matrix representation. Moreover, we show the determinants of the matrices obtained by k sequences of the generalized order-k Lucas numbers.

Keywords: lucas number, matrix



SOCIAL VALUES EDUCATION IN PROSE WORKS OF MEVLANA

Sümeyra Akkaya, Feridun Merter

The aims of this study are to investigate the social values in prose works of Mevlana has preached sermons to unite the people and awaken them, has enlightened not only his own period but also our era with his universal ideas and works, and which methods and techniques that were used to teach these values. Another aim of this study is to correlate them with our current education style. For that purpose, "Fihî Ma Fih", "Mecalis-i Seb'a" and "Mektubat", which are the prose works of Mevlana, have been analysed with document review method within the qualitative research models, and the data have been analysed with content analysis method. The findings of the study in relation to the analysis can be summarised in that way: 1-Mevlana tries to unite the society by transferring values in his prose works. The main goal of Mevlana aims at educating people according to their readiness level. His works adress to readers of all ages. Mevlana, supports explicitness so that the society can understand him, but he leads the people to think with representations in 1200s. 2-Mevlana gives importance to story based learning method, case study, question answer method and traditional lecture method in his prose works. He tells abstract concepts with concrete expression, and this way helps the society understand the texts easily. 3-Mevlana asks for the people adopt positive values, such as trueness, honesty, goodness, being fair, wisdom, love, being tolerant, and he asks for the people avoid negative values, such as lying, having bad habits, insincerity, ambition, hate, rage and ignorance. Consequently, methods of transferring values in the prose works of Mevlana, who is sufi, poet and educator of 13th century, overlap with the modern methods and techniques. Findings support that Mevlana is a scholar who is beyond his epoch. *In this research datas is taken from "Values Education In Prose Works Of Mevlana" Mevlana'nın Mensur Eserleri'nde Değerler Eğitimi (Sümeyra AKKAYA, Inonu University, Institute of Educational Sciences , 2013 Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Feridun MERTER)" entitled master thesis.

Keywords: Mevlana, fihî ma fih, mecalis-i seb'a, mektubat, social values.



ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK AND FUZZY NEURAL NETWORK METHOD USING ANKARA WEATHER FORECAST

Salih Berkan Aydemir

Artificial neural networks and fuzzy neural network is frequently used in prediction and classification methods. Generally there are two methods of soft computing said called. These are known as approximate reasoning and functional approach. The probability models and fuzzy reasoning about the olşurk mantık'

functional approach consists of neural networks and Genetic Algorithms. In addition, fuzzy neural networks are increasingly popular in recent years that's used with another model of fuzzy logic and neural networks. In this model the reasoning fuzzy neural network structure of neural networks, fuzzy logic combined with the rule structure and yields better results than many methods have been found in the name of efficiency. In this study, the neural networks and fuzzy neural network models using weather forecast of Ankara province and compared the various results

Keywords: fuzzy neural networks, artificial neural networks, fuzzy logic



ON WEAK LACUNARY DELTA I-STATISTICAL CONVERGENCE

Hafize Gümüş

The aim of this paper is to introduce weak lacunary statistical convergence for Δ difference sequences with an ideal. We define some important sequence spaces for example $WSL(\Delta)$, $WSL\theta(\Delta)$ and $WNL\theta(\Delta)$ and we prove inclusion theorems between these spaces where θ is a lacunary sequence.

Keywords: I-statistical convergence, lacunary sequence, difference sequence, weak convergence



OSTEOMETRY MEASURES AND HARDNESS TESTING OF THE METAPODIALS OF SMALL RUMINANTS.

Badis Daikh, Mohamed Melizi

The metapodial or cannon bone is in domestic ruminants to welding of the metacarpal bones, or metatarsals III and IV. On one hand, this bone could be an effective tool in determining the size, sex and weight of the animal. On the other hand, is a hard and very solid bones recording the change finer constraints different requirements of environmental factors. The experimental study conducted on a sample of 102 individuals has shown that: The Osteometric analysis of metacarpals of sheep and goats to determine the species from the index SD / GL whose ranges variations for sheep are $(0.10 + - 0.01)$ and for goats $(0.13 + - 0.01)$. On the metatarsals, the same report gives the range of the following changes: $(0.08 + - 0.01)$ for sheep and $(0.10 + - 0.01)$ for goats. The measurements obtained with *pénétro - durometer* have shown changes in bone hardness metapodial based on identifying characteristic parameters of the animals (species, age and gender). Finally, the study of correlations between osteometry and bone hardness confirms a hypothesis on the existence of a link between the slenderness metapodial and degree of bone hardness. Our experimentation has shown that increasing the metapodial width is accompanied by the increase of its hardness, unlike the increase in the index of slenderness resulting in a decrease in bone hardness.

Keywords: comparative anatomy, metapodial, osteometry, bone hardness, small ruminants



GEOMETRY OF FIVE-AXIS MOTION OF TWO-PARAMETER FAMILIES OF SPHERES IN MINKOWSKI SPACE

Selçuk Baş, Vedat Asil, Talat Körpınar

In this paper, we construct efficient parametric approach of determining the motion of the envelope surface by a timelike curve in $R^{3,1}$. The resulting canal surfaces of Gaussian curvature and mean curvature availability, minimal state of the surface being investigated.

Keywords: canal surfaces, five axis nc machining, minkowski space.



INVESTIGATION OF FRACTURE PROPERTIES OF $\pm 55^\circ$ FILAMENT WINDING CNT REINFORCED CTP COMPOSITE PIPE

Mustafa Taşyürek, Necmettin Tarakçioğlu

In this study, fatigue life of glass fiber-epoxy material produced by the filament wounded composite pipes and matrix material reinforced with multi-walled carbon nanotube (CNT) nanocomposite filament winding tubes were determined experimentally under the influence of internal pressure. In the research results, combustion test was performed to determine the proportion of glass fiber and resin. Also void content test performed. Critical stress intensity factors were determined experimentally for several CNT reinforcements by tensile tests. Experimentally obtained graph of σ_N - a/t compared with theoretical correlation for investigation composite and nanocomposite pipe by fabricated filament winding process. So, Newman-Raju (N-R) analytic approach was utilized. For all experiments the relevant standards and references were utilized. According to the experimental conditions, the suitability of 1% CNT reinforcement to the CTP pipes was determined.

Keywords: carbon nanotubes, composite pipe, filament winding, fracture



COMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT IN SCHOOL

Yanka Totseva

The report presents the problem of communication management in school in the modern world and the role of the School principal as their manager. In the XXI century we recognize school more: as a mediator between the personality and its own future (not as a special closed environment designed just for itself and only in the abstract future for something else); as a mediator in an attempt to reconcile the interests of its various users (children, parents, society) and to organize the dialogue between them; as an intermediary who tries to realize mutual reversible between school and non-school periods (family, school, profession) as organic moments of age and social maturation of the individual. School is an institution that has its historical and national circumstances, but now must be reformed very quickly in order to adapt to new realities and to meet the expectations of students and their parents. From the perspective of communication management considered various communication channels and the influence of cultural factors on their effective use. Special emphasis is put on the use of new information and communication technologies and the opportunities they provide to enrich communication. Finally we give recommendations for improving communications management in school.

Keywords: communications management, school



TWO NEW RECORDS FOR MYXOMYCOTA FLORA OF TURKEY

Dursun Yağiz, Ahmet Afyon

In this study, Myxomycetes samples were collected during field studies to Konya and Isparta provinces. After field and laboratory studies, *Fuligo rufa* Pers. (Physaraceae) and *Cribraria filiformis* Nowotny & H. Neubert (Cribrariaceae) were recorded for the first time from Turkey. These taxa were new records for Turkish Myxomycota. In addition; information regarding their macroscopic photographs, microscopic photographs, descriptions, localities, and habitats has been given.

Keywords: myxomycetes, cribraria, fuligo, new records, Turkey



INTERNAL FUNDS AND GROWTH: A RESEARCH ON BIST FIRMS

Aysa Ipek Erdogan

This study examines the effect of cash flows on firm growth rate using the financial data of firms whose stocks are traded in Borsa Istanbul (BIST) during the period 1996-2012. As a result of the analysis, it was found that the growth rate in total assets does not have a sensitivity to short term cash flows. The same finding is reached when the analysis is done separately for small firms and large firms.

Keywords: firm growth, cash flow, cash flow sensitivity of growth



TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION IN EDUCATION

Aliya Mustafina

Under increasing pressure of globalization epoch, which dictated the need of adopting informatization reform, the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan from 1997 started operating a systematic state policy for informatization of education. Many scholarly papers show that the success of the educational reform efforts depend not only on the ability of the government to supply all schools with ICT, but also on the ability to make teachers possess positive attitudes toward ICT integration. This study will contribute to the existing knowledge by providing a real picture of the process of ICT integration in Kazakhstani secondary schools through the lens of the main facilitators of this process – teachers. Most of previous studies pointed out that ICT's successful integration at school is supposed to have a positive impact on students' academic. However, these topics received little attention in the literature. In order to fill up the gap in our knowledge, the purpose of this paper is to gain insight into the teachers' attitudes toward ICT, examining the relationship between their attitudes and students' academic motivation. The mixed methods design is used in this study. This method aims to provide a better understanding of the research

problem and questions than either method used by itself. Explanatory Sequential Design of Mixed Method is applied during this research. It consists of three stages: quantitative data collection, qualitative data collection and interpretation.

Keywords: ICT, teachers' attitudes, technology integration.



ANALYSIS OF EPISTEMOLOGICAL BELIEFS OF TEACHERS BASED ON SOME VARIABLES

Ercan Yilmaz, Fatih Firat

The aim of this study is to examine teachers' epistemological beliefs according to some variables. The sample of this research is 512 teachers working in the Ministry of Education in the 2014-2015 academic year in the Konya province. Based on the survey model, "Epistemological Belief Scale" is used to gather data. Research findings showed that there were significant differences in epistemological beliefs according to teachers' gender, marital status, graduation, age, seniority, the number of students in the school worked, the number of teachers in the school worked and the working regions.

Keywords: teacher, epistemology, belief, variable



DETECTION OF DISORDERED REGIONS IN PROTEINS WITH MACHINE LEARNING METHODS

Sevdanur Genç, Murat Gök, Aykut Durgut

In proteins, disordered regions plays a significant role in determining of regulation of transcription and translation, protein-protein, protein-DNA interactions and also the tertiary structure of the proteins. To date, studies have showed that disordered regions have in relation with cancer, cardiovascular, diabetes, autoimmune diseases and neurodegenerative disorders. In this paper, to predict disordered regions in proteins we build feature vectors using physicochemical properties of amino acids and also compared our performance with similar studies in the literature. According to empirical studies, conducted on disprot and protein data bank (PDB) data sets, an accuracy value of 77.23 % and 0.67 f-score has been achieved with kNN learning algorithm.

Keywords: disordered regions in proteins, physicochemical properties of amino acids, learning algorithms



ATTITUDES OF BIOENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING STUDENTS TOWARDS ENGLISH: A CASE OF KAFKAS UNIVERSITY

Gencer Elkiliç

English language teaching and learning has been among one of the most heated issues in Turkish educational system, the intended level hasn't been reached, though. In literature it is generally accepted

that positive attitudes are important factors in language learning. In this respect, the aim of this study is to determine the attitudes of Bioengineering and Mechanical Engineering students towards English. In order to carry out the study an attitude scale prepared by Ambarlı-Kirkız (2010) was administered to 150 Mechanical engineering and 60 bioengineering students studying at Kafkas University, Kars. The attitude scale consisted of two parts. Part one (A), elicited demographic data related to the participants. Part two (B), containing 20 items of a 5-likert Type scale, elicited information in relation to the students' attitudes towards English. The results of the study have been evaluated using SPSS 20. The results and pedagogical implications will be given in the full text of the study.

Keywords: attitudes, bioengineering, mechanical engineering, Kafkas University, language learning.



LIFE COURSE TEACHING IN MULTIGRADE CLASSROOMS BY TEACHER OPINIONS

Hakan Akdağ, Selahattin Kaymakçı

Life course can be described as a primary school course aims to provide frameworks for students to be a social being in the baseline for the society they will live in. Koksal (2009) defined "multigrade classroom- as combination of more than one grade in to the same classroom with one teacher because of limited number of students, economical and geographical reasons. Our research aims to examine teacher beliefs and perceptions about teaching of life course in multigrade classrooms within this scope of primary grades of 1,2 and 3. Specifically, it is important to see how teachers determine problems and conditions of teaching this course exluding others. Qualitative research methods within the framework applied to data gained by an open-ended questionnaire prepared by the researcher. Proposals have been made in the light of data obtained from the questionnaire.

Keywords: multigrade clasroom, life course, class teacher, activity



LANGUAGE BASED TECHNIQUES IN SOCIAL RESEARCH

Tahir Gür, Sefa Yıldırım, Fahri Dağı, Arif Çerçi

The proportion of qualitative studies has increased rapidly in scientific literature since the second half of the last century. This increase can be understood how language "language" accepted as one of the most important objects of in the scope of sçeşntific inquiry . This era was called as "linguistic turn" by Rorty (1967) in the context of research. For being the most important building blocks and the product of social life; having some roles in every stage of life and having important role for transmitting and understanding other scientific areas, language and language based methods have increased today. This study will begin with a general description of the qualitative methodology in our country. Then discourse analysis (descriptive-critical), content analysis (quantitative -qualitative) and speech analysis (reciprocal- singular) will be explained and discussed. Especially frequent misinformation about and misuseage of techniques will be analysed and discussed in the theoretical framework .

Keywords: qualitative study, language based research, discourse analysis, content analysis



THE EFFECTS OF DEBATE TECHNIQUE ON PRESERVICE TEACHERS' PUBLIC SPEAKING ANXIETY

Tahir Gür, Taner Çıfci, Özkan Aydođdu

Speaking is one of most used and needed language skills. Especially in teaching profession, importance of speaking is undeniable. Teacher candidates are expected to have this skill in a certain level. Public speaking anxiety, one of the social anxiety, is emerged in various forms while having speech in front of the others. According to research, about % 85 percent of people feel –much or less- worry or fear while speaking in public. This intense feelings increase public speaking anxiety. It is implied in the literature that the anxiety can be reduced in various studies. In this study, the effect of the debate technique on teacher candidates' public speaking anxiety. Study group consisted of 94 students having education in Gaziantep University Faculty of Education. Pre-test and post-test quasi-experimental design was used in this study. The data was collected by the Speech Anxiety Scale developed by Sevim (2012) and was analysed by SPSS program. According to the results of the study, debate technique reduced teacher candidates' public speaking anxiety. Also female students were found to have higher rates of this anxiety.

Keywords: public speaking anxiety, debate, teachers, speaking education.



THE USE OF INTERACTIVE BOARDS IN THE COURSE OF TURKISH REPUBLIC HISTORY OF REVOLUTION AND KEMALISM FOR THE 8TH GRADE LEVEL: THE ASSESSMENT OF INTERACTIVE BOARD FROM THE POINTS OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Ozkan Akman, Hakan Akdag

The stunning developments seen in information and communication technologies doubtlessly reflect on the education, too. From now on, ordinary blackboards substitute with interactive boards. The objective of this study is: to review the effects of interactive boards on the courses of T.R. History of Revolution and Kemalism from the eyes of teachers and students. The participants of the research include the students of 8 classrooms of 8.th grade in two different elementary schools in the autumn season of academic year of 2014- 2015 and the teachers who teach in those classrooms. From the terms of method, it is a qualitative study. The techniques of observation and interview were used. As for data collecting tools; semi-structuralized interview forms, data from focus group discussion and observation records were employed. According to the results of the obtained data it was observed that the students actively participated in the lesson. The students stated that they enjoyed the lessons with the interactive board. The teachers stated that the time was saved, the problems of discipline reduced however they encountered difficulties in finding contents. In addition to this, they also stated that the technical service arrived after long-time correspondences whenever they encountered technical problems. Under the light of the observed data, suggestions were made to the practitioners and the related units.

Keywords: interactive board, t.r. history of revolution and kemalism



THE REVIEW OF TECHNO-PEDAGOGICAL COMPETENCIES OF THE SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHER CANDIDATES REGARDING FATİH PROJECT

Ozkan Akman, Hakan Akdag

The rise of a society up to the levels of contemporary civilization and becoming an information society is directly proportional to the levels of education which the individuals forming that society take. The next stop in education after the family is the schools. The objective of this study is: to determine what extent the techno-pedagogical competencies of the social studies teacher candidates overlap with the applications of the FATİH Project. The participants of the research are the candidates of Social Studies who study in the academic year of 2014-2015. The number of the candidate teachers who participate in the research is 10. This research was conducted through interview technique among the qualitative research techniques. As a result of the analysis of the answers given by the participants, the candidates of Social Studies teachers regarded themselves from the point of technological information while they found themselves incompetent from the point of academic knowledge. In addition, they stated that they had difficulty in the levels of application of this information in the school they serve their internship. However, they also stated that they found the applications of FATİH Project beneficial and it would contribute to their personal development. According to the results obtained at the end of this research, various suggestions were submitted related to the applications and future researches.

Keywords: technology integration, FATİH project, social studies education



A STUDY TO ANALYSE THE MAIN FACTORS ON THE SUCCESS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN NORTH CYPRUS

Beste Sakalli

The objective of this study is to determine the factors that have contributed to the success of women entrepreneurs in North Cyprus. The whole population of Business Women Association in North Cyprus is selected as the population of this research. The data of the study will be collected through questionnaire. Factors such as creativity, family, self-confidence will be given as a list to the participants and an open-ended question will be provided to express their own opinions based on their experiences. In the end, the paper will analyse the key factors that lead to success of women entrepreneurs in North Cyprus. The study is aimed to be a base for entrepreneurship education programs and activities in North Cyprus.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, women entrepreneurs, entrepreneurship education.



PARAECOLOGICAL PARADIGM IN EDUCATION TO COMBAT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Turgay Dindarođlu

The relationship between man and nature has long been monitored and has become even more examined in light of the rapidly developing information technology. The deteriorating ecosystem caused by

environmental disasters occurring around the world has spread negative effects to other places as well. In particular, climatic instability caused by global warming, as well as problems in the food supply chain due to inefficiencies in the soil and plant, has negatively affected the quality of life. Mankind is at the heart of these environmental problems both globally and locally, playing the main role in finding solutions to such problems. However, the trend to continuously increase people's welfare has ultimately led to an even greater exploitation of ecosystems. Although people seem to want to resolve the ecological problems, at the same time they drag their feet in taking the necessary steps or changing their lifestyles to fix the problems. The problem in this case is the inability to resolve the problem of human self-alienation. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to examine ecological problems' causes, effects, and solutions in order to identify the importance of "paraecological" paradigms and appropriate methodology in education to help mature the human spirit as part of nature. Paraecological parameters that will be used in the educational process were examined by using Malík Sensitivity model approach. This paper describes the tragic results of the environmental problems to clarify their causes as an important step in the first stages of education. These steps should be supported using a variety of teaching techniques (quantum techniques, experiential education, incrementalism, thinking techniques, etc.). Civil society organizations and role models should encourage ecological lifestyles in this process. These solutions can challenge environmental problems through society's use of unique habits, cultures, religious trends, symbols, rituals, and myths that are easier to internalize and transform into a lifestyle. Such a solution must be supported by a psychological approach to the possibility of its implementation in daily life, and its impact should be expanded by establishing legal regulations.

Keywords: paraecology, paradigm, ecological lifestyle, incrementalism



INVESTIGATING OF TEACHER CANDIDATES' SELF REGULATED LEARNING IN TERMS OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND EPISTEMOLOGICAL BELIEFS

Ercan Yılmaz, Murat Güler, Ali Murat SÜNBÜL

The aim of this research to investigate the relationships between teacher candidates' emotional intelligence and epistemological beliefs with self regulated learning. The research was based on the relational search model and the sample set of research was consisted total 1265 teacher candidates studying in a Faculty of Education in Konya. In this study, self regulated learning scale, emotional intelligence scale and epistemological beliefs scale was practiced to teacher candidates. To analyze the data regression analysis and correlation technique is used. According to the findings of the research; emotional intelligence and self regulation skills are the predictors of self regulated learning.

Keywords: self regulated learning, emotional intelligence, epistemological beliefs



INTERNATIONALISING MALAYSIA'S EDUCATIONAL SPACE: THE SOCIO-CULTURAL EXPERIENCES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA

Mohd Nor Jaafar, Ratnawati Yuni Suryandari, Rozalina Khalid

Malaysia today aspires to be a regional hub of higher education where internationalization is believed to be the best empowerment approach to catapult the country's higher education to world class. Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) meets the challenges of internationalization by offering learning opportunities to

international students. The purpose of this study is to analyse socio-cultural problems faced and posed by international students in UUM's Maybank Hall Student Accommodation. Primary data came from the responses of 182 students who were randomly selected to represent 43% of the population in a questionnaire survey. It was found that (1) most of the international students surveyed did not encounter any socio-cultural problems, especially students from Indonesia; (2) there was a similarity in the scale of cultural distance between the students' home country and Malaysia; and (3) socio-cultural problems sometimes posed by international students revolved around language, ethics, hygiene and the accommodation environment. In conclusion, the more socio-cultural similarities existed between the students' place of origin with Malaysia, and the shorter the distance between their country of origin and Malaysia, the less likely the international students were to pose serious socio-cultural problems.

Keywords: cultural distance, cultural similarities, higher education, internationalisation, international students, socio-cultural problems



THE EFFECT OF FIFTH GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES USED IN THE SELF-MONITORING STRATEGIES,

Süleyman Arslantaş, Ali Murat Sünbül, Ahmet Kurnaz

Differences in behavior and the dimensions of the individual in order to explain the process of metacognition Snyder, in 1974, Self-Monitoring (Self-Monitoring) has been configured as a theory. According to the theory, individuals in social situations differ in the degree to control their presentation styles. Some people express themselves in presentation and can monitor and control their behavior. In addition, any statement of the manner in which situation or are sensitive to hints that the behavior is appropriate. That sensitivity has been named as the ability to self-monitoring (Snyder, 1974). In this susceptibility of individuals to achieve a balance, as overly sensitive or that will be exhibited without showing sensitivity required to get rid of negative self-monitoring of behavior is of great importance. With this research, Self-Monitoring Strategies Elementary Fifth Grade Social Studies Student Learning and finally to the activation of the Self-Monitoring, Self-Regulation and Academic Achievement Levels of Impact have been investigated. In this research, quantitative and qualitative approaches are used together. Experimental method of research pretest-posttest control group consisted of experimental models. Two experimental and one control research have been conducted on three groups. Try one group processes used in self-monitoring strategies (self-monitoring checklists and rubrics) to use and textbook activities, experiment 2 group, the course eventually used the self-monitoring strategies (their chart-making and self-assessment) use and textbooks events in the control group lessons book activity were applied. Each group teaching sessions were conducted at 24. Research data for independent samples One Factor Analysis of Variance (One-way ANOVA) and Tukey test with homogeneous properties, the group analyzed the data have been revealed. In conclusion Elementary Fifth Grade Social Studies of Self-Monitoring Strategies and finally to the activation Inside Self-Monitoring and academic achievement of students to be effective in the development of skills in the development of Self-regulation has emerged to be effective

Keywords: self-monitoring skills, self-monitoring strategies, self-regulation

THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDIES OF TURKISH VERSION OF THE STRESSORS IN STUDENTS SCALE

Ahmet Akin, Erol Uğur, Ümran Akin, Çınar Kaya, Yunus Altundağ, Ali Seçgin

Students has many difficulties. Especially in university, freshman face to some new conditions: a new social environment, new friends, life away from family and financial stations etc. (Lester, 2013; Singh & Lal, 2008). Besides, Turkish university students can worry about working the after graduation. This

condition is the one of the most important source of their stressors (Çakmak & Hevedanlı, 2005) The aim of this research is to examine the validity and reliability of the Turkish version of the Stressors in Students Scale (SIS; Salamonsen, Andrew, Watson, Teo, & Deary, 2011). Participants were 333 undergraduate students (were 159 female and 174 were male) from Sakarya University. The results of confirmatory factor analysis indicated that the two dimensional model was well fitted ($\chi^2= 102.57$, $df= 40$, $RMSEA= .069$, $NFI= .92$, $CFI= .95$, $IFI= .95$, $RFI= .88$, $GFI= .95$, $SRMR= .092$). Cronbach alfa internal consistency reliability coefficients of the scale were .78 for education subscale, .80 for finance subscale, and .80 for overall scale. The corrected item-total correlations of SIS ranged from .30 to .54. Overall findings demonstrated that this scale had high validity and reliability scores and that it may be used as a valid and reliable instrument in order to assess stressors levels of students.

Keywords: stressors in students, validity, reliability



THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY OF TURKISH VERSION OF THE SATISFACTION WITH ACADEMIC MAJOR SCALE

Ahmet Akin , Erol Uğur, Şule Odabaşı, Çınar Kaya, Mehmet Başören, Ümran Akin

Students' satisfaction with their academic major plays a crucial role on their career development, job satisfaction, burnout, and ultimately overall life contentment. This kind of satisfaction also helps people to feel themselves happier in their family and social lives. In this case appears to be strong need to have a reliable and valid measurement tool to measure satisfaction with major level of university students The aim of the present study is to examine the validity and reliability of the Turkish Version of the Academic Majors Scale (Nauta, 2007). Participants were 302 university students. Results of confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated that the six items yielded one factor and the uni-dimensional model was well fit ($\chi^2= 4.61$, $df= 8$, $RMSEA= 0.000$, $CFI= 1.00$, $IFI= 1.00$, $SRMR= .015$). Cronbach alpha internal consistency reliability coefficient was .86 for scale. Corrected item-total correlations ranged from .45 to .77. These findings demonstrate that this scale is a valid and reliable instrument.

Keywords: satisfaction with academic major, validity, reliability



GRADUATE STUDENTS' VIEWS ABOUT EASPE GRADUATE PROGRAM RELATED TO SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR PROFICIENCIES

Hakan Baran

A school administrator can be defined as a leader who has a future-centered vision of life and can integrate this vision with teaching and learning processes. Therefore school administrators should be a model and give inspiration to others through their behaviors (Açıklalın, Şişman & Turan, 2007). In Turkey, the most important source for training school administrators is Educational Administration, Supervision, Planning and Economics (EASPE) graduate programs. The purpose of department of EASPE is to provide educational administrators and supervisors for schools and Ministry of National Education and other institutions and to train professionals in the field of school administration and educational supervision. In addition, this

department is emphasized as practical activities weighted (Simsek, 2005). The purpose of this study was to investigate graduate students' views about EASPE graduate program in terms of proficiencies of school administrators. The data were collected by "Inventory on Proficiency of School Administrators" to determine effectiveness of EASPE graduate program about to gain school administrators proficiencies. In other words EASPE graduate students' opinions about EASPE graduate program were determined by an inventory that consist of five sub dimensions. Therefore descriptive survey model was used in this study. According to the findings, EASPE graduate students' average scores related to the sub dimensions of inventory ranges from 3.51 to 3.85. Students believed that while proficiencies the most gained by EASPE graduate program were in dimension "interacting with people-working efficiently", proficiencies the least gained by EASPE graduate program were in dimension "preparing a proficient school building and environment". Opinions of students' differentiated in proficiency of EASPE graduate program according to whether they have an experiment of school management, that is, graduate students who have an experiment of school management see EASPE graduate program less proficient than those don't have an experiment of school management. Because of having an experiment of school management have influenced students' opinions about proficiency of the program negatively, it can be said that there is a gap between EASPE graduate program and practical activities for educational administration. In accordance with the findings of the study, some suggestions were made for improving EASPE graduate program.

Keywords: EASPE graduate program, educational administration, graduate education, proficiencies of school administrators



COMPARISON OF SOME EXECUTION TIME MEASUREMENT CODES ON UBUNTU

Tarik Yerlikaya, Yasin Akman

With the growth of information technology, the processing of data requires high computer performance. The performance measurement is an important part in the design of applications for high performance computing environments found in research and industry. Especially, execution time is very important for some applications. But some operating systems or programming languages do not support current time (nanoseconds or microseconds) measurement. Therefore, we aimed compare of some execution time measurement codes in C++ programming language on Ubuntu Operating System. We coded them by Qt Creator using C++ language and Linux GCC used as a compiler.

Keywords: execution time, measurement code, comparison running time



HOW CAN TECHNOLOGY HELP SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS TO LEARN ABOUT WORKING WITH EXPERTS BY EXPERIENCE?

Angie Boyle

Biggs (1999) constructive alignment theory describes total synergy in the teaching and learning activities that we use namely: the curriculum itself, the environment in which students learn, the teaching methods and assessment processes. Within UK social work education the Standards for Education and Training as outlined by the regulatory body the Health and Care Professions Council (2009) state: 3.17 Service users and carers must be involved in the programme. This paper will concentrate upon how the approach to course design and delivery has changed within the BA and MA social work programmes at The University of Cumbria (UoC) to become a more collaborative and inclusive process. In particular this paper will focus upon how the use of technology has assisted the effective delivery of the UoC' s Working with Experts by

Experience modules. These modules are designed and delivered by service users and carers and cofacilitated by the social work course team. The modules provide opportunities for students to work alongside a variety of service users and carers, in a variety of ways, in order to both understand the range of complexities within the relationship between social work professionals and user groups, and to embed the need for service users and carers to be at the centre of all professional activity and decision making. Reference will be made to the use of podcasts, video, digital narratives and the use of online learning environments.

Keywords: learning activities, social work, working with experts by experience



SMART CITY: DEFINITIONS, COMPONENTS, AND APPLICATION

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In many countries, smart cities in the debate on the future of urban transformation project is included in the discussion. Smart cities label the last decades of small or big cities has spread to affect the urban strategy. To create better living conditions in our daily lives, protect the environment, has been adopted by government agencies and citizens to reduce other problems of increasing ensure safety and urban life. Projects for developing technologies for smart cities benefiting from the planning and management of the city began to be developed and implemented. The largest contribution to this development has made cloud technology and sensor network architecture consisting of. Smart cities definitions in this study are mentioned components and applications. An analysis is made for the needs of future smart cities.

Keywords: smart city, project, developing technologies



EXPLOITATION OF WHEY BY MODIFIED STARCH HYDROPROPYL (E1442) TO OBTAINING HIGH ADDED VALUE TO FRUIT DRINKS

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Our experimental work was to propose a solution that adds value to whey as a by-product extremely hazardous for the dairy industry, exploiting its nutritional qualities (Resources in serum protein, trace elements and minerals) incorporation direct this product in fruit drinks to get a rich fruity drink in protein and high added value. The incorporation of whey was performed using two types of whey: the lyophilized sweet character partially demineralized to 60% and the crude obtained from the dairy Beni Tamou (Blida, Algeria North), after draining a curd during the production of fresh cheese, the mixture was obtained in a clear solution by using the phospahte distarch hydroxypyl (E1442) as stabilizing and protecting agent of the serum proteins in the acidity of the beverage in order to avoid coagulation by studying the behavior of serum proteins in whey solutions at different pH, the mixture (modified starch + whey) will then be incorporated into its flavored syrups and undergoing mechanical agitation and homogenization ,mastered with a degree of heating which do not alter the conformation of the serum proteins (72 ° C) approximately to ensure the maximum safety of the product. After several assembly tests (Variation contents concentrated fruit, sucrose, stabilizing aromas and acidity regulators), drinks are good organoleptic qualities by recording a satisfactory score at Kramer taste tests and analyzes physicochemical reveal a significant increase in their nutritional values with protein., calcium, sodium and potassium (2g / l, 45 mg / l mg / l, ...) against (0.1 g / l, 60-80 mg / l, 30mg / l) before incorporation.

Keywords: whey, modified starch hydropropyl, fruit drinks

TOXICOLOGICAL STUDY OF A BIO-PESTICIDE ON THE LARVAE OF DATE MOTH ECTOMYELOIS CERATONIAE IN CONTROLLED CONDITIONS

Ayoub Hadjeb, Mohamed Seghir Mehaoua, Mohamed Laid Ouakid

The global changes, the shortening of the phenological cycle, the infestation by some pests establish so many threats on the durability of the oases ecosystem. The date moth *Ectomyelois ceratoniae* Zeller stays among the most redoubtable pests of date palm. So, considering the economic importance of this only culture exported by the arid regions, it is important to assure the ecological day before on the long duration. In this context we studied the efficiency of a bio-pesticide on base of Spinosad on neonatal larvae L1. The attempt of biologic fight by the Spinosad against the larva L1 of the date moth revealed after 24 hours a maximum of mortality (72, 60 %) for the individuals treated by the dose 480 ppm while the weakest mortality rate (34,25 %) was observed at larva's treated by the concentration of 30 ppm with a significant difference between 5 used doses where $P < 0, 0046$. After 48 hours, the highest mortality was registered at larva's treated by the dose of 480 ppm and 240 ppm, the concentration of 30 ppm revealed a very weak mortality with 40,30 % with a significant difference ($P < 0,0041$).

Keywords: toxicological study, bio-pesticide



POTENTIAL EFFECT OF A BACILLUS AMYLOLIQUEFACIENS STRAIN FOR CROWN GALL DISEASE MANAGEMENT

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A strain of *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* M2 was isolated from the rhizosphere a halophytic plant in Tunisia (*Zygophyllum album*) and found to have an important antagonistic activity against several plant pathogenic bacteria and fungi in vitro essays according to the "double layer" and the "well diffusion" methods. This study is particularly focusing the potentialities of this strain for crown gall management. Thus, the antagonistic effect of this strain was evaluated on bulk and the rhizospheric soil of tomato and maize seedling plants. The population's evolution of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* C58 marked strain was followed, in the presence of the *B. amyloliquefaciens* M2 strain under sterile and non-sterile soil conditions. The results showed a significant decrease of the pathogenic population in both conditions, comparing to the negative and positive control treatments. However, the antagonistic activity of M2 strain, against the pathogenic marked strain, was better under sterile soil condition. The ability of the M2 strain to control gall development induced by *A. tumefaciens* C58 was also proved on the stems of tomato and almond plants. Indeed, the treatment of infection point with a bacterial suspension of M2 strain or its supernatant product can inhibit the gall development with an average of 93% on stems of tomato plants and 88% on stems of almond plants. According to preliminary characterization of the M2 strain supernatant, the antagonistic activity of this strain is of a proteins nature and showing to be optimal at 40°C and 7 pH.

Keywords: crown gall disease management



OPTIMIZATION OF BRASS CONTENTS FOR BEST COMBINATION OF THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY AND TRIBOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR OF BRAKE LININGS COMPOSITES

Amira Sellami, Mohamed Kchaou, Riadh Elleuch

The organic friction materials for brake lining are known as complicated formulations composites in order to achieve the desired amalgam of performance properties. Their role is to decelerate and stop vehicles as securely and quickly as possible. Obviously, it requires that the composite exhibits best possible combination of thermal, mechanical and tribological properties as a friction material. In fact low thermal conductivity of composite renders the tribo-surface vulnerable due to the accumulation of frictional heat which leads to degradation of organic ingredients which in turn, affects adversely the braking capability. The optimum combination of various properties should be tailored with right contents of metallic fillers. The aim of this paper is to study the role of brass fibers, towards friction and wear mechanisms. For this purpose, the experimental approach was based on the development of a simplified formulation called "model" material then the addition of different amount of brass fibers to explore its tribological behavior. Results show that the brake lining with higher weight percentage of brass fibers to exhibit best combination of performance parameters related to friction and wear. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) is employed to identify and understand wear mechanisms.

Keywords: friction material, brass fibers, thermal properties, tribological behavior



TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS IN THE FIELD OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TRANSPORT "TODOR KABLESHKOV"

Krasimir Krastanov

As a modern university, Todor Kableshkov University of Transport successfully defends its mission to participate actively in the formation and implementation of the state policies for the development of higher education and research in the areas of land transport, transport infrastructure and telecommunications. Since 1922, the Higher School of Transport prepares highly qualified professionals for the fields of land transport, transport infrastructure and telecommunications. The graduates occupy important positions in the Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, public transport services, consulting firms and, research institutes. In 2001, Todor Kableshkov University of Transport was among the first Bulgarian universities to take advantage of changes in Higher Education Law and enroll students in Masters programs immediately after completion of their Bachelor degrees. Part of the educational traditions of the university associated with training in mechanical engineering, the creation of highly qualified specialists in the field of mechanical engineering is an integral part of its development and a prerequisite for its improvement. The main goals and objectives of curricula and doctoral programs are in accordance with the traditions of scientific disciplines and are aimed at building specialists for establishing contemporary trends in machinery and transport sector and coupled with its human resources. The report presented the state of trends applied in the training of students in the field of mechanical engineering. Discussed are doctoral programs in applied training, as is made and statistical analysis of the number of students over the years. Presented are some laboratories of the university in which students are trained in the field of mechanical engineering.



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