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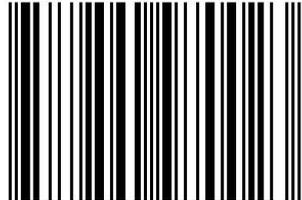
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The first meeting has been held on 16 July 2018 concerning the announcement of the 16th edition of the ICSS series by the executive members of the committee. The first call for participation for submission of abstracts and full papers in social sciences, educational studies, economics, language studies and interdisciplinary studies, was announced to the registered subscribers of ICSS email database as well as through conference alerts services on 19 July 2018. The submitted abstracts and papers have been reviewed in terms of eligibility of the titles as well as their contents and the authors whose works were accepted were called to submit their final version of the papers until 31 October 2018. The peer reviewers who are also the registered authors of ICSS XVI did a voluntary work, exchanged review notes with the authors. The final papers were accepted until 6 November 2018. What follows is the result of these academic efforts.

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Possibilities for the Application of Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods in the Administrative Procedure

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Abstract

The administrative procedure follows a firm objective: to create of the customer friendly approach. Also, there is more and more emphasis recently on improving the efficiency and speed of the procedure. These are the two most important keywords of the decision planning and documentation. The aim of the research in this scientific paper is to detect and analyse the decision-making methods, concurrently being ready to incorporate them into the national administrative procedure systems. These methods are to provide lawful and effectively applicable alternative dispute settlement methods and also to assist - apart form the aim to reach the basic aims of the administrative procedure - to create a fundament of the decisions made by the authority, having regard to circumstances in real life cases, viewpoint of customers and other parties, and the balance of the public interest. The scope of the paper also covers the theoretical and practical aspects of general mediation and mediation in administrative procedure, in view with the appearance of the topic within the renewing and current administrative procedural law regime. While examining the mediation in administrative procedure in a novel point of view, this work also analyses the role of this special type of mediation in terms of efficiency and characteristics of the current and future legal solutions in administrartive cases often involving parties with adverse interests. Conclusions and proposions in the paper may provide contribution to the spreading and correct treatment of alternative decision making methods in the administrative procedure.

Keywords: administrative procedure, ADR, alternative dispute resolution, customer friendly approach

Piano Performance Technical Analysis of The People United Will Never Be Defeated by Rzewski

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Abstract

The piano variations *The People United will Never be Defeated* by Rzewski contains many modern piano performance techniques and skills. The difficulties of these techniques and skills in these enormous variations are far beyond the boundaries of traditional piano performance techniques and skills. This analysis will give a specific classification for these modern piano performance techniques and skills in order to provide a more comprehensive guide for the piano performers.

Keywords: piano, techniques, Rzewski

The Archetypical Myth of Dido and Aeneas at the Roots of the Cultural Dialogue Between the Two Shores of the Mediterranean

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the famous Vergilian myth of Dido, queen of Carthage, and Aeneas, the legendary ancestor of Rome, as an archetype of cultural dialogue between different Mediterranean cultures, not only in order to underline the preminent role of the classical heritage in the construction of the European identity but also to demonstrate how this ancient legend, dealing with very current topic such as interculturality, immigration and hospitality, should be still deserving attention by scholars and European citizens in general. As we know, in Vergil's account the Trojan leader Aeneas was shipwrecked on the shore near Carthage after the destruction of Troy, at the time when Dido, the Phoenician princess forced to leave her original country and flee to the coast of Africa, was building the city that would become later a powerful center of the western Mediterranean. In the first book of the Aeneid, Vergil develops an interesting dialogue between the main characters which can be read with a particular focus on the topic of alteritas and acceptance of diversity: the Trojans desperately ask Dido for aid in rebuilding their fleet, invoking human and divine law (vv. 539-543); for her part, Dido astonishes us for political foresight and straightforwardness, showing herself available to help Aeneas and his men, not only in terms of mere hospitality but rather by proposing a real possibility of cultural integration – as we can appreciate also on a lexical level, because of the insistence on such terms as *sociare*, *miscere*, *iungere* – overcoming any ethnic difference: “The city I build is yours; draw up your ships; Trojan and Tyrian I shall treat alike” (vv. 573-574, *urbem quam statuo, vestra est; subducite navis; / Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur*). Dido, in fact, does not forget her similar past of exile and fugitive, from which she learned to be empathetic and well-disposed to acceptance: “Come therefore, sirs, and pass within our halls. Me, too, has a like fortune driven through many toils, and willed that in this land I should at last find rest. Not ignorant of ill I learn to aid distress” (vv. 627-630, *Quare agite, o tectis, iuvenes, succedite nostris. / Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores / iactatam hac demum voluit consistere terra. / Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco*). In this perspective, this research – as part of a future ERC project I would like to submit for the Social Science and Humanities ERC Panel SH5 – aims at investigating the myth of Dido and Aeneas in its archetypical aspects, showing how it could still contribute to the current political reflection about the importance of a deep and fruitful intercultural dialogue based on values such as equality, tolerance, acceptance of diversity, centrality of human being. We could still learn from our ancestors, as well as we could return, once more, to reinterpret Vergil: every age and almost every generation, in fact, has its new and peculiar questions to ask him.

Keywords: archetypical myth, Dido, Aeneas, cultural dialogue, two shores, Mediterranean

The Government's 100 Deputy Ministers: Guarantee for Success or Waste of Money?

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Abstract

Kosovo lies in Europe (geographically). In 2008 has declared its independence. It consists of 1,771,604 inhabitants, and is the poorest country in Europe, which has a government consisting of a prime minister, five deputy prime-ministers, 21 ministers, and approximately 100 deputy ministers. The history of Kosovo government, as well as of those in the region do not recognize such a large number of political eminents with the position of deputy minister within a government. Their engagement costs the Kosovo budget around 30 million euros per year. But the question is: what do they do? Does their work justify all these expenses? The precise purpose of this study is the analysis of the engagement and results of the Deputy Ministers of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo within a year of its functioning. Through analysis of their work reports, it is intended to come the necessary conclusions about the rankings and shortcomings of a government with such a large number of deputy ministers.

Keywords: government, deputy ministers, reports, functioning

The Effects of Actual and Expected Incomes on Individual's Happiness

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Abstract

The basic concept used by economists and social researchers during several decades following Pigou approach. The main argument that is used by those scholars is that the utility or satisfaction is positively affected by the income level. The more income the customer has, allows more tangible good and intangible services, thus, "elevates" the customer's happiness. The current paper departs from the Pigou traditional approach by implementing old concepts found in an ancient religious and historical sources. According to this approach the income of an individual thus not necessarily affect positively his well-being but other factors. The model developed in this paper "claims" that the gap between fulfillment and desire that are derived from the individual's income, affects satisfaction and well-being, or simply as is named by economist's utility function. By lowering desires and educating individuals to be satisfied with less resources they gain more satisfaction. Two important implications can be derived regarding happiness. The first one is that individuals may gain more happiness from any given level of income due to education. The second implication is that by narrowing income diversification and shrinking incomes inequality the social welfare of society may increase, leaving the entire society happier.

Keywords: effects, actual and expected incomes, happiness

The Communication Process in Tribal War Tradition in Timika, Papua: a Symbolic Interactionism Perspective

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Abstract

Indonesia is a large and socially heterogeneous country because it covers more than 1,331 ethnic groups. The country is rich of various cultural traditions. The diversity of cultural traditions in Indonesia is interestingly studied both as a material of scientific study and as an source to formulate appropriate socio-economic development policy approaches. One of the regions/islands in Indonesia is Papua, which is located in the eastern part of Indonesia. In this region there are 256 ethnic groups. Ethnic groups in Papua, is the most traditional ethnic group compared to those in Indonesia. One tradition that is still strongly held in Papua is tribal war. Therefore it is a very interesting phenomenon studied in terms of social science, especially communication science. The symbolic interactionism perspective as a communication approach is used in this study to explain how the communication process occurs in traditional war process between tribes, both in the internal communication of tribes and communications between tribes. This study describes the phenomenon of war between tribes according to the view or the consciousness and subjective meaning of traditional/indigenous people in Timika, in accordance with the phenomenology tradition that is used in this research. The findings of this study are illustrates the process of communication, beginning from preparation of war, the implementation of war, as well as post-war process. Communication processes that occur either through verbal or non-verbal language are full of distinctive symbols. The conclusion of this finding is that tribal war as a social phenomenon is a communication process, and can be solved by the parties by means of communication. These findings could have implications for the importance of policies to develop communication approaches among traditional tribes in Papua, in order to increase the understanding among them, which in turn will reduce the level of conflict between them.

Keywords: symbolic- interactionism, tribal-war, Papua

Tackling Multiculturalism or Strengthening Subcultures:the Macedonian Case

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Abstract

There is no general formula about what multiculturalism means exactly, and which rights it should encompass. It needs to be considered from various aspects. In the case of Macedonia, there are several ethnic groups in it that are in the vicinity of their home countries, which seek to protect their nationals from repression and discrimination. However, Albania is the most aggressive one and, it often interferes with the internal affairs of the Macedonian state. Although in Macedonia all collective rights are given to the ethnic minorities, including much more than what constitutes an international standard in Europe and in the world, in accordance with the Ohrid Framework Agreement of 2001, implemented in the state's constitution, relations do not seem to be improving. On the contrary, other rights are constantly being sought, even higher than those set for the majority population in the country. On the other hand, the establishment of increased rights in the constitution and laws does not lead to coexistence and relaxation of the relations between the Macedonian and the Albanian communities. On the contrary, the Albanians are becoming ghettoized and live in separate communities, where they create their own subculture. Such behavior leads to greater segregation, which can create cantonization or federalization of the unitary state.

Keywords: tackling, multiculturalism, strengthening, subcultures, Macedonia

TED Talks as the Core of a Technical English Course

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Abstract.

The teaching of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) poses numerous challenges for instructors, among which the design of a syllabus for courses that may be highly specific. This paper describes and discusses an actual instance of syllabus design that contemplates the joint use of authentic materials and commercially available textbooks. Created for an undergraduate-level Technical English course, the curriculum in question has an array of specially-selected TED Talks as its core. The talks – short lectures delivered in English by world-leading scientists, engineers and technologists at live events – combine scientific rigour with a dynamic style of presentation; this – it is argued in the work – allows for engaging the students' attention as well as introducing them to the use of English in technical contexts. The contents drawn from the talks are supplemented with specific classroom exercises and activities that are gathered from existing, commercially-available Technical English textbooks. An illustration of the way in which the different materials are used in the course is provided herein by means of a discussion of one of the course's sessions.

Keywords: syllabus design, technical English, TED talks, authentic materials

In the Steps of Operetta: Austrian Cinema's Relation to History

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Abstract

This paper intends to investigate some aspects of the multifaceted relationship between the Viennese operetta and Austrian film in the period from the 1930s up to the late 1950s. In particular, the paper will try to trace the influence of the operetta on the way in which Austrian films depicted the nation's history. Focussing on some of the most popular Austrian films of the period, including Willi Forst's *Operette* (1940), *Wiener Blut* (1942) and *Wiener Mädeln* (1944-49), as well as Ernst Marischka's trilogy from the late 1950s about the Austrian empress Sissi, the paper will critically discuss Austrian cinema's penchant for the past, investigating the inherent affinity of the Austrian (musical) film to the Viennese operetta, which served as its ideological and aesthetic model. In its affection for the past, Austrian cinema followed in the steps of the Viennese operetta. In contrast with the Hollywood musical genre or German musical films like *Die Drei von der Tankstelle* (1930) or *Hallo Janine* (1939), to mention just two of the most famous ones from the pre-war era, history was a key component of the Austrian Musikfilm. In Austria, the musical film overlapped with the historical genre, and it strongly influenced the nation's memory of its past. By investigating the connection between the *Wiener Operette* and Austrian cinema, this paper aims to provide a better understanding of Austrian films in the cultural, political and historical context in which they saw the light of day.

Keywords: Austrian operetta, Austrian history, Austrian culture, Austrian cinema

Austro-Italian Encounters: Notes on Some Films Produced Between Rome and Vienna in the 1930s

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Abstract

This paper deals with a number of Italian and Austrian films produced around the mid-1930s as a result of the cinematic cooperation that developed between Rome and Vienna at the time. The paper's goal is to investigate a complex chapter in the history of Italian and Austrian film which has yet received little attention. The Austro-Italian cooperation in the field of film, which developed against the backdrop of the political alliance between Fascist Italy and Austria's so-called Corporate State, involved some of the biggest names in the Italian and Austrian cinema of the time, including Italian directors Carmine Gallone, Augusto Genina and Goffredo Alessandrini, Viennese screenwriter Walter Reisch, and Italian novelist Corrado Alvaro. In particular, the paper will consider the Italian film *Casta Diva* (1935) and its debt to one of the most famous Austrian productions of the 1930s, Willi Forst's film *Leise flehen meine Lieder* (1933). Further films to be discussed include *Tagebuch einer Verlorenen* (1935), *Una donna tra due mondi* (1936), *Opernring* (1936), and *Blumen aus Nizza* (1936). *Tagebuch einer Verlorenen* was based on the diary of Russian painter Marie Bashkirtseff, who lived in Paris in the late 19th century. *Una donna tra due mondi* starred Italian diva Isa Miranda, *Opernring* Polish tenor Jan Kiepura, *Blumen aus Nizza* German singer Erna Sack. These films should be truly regarded as transnational productions, in which various cultural traditions and stylistic influences coalesced. By investigating them, this paper aims to shed light on a crucial period in the history of European cinema.

Keywords: Austro-Italian relations, fascist politics, Italian cinema, Austrian cinema

Albanian Nationalism and the State of Kosovo

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Abstract

This article deals with the conceptual, ideological and historical relationships that have existed between Albanian nationalism and the state of Kosovo, created in 2008. These relationships are subject to different theoretical and ideological views. A group of views regard the state of Kosovo as a historical and political finalization of the nation-building project initiated by Albanian nationalism in the second half of the 19th century. While another set of views sees this state as a project motivated by contemporary views of multiethnicity and multiculturalism. The contradiction between these two views today constitutes a contradiction within the constitutional and symbolic format of the state of Kosovo. The first part of the article presents the main theories of nationalism. In the second part, these theories are contextualized in the breakdown of the main features of Albanian nationalism, while the third part analyzes the relations between this nationalism and the state of Kosovo, especially from the standpoint of its basic laws.

Keywords: conceptual relationship, Albanian nationalism, the state of Kosovo, the nation-building project, multiethnicity, the contradiction of the constitutional and symbolic format of the state of Kosovo.

Visualization of Topics from a Specialized Corpus and Its Application for Text Compilation

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Abstract

Topic Modelling (Steyvers & Griffiths, 2014) is a content analysis technique designed to discover both the set of themes or topics expressed by a collection of documents, and the terms that characterize those topics, thus gaining insight into the latent semantic relationships that underlie a text corpus. However, when the topic model is deployed, it involves time-consuming verification and model refinement (Chuang et al., 2012). For that reason, much attention has been paid to interactive visualization systems that allow to visualize the output of topic models and help assess the quality of individual topics and all topics as a whole (Chaney & Blei, 2012; Kim et al., 2017). Once the relevance terms that characterize the main topics in the corpus has been selected by means of this type of visualization, they can be used to compile a comparable corpus in a different language in such a way that both corpora are thematically balanced. Therefore, using an English specialized subcorpus on Coastal Engineering comprising 6 million tokens as starting point, the overall aim of this paper was to establish a procedure to compile a Spanish subcorpus, comparable to the English one, in such a way that both subcorpora were thematically balanced. The procedure includes: (1) a term selection method based on five statistical criteria; (2) a topic model visualization system (Sievert & Shirley, 2014) (see Figure 1) to decide: (a) which topics are more prevalent in the English corpus; (b) how these topics relates to each other; and what the meaning of each topic is; and (3) a means to find out the equivalent terms in Spanish, which were used as keywords to query multidisciplinary research citation index databases to collect research papers on Coastal Engineering originally written in Spanish language.

Keywords: topic modelling, terminology, term selection

The Impact of Tourism Development Strategies in the Albanian Economy

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Abstract

Albania is one of the newest tourist destinations in Europe. The country is considered as one of the last findings in the field of tourism. Over the past few years, there has been an increase in the economic and financial weight that this sector brings to Albania's GDP, but this sector requires a specific direction as well as a political support for a strategic management and sustainable development. This increase also shows that the information about what Albania offers as a destination has begun to flow into the European market. In this paper will be presented some of the problems that Albania is facing regarding tourist and the steps taken by the government regarding the supporting policies for this sector in development. This study will unravel the Albanian favourable geographical position, as a new destination in the Mediterranean and will also focus on the system's deficiencies. It will be highlighted that, given the increased number of foreign tourists, as well as an extension of the time periods visited by tourists in Albania, there is an increase number regarding employment in this sector. Methodology: The analysis is based on secondary data from public and private institutions.

Keywords: tourism sector, destination, strategy, development strategy, GDP.

Resiliency and Cooperation or Regarding Social and Collective Competencies for University Achievement. An Analysis from a Systemic Perspective

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Abstract

This research is found within the framework of the issue of University Quality. It was carried out using a sample of subjects from 6 different university schools in Argentina who extended their studies (1985-2004). The objective was to determine the factors underlying this extension. The methodology used was quantitative-qualitative. The model integrates base variables, pedagogical-institutional variables, structural variables, organizational variables, and psychosocial variables. Among the latter, we focus on Cooperation – nucleus of Resilience – in relation to university success (US), taking into account that cooperation is a social/collective competence which is highly valued in the new organizational models looking toward student success (PISA, 2015; OECD 2018). The results show the impact of this factor on achievement, as well as the importance of building collective competencies.

Keywords: cooperation, resiliency, university, extending studies, social and collective competencies

Processes of European (Dis)Integration in Context of New Medievalism

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Abstract

What is the source of the European Union's crisis? Are disintegrating tendencies so serious? How the scope and content of member states' sovereignty has changed within the years of integration process? The paper puts out a thesis that the answer to these questions can be found in the concept of new medievalism. This concept allows us to look at the EU from the perspective of historiosophy and civilization studies as well as globalization processes and qualitative changes in international politics. More broadly, this concept concerns the entire West, regarding social, political and economic changes which affect the position of western civilization in terms of its global domination. The "New Middle Ages" (another name for "new medievalism" in civilization studies) also refers to the European integration theory, providing a fresh look at the European history (this concept strongly refers to history) and interpretation of the presence at once. In the field of European Studies known is model of Europe as neo-medieval Empire, which provides the theoretical apparatus for research on changes of politics and power in Europe. The concept of new medievalism also investigates the risks of disintegration – that's why it helps to understand the possible consequences of EU's breakup. The aim of the paper is to present the interpretations of new medievalism, regarding the causes and possible outcomes of EU's disintegration.

Keywords: European integration, disintegration, new medievalism, the West, civilization, globalization

Virtual Learning Environments Practices, in the Students of System Engineering of the Tecnologico Nacional De Mexico, Campus Mexicali

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Abstract

The virtual learning environment is not just about taking a course and placing it on a computer, it deals with a combination of resources, interactivity, support and activities of structured learning. To carry out this process it is necessary to know the possibilities and limitations that the computer support or virtual platform offers us, so that the students achieve their study objective more adequately, for that reason its use is studied in the students of computer systems engineering career of the Tecnologico Nacional de Mexico, Campus Mexicali.

Keywords: virtual learning environments, TECNM, ingenieria de sistemas

The Emancipated Student: Rethinking Knowledge, Equality and Democracy

Siavash Bakhtiar

Abstract

This paper's ambition is to act as a short memento for novice language teachers. It is based on a reflexive practice that stems from my personal work experience as secondary school language teacher. Drawing upon Jacques Rancière's portrayal of the paradoxical relation between explanation and emancipation, and Gaston Bachelard's notion of epistemological obstacle, the article aims at giving way to a reflexion on the challenges of teaching a foreign language to a group of students coming from a particular cultural linguistic background in a secondary school. According to this perspective, which breaks away from common sense, the difficulties to learn of new language should not be understood in terms of lack or impairment, but rather as the presence of an a priori significant knowledge. From this alternative way to engage with education research, emerges a political argument that does not envision notions equality between teachers and learners, and their emancipation, as a postponed goal, but rather as a presupposition to any teaching and social practice.

Keywords: language teaching, reflexive practice, crisis in education, gaston bachelard, epistemological obstacle, Jacques Rancière, emancipation

Emotional Health and Well-Being with Immigrant Families: a Literature Review of the Last 10 Years

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Abstract

The United States has reinforced its anti-immigrant reforms frequently. With these changes in the social and political context, they are a great challenge for this population. Although the immigrant try to face them, they become toxic stressors for them. Therefore, interactions between parents and children and family dynamics are affected by stressors associated with the migration process. One of the most worrying is immigrant's emotional health and well-being. There are international reports that refer to the high level of anxiety and depression experienced by immigrants and their families. This could increase the likelihood that children will become to intensify maladaptive behaviors. There are some theoretical models that point to the training of the practices of parents, inserted in the Theory of Learning Social Interaction (SIL) and in an ecological model to benefit the results of the child, the adolescent and the adult from different social roles. Therefore, the methodology about literature review could be one option to manage it. The objective was to identify the strategies reported in the literature to guide and strengthen the practices of the families of Latino immigrants (in particular Mexican families), encouraging a process of learning and training to cope them. This propose is one way to learn to parents, insert them into a community of cohesion, which can teach their children more effectively and they learn to manage the stress for acculturation. Unfortunately, this proposition is theoretical too, although it has evidence of the voices of different investigations done in the last 10 years.

Keywords: emotional-health, well-being, immigrants, program, model, literature review.

The Role of Competitive Cities as a Response to Regional Challenges in Latin America

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Abstract

In the article, a phenomenon of urbanization of Latin America was analysed in terms of its impact on the level of competitiveness of the cities. A role that cities play in Latin America's economy was emphasized. The author has examined a number of reliable reports on competitiveness of the cities and on this basis formulated its assessment of the level of competitiveness on a global basis, including identifying strengths and weaknesses of the cities, key areas for strong economic development and proposes recommendations. Based on the analysis of available data and source reports, the main trends in urbanization have been identified that may affect the dynamics of the Latin American city's competitiveness.

Keywords: competitiveness, urbanization, economic development, Latin America

JEL Codes: O54, R11, R58

What is My Role in My Learning? a Study About Academic Engagement in Higher Level Students

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Abstract

The study of academic engagement takes effect at the internationally and national level; if taken into account the social environment characterized by liquidity; even more, if it is considered how the desertion of the students increased in the university level in the last years in the Argentine Republic. In this context, we present the results of a research with 350 university and tertiary level students, who attend technical, humanistic-pedagogical and economics careers, and completed the Academic engagement. Scale (Daura and Durand, 2018) with the objective of analyzing, on the one hand, what is their level of engagement with their studies; and on the other, to examine the existing link with demographic variables.

Keywords: academic engagement, higher education.

“Good” and “Bad” Perceptions of Corruption

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Abstract

Corruption is a very complex phenomenon that is widely spread in Albania. This phenomenon appears in different forms and has a big impact on economic and social development, standard of living, democracy and good governance. Corruption damages the trust of citizens so the fight against corruption is one of the main challenges of every democratic government. This paper aims to analyze citizen's perception on administrative corruption in Albania and also the anticorruption measures that the government has planned to take to fight corruption. Citizen's perception depends on many factors: education, age, gender, whether you live in a big or a small city, working in public or private sector etc. These elements have been analyzed in order to attest if there is any correlation between them and change of public perception on corruption. Citizen's perception is also important for the proper implementation of the anticorruption strategy and its action plan.

Keywords: administrative corruption, citizen's perception, anticorruption strategy, measures.

The Implementation of Textual Coherence on the Albanian Subtitles of “Great Gatsby” Film

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Abstract

Coherence as one of the most significant elements of text analysis will be the main focus of this research paper. Based upon relevant theoretical background it presents empirical study of coherence in Albanian subtitles of “Great Gatsby” film. This paper will elaborate on the theory of coherence focusing on its role and importance in the text, as well as the difficulties of implementing it during the translation process. The empirical research has been realized on the analysis of fourteen Albanian subtitles from the “Great Gatsby” film, furthermore the study based on the translation (Albanian subtitles) elaborates the implementation of coherence and changes that are made during the translation process. In addition, there are identified the problems, structural changes, cultural loss, parts of the film that were not translated, and at the same time recommendations are given for each selected Albanian subtitle.

Keywords: Albanian subtitles, coherence implementation, grammatical changes, text analysis

Edmodo as An Assessment Tool in the Foreign Language Learning Process

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Abstract

Due to the rapid developments in educational technology today's professors are in search of exploring innovative techniques in order to promote involvement of students in the learning process in general and in the foreign language learning process in particular. This is why today's students are seen as digital-natives and being motivated for the learning process is very difficult if the modern technology they are familiar with is not utilized effectively in the classroom. When it comes to the assessment part of this process, the situation may become worse as most of the students feel unwilling due to anxiety problems in general and foreign language anxiety in particular. This study presents an innovative way of assessing students' skills that they gain during foreign language learning process introducing Edmodo which is an educational social network that provides a secure learning platform for students and educators. This study is a descriptive one, based on the analyses, surveys, opinions of different researchers that have implemented this platform in their teaching process. The main objective is to introduce the implementation of various assessment applications through Edmodo.

Keywords: assessment, Edmodo, learning management system, foreign language learning process, foreign language anxiety, test anxiety

Prospective Teachers' Perceptions of Critical Literacy Practices

Lorenzo Cherubini

Abstract

In Canada, a focus of the Ontario Ministry of Education (OME) has been on closing the achievement gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students. The 2007 *Ontario First Nation, Métis, and Inuit Education Policy Framework* established objectives for educators and other stakeholders to address the unique learning styles and preferences of Indigenous students in publicly-funded kindergarten to grade 12 classrooms and schools across the province. Since then, several OME documents have reported on the progress made considering the respective objectives. This study examined prospective teachers' experiences of the extent to which critical literacy practices were implemented in the classrooms where they completed their practicum placements. Critical literacy, in the context of the aforementioned documents and for the scope of this research, is understood as culturally-relevant practices that endorse a coinvestigation of the multiple realities in the texts under study. This paper reports specifically on the findings from the open-ended responses on pre- and post-surveys of 129 teacher-candidates that identified as being of White-Canadian descent. The qualitative data was subject to a Grounded Theory analysis as participants' statements were coded on a line-by-line basis, grouped into themes, and eventually saturated into a core category. The presentation will outline the properties of each of the two themes, including (1) "The Disparity between Critical Literacy Practices Across Classrooms" and (2) "The Necessity to Engage in Critical Literacy to Better Engage Indigenous Students", as well as describing the findings grounded in the core category, identified as "The Divide between Teachers' Interpretation and Integration of Critical Literacy."

Keywords: indigenous education; critical literacy; education policy

Interpreting the Lek Exchange Rate Fluctuations During the Financial Crisis: Evidence from Real Time Data

Arlind Rama

Ilir Vika

Abstract

Interpretation of exchange rate volatility in the light of economic fundamentals comprises an issue of interest for the policymakers in implementing the monetary policy. Understanding the impact of economic news on the Lek exchange rate against two main hard currencies, Euro and US dollar, would serve to better orient the monetary policy and forex market agents positioning in time. Exchange rates volatility on economic news in short-term is an often discussed phenomenon in the economic literature, but through this material we tend to measure these effects in the Albanian foreign currency market and contribute in the literature interpreting foreign currency markets volatility in developing economies. Very often, domestic foreign exchange movements are attributed to developments in large international markets. In the case of Albanian Lek volatility analysis, we tend to find answers regarding the importance of economic news coming from the two main economies in focus, Eurozone and the US. Furthermore, we investigate the importance of the economic information flow in Albania in determining the Lek exchange rate against Euro and US dollar. For a period in focus from January 2007 until July 2012, we try to understand if the exchange rate volatility has been a result of economic fundamentals or financial markets stress economic news.

Keywords: exchange rates; fundamentals; announcements; news; real-time data; Albania, United States; Eurozone

JEL classification: F31, F42. E52.

Organizational Design of Big Data and Analytics Teams

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Abstract

Although many would argue that the most important factor for the success of a big data project is the process of analyzing the data, it is more important to staff, structure and organize the participants involved to ensure an efficient collaboration within the team and an effective use of the toolsets, the relevant applications and a customized flow of information. A main challenge of big data projects originates from the amount of people involved and that need to collaborate, the need for a higher and specific education, the defined approach to solve the analytical problem that is undefined in many cases, the data-set itself (structured or unstructured) and the required hard- and software (such as analysis-software or self-learning algorithms). Today there is neither an organizational framework nor overarching guidelines for the creation of a high-performance analytics team and its organizational integration available. This paper builds upon (a) the organizational design of a team for a big data project, (b) the relevant roles and competencies (such as programming or communication skills) of the members of the team and (c) the form in which they are connected and managed.

Keywords: big data and analytics, organizational design, roles and competencies, incorporation of teams

(A)Synchronous Live Presentations: A Next Level Framework for Tech-Enhanced ESL Learner Development

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Abstract

The use of social networking technologies by language teachers and learners to share expertise, knowledge and information both nationally and internationally: Learner autonomy; Listening; Pronunciation; Social networking; Speaking; Task-based learning; Testing & assessment. Social Networking Site like Facebook (FB) being affordable on low cost devices such as smartphone, tablet or iPad (Boyd & Ellison, 2008) and for being Net Generation's frequent virtual destination everyday (Kumar & Jayaraju, 2015) have made it a "force to be reckoned within the classroom, too" (Ponnduari & Jacob, 2014:122). Hence, based on Vygotsky's Social Constructivism and Koehler (2001)'s Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) model, findings of this mixed method study involved beginner undergraduates to make '(A)synchronous Live Presentations ((A)LP)' as part of their courseworks that pedagogically turned into a good advantage. Quantitative analysis of validated scoring rubric along with the qualitative data analysis of 'authentic' peer feedback exhibited profound positive impact on each and every learner's active involvement, unlike traditional classroom presentation, and also explored arrays of teacher's technological and content knowledge creating a further pedagogical scope for this reflective practice to be shared locally and internationally.

Keywords: (a)synchronous live presentations, next level framework, tech-enhanced ESL learner development

Spiritual Development in Social Context – the Role of Christian Psychotherapy in the Formation of Identity

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Abstract

Spiritual growth and development enable complete self-actualization. In the three stages of spiritual development – described in Christian psychotherapy and based on a practical spiritual life established in Christian patrology – man from an individual becomes a person. He builds his identity during this process. The main goal of this paper is to represent the practical aspect of spiritual Christian life and its impact in a social context. In addition, it offers a representation of the spiritual development process – a model in Christian psychotherapy, as well as a description of each stage at which spiritual identity is formed. It is a descriptive paper where the basic methods of this process are elaborated: establishing a personal relationship with a spiritual father – psychotherapist, implementing the FCP and metanoia. Analysis of identity is made by utilizing two dimensions: personal and social one. The concept of personality is profoundly connected with the ego, identity, self and identification. Identification outside of the Divine Person with partial forms of existence leads to individual and social splitting, and polarization of particles. Building a spiritual identity enables formation of personality that exists out of their spiritual self and builds a pastoral relationship in all life areas: personal, family and social. A spiritually realized person – out of the borders of individual script – is socially useful, creative and functional in the wider social context.

Keywords: spiritual development, social context, spiritual identity, spiritual self, autonomy

Problems and Prospects for the Development of Cultural Tourism

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Abstract

More than a third of a century ago, the International Convention on the Protection of the World Natural and Cultural Heritage was promulgated in Paris, dictated by fear, if not to say, by fear for the preservation of the objects of the material culture of human civilization. They are threatened not so much by natural disasters, natural aging - inevitably a devastating course of time. And not even acts of vandalism or negligence of individual, in general, single unconscious members of society. And much more serious, more destructive forces are a changing mass consciousness in a changing world. Culture is the fundamental basis for the process of development, preservation, strengthening of independence, sovereignty and identity of the people. The identity of the ways of the historical evolution of culture and tourism predetermined the community of new methods of approach to their further development. In most countries of the world there is a process of democratization of culture and tourism, which form an integral part of society. The relevance of the topic is determined by the fact that integration in the pan-European and world cultural processes is necessary, incl. the development of cultural tourism as one of the most promising areas of social and economic cooperation.

Keywords: development , tourism, Information Society, world economy

The Dialectic Belief and Doubt in Atika AL Khazraji's Poetry

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Abstract

The dialectic Belief and doubt in Atika AL Khazraji's Poetry is considered the first subjects which have been dealt with studying and research in the history of contemporary Arabic Literature. The phenomenon of (belief and doubt) is notable in the poetry of Atika AL Khazraji. Therefore, the researcher has given great significance to this aspect; she has dealt with it by studying, analysis, evaluation and debate to recognize the effect of this phenomenon on the psychology of the (poetess) and later its effect on her poetry. From here, the researcher has taken the benefit of various references, which the (Poetess Divan) comes at the beginning of these references. the Divan of the (Poetess) is regarded as the base in the field of the research; these references were varied later to include the religious, philosophical, psychological books as well as critical, rhetorical, historical books, poetic Divans, linguistic lexicons and rhetorical idioms in addition to university thesis and messages, magazines and periodicals and the available sites at the internet. The nature of the research and studying required to classify it into two chapters preceded by an introduction and with an epilogue which has recorded the most important results. As concerning the (Introduction), it includes three pivots: The first pivot deals with (dialectism, belief, suspicion) linguistically and idiomatically while the second pivot is about (debate of belief and suspicion basically): the third pivot deals with (Atika AL Khazraji within light scope). Regarding the first chapter, it includes two themes; the first one seeks for (belief and doubt within the religious creed framework) which it includes three parts: (light and darkness), (submission and insurrection) and sincerity and lie). The second topic deals with (belief and suspicion within spiritual inspirations framework) which also includes three parts: (love and hatred, truth and fancy security and dread). The second chapter also includes two topics. The first topic is about (belief and doubt within life reality framework) which consists of two parts (optimism and pessimism) and (good and evil) but the second topic is about (belief and doubt within death inevitability framework) which includes one part and it is (real death and incorporeal death). Later the research has reached to a number of consequences and through that consequences (belief and doubt) have appeared as a two obvious phenomenon in the poetry of Atika AL Khazraji and these two phenomenons have become a characteristic of her characteristics in her poetry.

Keywords: the dialectic belief and doubt in Atika aL Khazraji's poetry

Writing and Metacognition: How Italian Students Represent the School Organization and the Assessment Processes

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Abstract

The importance of involving students in writing activities that encourage them to work on metacognitive processes is shared by educational experts (Albanese et al., 2003; Harris et al., 2010; De Simone et al., 2015). During the formative process, activities that require students to use judgment and critical thinking skills, as well as challenging them to reflect on themes close to their daily-life, are those reported to be more effective (Bruning & Horn, 2000; Boscolo & Gelati, 2007; Smith et al., 2007). The paper presents the results of a writing laboratory developed with Italian undergraduate students. The students were freshmen at the Department of Education of the Roma Tre University. The main objective was to work on the metacognitive skills of students, asking them to clarify their idea of "school organization and assessment processes in Italy", through a written paper. In addition to argumentative texts, students were asked to identify one or more illustrations to support their own judgment. The research hypothesis was that ideas that students have about scholastic organization and about assessment processes could considerably influence the way in which they approach their academic path. The products of the laboratory were systematically shared and discussed with the students. The result of the research confirms the importance of working with students on writing skills and on metacognition. These are shown to be relevant to the students' educational and professional future.

Keywords: assessment, critical thinking, metacognition, students, writing laboratory

The Development of Shoe Design and Footwear Sector in Bulgaria from the 17th Century to the Present

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Abstract

In time, different nations have created their own national shoes, and these national shoes have varied and changed in accordance with the relevant climate and geographic conditions. In the Bulgarian people, the production of its own shoes has gained momentum since the 17th century. Nowadays, engineering sciences are developed all over the world and shoe designs are made by considering foot anatomy and physiology. Therefore, the aim of this study is to investigate the structure of shoes designed in Bulgarian geography in terms of aesthetics and comfort in the historical process and the status of the shoe industry since 2000's to the present.

Keywords: footwear design, foot anatomy, bulgarian foot industry

Ethics in Public Administration in Kosovo

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Abstract

It is important for the state to maintain and increase public confidence in the Public Administration. This trust grows and is kept in public only when civil servants, officials, perform duties with integrity, impartiality and fairness. Ethics is being discussed very recently and it is becoming an extremely mention topic for the business, public administration and in social private environments. Unethical and corrupt behaviour can not only be prevented by punitive measures, from inside and outside analysis, it has a negative perception on corruption in state institutions. Every day in the media, we can encounter information about the bad behaviour of public administration officials regarding corruption, Kosovo is ranked in unsatisfactory positions regarding this phenomenon. It is important to prepare the self-public manual institution guide, which should rely on international standards and policy implementation in practice. The question is whether only legal and sublegal acts are enough to keep this problem under control ? In this paper we will study the legislation, covering the field of ethical behaviour and good practices of combating these negative phenomena.

Keywords: ethics, the code of conduct, integrity, public officials, public administration

L2 Writing: a Comparison of Upper Intermediate and Advanced EFL Learners

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Abstract

The present study examines differences in syntactic complexity in English writing among advanced and upper intermediate undergraduates by means of quantitative measures of syntactic complexity. Participants were 250 Spanish undergraduates enrolled in a Degree in Modern Languages. A total of 121 students had an upper intermediate level (B2 level according to the CEFR) and 129 had an advanced level (C1 level according to the CEFR). Essays were evaluated by quantitative measures gauging different aspects of L2 complexity. Results indicate that the complexity measures chosen can capture significant differences in writing proficiency when comparing different proficiency levels. The scores on the general quality of the writings and on all syntactic complexity measures increased from B2 to C1 and for all complexity measures the increase was statistically significant.

Keywords: writing, higher education, complexity, EFL

Spatial and Temporal Evolution of Seman Coastline

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Abstract

The Seman beach is located in the Albanian part of the Adriatic Sea coasts. The coastline of Seman is shaped by an active coastal dynamics and exposed to this dynamics due mainly to Seman riverbed displacements, river solid and liquid discharges, the coastal geomorphology and the littoral transport caused by sea waves' activity. This paper aims to stress the time and spatial evolution of Seman beach under the influence of the above mentioned factors combined with the anthropogenic intervention. The sedimentological settings of the coastal area and its particular features have been outlined based on geological and hydrogeological maps and studies, including previous studies carried out by the authors of this paper. The delineation of the coastline affected from erosion or sedimentation phenomena was based on the following: The comparison of topographic and Google Earth maps; the geographical location of different infrastructure objects initially built on shore and nowadays submerged by the sea water such as a gas well, a big drinking water deposit, as well as some small seaside cabins and other small infrastructure buildings. The depiction of the shoreline sediments transport direction was based on the following: the comparison of topographic and Google Earth maps; the old and recent Seman riverbeds location; the sea waves type (direct and/or dead sea waves) and direction; geographical location of coastal infrastructure objects. The time and space approximate quantification of the shoreline evolution was based on an approach developed by the United States Geological Survey and called Digital Shoreline Analysis System (DSAS), which is a software extension to ArcGIS that allows calculating the shoreline rate-of-change statistics from multiple historic shoreline positions.

Keywords: Seman coastline, Seman river, river discharge, coastal dynamics, shoreline transport, ArcGIS

European Court of Human Rights vs. Albania

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Abstract

Twenty seven years after the fall of communism, Albania is still struggling with the issue of the restitution and compensation of private property confiscated by the communist regime. A hardline communist regime by any standards, decided to prohibit any kind of private property in the country, immediately after coming into power in 1944. What started as a voluntary process of handing over private property and participation of farmers in the so-called 'agricultural cooperatives', ended up with the forceful seizure and confiscation of all private property, including the properties of the religious communities, following the abolition of religion in 1967. After the fall of communism, and establishment of democracy, various Albanian government have taken legal and practical measures to retribute, return and/or compensate for the confiscated property. Because of the lack of expertise and political will, the restitution process proved to be a rather chaotic, one step forward, two backwards, and as a conclusion, the process is still unfinished. Not only this failure has led to blatant violation of human rights (property rights), but it also has contributed in a large part to lack of economic development and foreign direct investments. Unsatisfied with the government as well as the domestic system for remedies, starting in the mid 2000's, Albanian citizens started seeking redress with the European Court of Human Rights, based in Strasbourg, France. Albania joined the Council of Europe in June 1995, and became a member/party of the ECHR. What started as a purely legal issue, that is, Albanian citizens seeking redress with an international court regarding violations of property rights (as a human right issue), has become a legal and political issue as well. The European Court of Human Rights has become overloaded with petitions and as of 2018, there are around 88 cases pending court decision, with a total amount of claims exceeding 800 (eight hundred million) Euros. Hundreds more petitions have already been filed with the ECHR and are at various stages of court proceedings. In 2012, the ECHR granted a Pilot Decision, in the case *Manushaqe Puto vs. Albania*, and suspended issuing of further decisions in order to give time to the Government of Albania to come up with a sensible and practical plan on how to resolve once a forever these issues. As of now, the Government of Albania has failed to present a sensible plan, contrary to its claims. In efforts to accommodate the GoA, the European Court of Human Rights has put itself in a difficult position, where it risks losing credibility as a final and supreme institution that protects human rights across the European continent. On the other side, given the number of petitions and cases before the court, as well as the vast amounts of compensation claims, the Government of Albania risks bankruptcy. It is estimated that the total value of compensations to former owners is over 3 billion Euros. Its is therefore both interesting and challenging to see how both the GoA and ECHR will come up with a solution.

Keywords: European court, human rights, Albania

Cultural Impact and An Intimate Partner Aggression in African Societies: a Comparison of Rwanda and South Sudan

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Abstract

The study investigated the role of cultural impact on South Sudanese and Rwandan women who nowadays reside in the diaspora in Finland and Belgium. It explores the cultural violence against women before and after the 1994 Rwandan genocide against the Tutsis, and after the independency of South Sudan. This argument is presented through an analysis of existing literature and documents; and through interviews with 341 respondents (166 men and 175 women) belonging to the Rwandan diaspora in Belgium and in Finland; and 420 participants (302 females and 118 males) married, divorced, single mothers in South Sudan. The results show that women and girls in South Sudan continue to be at risk of violence from cultural impact more than Rwandan women. Poverty, education, and insecurity play a huge role in promoting aggression against South Sudanese women.

Keywords: cultural, intimate partner aggression, woman, African societies, Rwanda, South Sudan

Entrepreneurship as a Factor of the Migrant Capacity of Producing Social and Cultural Equality: the Case of Sikh Indian Entrepreneurs in Rome

Francesca Faggioni

Mario Pesce

Abstract

Currently strong frictions, uncertainties and contrasts characterize society, defined by many as being very complex. The global economic crisis that began in 2006 and especially in Italy became a social and cultural crisis, which affected all societies and nations increasing the distance between the so-called West (Latouche, 2006) and the rest of the world. In this context, migrations have progressively distinguished themselves as a phenomena with global characteristics that have taken the form of real diasporas (Cohen, 2008; Clifford, 1994; Said, 1993;) and which definitively represent the need for a moment of study, analysis and economic and social interpretation that can give vital feedback, not only to scholars and professionals, but also and above all to policy makers. The paper describes the first results of a research project that started a year ago; it was structured in several phases with the general objective being to understand mechanisms underlying the concept of integration linked to the entrepreneurial factors expressed by foreign communities in Italy. In this sense, entrepreneurship (as well as religion) has been considered as the "presupposition" and "vector" of the process of the migrant inclusion and their community. The study, through the ethnographic methodology and the theory of Serge Latouche on globalization, which he calls "westernization" (Latouche, 1989, 2005, 2011, 2013), was designed with the purpose to investigate "migrant capacity" of creating business and producing social inclusion, both cultural and economic through mixed governance and by using mixed cultural models. In the model used, the categories of: neo-colonialism, migrant governance and resistance (Theodossopoulos, 2014) are the semantic areas that preliminarily, (between anthropology and economics,) intersect which lead to more precise social and economic analysis. In addition, the model adopts a key to understanding entrepreneurial dynamics in light of the macro areas of the "onion" from the anthropologist and economist Hofstede (Hofstede, 1991), as a subsequent form of analysis and refutation of the evidence that emerged, as well as validation of the model itself. The conduct of the social and economic analysis is one of the crucial pivots of the project, because it constitutes the changing settings that impact the entrepreneurial choices of the communities which were investigated, in which the ability of the latter to generate social, cultural and economic inclusion is manifested and formed. It is indeed worth stressing that in the anthropological approach, more than in the economic one, social and economic analysis does not constitute a clear portrayal of the context, however it is enriched with further meaning. In fact, the population investigated, through ethnographic methodology, seen as public ethnography (Tedlock, 1991), together with the reflection on "field policies" (Olivier de Sardan, 2009) becomes the researcher's operative tool, because it enables them whilst modifying both the setting and the research model, and furthermore allowing them to address epistemological change and the possibility of intervention linked to it. For this reason, in the first phase the research focused on analyzing the migrant capacity represented by the Sikh community in the Rome area, in order to validate the model as well as the semantic categories used by the research. The Sikh diaspora constitutes a "significant example of a dispersed population in a global context" (Poli, 2007: 91). Italy (second only to England for Sikh migration) is estimated to have about one hundred thousand residents, we have a community present in the territory with heterogeneous forms of visibility, diversely integrated, capable of activating processes of inclusion and attentive to the processes of active citizenship and personal entrepreneurship. For these reasons, and for their diffusion throughout Italy, it is believed that the migrant community coming from Punjab is a primary socio-economic and anthropological source of social change (Gallo, 2012; Lum 2012). Therefore, from an operational point of view and in relation to the research question, the paper summarizes the statistics of the last 5 years on migrant entrepreneurship in general, and particularly Sikh, it then continues with an ethnographic approach through the administration of 50 semi-structured interviews of privileged witnesses in order to picture the population which was investigated, as well as to integrate the study model which was used. This approach made it possible to enrich the statistics on migrant entrepreneurship to a substantial amount of qualitative data, as well as to obtain the first results of the cultural and business model adopted by the Sikh community in Rome. In light of the emerging model, the project concludes with more general

observations on the dynamics of inclusion by the entrepreneurial vector, highlighting the weaknesses and best practices of foreign entrepreneurship in the Lazio region.

Keywords: entrepreneurship as a factor of the migrant capacity of producing social and cultural equality: the case of Sikh Indian entrepreneurs in Rome

Is Public Sector More Attractive than Private Sector for Albanian Millennial Employees?

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Abstract

Millennials generation is very discussed today as they seem to be different from elder generations. They have been judged about the way they think, act, and expect things from others, but despite that, it is very important to know their characteristics and expectations, in order to get in with them in every relation. Millennials as employees are the challenge for every employer today, as they have to react according to millennials' expectations, while managing the three current generations simultaneously in the workplace. This paper presents discussion of some of the most important activities that public sector in Albania is engaged to get in with millennials' expectations and attract them. Internship programs, participation in work fairs, specific meetings with students, financing studies, trainings, use of social networks are some of the activities that public sector is mostly using to help on this, but are they attractive enough to Albanian millennials?

Keywords: millennials, public sector, banking sector, expectations, Albania

Re-positioning of Turkish foreign policy in the 21th Century

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Abstract

Although a very small portion of Turkey's geographical territory is part of Europe, Turkish foreign policy since the end of Second World War was oriented towards Europe and the West. Turkey was one of the first countries which became member of the Council of Europe in 1949 and also a member of NATO since 1952. Also in 1959 Turkey asked to be part of European Economic Community and the membership request into the European Union was accepted in 1989. All these aspects clearly demonstrate the pro-western approach of Turkey, which does not align with its' conservative approach as regards human rights and liberties, freedom of press, or minority rights. The above 'hot issues' continue to be a barrier between Turkey and the European Union. Despite this, in the beginning of the 21th century, the foreign minister of Turkey at that time, Davutoglou, otherwise known as the architect of a long term strategy in foreign policy adopted the innovative strategy 'zero problems with neighbors'. The aim of this strategy was the geo-political re-positioning of Turkey in International Affairs, by evaluating the demographic potential of the country and the geographical position. In a dynamic world, the geopolitical positioning of Turkey is still challenging both as regards its neighbor countries and its international and strategic partners.

Keywords: Turkey, foreign policy, Europe, Davutoglou

Cyber Crimes Against Women: Qualification and Means

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Abstract

Crimes against women are constantly changing, especially with the emergence of electronic means to express them. Thus, violence against women using electronic means, has become a phenomenon with multifaceted manifestations and causes also multiple, it must be measured in all its aspects to combat it effectively. Of course, violence also takes place in the context of a relationship of power and domination, which explains why electronic violence predominates over female violence, which remains largely contained. This violence can be psychological, it consists in denigrating, humiliating, degrading the woman in her human value. It is manifested by verbal attacks, insults, threats, pressure, blackmail, control of activities, isolation of relatives, friends and the outside world. Also, verbal abuse in electronic form, which is the constant repetition of insulting words or insults to a woman. In mistreating the woman, the person behind the screen hurts her as much as if she hit her, because the woman in this case loses self-esteem. Verbal abuse can lead to a range of behavioral, emotional and physical problems. Violence in this context results in the use of hurtful or humiliating words, such as naming a person who is ridiculous, insulting the woman, making racist comments or incessant teasing. In addition to general harassment and sexual harassment more specifically, who may be subject to violence against women, by electronic means. The problem concerns the legal qualification of this kind of violence, what the old texts are enough, then they apply automatically; or the new texts are needed.

Keywords: women, violence, harassment, problems, electronic, legal

Similarities in the Syntactic Structure of the German and the Croatian Language

Manuela Svoboda

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Abstract

When consulting articles and books on theories and methods of foreign language teaching, the attention is usually drawn to differences between the mother tongue and the foreign language, especially concerning false friends etc. The same happens when looking into text books and work books and into the work of teachers in class. Thus, it is common practice to deal with the difference, less with similarities of the foreign language being taught with the mother tongue, which probably would be of more help in order to acquire certain syntactic or grammar structures of the foreign language. By comparing and realising that there are not only differences but also similarities some things would presumably be clearer for the learner and they probably would feel more confident, as they already know certain structures from their mother tongue. In the author's opinion, similarities are as important as differences, perhaps even more important. Therefore, similarities between the Croatian and the German language will be examined closer in this article, focussing on the segment of subordinate clauses. Attention is drawn to subordinate clauses as they are an important factor when speaking and especially translating sentences from Croatian to German or vice versa. In order to present and clarify this matter further, subordinate clauses in both languages, German and Croatian, are defined, explained and listed to gain an oversight and to present the mentioned similarities between those two languages. In addition, it is also explained how to identify subordinate clauses in a sentence (in both languages), which conjunctions are used for which type of subordinate clause and how to express the identified subordinate clause adequately in the other (foreign) language, presuming Croatian to be the mother tongue and German to be the foreign language.

Keywords: similarities in the syntactic structure of the German and the Croatian language

How Are the Social Workers' Life Partners? Exploring Identity Aspects Using Auto-Photography

Mihaela Gotea

Abstract

A growing body of research evidence has been focused on exploring the specific features of family life, which interfere with or support the professional performance of individuals. The present study aimed to explore the role of the family environment in supporting the professional life of the social workers, by investigating the identity aspects of the couple partner perceived by the subjects at different stages of their family life. A total of 22 participants took part in the study, aged between 25-65, who were working in NGOs (13) or public organisations (9). The data collecting method was respondent-generated image production. In the present study the respondents have chosen to photograph an image or a series of images for illustrating or symbolizing her/his life partner. The results demonstrated that the portrait of the Romanian social worker's intimate partner is composed of a wide range of qualities and roles. The most important features of their marital partners are represented by their domestic roles, and their psycho-behavioural qualities. In addition, the results of this study support the idea that in each stage of family life the perception on the partner focuses on certain identity features, and their hierarchy changes from one stage to another. The findings from the current study are discussed in the context of potential links to characteristics of this profession, marital satisfaction and job performance.

Keywords: social workers, life partners, exploring, identity, aspects, auto-photography

Evaluating Challenges and Opportunities in the Development and Management of Physical Activity in Albania to Increase the Involvement of the Population in It

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Abstract

The study aims to assess the challenges, opportunities for development and management of physical activity in Albania compared to other countries in the region. The data collection tool included interviews, and the questionnaire used in all gyms in Albania. The result speaks of a huge gap with regard to the development of sports and the inclusion of populations in physical activities. According to the findings of the study, the number of population frequented by gyms in Albania. It is also worrying the very low number of female participants in the gym compared to the total number of women in the national level and the large difference in the number of males participating in physical activity and mainly in gymnasiums with the number of women that correctly reflected that in Albania it needs the revival and strengthening of gender mechanisms at national and local level. The result also revealed a lack of trained human resources, lack of policies and sound development strategies to increase population participation in physical activities. To this end, the National Sports and Regional Institutions, the Albanian Sports Federation and other relevant sports authorities should take all necessary measures to develop and expand the inclusion of populations into physical activities as a necessary means to increase the quality of life.

Keywords: challenges and opportunities, development, participation policies

Political Slogans and Implicit Discourses: a Case Analysis of the 2018 Brazilian Presidential Campaign

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Abstract

In general, language and communication studies deal with, on the one hand, slogans, political or otherwise, as short phrases aimed at seducing, embracing, summarizing some idea or ideas and demonstrating it in simple, concise words, which are sometimes repeated, causing people to "act" from this capture and verbalization of a "true of an age". In short, slogans apply an energy of accumulated thoughts to needs, desires, conquering hearts and minds (Reboul, 1998). Or, on the other hand, they treat as phrases with possibilities of being highlighted for discursive aphorization, independent of the contextual and cotextual conditions (MAINGUENEAU, 2010, 2014). In this specific work, under a discursive epistemological perspective, based on the works of Michel Pêcheux (1988), we aim at an analytical understanding of the effects of meanings, through the method description-interpretation (PÊCHEUX, 2008) of the campaigns of two candidates for the presidency of Brazil, Fernando Haddad and Jair Bolsonaro, respectively "Brasil feliz de novo"(Brazil is happy again) and "Brasil acima de tudo, Deus acima de todos("Brazil above all, God above all"), circulated during the 2018 elections, from discourses that, more or less markedly, are made up of implicit elements of the interdiscursive relations of the slogans cited, such as, for example, pre-constructed, discourses already spoken, transverse discourses, stereotypes, among others. In this way, analytic understanding of these language phenomena in discursive processes becomes our main objective.

Keywords: political slogans, implicit, pre-constructed, transversal discourses, stereotypes

How Oil Contracts Affect Human Rights

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Abstract

Since the beginning of the 19th century, we have assisted major proliferation of the oil and gas industry. This phenomenon of exponential growth is due to the fact that oil companies hold the world's oil monopoly on the extraction, processing and commercialization. Therefore, as being one of the most influential sectors in the world, is crucial to strictly regulate how oil and gas contracts concerns the potential environmental and social impacts arising from the conduct of petroleum operations and how such behavior affects the human rights. As a matter of fact, the social issues field is an emerging area, and despite such importance, oil contracts do not often deal with them in great detail, corresponding to an actual emptiness of the human rights provisions. In terms of responsibly, oil companies, have an inalienable obligation to ensure that their actions do not violate human rights or contribute for their violation. This study aims to trace a detailed analysis of the impact of the oil and gas agreements in human rights. In order to fully comprehend the deep effects of this industry, we will examine, in detail, numerous of published oil and gas agreements, as well as, decode which are the real standards and practices accepted by this industry. We will use a deductive and speculative reasoning. We will try to demonstrate how incipient and short protection is given to human rights and what responsible conducts must urgently be develop.

Keywords: oil agreement, human rights, oil and gas sector

Political and Institutional Restrictions of Tax Harmonization in the European Union

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Abstract

The process of European Union construction is based on integration and liberalization of markets. In this context, fiscal policy and the harmonization of tax laws are extremely important in order to prevent distortions of competition. The very significant impact of fiscal policy on companies is known, especially for those most exposed to globalization. Given the impact of taxes on economic growth and employment, it would be expected a more significant progress towards fiscal harmonization among EU countries. Almost two decades after the entry of the Euro, after a deep economic crisis that endangered the European project and led to the BREXIT, we raised a question: **why no further progress was made in the field of fiscal harmonization, avoiding the collapse of the European project?** This study intends to reflect on the political and institutional constraints of the fiscal harmonization necessary to the effective process of economic and social integration within the EU. As methodology, we will use the deductive method and the speculative reasoning and some reference studies on the subject. In conclusion, we will try to demonstrate how political and institutional constraints are decisive in the process of integration and effective economic and social cohesion within the EU.

Keywords: fiscal harmonization, European Union, political and institutional restrictions; integration; economic and social cohesion

Technological Devices Can Be Effective Tools in ESL Classroom

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Abstract

Technology in general has become an essential part in learning and teaching of foreign language. Computers, smart phones and tablets can all be involved in teaching English, presenting interaction and influencing activities for learners of all ages. This study aims to reveal the positive influence of the technology in teaching foreign language from instructors' point of views. This study has been achieved in the Department of English at College of Education for Women, University of Baghdad. The conclusion proved that the using of technology is considerable.

Keywords: technological devices, effective tools, ESL classroom

Bitcoin and Blockchain: A Threat or Opportunity for the Financial System

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Abstract

As world economy evolved over years, barter which is the primitive transaction system left its place to money system. Commodity and bimetallic systems of money resolved the problems, especially the requirement of double coincidence of wants and eased the trade within parties. Chronologically, paper system of money followed the commodity system and implemented via two methods. In the first method, convertible paper money is converted into gold and silver by the authority that issued paper money. In the second method that is still valid today, fiat money is accepted by parties because of its being a legal tender. Money supply definitions keep changing as new liquid assets emerge day by day. Especially after the post global financial crisis, central banks have a more critical function for the world economies. Keeping all these developments aside, surrounded by fintech trends, financial system confronted with a new instrument bitcoin which is first introduced in 2009. Though there are still too many questions about this new financial instrument, number of bitcoins has growing since 2009 and reached almost 17 million as of September 2018. Some economists consider bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies as a threat for central banks' emission power. In this study we try to shed light to bitcoin, other cryptocurrencies and blockchain with regard to their evolvement and whether they pose a threat or provide an opportunity to the financial system.

Keywords: bitcoin, cryptocurrency, blockchain, central banks, regulation, financial system

A Study on Public-Private Partnerships with Reference to Municipality of Korca, Albania

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Abstract

Public private partnership is in central of good governance with emphasis on efficiency, inclusion and partnership. The main point is that the partnership does not mean competition, but cooperation between different organizations. It means a formal link between public and private sectors and involves cooperation in planning, financing and implementation of joint projects to achieve common goals. The state assists in its mission from many actors, and above all from the private sector. This article aims to explore the concept of Public Private Partnership as an approach that provides mutual benefits to both public and private sectors. Albania has great potential to develop successful forms of Public Private Partnerships and the public interest is quite high, however, it is important to learn from own successful and not successful experiences of the past, as well as from the experience of the others. This study focused in experience of Municipality of Korca, main region in southeast of Albania.

Keywords: public- private partnership; local government; good governance; social projects; efficiency

Impoliteness Strategies and Gender Differences Among Disney Modern Protagonists

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Abstract

Disney Animation industry has grown, over the years, as a powerful producer of youth media and generator of visual culture. Its animation films break into the world's living-room screens and mesmerize young spectators with a fantasy world full of life, magic and colors, where love and happiness are everlasting. The genre of anime, through a series of images, creates a link between the child and characters; a desirable image of self-seeing oneself reflected and experienced by the story characters, mediates how the spectator wants to be seen by others. Hence, these fe/male protagonists cross from being plain characters to become "Role Models" promoting impolite social norms and gender performances through their discursive practices. This research is concerned with the study of how modern fe/male highest grossing Disney characters use language to shape social identities through their impolite discourse and gender behaviors; By drawing on Culpeper's (2005) 'Model of Impoliteness'. The results of the model will be further examined with language and gender theories in order to uncover how both genders (females and males) use impoliteness strategies to re/produce and maintain their power relations.

Keywords: Disney, role models, impoliteness, gender, power

Characters: the Population within Narratives - A Theoretical Update

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Abstract

This paper re-examines one old, yet powerful concept of art and life, 'character', whose conceptual structure is so diachronically stratified that its metacritical condition still needs to be examined. By virtue of artistic tradition, 'character' and 'narrative' are intrinsically articulated: when we structure narratives, characters seem to be a 'spontaneous' thematization. Two theoretical attitudes are decisive in this respect: the post-Aristotelian 'syndrome' which defines them as mimetic representations, and the counterattack of all narratological schools and poststructuralism, which empty them of their psychological content (seen as an ideological residue) and exalt their syntactic dimension. At the present moment, within the methodological coordinates of discourse analysis and cognitivism, we understand that 'character' covers factual and fictional worlds alike, for it is produced under the same logic and system of rules in both worlds. Whether in fiction or in real life, characters mediate our comprehension of factual and fictional scenarios; they are vehicles for beliefs, mentalities, behavioural patterns, interactional schemata and mental models, in vast networks of meanings that frame our worlds and combine the personal and the unique, on one hand, and the shared and the social, on the other. The present investigation will not only reconstruct the archaeology of this concept, but also provide updated theoretical information on 'character', in an attempt to prove its relevance as a constructive tool for our mental models.

Keywords: character; narrative; mimesis; schemata; mental models

Mircea Eliade: the Literary Experiment that Reactivates the Mythical Consciousness and Soteriological Function of Literature

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Abstract

This paper starts from the premise that Mircea Eliade's fiction is an experiment which interrogates – by means of the symbolic inspiration characteristic of sapiential texts – the phenomenology of the supersensible, its religious and mythological representations as pre-events of consciousness. I investigate the poetics of this literary experiment from the perspective of the 'instauration hermeneutics' of the French school of the history of religions (also known as the 'Masters School'), a multidisciplinary heuristic model in which images and symbols streamline the special language of mythical discourse. I argue that the literary experiment conducted by Mircea Eliade, both in prose and in drama, produces an alchemical alloy between the mystical fable and the mythical discourse; it operates with the data of the phenomenology of the sacred to restore the soteriological function to literature. We can find these constitutive principles of literature both in sacred texts and in oriental aesthetics, in the *Natyasastra*, the Indian dramatic art treatise quoted by Mircea Eliade in *Mystical Births*. The subtle world to which the sapiential text refers correlates spiritual experiences, captures 'nonfigurable transcendence', 'the epiphany of a mystery', and operates with symbols and images, with noetic signs which embody a referent that cannot be captured linguistically. The questions we are trying to answer through these hermeneutical exercises are: What does this mythical literature imitate? What is the object it reflects? Does mythical fiction forge a pattern of representation?

Keywords: literary experiment, religious phenomenology, myth, image, symbol, mystical fable

The Relationship Between NPS, SCI and the Brand Personality

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Abstract

Today, companies invest more and more in branding and customer loyalty. On the one hand, marketers work for customer branding while HR professionals try their best in employer branding. If you would like to a brand, you work for gain many promoters and secure customers, then you should work on enhancing brand personality among customers and employees. Our research is mainly concentrated on studying Brand Personality and its relationship with NPS (Net Promoter Score) and SCI (Secure Customer Index). As the result shows, there is the positive correlation between the brand personality and 1) NPS (Pearson's $r=0.589$) and 2) SCI (Pearson's $r=0.57$) measured in customers. Herewith, there is a positive correlation between the brand personality and NPS (Pearson's $r=0.689$) and SC Index (Pearson's $r=0.67$) observed in employees. The results don't show differences between the age and gender according to the assessment of both concepts. Finally, the study is a contribution in Georgian marketing research and HR branding as one of the answers how we are going to raise the number of loyal customers and employees, what concepts really matter in this way of development?

Keywords: NPS, SCI, brand personality, net promoter score, secure customer, employer branding, branding

Development of Value Added Tax in Kosovo – Comparative and Research Aspects 2006-2017

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Abstract

This paper aims to present the progress and effects that Value Added Tax (VAT) may have on a country's economy. The efficient fiscal policies would enable a country to develop more rapidly, however it will all depend on the situation, economic state, and the power that the Republic of Kosovo has. VAT is a tax on consumption, and if seen from the buyer's point of view, it is a tax on the purchase price; while from the seller's point of view, it is a tax on the added value of the product or service. VAT revenues comprise the main part of Kosovo's budget financing, where comparative data from 2006 to 2017 are given in this paper, showing the extent of VAT participation in the total revenues of the state of Kosovo. Due to this, the tax system including the VAT, which was established by advancing in harmony with the EU directives and regulations, but maintaining the specific features of the state of Kosovo, has recently changed. Owing to legal changes, among others, the Government of Kosovo raised the VAT tax rate from 16% to 18% in most products, while reduced the VAT from 16% to 8% mainly on basic food products, medications. The state of affairs between the states is relatively different, being influenced by many factors, making it impossible to present consistent scale-level comparisons between them.

Keywords: VAT, tax rates, reimbursement, VAT exemptions, financial effects.

Difficulties faced by Iraqi undergraduate in Handling the Speech Act of Apology (Baghdad University)

Raghad Fahmi Aajami

Abstract

An apology is generally identified as a speech act in which the speaker says/ writes something in order to say that she/he is sorry for doing something wrong or causing a problem, it is an acknowledgment expressing regret or seeking pardon for a fault or offence, i.e. when she/he violates certain social norms. Apology, among other speech acts, requires people to have pragmatic (pragma-linguistic and socio-linguistic) knowledge as well as linguistic knowledge in order to identify and use apology. This certainly leads students to encounter difficulty in recognizing and producing the speech act of apology. Thus, the aim of this study is to investigate difficulties and errors committed by Iraqi EFL college students in handling apology, and attempting to get at remedial solutions. To attain this aim, a sample of 49 students of the University of Baghdad , College of Education for women / Department of English has been chosen and administered to a test consisting of two parts: recognition and production, Both recognition and production questions include ten items each. Students are required to give suitable answers to these questions. Data-analysis has been conducted in accordance with the students' replies on these questions. The study concludes that Iraqi EFL students have encountered difficulty and committed errors in both recognizing and producing apology. Moreover, they face more difficulty in producing than recognizing apology. This difficulty is mainly attributed to the students' lack of pragmatic and linguistic knowledge.

Keywords: pragmatic, Iraqi EFL, speech act of apology

Translation and Theatre Performance of Arthur Miller's Plays in Albania

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Abstract

This paper explores the challenges and difficulties faced by theatrical translators and stage directors during the process of acculturating and adapting foreign written plays to the target audience. More specifically, the focus is on the translation and performance of some of Arthur Miller's plays such as "Death of a Salesman", "The Crucible", "A View from the Bridge", "Incident at Vichy" in Albania during the socialist realism and in the democracy era. The paper contains translation and stylistic analysis of the above-referred plays as well as performance analysis in the target culture supported by concrete examples in both SL and TL. Furthermore, the paper provides a depth insight of the differences noted in terms of collaboration between theatrical translators and stage directors in the socialist realism and in the democracy era supported by archival images, article stories, reviews, etc. In conclusion, the paper aims at praising the job of theatrical translators and stage directors because they are providers of quality, professionalism, aesthetic pleasure. They both intend to render the meaning of the ST with dynamic equivalence in attempt to achieve the most awaited success on stage.

Keywords: Theatrical translation, translation devices, semiotic signs, stage performance, stage directing, etc.

Tracing the Global Child: Global Politics Shaping Local Childhoods

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Abstract

The concept of childhood, and particularly considering the social and cultural construction of childhood, has not received enough focus in the ongoing debates on globalization and its consequences. Yet, essential elements of globalization are omnipresent in the guise of new discourses around childhood, which have become particularly resonant transnationally. A lot of international treaties or conventions, such as the United Nations Children's Rights Convention (1989) shape national and local realities of children worldwide based on global conceptualisations of childhood, which are based mainly on western ideals of what it means to be a child. Applying such global notions of childhood in different contexts around the world often does not consider local realities and cultural ideologies of childhood, and indirectly does more harm than good. Childhood constitutes an essential and very delicate nexus in the continuously changing realities. Since childhood occupies a symbolic space where the consequences of globalization can be reflected, it cannot be left unconsidered. Not only childhood comprehends the basis of cultural connection, but it is the main mechanism of social recreation. Building on postcolonial and critical whiteness studies, the paper tries to analyse a few aspects relating the westernization and construction of the global child ideal and presenting an overview of the impacts of children global policies towards shaping local childhoods.

Keywords: tracing the global child: global politics shaping local childhoods

Technologies of Augmented Reality in the English Language Advertising Discourse

Yulia Kononets

Abstract

The article deals with the research of technologies of augmented reality in the English language advertising discourse. Augmented reality is the integration of digital information with the user's environment in real time. Unlike virtual reality, which creates a totally artificial environment, augmented reality uses the existing environment and overlays new information on top of it. Close integration of verbal and non-verbal (visual) components in advertising texts, which facilitates the creation of new images in advertising, has been stated. The article focuses on verbal and visual components in advertising and implicit nature of visual argumentation. Paying special attention to the visual persuasion as an exploration of visual aspects in advertising, components of augmented reality are likely to have an influence on cognitive processing among readers highly active in processing the advertising message. Integration of verbal as well as non-verbal (visual) components in advertising facilitates the creation of new images of augmented reality. The novelty of the article is conditioned by the fact that complex analysis of augmented reality in advertising texts, including methods of persuasion and ways of description of verbal-visual unity and integrative nature of English advertising texts had not yet been in the focus of in-depth linguistic studies. Iconic and symbolic signs are used in communicative situations to establish different types of coherent connections in order to render the appropriate message of an advertising text. Visual argumentation is provided with the help of integration of visual and verbal components and they create the basis of augmented reality in advertising. Visual and verbal unity (integrity) in advertising texts produce special images to influence the reader. They can appear on the basis of special reality closely connected with cultural and historic background of national or international advertising. Combination of visual and verbal components in advertising texts create a polycoded structure which can be interpreted with the help of different codes: iconic, symbolic, technical and verbal. Different codes of interpretation can be treated as codes or means of persuasion in advertising texts. Visual components in advertising can be decoded in different way compared to verbal elements. Polycoded structure (combination of visual and verbal codes) in the English language advertising texts can create symbolic images of interpretation as the basis for augmented reality.

Keywords: augmented reality, improved reality, polycoded text, verbal components, visual components, verbal and visual integration, iconic signs, symbolic signs, persuasion, codes of interpretation.

Tendencies Regarding Fish Consumption – The Case of Portugal (Europe's Leader & 3rd in the World)

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Abstract

Portugal is Europe's leader in consumption of fish and ranks 3rd in the world (topped only by Iceland and Japan). Portuguese consumers eat 59 kg of fish per year, distantly followed by E.U. (28) numbers 2 and 3 - Spain and France - with 39 and 33.9 kilos per capita (2015). Culture theorists like Claude Fischler, Leon Rappoport, Mary Douglas, Poul Rozin, Massimo Montanari, Pierre Bourdieu and Cornelius Castoriadis, agree that the basic determinant of population's diet is its culture and food has always been much more than a source of physical nourishment. To analyse the tendencies regarding fish consumption we used Docapesca Portos e Lotas S.A's data (a government owned company, under the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Sea). A total of 1393 respondents participated in 2 surveys (one survey being for the general of the population and another one specifically for generations born after 1980s) which gave us a total of 221 variables to analyse. 7 segments were identified, depending on lifestyle, relationship with fish and how consumers buy fish. Results were abundant, remarkable and complete, including ex. factors influencing store choice store; the best source of information about food; what healthy eating means/ how it has changed over time; price; time; taste; availability; cooking skills; factors influencing the choice of a store; perceptions regarding fresh fish, its flavour, quality and freshness, smell, price and confection; personal preferences (salted dry fish, smoked fish, frozen fish, canned fish, fresh fish, whole fish, fish stalls, fish fillets).

Keywords: food consumption, taste and identity, tendencies, fish, portugal, EU, culture

Policies in the Fight Against Fiscal Evasion in Albania

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Abstract

Process of transition in Albania has exposed numerous problems that are spread uniformly and bear multilateral impact. Such referring point is the quality and effectiveness of fiscal policy aimed at establishing a sustainable connection among its objectives and used instruments. Albania as a country that operates under conditions of market economy deems it essential to increase the level of revenues in order to stabilize matters of economic balance and balance of payments. Analyses have shown that authority in charge of fiscal policy has played a principal role in the economic progress of the country. For that, the drafting of fiscal policies always takes into account as an important factor the attitude of contributors and their opportunity for evasion. The large business and VIP one conceal the revenues; manipulate balances and the number of employees avoiding therefore tax liabilities. Roughly 45% of economy in the country is informal, an informal market, an informal business and so on. Even nowadays, when a series of measures and amendments to the law have occurred, we continue to remain yet inside the train of transition, towards the station of a country with European standards. That is the reason why the object of this work is to analyze the offense of fiscal evasion and avoidance of tax liabilities, instruments in the prevention of this offense, bodies that assist in the fight against fiscal evasion. Arising questions are as following: What is the definition of fiscal evasion? What are the forms of fiscal evasion? What are the structures established in the fight against tax informality? What are the strategies used in the fight against fiscal evasion? What are the solutions that can be offered?

Keywords: fiscal evasion, informality, instrument, prevention, strategy

Pecking Order and Trade – off Capital Structure Theories in the European Countries Supported by European Stability Mechanism

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Abstract

The financial assistance provided by European Stability Mechanism during the recent European crisis was accompanied with severe austerity measures and strict reforms that changed significantly the economic environment in the countries that accepted it. The present study examines whether these changes affected the capital structure of the European firms in these countries. Using accounting data for firms in Cyprus, Greece, Ireland and Portugal, the researchers created a balanced panel database and applied the Shyam-Sunders and Myers (1999) methodology to investigate whether pecking order or trade-off hypotheses can better explain the financing decision of the firms in these countries during the period before and after the outset of the ESM financial assistance. The results indicate that the firms' capital structure decisions are explained by both theories in Greece, Cyprus and Portugal before the beginning of the EMS program, while only by trade-off in Ireland. On the other hand, after the beginning of the ESM program the firms' capital structures are better explained by trade-off hypothesis in Greece and Cyprus, while nothing changed in cases of Ireland and Portugal. The fact that Greek and Cypriot tax rates increased the most among the four examined countries may explain at least partially the above differentiations. So, the economic environment is a primary factor that affects the explanatory power of each capital structure theory. Moreover, a change in economic environment may lead to a change in the dominant capital structure theory.

Keywords: capital structure, trade-off, pecking order, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, European stability mechanism

The New Social Order: Post-Truth and Discretionary Social Intervention

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Abstract

The Post-Truth Society in this article is understood as the paradigmatic environment of the present Western societies where, in addition to the feeling of risk, there is added indifference to political discourses and social practices that do not correspond to factual truths, giving space for flexible interpretation of policies and for individualization of social action. In this article, we highlight the transformative potential that the street-level bureaucrats have, but also we discuss the liquidity of social intervention, which should be subject of ethical reequation, namely through the imperative of technical supervision.

Keywords: the new social order: post-truth and discretionary social intervention

The Connection Between Unemployment and Migration at the Level of Hunedoara County and Town

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Abstract

The population of Hunedoara County has manifested after the Revolution of December 1989 a continuous downward trend. According to National Statistics Institute in Hunedoara County, in 2012, at the last population census there was only a number of 418,545 people representing the constant population and since 2016 it had decreased with almost 5% in 4 years but counting from 1992 the decrease is of almost 28%. As far as concerns migration, the official figures of the number of the temporarily absent people left abroad for a shorter than a 12 months' period it was 5,510 and the number of those who were left for a period longer than a year it was 15,215. As follows, the total number of migrants was 20,725 which represents a percentage higher than 4% from the total number of the population. Comparing the data received from the AJOFM Hunedoara (the statistics is effectuated every year in August) with those obtained from the CJRAE Hunedoara (statistics reported every year in February), - excepting the year 2015- when the effect of the liberalisation of the labour market in Great Britain can be remarked, it can be noticed a descendent evolution of the number of unemployed which fact drags a decrease of the children with migrant parents. On the other hand, a very important decline of the unemployment in 2017 resulted into a diminution of the parents who would leave abroad in the following year.

Keywords: migration, Hunedoara, statistics, number of unemployed, children who have migrant parents, school

Influence of Taiwanese Minnan on Perception and Production of the French Orals Stops by Taiwanese Learners, Beginners in French

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Abstract

This study focuses on the voicing of the stop consonants /b d g/ and the discrimination between occlusives /b d g/ and /p t k/ in French for first year French majors at university in Taiwan, as well as how the students' success in French pronunciation links to their level of mastery in their native language. Taiwanese students speak all the Mandarin and for the majority of them, they speak also the Taiwanese Minnan. In both language exists an opposition of aspiration between occlusive /p t k/ and /ph th kh/. Additionally, in Minnan, exist the voiced stops /b g/. Previous studies have shown that Minnan speakers, just like Mandarin speakers, have difficulty in distinguishing the opposition of voicing in French. Our study tries to verify that whether a student who is unable to voice /b d g/ in French is able to voice /b g/ in Minnan, or on the contrary, under the influence of the Mandarin Chinese, they can not realize the opposition of voicing in Minnan. At the acoustic level, our study leans on the analysis of the VOT (Voice Onset Time), the length of time that passes between the release of a stop consonant and the onset of voicing. At the perceptive level, a test of discrimination of French occlusives is proposed. So, the production and the perception of our learners of occlusives in French are put in connection with the mastery of the voicing of Taiwanese Minnan of our learners.

Keywords: influence of taiwanese minnan on perception and production of the French orals stops by taiwanese learners, beginners in French

An Empirical Examination of the Export-Led Growth Theory Regarding Georgia

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Abstract

This paper aims to justify the validity of the export-led growth hypothesis (ELG) for the transition economy like Georgia. The ELG theory implies the acceleration of an economic growth through the market openness in exchange for market expansion. The concept of the work lies in the following assumptions: Firstly, as a transition country, Georgia should prioritize private sector driven and export-led growth economy and secondly, the European integration process is the unprecedented opportunity for Georgia regarding export market expansion. The paper covers the time from 1990 to 2016; Engle-Granger cointegration and Granger causality tests were employed to trace the validity of the ELG hypothesis. The results confirmed the existence of at least one cointegration vector, as well as the bidirectional causality between economic growth and export, thus landed support on the validity of ELG hypothesis regarding Georgian economy.

Keywords: empirical examination, export-led growth theory, Georgia

The University Social Responsibility and the Higher Education Institution

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Abstract

Now days University role has transformed radically from the narrow frame of teaching and graduating students to get their diploma, into preparing and configuring the Social Responsible Leaders of the future. The core stone of the University is the Student, where it creates his sense of responsibility, involves him in the environmental matters, and teaches him the essential ethical conducts and social behaviors. This paper aims to explain the Concepts of USR, and the different USR implementations applied in Universities, moreover presenting the challenges in the higher educational system.

Keywords: university, social responsibility, higher education, institution

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Diagnostic Issues in Cases of Juvenile with Substance Abuse Problem in Forensic Psychology Field

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Abstract

The article deals with the issues related to the recently-increasing problem of addiction to psychoactive substances in the context of the process of demoralization and offenses committed by minors. By making a scientific and research analysis of the phenomenon, the author looks for risk factors for juveniles falling into the mechanism of addiction, with particular emphasis on the conditions of the family environment. The article is based on theories and reports from international scientific research of the discipline compared to the research carried out directly by the author and the results obtained. The study group consisted of 54 juveniles selected on the basis of research at the Family Diagnostic and Consultative Centers at the District Court in Katowice, where the author works as a specialist in forensic psychology. The research examined the relationship between the intensification of the addiction problem and such variable groups as: intellectual development, educational conditions, conditions of family socialization, social relations, manifestations of demoralization in teenage periods, current life circumstances and psychological variables. The application allows to show particularly important factors to be taken into account in the diagnostic process, as well as to answer the key question: whether the statistical addiction of adolescent addictions is a manifestation of their demoralization or is the main factor and consequence of criminal activities.

Keywords: demoralization, addiction, family violence, aggression, risk factors for demoralization and addiction mechanisms

Technology as a Motivational Factor in Foreign Language Learning

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Abstract

It is a common belief that engagement and motivation are crucial factors in learning and especially in language learning. In particular, increasing motivation can lead to the mobilization of students' personal, cognitive, emotional and behavioral resources and, consequently to better learning results. As digital technology has become more sophisticated, its tools and applications can be used in and outside the classroom, in both formal and informal settings, in order to increase students' motivation. Amongst the various factors -tools, methods or strategies- that can lead to increased motivation, this paper examines the role of technology as a motivational factor in foreign language learning. The relationship between the use of technological means such as web tools and services, digital games, mobile apps or communication tools and motivation in language learning context, has been studied extensively, with a wide variety of approaches, and within the framework of several language learning applications. In order to determine the real impact of technology on learners' motivation, an extensive literature review focusing on studies that have examined the impact of technology use in language learning and teaching on motivation to learn, has been carried out. Furthermore, this paper discusses the concept of motivation in learning context and the relationship between technology and language learning, summarizes some of the numerous studies and researches on this subject, presents a synthesis of the studies examined, and formulates conclusions and perspectives for effective integration of technology as a motivational tool / factor in language learning context.

Keywords: language learning technology, motivation

City Branding and the Tourist Gaze: City Branding for Tourism Development

Sonia Jojic

Abstract

For many years now the topic of city branding has gained a significant interest in both the academics and policy maker's specified fields. As many cities tend to compete globally in attracting tourism, investment or talents, the concepts of brand strategy has been increasingly adopted from the commercial filed and has been applied to the urban development, regeneration and quality of life of cities. Nevertheless, city branding helps in increasing the status of the place as touristic destination, residential, or business location. As many places are mainly branded as touristic destinations, urban tourism is one of the fastest growing segments of worldwide tourism market. Thus this article intends to explore the essence of city branding related to tourism and John Urry, "Tourist Gaze"; city image, and the relationship between city branding and its residents.

Keywords: branding, tourism, tourism

Some considerations on ground water management supported by GIS technologies.

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Abstract

Ground water systems and groundwater exploitation are not independent of their evaluation and management. Managing ground waters involve the management of the resource and of the exploitation and utilisation. Requirements for groundwater evaluation, protection and management policies and strategies generally consist of data/information on: geological and geomorphologic settings; physical and hydraulic boundaries of the aquifer's systems; model of flow system; recharge and discharge areas; regional relations between surface and ground water; regional ground water budget; groundwater chemistry; data on water wells, etc. This paper illustrates the case study of the Albanian Western Lowland's aquifers, the quantity and quality of which waters depend on various natural factors, as well as on some human factors such as spatial planning, industrial/agricultural pollution, gravel and sand extraction, erosion of river beds, environmental problems concerning the recharge areas and the sanitary zones, etc. All the data/information collected are processed through GIS. As a result, it is obtained a set of maps, which indicate different characteristics of those aquifers, including the environmental aspects. GIS makes possible the correlation between the processed data/information and the spatial coordinates. The maps are easily understandable from all the affected actors with different interests on ground waters' using. It is to be pointed out that it doesn't exist any management plan for water resources that involves all the relevant actors and components of the ground waters management and protective strategies.

Keywords: ground water, management, GIS, western lowland.

Supporting Design and Technology Lessons with the Use of Prolem-Based Learning

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Abstract

This study implemented the use of Problem-Based Learning (PBL) in Design and Technology lessons. The investigation involved students' attitudes towards PBL. PBL is said to enhance students' understanding and provide them with meaningful learning experience. The participants for this study were seven Year 11 students consisting of two males and five females from a secondary school in Brunei Darussalam. Data were collected using instruments such as pre- and post-tests, observation list, participant observation, reflection and interviews. The study found there were improvements in the collaboration between the students. They had the opportunities to think creatively to generate ideas for their project. Students' attitudes became more positive with the implementation using PBL. It is suggested that future teachers to use this method. However, teachers' confidence in using the PBL method will need to be further enhanced.

Keywords: problem-based learning; design and technology; secondary schools

Primary School Science Teachers' Attitude Towards Using Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) In Teaching Science

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to identify the attitude of science teachers towards the usage of Frog VLE in teaching and learning primary science. The sample consisted of 148 science teachers in Cameron Highlands and Taiping (45 male and 103 female). Data is collected by questionnaire which contains 40 questions with 5 Likert scale. The independent t test and One-way ANOVA is used to answer the research questions. Findings indicated that the science teachers in Cameron Highlands and Taiping have neutral attitude towards the usage of Frog VLE in teaching primary science. There are no any significant differences in the attitude towards Frog VLE among science teachers between male and female. Teachers with less experience (younger teacher) have greater attitude compared to old teachers. Science teachers with higher professional grade have greater attitude compared to the teachers with lower professional grade. Hence, science teachers are encouraged to attend courses and develop skills in using Frog VLE to increase their attitude in usage of Frog VLE in teaching science.

Keywords: science teacher, IT, science education, Frog VLE.

Meaningful Learning and Effectiveness in Virtual Learning Spaces

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Abstract

Contemporary educational practices impose challenges and necessary changes in teaching and learning processes in which cyberspace and virtual contexts become places of learning. Affection, emotion, perception, and imagination compose the construction of meaningful adult knowledge. Such theoretical assumptions become fundamental for teaching and learning processes in virtual contexts in the online or distance modality. We adopted a qualitative analysis of the data of the postings in the forums and individual records of the students of the Course Methods of Studies for Distance Learning. The affectivity in virtual environments is a resource of great relevance to enhance the processes of teaching and learning. The study revealed that affectivity occurs to the extent that the student's needs are met, and he can construct knowledge in a meaningful and conscious way.

Keywords: affectivity. significant learning. distance education.

Concept for Common European TV channel

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Abstract

One of the problems, which lies ahead of the EU and the European Integration is how can people from different nationalities learn more about each other. In this problem, there is a severe lacking of progress. Thus, in light of European's people natural desire of better understanding and successful collaboration in the advancement of common European values, comes the need of a Pan-European TV channel. TV PanEurope+ will help in an effective way for the common understanding of the history, the culture, the tourism, the customs of the European people.

Keywords: mutual understanding; cultural variety; Paneuropean TV channel; missing audiovisual face of EC, increase the understanding of the European elections significance.

The Landscape, Its Narrative Identity and Man's Well-Being

Dr. Vereno Brugiattelli

Abstract

In this study I intend to put forward a reflection on the landscape and, in particular, on the relationships that man establishes with it. From the European Landscape Convention (Florence, 20.X.2000), which considers the landscape a socio-cultural product, I aim to analyze this concept in order to determine: 1. what the identity of a certain landscape consists of and what constitutes it; 2. the relationship between the identity of the landscape and the identity of its inhabitants; 3. the importance of the identity of the landscape when planning and implementing interventions to safeguard and enhance it; 4. the ethical and cultural bases influencing urban planners and architects when intervening in the landscape; 5. the importance of the landscape to man's well-being.

Keywords: landscape; identity of the landscape; narrative; innovation; well-being

Cataloguing of digital nautical charts: Resource Description and Access (RDA) and geospatial metadata. The case of IDERA (Spatial Data Infrastructure of the Argentine Republic)

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Abstract

The nautical chart is a cartographic document designed to meet the requirements of maritime navigation, showing the depth of the water and the nature of the seabed, as well as the configuration, characteristics and elevation of the coast and the dangers and aids to navigation. The nautical charts provide a graphic representation of the information required by the navigator to carry out safe navigation. There are five kinds of nautical charts: nautical charts of ports, of seagoing, coastal, landings and oceanic. There are nautical charts in analog format, such as paper charts, or digital charts, and they can be obtained from various sources, official and private. Among the digital nautical charts we can differentiate two classes: nautical raster charts and nautical vector charts. Among the digital nautical charts we can differentiate two classes: nautical raster charts and nautical vector charts. The first ones are generated from the printed matrix, there being no difference with them. Vector nautical charts are developed from the superposition of information planes generating greater interception of the document with the user. The organization and description of this type of resources is a key element when accessing information. From the scope of librarianship, the current scheme for the processing of information is the RDA standards Resource, description and access), which allow the description of all kinds of information resources. On the other hand, geospatial organizations have developed different specific metadata schemes for the processing of geographic information. Metadata allows a producer to describe a dataset fully so that users can understand the assumptions and limitations and evaluate the dataset's applicability for their intended use. In Argentina, the scheme for processing this kind of information is called IDERA, which is based on the ISO 19115: Standards on geographic information. The present work analyzes the treatment that specific rules of metadata like IDERA and general norms of description of resources like RDA give to the set of specific data present in the digital nautical charts.

Keywords: nautical charts, cartographic resources, geospatial metadata, ISO 19115, RDA, digital nautical charts

Identity Narrative as an Unconscious Scaffold for Human Autobiography

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Abstract

Over the past years, a multi-disciplinary literature on the significance of personal narratives in autobiography and identity has emerged. This subject has been of interest to authors in the fields of humanities, psychology, and medicine, alike. In this paper, we are proposing the term Identity Narrative (IdN) to define a cognitive and emotional framework that serves as an implicit (unconscious) scaffolding of memory on which to build human autobiography. The authors first classify narratives into external (universal history, the humanities, culture) and internal (autobiography, based on personal experiences, both directly and indirectly, through identification and education). All philosophy and social commentary has utilized history for the purposes of prediction and meaning-making. Personalities including Aristotle, St. Augustine, Rousseau, Freud, Marx, Spengler, Benjamin Franklin have reread history to gain insight about human nature. History has inspired the enlightenment and renaissance of a new reality for humanity. It is widely known that history can also be misused to justify aggression and human suffering. The use of history to create deep convictions that annihilate moral imperatives is only possible because of unconsciously consolidated internal narratives, the IdN. IdN is reshaped through life, both by "bottom-up" acquisition of information, as well as a "top-down" learning model, which includes the following circumstances: (a) sudden insight and awareness; (b) experiences with high emotional valence; (c) high frequency of repetition; and (d) prolonged duration of exposure. In this way, IdN, a form of relatively stable unconscious, anoetic, memory, provides a "first-person" experience to autobiography. Autobiography then, becomes part of auto-noetic consciousness, the human ability to mentally time travel. IdN parallels lifelong growth and development, language acquisition, and maturing of attachment. The extensive brain activation during communication and speech, revealed by neuroimaging studies, will be referred to as "communication beltway." We hypothesize that the alternation in activation between the default mode (midline structures) of the brain (previously associated with the Self) and the language brain creates a platform that encodes crucial components of IdN throughout life. In this way, IdN, autobiographical memory, and the language brain are parts of a larger biological substrate of social affiliations.

Keywords: literature, narrative, philosophy

I, We, They at the Time of International Terrorism: Identity and Métissage in Immigrant Families

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Abstract

The current international terrorist situation is slowly but surely infiltrating and shaping inter-community relations in multi-ethnic societies. There are multiple consequences for people belonging to Arab and Muslim minority communities in North America and Europe. This article documents, in the light of the transcultural perspective and of the Social Identity Theory, how the terrorist situation is changing the space of social confrontation in Italy, forcing immigrant Arab Muslim families to re-define their identity representations in the contexts of daily life. For this qualitative study, the researchers interviewed ten immigrant families, using the theoretical and methodological approach of IPA. Results indicate that the construction in public discourse of the overlap between ISIS and Islam, determines the attribution of a threatening social category to the Arab Muslim community and the lack of recognition of the polyvalence through which these families represent themselves. The areas of vulnerability, produced by this situation, give rise to the possible risk of radicalisation in the attempt, for both first and second generations, to re-construct a positive self-image. Findings suggest using the school as a primary context of complex social interventions, able to involve the whole community.

Keywords: terrorism, immigrant, arab, muslim

Molecular Characterization of Tyrosinase Gene (Exon 1) in Camels of Saudi Arabia

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Abstract

This work aimed at detecting the genetic variations and SNPs of tyrosinase gene among seven camel breeds in Saudi Arabia. The exon 1 of Tyrosinase gene (TYR) was amplified from 166 camel DNA samples representing 6 indigenous breeds and one exotic breed (Alsumalia). The amplified samples yielded a 474 bp fragments. Two SNPs (T/C) were detected at positions 200 bps and 523 bps. There were significant differences in the genotype frequency at position 200 ranged from 0.00 to 0.79. The three different genotypes (CC, TT, CT) were detected at position 200 in each studied camel breed, except SU which had only CT. At position 523, the genotype CC was detected only in MG breed and TT was detected in the other breeds. The C allele was dominated over T allele and coat color could be associated with C allele. The breeds Majaheem (MG), Maghateer (MJ), Hamra (HA), Sofr (SO), and Sawahli (SL) (0.71, 0.71, 0.82, 0.87, and 0.73 respectively) had higher C allele frequency than that in Shaul (SH) and the exotic breed Alsumalia (SU) (0.56 and 0.50 respectively). The cluster analysis data of genotypic frequencies at positions 200 and 523 indicated that MG was not closely related to other Saudi breeds and could be its descendent. The detecting of polymorphism at position 523 in MG and in wild bactrian camel lead to conclude that wild bactrian camel could be the immediate ancestor of MG breeds and other Saudi Arabian breeds as well.

Keywords: SNP, genetic, molecular, characterization

Use of Narratives as a Pedagogical Tool for Students to Change the Perspective of Society and Their Person Through the Course

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Abstract

Traditionally, education was considered a process in which the main protagonist was the teacher, the only bearer and guarantor of knowledge, where the communicative relationship established was unidirectional, the students neither said anything nor expressed their opinion. The purpose of this work is to share a didactic experience in the application of narrative diaries as a pedagogical tool in the subject of Television, Culture and New Customs, held in the first semester of 2018. Through the narrative diaries, students are expected to reflect critically on their past, that of his immediate surroundings and his society so that, with this background, his present can be explained in a clearer way. The narrative diary used in this experience is made up of three questions (Testimonial Perspective: what happened and what happened to you?) How did they experience it in class? How did other people experience it? / Personal Perspective: Why Was this situation relevant and / or meaningful to you? / Professional Perspective: How has the experience transformed the view of the profession?) .The subject is developed using collaborative techniques forming small groups of works which shows the direction to follow in the subject, around which are structured a series of more limited problematic situations, which allow to address the different contents of it during the semester. Students are motivated and think favorably about its implementation.

Keywords: narrative, education, society

The Role of China and India in Restoring the International Economic Balance

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Abstract

The economic role of the two giants' populations Asian economies China & Indi acquires a great importance in international economic studies. This importance is based on the economic active indicators of these two economies and on the scale of China's and India's high economic capabilities in rebalancing the system of international economic relations that occasionally affects it. Situations of imbalance on both sides of international supply and demand. In some cases these situations have resulted in crises on both sides, imbalances in the international pricing system and the ability of some consumers. From this point of view, our study shows that China and India, through their similar and active performance, have contributed to rebalancing the international economy and flexible competitive capabilities compared to the performance of traditional leaders in the international economy such as USA, Western Europe and Japan. The balance has led to a behavior that is close to rationalizing the allocation of economic resources at the global level and relatively stable in the side of commodity demand, especially in the sector of ordinary consumer goods .Within this context, this study consists of three topics, an introduction and a conclusions.

Keywords: Chinese economy, Indian economy, role of China and India, balance, international economy

A Capacity Building Experience: Mali, 1998-2012

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Abstract

This paper presents work done by SERIM in Mali between 1998 and 2012. This work was akin to an applied research in the field of capacity building by supporting small project bearers of various profiles. The capacity building concept was developed by myself. Its application has required involvement of many people (colleagues from SERIM, entrepreneurs “3P”, institutions and individual contributors). I would like to seize this opportunity to extend my thanks to each one of them.

Keywords: SERIM, Mali,

Law and Society Confidentially a Two-Appeal Principle

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Abstract

This article analysis relates to the creation of conditions for the conclusion of the contract. This is the moment when the negotiating parties determine whether there will be a contract or not. This is the stage that in the best case is finalized with the contract signing. Known as the pre-contractual stage, it is considered as the foundation of the contractual relationship. Conduct in good faith at the stage of entering into a contract would also avoid causing potential damages and liability".- The first part gives , of Completion of the contract in good faith, is a legal requirement under the Civil Law tradition, but unlike the requirement for pre-contractual trust, finds place in the Common Law tradition. In this part of the study, the detailed treatment of the manner of performance of the contract will be set aside, focusing mainly on the obligations that dictate its fulfillment in good faith and the liability incurred in the event of its absence . The second part is concentrated, Contract Interpretation. The third part will be treated as a brief and comparative overview of the common law of Civil Law in the interpretation of the contract, taking into account the main interpretative criteria, to underline the main differences between them. Among all the criteria, the focus will be on trust, which is sanctioned as a special criterion of interpretation by the Civil Law countries. The fourth part analysis the validity of the contract. In this last part of the chapter, I will try to clarify the confusion created between the rules of contract validity and the rules of conduct, as well as the role and impact of the breach of the trust principle in the validity of the contract. Conclusions . Regarding the situations that arise for the damage that comes to the parties from non-fulfillment of obligations and breach of the principle of good faith during the contract's formation, it is necessary to clarify how the type of damage that came during the pre-contractual phase and which interest has failed to realize one of the parties. In fact, this is a genuine duty of the court which, as the case may be, must specify exactly: the responsibility of the parties, the interest that has been violated, the type of damage that has been caused.

Keywords: contract law ,internal law ,contractual relation,internal contract interpretation, civil law

Perceptions of Engineering Students when Working with a Study and Research Course (SRC) in Statistics

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Abstract

This research reveals the change that takes place in the classroom when using the didactic device called Research and Study Course (RSC) proposed by the Anthropological Theory of the Didactic (ATD) in the University which allows to face the monumentalism in the classrooms. A didactic device called REI is designed to develop a course in statistics for the construction career engineering in construction at a public University in Chile. The RSC didactic device was based, in part, on the information provided by the National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey (Casen) conducted in Chile. The starting point of the REI is an "integrating question" called a generating question and a series of derived questions associated with problem situations, used to address the contents of a statistics course. The group that worked with the didactic device during the academic semester at the end of the experience was given a questionnaire composed of 30 items to evaluate the academic performance of the engineering students who worked during the semester with a didactic device. The results of the exploratory factor analysis show three factors: knowledge acquisition, assessment of classroom work and, tools to face the course. A semistructured interview was also applied, which was intended to gather information from the students about the development work throughout the semester. The results obtained allow establishing that students are motivated to work collaboratively and think favorably about its implementation.

Keywords:engineering, research, RSC

How Business Ethics Relates to Business Law?

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Abstract

How can we define business ethics? Which principles are inherent in it? Since nowadays we are facing a lot of controversies regarding global problems such as violation of human rights, over-use and depletion of natural resources, environmental pollution, global warming and others, we might ask the question whether the concept of business ethics might have any impact on these problems. Business ethics propose several principles to be considered by companies, commercial entities, as well as other entities such as NGO's, cooperatives, public organizations etc. First, this study will clarify the meaning and scope of business ethics and the principles included, such as integrity, fairness, trust, openness, truthfulness etc. Secondly, I will try to examine different facets of business ethics. I will approach this concept especially from a legal perspective and try to determine which aspects of this concept have been integrated in law. Business ethics has reflections especially in business law and corporate law and is being "legalized" by the corporate codes of conduct. Codes of corporate governance may show which principles of business ethics are well adopted and are being applied in a country. Business ethics can be described as a source concept and a set of principles, that gives rise to fields such as "corporate governance", "corporate social responsibility" and "human rights in business" concerning especially working conditions of the employees. Business ethics has an intersection with all the mentioned fields which in some way derive from business ethics. In the second part of this study, I will try to clarify the connection of business ethics with corporate governance principles in business and then conclude how business ethics has been adopted into legal system and how it shapes and affect business practices.

Keywords: business ethics, fairness, integrity, corporate governance, principles in business, ethical principles for companies

The role of borrowings in the enrichment of the Albanian legal lexicon

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Abstract

The permanent evolution of modern languages involves various linguistic processes, of which borrowings and neologisms have always been important. They allow enrichment, diversification and modernization. The contact of languages has often provoked the phenomenon of lexical borrowing. It is not uncommon for languages, forced to adapt to new political, economic and social changes, to resort to borrowing to fill this lexical gap and to name, express and describe new realities. Our objective in this paper is to study the important role of lexical borrowings in the Albanian legal lexicon after the 1990s, which mark for Albania the fall of the communist regime installed after the Second World War. The isolation of the country for almost half a century has had its adverse consequences in all areas of life, including language as a social phenomenon. With the establishment of the rule of law, there was the urgent need to make profound changes, especially in the Civil/Penal Code, to introduce new legal realities that did not exist until then. But Albanian legal language did not have a lexicon of its own to meet these new demands, hence the indispensable role of denotative borrowings, which solved the problem of "lexical scarcity", and as a very reliable linguistic means to allowed the Albanian legal lexicon to express the strong changes of the new legal landscape.

Keywords: lexical borrowings, legal lexicon, lexical gap

Interferences and Cross Linguistic Similarities Among Languages into Language Acquisition and Performance with students of English

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Abstract

Cross-Linguistic interferences and analogies among languages could result into commonly obvious mistakes, so frequently encountered to become the object and source of misinterpretations, misunderstandings and bad translations. Consequently, by rendering words with texts or messages from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL), even among promising students you might encounter the types of mistakes owing to mother tongue interferences, analogous simplifications and considerations of multiple meanings and concepts, inherently derivatives from individual errors down to slips of spelling and typing specific words interpretations. By specifically treating and tackling several of the commonly misused words and expressions from English students, we shall try to pinpoint and raise evidence to certain aspects with cases of misuse and wrongly rendered translations into the English Language usage and domain, in the course of teaching/learning process and acquisition.

Keywords: analogies, common mistakes, interferences, interpretation, misuse, translation.

Engine Efficiency & Fuel Consumption

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Abstract

In these papers arises an idea how to supply aviation fuel via economical turbofan engine based on engineering thought, a revolutionary enhancement in commercial turbofan engine in shade of high fuel prices along with lower the high tickets fees which therefore it provides more fuel, more propulsion, less engine exhaust, less noise surrounding by rising bypass ratio around engine core, our economical engineering thought based on main compressor functionality concept through twin fans; primary fan and following fan, like any conventional turbofan engine the primary fan rotates as well as secondary fan, moreover primary fan conditionally performs a compressor rotor nevertheless secondary fan performs a compressor stator compressing air to engine core and engine bypass, not to mention that our turbofan engine has a gearbox installed to the secondary fan shaft to control over following fan rotating speed either to rotate to rise air mass flow rate or stop to perform compressor stationary vanes.

Keywords: Fuel, Engine, Efficiency

¹ Supervisor: Andry Gonsharenko

The Relationship Between the Experience of Parentless and the Functioning of Adolescents, and the Connection to Risk Behaviors

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Abstract

The loss of a parent is a traumatic and difficult experience for a person and that takes a long time to accept the new situation, especially for children and youth. Loss takes from us a very close and significant person (droum, 1990). The loss of a parent in adolescence requires the adolescent to cope cognitively, behaviorally and emotionally with five central dimensions: trust in the ability to observe events, acquire a sense of control, and create a relationship of belonging, belief that the world is right and appropriate, open self-esteem training (Valenci & Vinai, 2004). In this study, we will combine the two methods of the study: quantitative and qualitative, to examine the relationship between the experience of loss and the functioning of adolescents (100 adolescent students), and the relationship to risk behaviors? Moreover, to examine the differences between the loss of a father and the loss of a mother and their effects on school performance. This is done by means of questionnaires and interviews that are given to them in schools in the Arab sector, analyzing the data using a statistical tool SPSS. The findings of the study confirmed that there are significant differences in the level of school adaptation between both adolescents' boys and adolescent's girls and in the essence of loss. so that the level of school adaptation among adolescents' girls is higher than the level of school adaptation among adolescents' boys. The effects are expressed on four main levels: Emotional level, Cognitive learning level, An aesthetic level, The social level. The way the child treats his loss and the emotional well-being he receives from those around him will have a decisive influence on his character and approach to life (Raviv, 1975). In examining the status of the teacher, one can discern the potential of providing crisis support for students.

Keywords: loss, parent loss, loss process models

University Student's Family Resilience and the Organization of Their Own Free Time

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Abstract

The aim of the research is to determine the correlation between the factors of students' family resilience and the ability to organize their own free time in a proper way. The study was done on students (N = 135) enrolled to the Faculty of Educational Sciences of the Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia. The purpose of the research is linked to planning adequate activities for university students of the first study years regarding their free time in a wide sense. The modified instrument Family Resilience Assessment Scale (FRAS) was standardized for the Republic of Croatia and used in the research. The factors of students' family resilience represent a predictive group of items. The criteria item is the ability to properly organize one's free time. The basic statistical values of the observed items have been calculated during data processing, while the regression analysis has been used as the multivariate method of data processing by which the prognostic value of the predictive variables set is determined. The results have shown that there is a connection between the ability to properly organize one's own free time and resilience factors: In case of troubles, we know that we can get help from our relatives or friends and Both parents take part in leading our family to the same extent. The scientific value of the obtained results is manifested through indicators showing that the help and support offered by family and friends is important for a proper organization of one's own free time.

Keywords: university students, free time, family, resilience, regression analysis

The Implementation Case In A Practical Network Of A Check Point

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Abstract

Check Point Software Technologies Ltd. is a multinational provider of software and combined hardware and software products for IT security, including network security, endpoint security, mobile security, data security and security management. Checkpoints are most commonly used to create backups before conducting updates. Should an update fail or cause problems, the administrator can return the virtual machine to its state prior to the update. The recover action is used to return the system to the checkpoint state. A checkpoint, in a virtualization context, is a snapshot of the state of a virtual machine. Like a restore point in Windows operating systems, a checkpoint allows the administrator to return the virtual machine. A virtual private network (VPN) on the other hand extends a private network across a public network, such as the Internet. It enables users to send and receive data across shared or public networks as if their computing devices were directly connected to the private network. Applications running across the VPN may therefore benefit from the functionality, security, and management of the private network. In this paper we show in practice the implementation and the interlaces of them with each other.

Keywords: Check point, Network, VPN, server

The polarity of compulsory preschool education in the perspective of parents and preschool teachers

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Abstract

The empirical study deals with the issue of compulsory education at the preschool level, which has been implemented in the practice of preschool education in the Czech Republic since 2017. Children who reach the age of 5 must go to the kindergarten or their parents must choose an individual form of home education. The intention represented by the Czech educational policy was to increase the readiness and ability of children to attend successfully primary school and, in the case of a child's potential disadvantage, to ensure a possible elimination or compensation. This study concentrates on a new dimension of the educational reality as being developed in Czech preschool environment. The aim of the research was to find out how the implementation of compulsory preschool education is reflected by parents and preschool teachers, taking into account also the interests of preschool children. The data was collected through two methods: 1) questionnaire survey for the parents (n=305), in which the open questionnaire items were analyzed; 2) thematic writing of preschool teachers (in this case, 29 texts were received, averaging 200 words). Data analysis was based on open encoding. Several significant findings characterizing compulsory preschool education have emerged as ambivalent in the results. It concerns parents' attitudes based on their preference and need of preschool education (compared to individual home education) for the further education of their child, but rejecting the strict conditions of child's attendance at the kindergarten. Teachers appreciate the expected improvement in children's readiness. However, they also perceive the changes in phases of childhood, one of which is traditionally associated with entering the elementary school. The teachers identify gradual changes in preschool children's attitudes towards kindergarten as being the institution where "they come to play" at the time of their parents' job responsibilities, into being a place for learning with a similar status as a primary school.

Keywords: education, preschool, compulsory

A Human Ecology - Approach to the Language of Nguyen Ngoc Tu's Short Story

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Abstract

Nguyen Ngoc Tu's short story language not only expresses the writer's deep understanding of the ecological environment, the relationship between that habitat with human life in the Mekong Delta, but also reveals her artistic talents clearly. Language of Nguyen Ngoc Tu's short story demonstrates the writer's deep understanding of the ecological imbalance of the Mekong Delta and its detrimental to the environment and the life here. The use of the language of daily life in the short story helped Nguyen Ngoc Tu express the consciousness of human ecological environment in a natural way, not making it be politically oriented. This also makes the problem of living environment, the space of modern human culture is laid out and resolved in a flexible manner, avoid the feeling of being imposed by the concept of human being is central. Through the use of classes from the nature of rivers, gardens, fields ... of the South, Nguyen Ngoc Tu has shown a sense of preservation of the local language as a cultural nuance, contribute to solving environmental culture in ensuring the integrity of living values, which is considered very important in the human ecosystem (regional cultural language). The language of Nguyen Ngoc Tu's short story is bold, human repentance of life and the relationship of human life with natural ecology the desire for a natural ecology, human ecology along with the natural reconstruction efforts of man. It is not only a manifestation of modern art thinking but also expresses the artist's positive attitude towards human survival in modern life.

Keywords: Nguyen Ngoc Tu, short story, language, ecological critique, human ecology

Teaching Through Alternative Methodology

Dr. Sonila Tatili

Abstract

The rapid development of information and communication technology has a significant impact in the teaching process. This happens because of the existence of the advantages that this sphere entails in the pedagogical practices and methods. As such, they are briefly brought to us : easy access to information; increasing interest in learning; more ability to embed it into memory and preserved in the knowledge gained as a result of the inclusion of visual memory improvement; interactive teaching as well as easy exchange of knowledge, etc. With the aim of identifying the advantages that the technology incorporates in the teaching process of methodology, this paper aims to highlight the role of technology in the teaching and learning process of English , the achievement of the student in the learning objectives and how the technology of information and communication is intertwined in education. The study's research is about determining what impact technology has in the teaching process, meanwhile the supporting questions raise questions about the advantages of teaching technology as well as the impact on the level of learning of Albanian students. Study hypotheses, which are expected to be proven to be sustainable or not, are: Technology brings quality-enhancing teaching of English; efficient use of ICT enhances student learning. The study methodology is based on the combination of theoretical and empirical analysis, according to the case study.

Keywords: teaching process, technology, information and communication technology, learning, education, multimedia, skills

From Civil Religion to Presidential Public Theology — A re-evaluation of the American Civil Religion Phenomenon. The Case of George H. W. Bush

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Abstract

Since the inauguration of the civil religion debate in the United States in 1967, it has been argued that the religious dimension of American presidency should be understood as a kind of civil religion, normally based upon the definition of Jean Jacques Rousseau, or variations of this his definition. However, in this article the author argues, based upon the empirical material presented in Public Papers of the President and elsewhere, that a more accurate description of the religion dimension of some modern presidencies is public theology. He uses the presidency of George H. W. Bush as a case study.

Keywords : Civil religion, Public Theology, American presidents, Robert N. Bellah, George H. W. Bush

On the foundations of social capital in Chile: Social class and spatial segregation as the defining elements of social networks

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Abstract

How does access to social capital – i.e. the resources embedded in personal networks – differ between social classes? In contrast with most of the evidence reported thus far for developed Western countries, this study focuses on an emerging and highly unequal context. In addition, we introduce novel issues that are crucial to understanding the division of resourceful networks, especially in stratified contexts: social class and class-based social contexts. We discuss the logic of class-based network divisions and the role of “habitus”, together with the upper middle class preferences for managing the situations in which they prefer match others via schooling and residential location. Based on the Position Generator instrument, we have constructed two measurements of social capital highlighted in prior research: network extensity (the number of positions accessed), and job status (the number of contacts in the highest positions). To identify social classes in Chile we intersect measures of occupational class, household income, and cultural capital, instead of using single indicators of individual status. Nationally representative data (N=2,984), and georeferenced information are used. Linear multilevel regressions confirm that social capital is strongly stratified by social class and to a lesser extent by social background. Furthermore, privileged neighbourhoods and private schools increases inequality in access to social resources. Workplaces are associated with greater resource diversity, while voluntary organizations associate positively with the two social capital measures considered and could, therefore be suitable social contexts for exerting a compensatory “effect”.

Keywords: social capital, social class, social background, social contexts, inequality

Inventive activity of Russian universities

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Abstract

There are presented the intermediate results of informative research on the inventive activity of Russian universities. These changes highlight the following problems: the attraction of extra budgetary financing, increase the efficiency of universities activities through the commercialization of new knowledges and technologies. The solution to this problem relates to the emergence of an entrepreneurial university model. One of its features is the need to overcome the limitations in the development of new knowledge. In this regard, during the study there was an attempt to determine how Russian universities are ready for the development of the applied scientific problems, which are suitable for the implementation in business, science and industry. One of the most important indicators of such activity is the inventive activity of universities, which allows us to trace all the changes that occur in the quantitative and qualitative directions of the formation of intellectual property. The aim of the study was to identify the state of inventive activity of Russian universities and to create the patent landscapes in the leading areas of patenting. In this study an array of patents issued by The Russian Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent) to Russian universities in 2013-2017 was analyzed. An informational (bibliometric) approach to the study of inventive activity was used to solve the problems posed in the study. The idea of information research is based on non-additivity of social (primarily scientific and technical) information, which is manifested in the fact that the informativeness of the totality of documents far exceeds the informativeness of individual message and isn't their sum. Hence appears the possibility of obtaining the "extratextual" new knowledge, which is not directly contained in the texts of the documents. At the first stage of the study, there were the results related to the formation of an array of analyzed documents and their quantitative evaluation in the following areas: general indicators of inventive activity of Russian universities over the past five years, the dynamics of the university patenting by year, revealing the leading universities, identification the leading universities, identification the universities, which are leaders in inventive activity, and the contribution of universities to the innovative development of cities and regions of Russia. At the next stages of the study, the characteristics of the direction of inventive activity of the universities will be carried out in accordance with sections of The International Patent Classification, and all the results will be visualized using a patent landscape methodology.

Keywords: entrepreneurial university, technological entrepreneurship, information research, patent activity.

Robberies and Some Features of the Methodology of Investigating Robberies

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Abstract

Robberies are crimes that particularly negatively and significantly affect the subjective sense of security (but also objective) in society. Special significance of robberies is that they are often on the edge of murder or serious bodily injury. From the criminal law and criminal investigation point of view, robberies range from the so-called "simple" cases in terms of their discovery and clarification to the very serious armed raid on individuals, money transport, legal persons such as banks and other monetary institutions. The suppression of property crimes, especially the part which includes delicts that are carried out using coercion (force and / or threat) like robberies, can be successfully carried out by methods that could be called criminalistic methods. These methods represent a kind of criminalistic engineering - criminal investigation engineering. Criminalistic engineering is all about adjusting criminal investigation tactics, forensic and legal actions and measures to special features of criminal offenses. When carrying out criminal investigation, authorized police officers must constantly take care of the so-called operational criminalistic strategy that rises above the tactical processing of a particular criminal offense, and is aimed at the creation and implementation of a complex of operational-tactical and technical measures and actions with the strategic goal of combating criminality as a whole. This is reflected in the organizational structure of the police and also in the way of criminal control which implies permanent, continuous and systematic penetration and supervision of the so-called the "dark belt" of crime.

Keywords: robbery, criminalistic methodology, criminalistics control, criminal investigation

Analysis of Student Satisfaction for The Continuous Quality Improvement

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Abstract

The presented survey pursued two main purposes: at first, within the frames of The Pedagogy Department continuous quality improvement we wanted to check satisfaction of our students with teaching and learning process and the second, to use obtained results while designing 300 credit Teacher Preparation Program. Practically, we used the survey as the input in the process of designing new program. As the world is entering the new phase of civilization educators need to take into account new paradigms, such as: artificial intelligence, machine learning, advanced robotics, advanced materials, which will transform the way we live, learn and the way we work. Thus, universities should prepare students to enter such an environment and equip them with appropriate skills, knowledge and values. We structured our survey in the way that provided us with the insight in existing problems and got feedback and recommendations from the students for the improvement of shortcomings. Overall the survey revealed, that the first year students are more satisfied with teaching/learning process, course materials and resources than the senior students, though senior students showed greater satisfaction with university and faculty reputation.

Keywords: students satisfaction, teaching/learning process

Biomass Blockchain as a Factor of Energetical Sustainability Development

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Abstract

As the conjuncture of the energetic system in countries or different regions changes, renewable energy sources play a significant role. Thanks to them, it is possible to move from pollute fossil fuels to sustainable use of clean resources. It is widely acknowledged that the use of biofuel waste promotes better environmental state and sustainable development because the waste that cannot be recycled is used for energy production. This article describes the usage of blockchain technology-based biofuel systems that not only allows tracing the emergence of biofuels, but also contributes to the development of sustainable energy. The use of blockchain technology in energetics is poorly researched. In most of the previous researches both biofuel energy and blockchain technology were researched in separate directions. In this research the authors combine traditional and contemporary business management, payment and insurance systems. The research shows that a biofuel blockchain enables simplification of biofuel production process, thus saving resources and contributing to the expansion of forests and the development of common energy system. It has a significant impact on the development of sustainable processes because it reduces the use of natural resources and its produced waste and accelerates transaction processes and circulation of money. Research conducted by the authors led to a discovery of synergies between two paradigms – development of traditional energy business as well as, the new, blockchain technology-based business. The article presents theoretical assumptions on how biofuel clusters could be transformed to blockchains, discusses current situation of the energy sector and methods that would strengthen the biofuel cluster through the use of blockchain technology. The study reassures that the usage of the latest technology results in a positive impact on the economy and allows us to create guidelines for the dissemination of these technologies in the traditional business sectors.¹

Keywords: blockchain, biomass blockchain, biomass clusters, sustainable development, economic growth.

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Information Of The Financial Statements Disclosures - Case Of Albania

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Abstract

Since 2008 in Albania, financial reporting is carried out based on international standards and national accounting standards, which are in compliance with International financial reporting standards. In our paper, we want to focus on the "Financial Statements Disclosures" as one of the components of the full package of financial statements. Often there is an erroneous view or attitude that compiles disclosures is something simple and easy. But even for their preparation, the accounting principles and rules should be strictly followed. Through the literature review we will highlight the role and importance of preparing of the financial statements disclosures on financial reporting, the care that should be shown in their preparation and the importance they have for users of financial statements. This also for the fact that, as simple as it may seem in its preparation, this statement has a high level of significance, and may even serve as an "indicator" for detecting fraud, assisting decision-making processes, and so on. The objectives of our paper will be realized through comparative, descriptive and statistical analyzes, using primary and secondary data. Primary data will be provided by the questionnaire addressed to target groups: accountants-because they prepare disclosures; auditors and tax inspectors-because they are the users of financial statements disclosures as they use these notes to understand the truth and credibility but also to discover frauds and mistakes. Secondary data will be gained from the literature review and the national accounting standards study of our country. The primary data analysis will serve first to understand the level of preparation of the financial statements disclosures and then to understand the role and importance of their information in the preparation of the full set of financial statements, with the purpose of giving the true and fair view of the activity of the entity, thus contributing to the increase of transparency. Secondary data analysis will serve to understand better the theoretical framework for the disclosures and the information that they carry. In the end, we will provide necessary recommendations regarding the disclosures and information they need to carry to ensure a higher quality of financial reporting.

Keywords: financial reporting, disclosures, accounting, users of accounting information.

Technology, Users, and Sustainable Social Housing

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Abstract

This paper would like to contribute with results and a discussion of the challenges faced by users in relation to technologies in sustainable residential architecture. The paper points to the challenges that could also have an impact when developers and architects are developing new buildings. The contributions to the discussion are based on the results of a qualitative evaluation of sustainable residential buildings from the author's PhD project entitled "Sustainability in Danish social housing – with a user focus" (Johansson 2017). The guiding research question for the PhD project was: Does sustainability in sustainable social housing work for the residents, operating staff, and administrative staff? This also included the following sub-questions: What are the users' experiences with sustainable social housing? How can the users' experiences be applied in the development of future sustainable social housing? Using a phenomenological approach, the study design's starting point is the early Husserl's epistemological preoccupation with examining people's knowledge and describing their experiences with the phenomena. The choice of phenomenology has in principal been in order to have an open and unbiased opportunity to capture peoples' lifeworlds. The study is limited to three family-friendly and sustainable social terraced housing developments in Denmark. Case 1 investigates sustainable homes that primarily exploit passive solar heating via a zonal division. There is a focus on low-tech solutions with solar screening, natural ventilation, and cooling, in combination with more high-tech solutions. Therefore, greater requirements are made regarding the users' active participation in order to get the technologies to work. Case 2 investigates sustainable homes according to the Passive House standard. Typical sustainable characteristics are high-insulated, low-energy houses that, without assistance from renewable energy, are allowed to use a maximum of 15 kWh/m² per year for heating and cooling.

Keywords: technology, housing, architecture

Teachers' points of view on leadership styles in Greek Secondary Education Schools

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Abstract

Modern educational policy mandates high-standard school results leading to the transformation of schools and thus the transformation of education. As a result, over the last decades, researchers' interest in the field of education turns to leadership's dynamic process. Concerning the Public Secondary Education in Greece, little is known about the transformational and transactional leadership styles. This research examines the Greek Public Secondary Education's teachers' opinions concerning the leadership behavior style adopting by their head teachers. Avolio and Bass's (2006) Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (M.L.Q.-5x) was chosen as the research instrument, since it measures the full range of leadership styles, from the transformational and transactional ones to the passive/avoidant one. The M.L.Q.-5x focuses on leaders' attributes and behaviors and the leadership outcome. The questionnaire was sent to 357 school units throughout Greece. 470 questionnaires have been collected. The findings uncovered that, concerning the leadership style, transformational leadership had a slightly stronger presence than the transactional one, whereas the passive one was presented with significantly low means. Concerning the variables, it is noteworthy that the means detected on the transformational style's "idealized influence-behavior" and the transactional one's "management by exception", are both equal and the highest. The transformational style's "inspirational motivation" and "intellectual stimulation" follow. Furthermore, a strong positive correlation appeared between transformational and transactional leadership, as well as between the transformational one and the variables of the leadership outcome which are teachers' "extra effort", "effectiveness" and "satisfaction". The factor analysis pointed out factors of which, those that were created by the transformational style's items, explain the largest percentage of the total of the existing data. Multiple regression analysis revealed that transformational leadership is a significant predictor of the leadership outcome variables. It is an auspicious finding that transformational leadership is showcased in the Greek education, since it could contribute to the progressive dissociation from conservatism and the bureaucratic perception, which have long been the dominant tendencies in the Greek social structures. The conclusions might influence the educational policy in the establishment of a culture of cooperation, so that high effectiveness can be achieved in the field of public education.

Keywords: transformational leadership, transactional leadership, leadership outcome, Greek Public secondary education

The Role Of Supporting Technology Entrepreneurship Ecosystem In Educating Engineers: Foreign Universities Experience

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Abstract

The paper is devoted to the analyses of the importance of entrepreneurship efforts in engineering education, national support for entrepreneurship, student and faculty engagement. The aim of the study is to bridge the educational programs in engineering and Conceive, Design, Implement, Operate (CDIO) concept, by describing how CDIO can be implemented into existing educational process, and how this influences technological entrepreneurship. The objective is to present an exploratory case study that looks into how technology entrepreneurship ecosystem is forming and what it consists of. The paper provides a review of technological entrepreneurship and its role, as well as CDIO approach in educating engineers. Authors analyze existing tech entrepreneurial ecosystem in 31 universities across the USA, Asia, Australia, Canada and Europe. Additionally, it is demonstrated how universities' best practices in supporting tech entrepreneurship ecosystem correlates with CDIO standards. According to the findings, the support of entrepreneurship ecosystem by universities allows to attract numerous stakeholders, business owners, etc. Also, tech entrepreneurship ecosystem in universities contributes to the implementation of CDIO-based principles in engineering education.

Keywords: technology entrepreneurship, CDIO, engineering education

The Prevalence And Costs of Digital Printing Applications in Turkey's Denizli Province Textile and Printing Industry

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Abstract

Digital printing method can be applied to fabric ore paper and has made high-quality products accessible to those who only want to order small volumes of printed goods, continuing the trend towards mass customisation, that is sweeping through many sectors, from fashion to marketing to interior design. Thanks to digital printing techniques, today it's possible to produce limited quantities of textile and paper products cheaply and quickly. Increase in the use of digital printing is observed in Turkiye in recent years. Therefore in this study the prevalence and costs of digital printing methods used in textile and printing industry of Turkey's Denizli province, were investigated and compared.

Keywords: prevalence, digital, printing, textile, industry

Informal learning in the Modern Educational Process

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Abstract

The professional activities of modern IT-specialists imply continuous professional adaptation to the rapid pace of information technologies development. In this regard, one of the necessary professional competencies of IT professionals is the ability to the permanent professional development that fits into the concept of lifelong learning. Lifelong learning includes formal learning and informal learning. According to students' poll (96 students of 3-4 courses of bachelor program 09.03.02 Information systems and technologies and of bachelor program 09.03.04 Software engineering), the informal learning is an important part of their professional training. Students use all available sources of educational information actively. At the same time they use the traditional information infrastructure of the university, such as the university library, much less actively. The teachers cease to be the main source of knowledge. By training in academic groups according to the general curriculum, the most of students made the personal information- educational environment. They provide personalization of educational process as in sources of educational information and in forms and methods of training and self-directed learning. Being in the framework of the traditional educational process, students prefer such forms of training that are appropriate to the informal learning, for example, implementation of specific learning activities and educational interaction in small groups. Despite the terms of formal academic education are strictly limited, students are ready to self-directed learning outside a classroom and to using of the knowledge of professional communities that are currently available via Internet.

Keywords: lifelong learning, formal learning, informal learning, IT-professionals

Impact of private equity in Colombian companies: A case of study

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Abstract

A private equity fund is an investment vehicle managed by a professional team, whose main objective is to provide a medium or long-term return to its investors through capital investments in companies that are not listed on the stock exchange. In Colombia the first professional managers of private equity funds arrived in 2005, Since that date, several companies have been formed dedicated to this, such as Valorar Futuro, an investment fund which bought Aderezos and Higietex. The aim of this research was to determine the impact of the leverage of a private capital fund on the economic growth of a company. Financial balances of the companies Aderezos and Higietex were obtained from 2013 to 2017 and analyzed. Finally, it was found that the private capital fund allowed growth in the companies Aderezos and Higietex.

Keywords: venture, finance, private capital, investments, business.

John Heartfield's Photomontages as a Political Tool

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Abstract

It is the fact that art often involves with politics. It can work both of sides, either with a political ideology or against of it. The strong relationship between art and politic was occurred during the World War I and World War II. As a member of Berlin Dadaist Art Movement, John Heartfield made sharp opposition with his photomontage works against the Hitler regime in Germany. Since photomontage became anti-art technique against traditional painting in Dada movement, Heartfield used this technique to make fun of established figures, including Adolph Hitler. This research will focus on how Heartfield attacked and disrupted the regime of Hitler with his photomontage works. The qualitative research method was used by analyzing the works of the artist in this research. The findings of the research showed that Heartfield became the pioneer of using photomontage effective ways in politic. He realized that he can use photography to express his politic thoughts and ideas in collage making. He used photomontage technique through manipulation as a political weapon against his political opposition. He showed that he can use satire and humor to ridicule Hitler in serious situations. Heartfield used photomontage as a toll of visual criticism in art history. He showed his followers that photomontage can fight against suppressive regimes. It can work both of sides, it is either with a politic ideology or against it.

Keywords: John Heartfield, Photomontage, Hitler, Berlin Dada, Manipulation

The function of public squares: Study of the way people behave in public squares in Athens, Greece

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Abstract

No matter what we do and where we go, when we are in public spaces, we try to satisfy our needs, although there is always a reason for the practice of good etiquette. Such needs derive from both our ideas and from our social and living environment, which are influential factors. In that context, a successful place serves peoples' needs and that is the reason why this topic consists of one of the most significant ones in urban design theory and practice. Indeed, during the previous decades, a series of researches like the ones of Jan Gehl's and William Whyte's, have tried to study the degree in which urban environment is related to peoples' behavior in public spaces, in various cities, worldwide. In Greece, such researches were not common. During the last years, an increased interest about this topic is observed. This is probably related to the growing interest of local authorities to implement Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP) and change Greek cities into more functional ones. In that context, this research paper tries to give a survey on how people behave in public squares in neighborhoods in Athens. In that way, it evaluates the existing knowledge with regard to attitudes and behavior in public spaces. Finally, the physical characteristics of public squares and the way in which they urge or discourage people to behave is another topic studied in this paper.

Keywords: urban spaces, public squares, human behavior, observation, Athens.

The Personal Traits and the Academic Accomplishments of the Students at the Faculties of Pedagogy

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Abstract

This is an academic-research paper consisting of two parts: a theoretical and an empirical one. The theoretical part defines the conceptual basis, i.e. the frames of the research project. This means that it primarily deals with some relevant assumptions, such as the personal traits in the context of the academic accomplishments of the students that attend courses for teachers and educators. We conducted an empirical research to determine the role of these components. We opted for the technique of a non-probabilistic research of the sample. It consists of 115 students attending the first cycle of studies at the faculties of pedagogy. We used Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) as an instrument to measure the following traits: neuroticism – stability, extroversion – introversion, and psychoticism. A simple one-way ANOVA and Kruskal-Wallis tests were used to process the data. The result analysis led to the following conclusions: 1. The students differ in the academic accomplishments based on the variable of neuroticism; and 2. The students differ in the accomplishments based on the variable extraversion. We also suggest that other researches in this scientific area are conducted for a detailed analysis of the relation between the personality traits and the academic accomplishments.

Keywords: personal traits, neuroticism , extroversion , psychoticism ,academic accomplishments

Drama in Education reaching beyond “Art Form or Teaching Tool” Dichotomy

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Abstract

In the following article we try to re-evaluate the place drama occupies in contemporary elementary education. By limiting the role of drama to literature studies and theatre productions we lose a greater potential Theatre Pedagogy has to offer to a much broader educational spectrum. The participatory practices of Theatre and Drama in Education (TiE, DiE) promote active learning, based on a most organic children's activity – play. While students co-create the fictional world of drama, teacher's guidance is crucial in setting new challenges, encouraging students to find creative solutions and reflect on often complex social issues. Because of its art component drama challenges the participants on a cognitive as well as emotional level, becoming a truly transformational experience. As such Drama in Education is especially useful when approaching sensitive and controversial topics. This thesis is presented on a case study observing Year 6 students at St' Michael's CE Academy in Birmingham, UK, using Drama in Education method as part of History curriculum.

Keywords: drama in education, theatre pedagogy, participatory practices, holistic teaching, sensitive topics

The role of Universities Sport in the Promotion of Social Equality and Integration

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Abstract

This paper understands Sports as a holistic phenomenon with a fundamental role in the promotion and maintenance of well-being as an historical and social practice, connected with the construction of the world and its significances. Universities Sports plays a fundamental role in the Higher Education Institution's governance, as well as in the life of the students who attend them and the academic community. The role of Universities Sports is analysed according to the promotion of Social Equality and Integration, in the dimensions of Social Status perception, Respect, Mutual Consideration, Concern about the Similar One, as well as in the Notions of Community, Fraternity and Solidarity. Reflexions are established upon Gender Equality, Respect for Sexual Orientation, Ethnic Diversity, Violence and Access to Goods and Opportunities. Assuming a constructivist ontological understanding and an interpretative epistemological reasoning, this investigation presents a Transnational Multiple Case-Study, comparing Universities Sport organization in Portugal and in Italy, using Mixed Methods. The main outcome establishes a close relationship between Universities Sport and the Goals of the Southern European Social States, indicating a dialog between these and the production of a welfare society. The role of Sport as a catalyst for social change is also explored, as it diverts the focus from the individual to the community level, promoting the accountability and the training of the subject for a responsible and constructive social intervention in the public and private spheres.

Keywords: universities sport, social integration, social equality, social problems, sports management.

Introducing Arabic calligraphy in printmaking as a curriculum to the art education students at College of Basic Education in Kuwait

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Abstract

The Arabic Letter is characterized by the expressive unity of human. The Letter is an entity whose voice and image have its symbolic and functional dimensions. This research aims to represent the aesthetics of this letter through the use of square Kufic calligraphy and the implementation of designs expressing the student's practice through the technique of relief printing through the work of students in art education department at the College of Basic Education in Kuwait. There are not many studies on the square Kufic calligraphy related to the artistic and aesthetic side in printmaking, despite the many uses of this line in the past in architecture, furniture and fashion. The square Kufic is based on the geometric structure, whose origin was associated with the Islamic architecture of mosques, shrines, castles..est. The decorative role was played in the surface of the façade through the coloring the bricks and sometimes carving the stone. The square shape is the basic unit in the construction of letter and composition, which facilitates the process of implementation on several materials. Also, the square Kufic letter vary according to their position in the design, in addition to its ability to extend and zigzag in decorative forms and all these features will allow a variety of designs, and the use of letter structure in relief printing. The idea of the researchers in the use of the square Kufic calligraphy is that the letters of square Kufic can be read even if it is inverse. Since printing can be in more than one direction, the result of print can be seen in more than one direction while preserving the aesthetics of its design unit. The researchers used the analytical descriptive methods as follows; Firstly, the theoretical part, studying principles of Square Kufic calligraphy, analyze the possibility of moving the structure of square Kufic letter and word form, going through the historical connections of square Kufic calligraphy and printmaking and its impact aesthetically as colors and lines. Secondly, the practical part, explains the principles of Square Kufic calligraphy to the students, to produce a square Kufic balanced design ready for print, starting the first project on 30.3 x 40.6cm size papers, then analyze the print editions to make adjustments and reprint it again and choose the best version that represent the strong the square Kufic forms. Then starts the second project on 29.7 x 42.0cm size papers, combine the first and the second projects together to achieve the universality of the dynamic design through the square Kufic letters and words composition.

Keywords: calligraphy, prinmaking, education

The Development of the Egyptian Technical Secondary Education considering Some Contemporary Global Trends: An Analytical Study

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Abstract

Technical education is the base for all development efforts in society. It plays an important role in pushing up the development wheel and in achieving its maximum rates. Whatever the development plans quality, they couldn't achieve their goals and targeted rates without the availability of scientifically and technically qualified human cadre in all work and production fields. Studies clarified that Egyptian technical secondary education suffers from many problems as the weak of its programs leading to negative effects on the proficiency of their students and their outcomes, their inconvenience to the labor market and making gap between the educational outcomes and technical education institutions and leading to the inferiority of the social status of this sort of education in light of its relationship with hand work. Thus, reinforcement of the positive social sight towards vocational and technical education in Egypt represents a challenge. This stusy attempted through using the analytical method, through analyzing the educational literature to identify the contemporary global trends in developing technical education, how to apply every trend in the other world countries and to identify the positive and negative sides of applying every trend. Thus, the development of Egyptian technical secondary education could be identified and its requirements and means.

Keywords: technical, education, global, Egyptian

Investigating Greek EFL Coordinators' involvement in online ELTeachers Communities of Practice as a means of professional development

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Abstract

This paper examines Greek EFL Coordinators' involvement in online ELTeachers Communities of Practice (CoPs) and its impact on their own and their trainees'/teachers' professional development. The study focuses on four (4) Greek EFL School Advisors who acted as Coordinators of four online CoPs training forty-nine (49) EFL teachers using an online platform named 2gather developed by the University of Athens in the context of a national in-service professional development project in Greece. Founded on the theory of situated learning, CoPs have been defined as "groups of people who share a concern, a set of problems, or a passion about a topic, and who deepen their knowledge and expertise in this area by interacting on an ongoing basis" (Wenger et al.). The study involved monitoring the development of four online ELTeachers CoPs and their respective Coordinators' patterns of involvement and response using a mixed-methods approach which combined quantitative data and qualitative research of collective case studies (Dornyei, 2007) of the four groups of teachers. A comparison of the Coordinators' implementation of meaningful professional development (Franke et al., 2001) activities "before" and "after" their involvement in the online CoPs was carried out. Findings delineate the extent of the Coordinators' "reformed" training practice in terms of professional development activities provided to the teachers "before" and "after" their CoP involvement as well as their teachers' and their own perceived benefit. Results also suggest the existence of associations between the Co-ordinators' mode of training in online CoPs and the reported effectiveness of the training experience for their teachers' everyday practice. In addition, a comparison of the Coordinators' and their teachers' responses per online CoP highlights specific conditions that have supported the teachers' reported reconstruction of beliefs and practices and the reported effectiveness of their CoP training experience as well as the role of the Coordinators' attitude towards the innovative model of teacher education for its feasibility and viability in Greece. The findings contribute to furthering our understanding of effective implementation of online CoPs in the context of continuing professional development.

Keywords:EFL, ELT, development

Sustainable Tourism From Perspectives Of Destinaton Stakeholders Of ESKİŞEHİR: ODUNPAZARI District

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Abstract

Odunpazarı is known with the old houses that constitute good examples of the civil architecture. The houses mostly face the street, are adjacent to each other, and have gardens. The front sides facing the street have bay-windows and consoles. The houses generally comprise a sofa (hall) and other rooms surrounding it. They are planned as two parts, i.e. the ground floor allocated for service and the upper floor designed as the living space. The corner room on the front side of houses, with windows on two sides, is larger and more important than others. The walls of ground floor are usually made of rubble or adobe with bonding timbers. Timber materials are used to build the upper floors, and adobe is used to fill the spaces in timber materials. In Odunpazarı district, there are some other houses that constitute good examples of integration with the historical structure and loyalty to the old architecture. These houses face the Odunpazarı District and are also seen from the main road. These reinforced concrete houses were built on the basis of the models of the historical Odunpazarı houses within the cultural center project of Eskişehir Metropolitan Municipality. The house completed first now serves as the Museum of Contemporary Glasswork. The district has become a new living space with varying food and accommodation alternatives. The aim of this study is to identify the current tourism resources of the Odunpazarı district and to learn the sustainable tourism perspectives of the destination stakeholders of Eskişehir. In this qualitative study, data were obtained from in-depth interviews. The tourism resources of the Odunpazarı district have been identified and compiled from secondary sources. In the light of the obtained data, "SWOT Analysis" was made by evaluating the present situation of Odunpazarı District. In-depth interviews were conducted with the destination stakeholders of the Eskişehir. The data obtained from destination stakeholders were analyzed and evaluated with the MAXQDA 12 program. The results of this study is that destination managers try to protect Odunpazarı and support sustainable Tourism of Eskişehir.

Keywords: sustainable tourism, sustainable development, the destination stakeholders, Odunpazarı district

Business ethics and corporate social responsibility in Algeria: what are their realities? Case of the National Painting Company (ENAP) and the company Schlumberger Algeria.

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Abstract

Business behavior involves legal rules, ethical codes of conduct and principles of social responsibility. In other words, corporate behavior is based on all these components and involves law, ethics and CSR. It is important to also recognize that this behavior must be ethical but must also be considered ethical - perceptions are very important. According to David Crowther and Guler Aras, corporate behavior is important to the success of the business both financially on the relationship between corporate and business interests. We cannot define the behavior of companies without ethics and CSR to refer to this behavioral aspect. Above all, CSR can be an opportunity to rethink the organization of the company in a broader economic and social ecosystem where modes of "partnership governance" of business relationships, large and small are also an asset. This article deals with two cases of companies that have activities in the industrial sector: The National Paint Company called ENAP in Algeria and the company Schlumberger Algeria.

Keywords: CSR, business ethics, Algeria, ISO 26000, industrial enterprises

How the Language We Speak Shapes the Way We Think

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Abstract

The study investigates how languages help construct our thinking of the world at many stages. The article tries to discuss if the speakers of different languages think differently? Does learning new languages change the way we think? Do bilinguals think differently when speaking different languages? Does language shape our thinking only when we are speaking?

Keywords: language, thinking, culture, bilingual, and speaking.

Types and Prevalence of Sexual Harassment of Women in Iran

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Abstract

According to the World Health Organization, a large number of women experience sexual harassment (SH) on a daily basis across the world. SH may occur domestically by an intimate partner, or publicly, in streets or at the workplace. It consists of verbal or non-verbal abuse from sexual coercion to a violation of civil rights. Exposure to SH, of any kind whatsoever, can lead to long- or short-term physical and psychological ramifications which compromise women's health. As a result, women, having an inevitable, empowering role in social institutions, may not be able to realize their potentials. On the other hand, the literature shows that a considerable 15 % of women who experienced frequent SH have made suicidal attempts. They may undergo trauma, injuries, and death, communicative problems, damaged self-esteem, helplessness, shame, and aggression. This study attempts to investigate the prevalence of SH and its types in Iran. Using an e-questionnaire, the collected data included a sample of 403 women of 15-45 years of age from across Iran. The results of this study show that 68.8 % of the participants experienced SH within the last year and mostly in public places. Of whom 41.9% had the experience more than once. The most prevalent types of SH appears to be catcalling and gazing. While half of the participants have expressed anger and aggression, others mostly have felt fear or apathy when harassed.

Keywords: sexual harassment, abuse, mental wellbeing, mental health, women, Iran

Development of a Reciprocal Health Care Model for Determination of Safety Level in the Nursing Homes in Estonia

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Abstract

The aim of the current paper was to assess the care workers' psychosocial and physical health; patient's safety and examine the variations of care workers' working conditions in the national nursing homes. The NOSACQ-50 questionnaire was used as a research method. The majority of the care workers in nursing homes complain about physical pain, especially low back pain, and work-related stress. The study results show, that several specific features, such as management safety priority, commitment and ability, are found to influence the six dimensions of safety climate. Based on these results, the importance of good communication practices, management commitment and effective safety training to ensure a strong safety climate and safe behaviour among health care workers is highlighted. Mutual support from the employers to the care workers is needed to create safety as an organizational value. Thus, an effective assessment tool for the evaluation of safety level in nursing homes could be proposed based on the results of this study. The current paper presents a Reciprocal Health Care Model for determination the levers of safety improvement in nursing homes. The model refers to the importance of management safety priority and abilities as well as peer safety communication and trust in the safety ability.

Keywords: health care, safety climate, psychosocial health, physical health, workplace safety

Designing Malaysian Identity Products: Keywords and Visuals

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Abstract

As the attractiveness of a design enchants in various styles, it also has a specific function and lived in the endless regime of processes - engineering, architectural, fashion and textile, etc. It does not manifest and displays itself in isolation, but somewhat in a state of collaborative and participation of various method of processes, bringing about unique and different functions, often pursuing its remarkable yet imaginative agendas, depending on its interests and direction. Given that Malaysia is ethnically diverse, design plays a crucial yet significant role in understanding the culture and character of its people, living lives in the diverse society and harmony. Since Malaysia is a multi-ethnicity country, one of the challenges faced by the designers is to comes out with the idea of Malaysian identity products design. The question is, how would they, the designers, solve this issue by looking at this multi-ethnicity society? This research aims to evaluate the Malaysian identity design keywords from the literature and trying to match it with a visual. The design keywords were retrieved from the review made by the researcher, and the visuals were coming from the process of a case study conducted by this research. The combination of keywords and visual will then create great overviews at the very beginning of the design process. The outcome of this research also acts as a guideline for the designers to develop Malaysian identity products based on the components of culture in the society.

Keywords: Malaysian Identity Products, Keywords, Visuals

Profiling the CEFR Mediation Scales for Teaching English as a Lingua Franca to Tertiary Students

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Abstract

Since the beginning of the new millennium several methodological issues related to developing & measuring foreign learners mediation skills in a FL have been raised and widely discussed in the CEFR language methodology. In 2018 it provided FLT specialists with new twenty scales for measuring learners' skills in using mediation strategies and acting appropriately in cross-cultural and pluricultural communication settings. Meanwhile, these six-level mediation scales as any other CEFR scales are to be profiled in order to answer the needs of the educational context in which this or that language is taught as a school or university subject. The paper discusses a FL methodological strategy in profiling the CEFR mediation scales to make them appropriate to use in Russian university settings in which English is taught as a lingua franca to tertiary students who do either MS degree or PhD in the Arts. This methodological strategy involves: a) studying the needs for using English as a lingua franca by Russian professional humanitarians in their international education & research activities across the globe; b) additionally clarifying the objectives relating to a particular cycle of university education and a particular degree programme with a specific focus on what CEFR types of mediation are to be at the core of university EL syllabi and courses; c) linguo-didactic description of the most common cross-cultural barriers in academic settings; d) designing a syllabus for mediation that can be introduced at the second or third cycles of university education; e) analyzing the methodological appropriateness of EL teaching & learning materials for providing cross-cultural and/or pluricultural mediation education through co-learned languages & making decisions on the ways of innovating them for the purposes of using them as tools of teaching students to act as cultural mediators in (incl. scholarly) intercultural academic settings or developing new innovative mediation course-books for university students to achieve the mediation objectives under consideration; f) designing assessment tools for measuring mediation skills and strategies on the basis of initial piloting the CEFR mediation scales in Moscow State University contexts, and then, profiling them according to the research training framework for humanitarian students. The paper ends up with presenting two samples of a mediation syllabus for MSU PhD students specializing in linguistics & language education studies.

Keywords: CEFR mediation scales, profiling CEFR mediation scales, MS degree and PhD humanitarian students, FLT & FLL, English as a lingua franca, mediation syllabus

Support Teacher as Key Factor of Integration Children with Special Education Needs in Mainstream School

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Abstract

The issue of integrating children with special educational needs in mainstream school depends on several factors. The most important is the support teacher, who is the link between school, family and community, between children and teachers and the other specialist. (Avramidis & All 2000, Ainscow 2016, etc.) Teachers need to change their own mind set and system of values according to the new social responsibilities in order to become promoters of human diversity, acceptance and tolerance. Therefore, teacher training must respond diligently to the new teacher's role and responsibilities. The main purpose of this research was to identify the training needs for support teachers based on the research of their own socio-educational experience (own role and their particular training needs as support teachers), as well as teachers' (for mainstream schools), pupils' and parents' perceptions regarding integration. This study was conducted in a mixt methods structure, which employed both quantitative and qualitative methods for data collection. A questionnaire-based survey was conducted, with mainstream teachers, on one hand, and parents, on the other hand. We addressed the issues of attitudes towards SEN integration, and the collaboration with the support teacher. Also, focus-group interviews were conducted with support teachers. A number of 300 participants were included in the study (100 teachers from mainstream schools, 20 support teachers, 80 parents and 100 pupils) Conclusion: Teacher training through transformative learning based on experiences sharing, group projects is a good learning experience to develop competences for teachers for special education.

Keywords: teacher training, children with special education needs. transformativ learning, support teacher.

Issues of the Special Education in Romania Schools

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Abstract

School managers, teachers, students, as well as their parents are faced with increasingly frequent attempts to integrate the diversity of pupils as a result of integration policies at national and European level. Educational needs of impaired persons require special attention. It is necessary to make steps should be taken to ensure access to education for each category of disabled person as part of the education system. Legislative framework in the field of special education Romania takes into account the legislation created by the international bodies on the education of persons with special educational needs, to which Romania has adhered. This paper presents aspects regarding the organization of educational support services dedicated to children, students and young people with special educational needs in mainstream schools in accordance with Romanian law; it also underlines the international legal framework of reference. This paper is part of a wider project that focuses on teacher training to optimize the integration of SEN pupils into the mainstream school; we used data collection methods, such as social document study and focus-group. An integrated and tailored approach is needed for children with SEN (special educational needs); focus-groups organized with primary school and gymnasium children, as well as with support teachers, revealed a number of adaptation issues from both sides (pupils with SEN and students with no problems). On the other hand, the itinerant teachers are assaulted by a series of organization problems and it becomes impossible to provide support and assistance to children with special needs who are growing in numbers. Training of teachers is one of the most important pillars in the integration of all those involved in education, it is the way to optimize service organizations. Teacher training must respond to the real and complex needs of the beneficiaries, based on exploratory learning. In the final, will be presented and analyzed the main important problems faced by both teachers and pupils in the current educational context.

Keywords: special education, educational needs, integration policies, children, teachers

The Effect of Economic Variables on Banking Credits. An Empirical Study of Algerian Commercial Banks (1997-2017)

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Abstract

The study aimed to test the effect of deposits, real interest rate, population and economic reforms on the Banking credit from Algerian commercial banks represented by the size of credit facilities. The study used annual data for the period from 1997 to 2017. Where the Multi regression model was estimated using a method of Ordinary Least Squares OLS. Results of the analysis showed that there is a positive relationship with a statistically significant between the credit facilities and the deposits and the variable of economic reforms, while the real interest rate and population size have been linked by significant negative relationship.

Keywords: credit, credit facilities, deposits, real interest rate, population, economic reforms, commercial banks, OLS, Algeria.

Training Teachers for a New Era

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Abstract

This paper analyses a case study in which a university practicum tutor embarks on the adventure of setting their trainee teachers the task of designing a common technology-enhanced language project as a strategy to help them acquire the so-called Four Cs of 21st century learning. Thanks to the work of the US-based partnership for 21st century, many educational policies today advocate for including critical thinking, communication, collaboration and creativity at the core of modern curricula for primary and secondary education. It is therefore essential that pre-service teacher training programmes include proposals to guarantee that all future educators master these essential skills through a process of “learning by doing”. Here we will present a hands-on experience in which, during their practicum seminars, a team of four pre-service English teachers worked collaboratively on the design of a project they would implement during their internship at four different schools. As the educational contexts varied and different age-group were involved, trainees had to be creative to find a way to meet the course requirements in each host classrooms. Gamifying their lessons and incorporating digital tools seemed the best solution to structure a dynamic project. During the planning stage they became critical thinkers who had to solve problems, good communicators as they had to understand and communicate ideas, collaborators as they learnt to work together to reach consensus and creators since they managed to design an innovative teaching project that provided their target primary pupils meaningful opportunities to use English with a real purpose.

Keywords: collaborative tutoring of student-teachers, four cs of 21st century learning, pre-service teacher education, technology-enhanced project-based language learning.

Us and them in the power of collective memory: May 68 movements to 2016-17 candlelight protests

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Abstract

A daily French Roman Catholic newspaper La Croix compares South Korean protests in 2016-17 to May 1968 events in France. Korean left-wing writers also like to designate the candlelight street protests, in the name of sacred "candlelight revolution," in order to emphasize their "homogeneous cultural origins or identities" with a French cultural revolution in 1968. We know revolution to be sparked by economically poor and socially oppressed people of low classes. Therefore, series of procedure: from strike of workers to seizure of state power are considered to be the "standard procedure of proletarian revolution" in the conventional sense. However, in the case of May 68, radical demands came out from French upper social groups even in the period of economic prosperity. This is a French "paradox" our human beings first experienced. In May 68, French youth were not infuriated by the poverty, but they made an issue of "overconsumption" by excessive material wealth growth. Are people more suffered from feelings of satiety than of hunger? The basic thought of 68 is that the more economy grows, the more humanity is devastated (or feeling of alienation is expanded). Thus, they made an appeal to the public to reject a servile life where humans are subordinate to materials. Thus, the refusal of economic progress a monster called "capitalism" created or the longing for un-alienated life can be the main motivations of 68 protesters.

Keywords: Us and them, collective memory, May 68 movements, candlelight protests

The Impact of Local Structures on Political-Social Actions, Case Study: Iranian Baluch

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Abstract

This article has studied the impact of fairly stable and effective structures on political-social actions of Iranian Baluch. There are some essential relationships between these structures that have been shaped to some extent before being determined and they are shaper of social or individual actions. In this research structure doesn't have a concrete form but it is in conjunction with mentality and empowering, to some extent. These structural levels in the realm of Baluch geography of Iran direct actions of these people in that area in a certain framework. In order to understand political-social actions of Baluch area of Iran, first political-social structures have been extracted in a library and documentary method. Since extracted structures didn't have necessary assurance they were offered to Baluch experts in the form of research variables and were weighed relying on received ideas. After weighing, the most important effective variable was primary measured in the form of research-made questioner and they were distributed among statistical community after measuring reliability and validity. The results of field studies in any variable express the impact of these structures on political-social actions of citizens in this part of Iran. And these structures direct actions and political-social behaviors of Baluch citizens, therefore, any kind of planning for citizens needs knowing these structures and their stable effects on resident's actions in this part of Iran. The method of this research is analytical-descriptive. The dominant approach is quantity. The results are based on logical argument of results of field findings.

Keywords: baluch, local structure, social actions, political actions

Museum Collections as a Reflection of Cultural Landscape: the Interpretation of Collective Memory

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Abstract

The article deals with relationship between the local community, museum collections, collective memory and the cultural landscape. Icom Code of Museum Ethics defines a museum collection as a cultural and natural heritage of the communities from which they have been derived. The collections, especially in regional museums, are inextricably linked to the community. The cultural landscape can be read also as a bridge between the society and natural environment. The cultural landscape is vitally connected with a national, regional, local, ethnic, religious or political identity. Furthermore the cultural landscape is a reflection of the community's activities. Therefore, collections are the foundation of the collective memory and empower museums for important social tasks. The multilayered interpretation of the past gives a new possibility for regional museums to work on the inclusion of vulnerable groups, using their collections as a mediator for healing the "broken" memory. In this way certain tragic past events, ignored or only bigotedly mentioned by history, can be re-evaluated.

Keywords: museum collections, cultural landscape, collective memory, inclusion

Georgia In The World Merchandise Trade: Main Trends Aand Problem Of Development

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Abstract

Foreign trade is the main factor in the country's integration into the world economic system. It promotes the socio-economic development of states, especially developing countries. After the restoration of state independence, Georgia actively cooperates with different countries within the framework of bilateral and multilateral agreements. Its foreign trade activity is based on a high level of openness of the economy and liberal policy, features of the market economy and new vectors of development. Georgia has been a member of the World Trade Organization since 2000 and has one of the most liberal and competitive trade regimes across the world. Georgia's foreign trade turnover has a cyclical growth pattern with a combination of periods of its fall. Over the entire post-Soviet period, the country has a negative trade balance and a high dependence on imports. Export characterizes a high degree of concentration of geographical structure and low level of diversification. The article analyzes the current state of Georgia's foreign trade, shows the main indicators of the country's foreign trade for the period of 1994-2014, and examines the main trends in its development and the importance of export diversification to improve the efficiency of foreign trade.

Keywords: foreign trade, merchandise, export, import, Georgia

Process of Formation of the Legal Environment for Marketing In Georgia

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Abstract

The article emphasizes significance of the laws within the legal framework for performing marketing activities, timely solution of the problems and protection of the consumers' interests. The author describes the process of development of the legal framework for business in Georgia and pays particular attention to the activities performed after signing and effectiveness of the Association Agreement with the European Union. With respect of protection of the consumers' rights, the article provides analysis of Georgian laws: Code of Food Safety and Free Circulation, Code of Food/Animal Fodder Safety, Veterinary and Plants Protection, Georgian Law on Advertising, Technical Regulation on Additional Requirements to Labeling of Food Products, Technical Regulations on Providing Information on the Products to the Consumers. In the author's opinion, significant weakness of the legislation affecting marketing is the fact that Georgian Law on Protection of Consumers' Rights suspended in 2012 has not been enacted yet while the draft law is ready and published. On the basis of analysis of legal framework the author concludes that the consumers' rights, in general, are protected in the country by the effective legislation but the main thing is not only existence of the laws but rather their enforcement. For this purpose, states the article, Georgian government has adopted the resolution (2015) Food/Animal Fodder Safety State Control Rule, according to which the relevant state structures control the respective businesses and protect the consumers' rights in this way. The process of improvement of the legal basis affecting marketing in Georgia is still in progress.

Keywords: marketing, consumers' rights, legal framework, law, marketing environment

Ethnic and Language Identities among Finland-Swedish young people

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Abstract

In youth many significant physiological and psychological changes take place. These identity changes are especially important for an individual's identity development. However, questions of identity for young people, especially as they shift from childhood to adulthood, have become a central concern in numerous researches. Ethnic and language identities are bonds that hold a common social identification for individuals who view themselves as members of the same group. This study investigates the role and importance of ethnic and language identities for Swedish-speaking young people in Finland presented through an analysis of existing literature and documents on the matter. The data consists of essays written by 1012 (704 boys and 308 girls) ninth-graders from 12 Finland-Swedish high schools on the topic, "Me, a Finland-Swedish youth." These were analyzed by using a thematic analysis. The results show that ninth-graders feel that the Finland-Swedish culture gives them a stable foundation in life that affects their identity, health and well-being in a positive way. The language and Finland-Swedish culture appear to be important for the youths' sense of belonging and happiness as well as for a sense of stability in a changing world. Thus, the results illustrate that their language is an important aspect of self-identity and a central part of their lives.

Keywords: ethnic, language identity, Finland, Swedish, young people

Identification of Common EFL Errors in Writings of Kosovar Freshmen

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Abstract

This descriptive study aims to identify the most common English language errors committed by EFL freshmen of the second largest university in Kosova. Data was collected from a corpus of hand-written essays from 210 freshmen in English Language and Literature Department at University of Prizren during the winter semester of 2016/2017 academic year. Data was analyzed using frequency count and percentage distribution. Findings of the study revealed that faulty use of prepositions and present simple tense made up almost half of the total number of errors committed.

Keywords: EFL errors, linguistic errors, EFL teaching

Comparative Review Of Socio Economic Levels In Balkan Countries

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Abstract

The paper analyses the state of Balkan Countries' socio economic levels and their structures based on development indicators. The main objective of the research is to identify the main differences between the Balkan countries' and relate them to the differences existing in the overall. The socio-economic performance of Balkan Countries have been discussed elaborately making a comparison between them. The general aim of research is to determine whether differences in socio-economic status in Balkan countries between 2000 and 2017. This region is a developing countries' geography . Also a comprehensive research encompassing of Balkan Countries is still lacking. It is important to determine the socio-economic status of this region in which political developments and changes have been bring out in the recent decades. The research included in current study is based on secondary data analysis. Indicators from economy, population, health, environment, foreign trade, etc. were determined in the base of social and economic status. Research data were obtained from DataBank of World Bank. As a result of this research, although they are in same region and have similar conditions, main differences on socio-economic situations were found. Reducing socioeconomic inequalities depends upon speeding up structural reforms in Balkan Countries. The results obtained from this research can be used as a source for planning the structural reforms (if needed).

Keywords: Balkan countries, socio-economic levels, comparison

Composite Materials Behavior Analyze for Desk, Hull and Board Yacht's Panel

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Abstract

Materials science and composite technology are advancing rapidly, and new composites such as epoxy mixtures including the application of carbon nano tubes are becoming more popular with ever growing concern for high performance marine structures. Indeed, lightness, ease of production, durability and strength enable composites to play a vital role in marine applications. As the Marine sector continues to look at improving efficiency and reducing overall costs, Composite materials will play a huge part in the future of Marine construction. The paper is focused to the static linear simulation of elastic bodies using Solid Works Simulation. Stresses analyses have been developed in the static analyze which provide tools for the linear stress analysis of parts and assemblies loaded by static loads, taking in consideration for the analyze the most stressed part of the bottom, board and desk of the yachts

Keywords: Static analyze, stress, composite materials, optimization, marine sector, leisure yachts.

Students Interests, Attitudes Aand Value Orientations As A Factor Of Their School Achievements

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Abstract

In this work we have analysed the effects of students' interests, attitudes and value orientations on their school achievements. The main objective of the research is to perceive the influence of certain factors, which are characteristic for this social environment in present, on high school achievements by analysing degree and structure of the coherency between students' interests, attitudes and value orientations with their school achievements in order to better understand those factors so that we could direct them into contributing school accomplishment. The sample consisted of the students from gymnasium and vocational schools from Budva, Podgorica and Niksic. Regarding content and methodology, interdisciplinary approach was used. Students' interests, attitudes and value orientations have considerable influence on school achievements. On a scale of value orientations of greater value on the "Individualistic orientation" are associated with higher assessments of academic achievement and vice versa. Individual orientation manifested through orientation narrow social circle (family and friends), striving for personal gain and immediate satisfaction (through the acquisition of material goods or dating) or as a desire for personal affirmation based on knowledge and expertise. Higher values on the "Power and Influence" are associated with poor success. In the group values "Power and Influence" are the objectives which reflect the focus on power and public influence such as media popularity, political influence, popularity among peers. Students with better marks are more inclined to making friends whereas students with worse marks are more interested in media popularity and public influence.

Keywords: interests, attitudes, value orientations.

Developing Language Skills in Preschool Children Through Games

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Abstract

Preschool institution as a first level of the unified system of education bases its activity on the "student centered" philosophy of education which promotes different ideas from that of traditional education. Through organized activities in all its field activities foreseen in a curricula, the preschool institution with its structured environment in harmony with the goals and concrete objectives offers numerous possibilities to develop general abilities of children, which create appropriate conditions to prepare and offer optimal readiness to master the reading and writing skills. The activities that we handle and which aim accomplishment of this concrete objective come out and are supported by the living context of children in accordance to fulfillment and urging of the knowing interests for developing and deepening the knowledge of letters, sounds, reading and writing. In this view, children should not be imposed or prevent the interest they show in order to learn letters, sounds, reading and writing. Working with children of this age in order to understand and learn letters isn't a program-based obligation because this is the school's duty and not the preschool institution's obligation. Obligations cause unwanted consequences which generate different psych-neurotic disorders. Overwork and heavy workload of these children, diminishes or misplaces children's trust on possibilities of overcoming difficulties in learning basic letters, sounds, reading and writing. In addition, it diminishes and misplaces their interest in continuing school and the learning process. Therefore in order to prevent these negative consequences, there is an immediate need for a general preparation which offers children a possibility to transfer and generate skills in specific fields and content. The best strategy to prepare children to recognize letters, sounds and master reading and writing is no doubt activity through games which in this case represents the main substance for organizing activities in aspects of integrated education within preschool institutions.

Keywords: language, words, sounds, letters, game, fun

Complete Places Visioning - Collaborative and Problem-Based Learning in Urban Planning: Example of the Faculty of Architecture Poznan University of Technology in Poland

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Abstract

Complete place visioning is an idea of designing active places in the city space. It is important part of urban design so as to act in accordance with inhabitants' needs and provide vivid and socially desired places. In the paper there is presented an idea of complete places visioning introduced into academic learning system within the urban planning course at the Faculty of Architecture of Poznan University of Technology. The presented example of collaborative and problem oriented learning seems to be a useful tool in solving real urban problems and aiming at improving a quality of a city space. In the paper, collaboration is considered also in terms of participatory planning. There is shown the case study of polish commune in which the project of civic activity centre together with neighboring public space is designed and realized as the final result of long-term collaboration between academic institutes and municipality.

Keywords: visioning, urban, planning

The Ins and Outs of Teamworking When University Teachers, In-service Secondary Teachers and Pre-service Teachers Collaborate to Transform Learning

Dolors Masats

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Abstract

Research proves that knowledge generated by teachers when engaged in reflexive practices allows them to improve their students' learning (Burnard, Apelgren & Cabaroglu, 2015). This means that initiatives for teachers' professional development should rely on the epistemology of practice, that is, be founded on the premise that reflective teachers construct professional knowledge and develop professional skills through practice and through planning, observing or analysing practice. Reflexion about teaching action and reflection in teaching action triggers innovation, especially when teachers work together to create the necessary conditions to transform learning. This paper presents a case study in which a secondary English teacher opens her classrooms to a researcher and a group of pre-service teachers with the objective to reflect upon her own practices to become agent of change in a school which hosts adolescents at risk. Our corpus is made of natural audio-recorded data from the discussions emerging during focus-group sessions held to evaluate the ongoing innovation and interviews to participating secondary students and trainee teachers. The analysis of those interactions will first lead us to reflect upon the challenges of promoting change in the classrooms. Then it will allow us to understand the impact of the experience and argue in favour of a model of teacher education based on team work as a tool to acquire professional skills and guarantee students' learning success.

Keywords: innovation, professional development, teacher empowerment, teamworking, secondary education.

Exploring Teachers' Politeness Strategies in EFL Classroom Context

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Abstract

The general aim of this research is to explore the ways in which teacher's politeness is being realised in a classroom setting. More specifically, this study takes a closer look at teacher's politeness strategies in an EFL classroom, wherein college students of an advanced level of English language proficiency participate. In this study, all teacher's utterances related to politeness were categorised according to their communicative purpose and the politeness strategy employed. In total, 68 teacher's utterances were collected and examined thoroughly. As the results of this small-scale study suggest, the teacher makes use of positive politeness more than twice as often as negative politeness strategies. Many of the positive politeness strategies serve as means of establishing or strengthening the already positive relationship with the learners: using humour and polite markers, addressing the students with their first names and providing indirect corrective feedback are just some of the numerous ways of contributing to a friendly atmosphere in the classroom. The findings of this study carry important implications for our everyday teaching practice: the theoretical underpinning and practical results suggest that in order to create a positive pedagogical climate in the classroom, it is recommendable for teachers to employ a variety of politeness strategies, e.g. when giving instructions or evaluating students' performance. This implies that raising awareness of the positive effects of using politeness strategies in class might prove beneficial to both teachers and learners.

Keywords: politeness, EFL, student.

¹ This paper was submitted in April 2017, as a part of completion of M.Ed. Programme in English Language & Culture

² Supervisor: Ella Ait Zaouit, MA

The Role of National Parliament in the Process of European Integration The case of the Parliament of the Republic of Albania

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Abstract

The process of membership to the European Union (EU) implies different obligations for the institutions of a state aspiring to join it. In this paper, the author will assess and analyze the role of one of these institutions, the national parliament, with the focus on the Parliament of the Republic of Albania (the Parliament). In 2006, the Republic of Albania signed the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) between the EU and Albania, which came into force in 2009. The Stabilization and Association Agreement constitutes the framework of relations between the EU and the countries of Western Balkan for implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Process. Following the Brussels European Council of June 2014, the Republic of Albania is a candidate country to the EU. For the purpose of this paper, it will be first analyzed the legal framework on the role of the Parliament in this process such as the Constitution of the Republic of Albania, the SAA EU-Albania, the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament and Law no.15/2015 "On the Role of the Parliament in the process of integration of the Republic of Albania into the European Union". Secondly, the parliamentary structures responsible for European integration will also be addressed: a) the National Council for European Integration; b) European Integration Committee. The European Integration Committee is a permanent parliamentary committee and an important actor for the approximation of national laws with EU law, as a fundamental obligation deriving from the European integration process.

Keywords: European integration, parliament, legislation, approximation

Personality Dimensions and Importance of the Social Role of the University Student in Explaining Student Involvement in Student Organization

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In order to explore the student involvement in the student organization, field research was conducted amongst 669 students. The research instrument contained a questionnaire on students' perception and satisfaction of the student organization; two scales of IPIP NEO (short form): Agreeableness (A) and Conscientiousness (C), and one dimension of the Laponce's questionnaire: the importance of the social role of the university student. The analysis of the overall obtained data showed a very low level of involvement in student organization and a weak expression of the importance of the social role of the university student. A relatively weak connection between two personality dimensions and the involvement of students in the student organization has been found. A student's involvement is determined more by the importance of the role, than by personality dimensions.

Keywords: student organization, personality dimensions, agreeableness, conscientiousness, student involvement, social role of the university student.

Motive for Social Justice and Students Activism at University Level

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Abstract

Student organizations exist to protect the rights and interests of their members. Therefore, if they are organized into representative student governments, students can be a very influential agent who shapes the policy of higher education, and build themselves as democratic force in the society. The purpose of this study conducted by Institute for Sociological, Political and Juridical Research (ISPJR), Skopje was to consider student activism at university level in light of social justice motive. The data show that components of social justice motive influence the activism in Student Organization but also certainly proved that educational system of the country has serious omissions and errors in developing responsible and active youth and the country has to invest in its students because good student organization, in addition to exercising rights, freedoms and needs, and engaging in improving students' standard and their well-being, means investing in an active, efficient, motivated and democratic youth.

Keywords: student activism, student organization, motive for social justice, social responsibility

How Tacit Knowing Becomes Explicit Knowledge

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Abstract

Knowledge Management (Nonaka, 1991, 1994; Nonaka, Toyama and Konno, 2000) is an important field in Business Administration. Based on the model provided by Nonaka et al. researchers and practitioners have fallen into the dream that employees' tacit knowledge can be coded and canned in computers (structural capital), eventually leading to the enterprise without humans. Earlier critics (Gourlay, 2002, 2006; Gourlay and Nurse, 2005, Grant, 2007; Author, forthcoming) of the knowledge management paradigm have shown that it does not understand Polanyi's concept of tacit knowing and that it is much more complicated to "externalize" such knowing. Their concept of "ba" has also been criticized (Nordberg, 2006; Schalow, (2013)). The authors discuss (1) tacit knowing based on Polanyi (Polanyi, 1961, 1962, 1968)), and with the help of Vygotsky (2) how tacit knowing is acquired and the consequences for (3) learning (Vygotsky, 1970; 1987; 1993; 1994; 1997a; 1997b; 1998; 1999; John-Steiner and Mahn, 1996; Mahn and John-Steiner, 2002; Levykh, 2008), the role of (4) communities of practice in learning (Lave and Wenger, 1991; Brown and Duguid, 1991; Orr, 1996; Wenger, 1998; Vygotsky, 1999; Kinginger, 2002; and Borthick, Jones and Wakai, 2003) and finally (5), mediators for externalizing tacit knowing (Ferguson, 1992; Boland Jr and Tenkasi, 1995; Kelley, 2001; Carlile, 2004; Van Der Lugt, 2005;) As a consequence of these five concepts the paper we develop a theoretical framework for how tacit knowing can be externalized, what is required for such an externalization, and discusses the problems in such externalization, limiting it. This is the papers' contribution.¹

Keywords: Tacit knowing, externalization, reflected knowledge, boundary objects.

¹ This is a conceptual paper.

The Influence of French and Italian Language in the Enrichment of the Lexicon of Mechanics

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Abstract

As acknowledged, terminology being an entity of terms corresponding to a specific system of concepts within a given field is simultaneously a reflection of the development of scientific thinking in the field, a reflection of the processing level of this thinking that is reflected in the formation and formulation of concepts and naming with the respective terms. Terminology analysis of a field within a certain period includes: first of all, the recognition of the situation and level of the development of technology, second, penetration into the scientific thinking of that period and last, the study of possibilities and linguistic naming tools of that time. This paper is about the lexicon development of mechanics done by analysing the extra-linguistic factors and the linguistic changes that the terms have undergone. In order to better point out the dynamics of the development of this lexicon, analysis has been done starting from the period before liberation, the latter being the period in which this terminology was crystallized, closely related to the extra-linguistic factors. This is the period when we can talk about the embryonic development of the industry of mechanics, when workshops and factories were erected, succeeded by '60 in which the first efforts were made to elaborate on the lexicon of mechanics on a scientific basis, this being a work materialised in the drafting of scientific and technical terminology dictionaries- terminology of mechanics. From the research done, it is noticed that the French and Italian language constitute an important part of this lexicon from its scratches, thus contributing to its enrichment.

Keywords: terminology, mechanics, development

Anglophone, Civilian, and Islamic Legal Cultures: Three Views of Human Trust in the Age of Technology and Globalization

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Abstract

The project to construct a global regimen of law raises questions about whether human relations of personal trust continue to be relevant—especially, in a technologically mediated reality of atomized social connections. Some answers may be found by comparing the role of trust in the fundamental premise of each of the three historic legal cultures, Anglophone, Civilian, and Islamic. In fact, the understanding of human trust works differently in each of those legal regimes. One has a pejorative view of human nature, trusting its tendency to reprobation. Another trusts the faculty of human reason, its potential for growth and development, but mistrusts human subjectivity. The third is based on confidence in the natural human capacities, including bonds of personal trust. These differences began with the historical origin of each tradition. One, born as a system of legal commerce, was based on collegiality. One, produced by scholars and philosophers, was based on ideals and principles. One universalized its sacred teachings by combining them with patterns of reciprocity and accord that had existed earlier among tribes and peoples. Their different assumptions about human nature resulted in different conceptions of what law is, the method it should employ, and the purpose it can serve. Each tradition operates within its population on a different principle. In contrast with one another, they represent, respectively, faith and obedience, reason and order, justice and conciliation. As technology penetrates national borders, transcending barriers of topography and distance, it has brought these three traditions together. The conflict arising from that encounter raises profound questions about what form of legal culture will eventually predominate, what conception of human nature will prevail, and what level of human trust will define the global age.

Keywords: Anglophone, civilian, Islamic, law, technology, globalization

Applying the Viable System Model to an Organization with CSR goals: the case of a charity organization

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Abstract

Designing and adapting organizations to secure viability and increase performance is a challenge. Research models often fail to integrate corporate social responsibility (CSR) aspects in the concept development and its implementation. Therefore, the aim of this study is to propose a holistic approach how organizations can be designed, changed and managed considering its implications to service management under a CSR approach. Hereby the Viable System Model was applied. Its structure can be applied to any kind of structured organization and for its management with goals to be achieved in modern society; however focus of the research is the cluster of charity organizations. Goal of the developed model is to be able to react to all potential organizational environments by taking decisions correctly and in the right moment based on the needed information reducing service lead times and manpower allocation as well as increasing the service level. To ensure this, service management tasks were assigned and standardized communication channels were defined. In conclusion this proposed approach empowers organizations to have internal mechanisms to secure viability by pursuing the goal of a high performance CSR approach.

Keywords: cybernetics, viable system model, service management, organizational model, corporate social responsibility, charity organization

Musical Ear As Advantage In Developing Language Competence

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Abstract

Modern science has shown that cognitive processes related to children involved in art, in this case in music, are directly related to other cognitive processes in the brain. All the more widespread view is that music affects other mental processes, but we still have no insight into the way of how the process works. To perform certain tasks requires different levels of certain types of intelligence and in this paper we deal more with the development of musical intelligence in relation to linguistic intelligence. It is not the rule that distinct intelligences are always related to each other. Therefore, we can conclude that different forms of intelligence are relatively independent. Gardner (Gardner1993, p. 41) states that there is no reason for two or more intelligences not to overlap or correlate with each other and therefore there exists a lower or higher level of mutual correlation. Furthermore, he affirms that "music can be a strong link of cognitive processes, especially in young people "(Gardner, 1997, p. 9). The empirical part of the work deals with the research into the process of language competence acquisition in students who attend secondary music schools or music education, compared to students who do not attend the music schools. Through research we want to examine whether students who have been tested and have developed "a musical ear" accomplish better results in acquiring language competence (in English and the mother tongue) compared to students who do not receive any music education and whose "musical ear" has not been tested. Part of this research was conducted with elementary school students in Split and Zadar.

Keywords: music, musical ear, language, competence, achievement

Redesigning English Language and Communication Syllabi to Enhance Students' Employability and Intercultural Skills

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Abstract

The rationale for a 'face-lift' approach to the English language and communication syllabus is threefold: the specific goal-oriented dimension of language use as highlighted by the current ESP (English for Specific Purposes) and Professional Communication theories (S. Gollin-Kies, Hall, D. & S. Moore (2015), Quintanilla K., M. & Wahl S. (2016)), the linguistic phenomena characterizing employees' deployment of ELF (English as Lingua Franca) and BELF (English as the Business Lingua Franca) (Kankaanranta A & L. Louhiala-Salminen (2013)) in multicultural and multilingual professional contexts, as well as employers' expectations related to university graduates' professional communication skills and adequate behaviour in globalized workplaces. The article advances a model of curricular redesign meant to fill the current gaps in terms of Business English skills and professional interactions required by multicultural, internationalised work environments.

Keywords: LANGUAGE, COMMUNICATION, SYLLABI, EMPLOYABILITY

The Antic City of Borsh

Kriledjan Çipa

Abstract

The antic center of Borsh is situated in a 310 meters high hill, to the north of nowadays Borsh village, in the Southwestern part of Albania, on the shores of the Ionian Sea. In antiquity this region was part of antic Chaonia. From a geographical perspective, Borsh is located in an important juncture, as it controls the road that connects antic Amantia with Chaonia. On this site there have been research and excavations up to 1990 - after that year it remained out of the focus of the archeologists. Renewed fieldwork efforts, coupled with the evaluation of the conservation of this site, shows us that this center has been presented only with the fortification and the results of the archeological excavations in the necropolis, without considering urbanistic and the organization of the settlement. The documentation of all the antic structures identified through archaeological survey helped to create a more complete perimeter of the organization of this center, by integrating in the plan houses, terraces, and other fortification elements that were not presented on previous publications on this center. Fieldwork combined with the unpublished documentation of archeological excavations conducted in the 1980s offer a new perspective that arises out of the study of the urbanistic, architectural, stratigraphic and role of this site in the regional context. Borsh is a hilly city that serves as a very good representation of this category of antic cities in Chaonia's region.

Keywords: Borsh, city, antic

Approval And Disapproval Expressions In English And Arabic: A Contrastive Study

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Abstract

Any language in the world wide has different expressions and terms that convey approval or disapproval that language speakers may use in their daily life. English language for instance, is full of such expressions and can be found in any situation needs to. The present research studies approval and disapproval in English with their counterparts in Arabic as a contrastive study. It tries to search for those terms or sentences that are used to express approval and disapproval in English with their counterparts in Arabic. It aims to highlight the points of similarities and differences between those expressions that are used to state approval and disapproval in the two languages. Also the study includes a contrastive analysis to the expressions of approval and disapproval in English with their equivalents in Arabic in order to come up with the conclusions. It concluded that the approval and disapproval expressions in English language are similar to their counterparts in Arabic language but differ in two points. Firstly in Arabic language main verbs are used to convey approval and disapproval whereas in English are not. Secondly, in English language the exclamatory style is used to express approval in contrast, Arabic language is not. Researchers, teachers, translators and any who cares about English language and linguistics can get benefit from this study, precisely because it includes a comparison between two languages, English language and Arabic, with several types of expressions and terms that are being actually used to express approval and disapproval.

Keywords: approval, disapproval, contrastive

Job Re-design as a Tool for improving individual work performance in Egyptian hotels

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Abstract

Because of business climate rapid changes, information technology updates and competitiveness factor, organizations became continuously seeking for methods to develop human resources strategies and policies. One of these methods is Job redesigning, which is deployed whenever an organization needs to change a job design, it gives a chance to managers do their best to improve the new job design productivity and simulate the modern human resources trends and theories in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization. The study aims to highlight the role of job re-design in improving individual work performance (IWP). To collect data, questionnaire forms were designed and directed to employees of Egyptian hotels. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS V.20) was used for data processing. The research revealed that job re-design dimensions relates positively to individual work performance. The study recommended that firms should implement job re-design effectively because it will result in improved work performance.

Keywords: job re-design, hotels, individual work performance

Glimmer and Heart in 'critical museum pedagogy'/Museum Education

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to open what museum pedagogy can offer to its audiences and how we can define audience work in museums in generally. Museums have diverse professional experts doing their share in preparing exhibitions. Depending on museums, expectations and experiences can be very extreme from openness to a very traditional way of planning from old presumptions. I will research what role museum pedagogy has in contemporary audience work in a historical art museum. Museum pedagogy has disappeared as an educational concept and been replaced with audience work. The common idea is that museum pedagogy as a word creates easily an image of dusty, silent, and serious moment when the audience is forced to follow a lecture or a guided tour. On the contrary, there has been and still is a rich and mixed group of professionals who takes care of museums' educational task. It is mostly planning guided tours, workshops and special programs to diverse audiences. It is obvious that programs for young children and experienced adults need many kind of knowledge from managing contexts and lading a group. People in charge have teacher, educational curator or artist backgrounds. The contact between the audience and educational staff has been strong and natural. There has been a chain of goal of changing in thinking, using diverse methods and realisation in an exciting and meaningful way. I call this 'critical museum pedagogy' which is the spark and heart of educational work at the museum. There is not only one audience, there are many audiences who want to influence on museum's practices. Museum "audience" has nowadays many categories—it is not always concerning only physical visitors. Though we use traditional ways in mediating arts we must learn to use new technology and social media. Museum context have been in an immense change—museum professionals have been facing the virtual and real life by collaboration with museum professionals, museology scholars, teachers, new technology education, and students. Museums have changed their way of acting with audiences. The 'audience work' can include from guarding museum halls to very carefully planned museum pedagogy. But not necessarily to pedagogical thinking. Programs can be happenings to collect a lot of visitors but not exactly to giving any personal experience. That's why I want to separate 'critical museum pedagogy' as its own sector to show what it could and should be. In this society the same responsibilities are waiting for us in different forms. One of the biggest changes has been the change of direction from audience to museum.¹

Keywords: Glimmer and Heart in 'critical museum pedagogy, museum education

¹ After working 30 years with this subject the author decided to open the museum context with its contemporary audience. She is doing her thesis about elderly people and their museums experiences and engagement to a museum at the Sinebrychoff Art Museum in Finland. Hannula has worked there as a Head of education and Public relations. The Sinebrychoff Art Museum belongs to the Finnish National Gallery like Ateneum and the Contemporary Art Museum Kiasma.

Impact of Human Settlement on Land Use/Land Cover Changes in the Middle River Njoro Watershed in Kenya

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Abstract

This study investigated the use of remote sensing and GIS in evaluating the impacts of human settlement on land use /Land cover changes. The study also investigated the drivers behind the change in the middle of River Njoro sub watershed for a period of 27 years. Drivers of land use change were captured by the use of DPSIR model where Drivers (D) represented human needs, Pressures (P), human activities, State (S), the ecosystem, Impact (I) services from the ecosystem and Response (R), the decisions taken by land users. Land sat MSS and Land sat ETM+ (path 185, row 31) were used in this study. The Land sat ETM+ image (June 1987, May, 2000 and July, 2014) was downloaded from USGS Earth Resources Observation Systems data website. Remote sensing image processing was performed by using ERDAS Imagine 9.1. Three land use/land cover (LULC) classes were established as Human settlement, forest and shrub land. Severe land cover changes was found to have occurred from 1987-2000, where human settlement increased by 52%, shrub land reduced by 19%, and forestry reduced by 72%. In the year 2000 – 2014, human settlement increased by 121%, shrub land reduced by 45%, and forestry reduced by 64%. Forestry and shrub land were found to be consistently reducing while human settlement was increasing. It was evident from the images that the LULC changes with corresponding soil quality deterioration mostly occurred in the upper and middle parts of the Middle river Njoro watershed which were initially under forest. To minimize the risk of vegetation destruction and soil degradation, it will be necessary to identify socioeconomic safety nets and initiate restoration of the environment to original pre- catastrophe status.

Keywords: watershed. land use/land cover change, landsat imagery, geographic information system, human settlements

How Can Texts in Classical Chinese Literature Help Create an Educational Space?

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Abstract

To be elite talents of the 21st century should not only be experts in certain aspects, more importantly, they must have good aesthetic abilities. Aesthetic sense is not a skill that is useful for a moment, but a way of thinking that can be penetrated into all aspects of life, and benefit them for life long time. Nevertheless, how to cultivate children with aesthetic education in school? Through classical literature is an excellent method. As educational space plays a magnificent role in any schools for children. In this article, we will look at how texts of classical Chinese literature can help to create an educational space based on the five human senses theory.

Keywords: texts, classical Chinese literature, educational space

Challenges of Grading in an ESP Course

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Abstract

This paper deals with the drawbacks of the existent grading system in the English for Specific Purposes course and the suggested solution to this problem. The main difficulty concerns the fact that in Ukraine the CEFR level is not mentioned in the transcript of the university diploma containing the list of the courses and their grades. This is the reason of impossibility to split students into groups according to their initial level of English language competency and give them an opportunity to develop at an appropriate pace and rate. Thus, we can not completely meet the needs of our students, although satisfying the learners' needs is the key point in an ESP course. This discrepancy pushed us, ESP practitioners, to reconsider our approach to the grading system in an ESP course. We have suggested a system of level ratio that may be applied while calculating the final grades of the students. The introduction of this system may eliminate the outlined problem and enhance motivation of university students in an ESP classroom. In this paper we have described the mechanism of level ratio application, depicted the advantages of the suggested theory and outlined possible problems that can appear.

Keywords: grading, level ratio, fairness, transparency of grades, motivation, needs, CEFR, European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System, assessment, English for Specific Purposes

The Utilisation of Images in the Teaching of Lessons

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Abstract

The use of educational tools in teaching is a crucial issue, bearing in mind that their contribution has been pointed out on various occasions by many researchers. Images are one of the tools which contribute to the learning process. This is the reason why most teachers use visual materials when teaching lessons. The aim of this study is to highlight the contribution and the usefulness of images in teaching through the teachers' actions.

Keywords: utilisation, images, teaching, lessons

Teacher Training as An Influential Factor in the Use of Visual Materials in Education

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Abstract

The use of visual materials in education is a traditional way of teaching. Images are one of the many kinds of teaching methods used by teachers in order to enrich the teaching of their lessons and to revitalise the way they teach. The utilisation of visual materials when teaching depends on many factors. One of these is the instruction and training of the teachers. This study aims to investigate the influence of the teachers' profile on the use of images in the teaching of lessons.

Keywords: teacher training, influential factor, visual materials, education

Tangible or Intangible Ways to Happiness? Consumption Related Values Among Adolescents

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Abstract

In recent years a large number of consumer studies focused on happiness, subjective well-being and satisfaction with life in relationship with material or experiential consumption. Most of the studies applied statistically reliable validated scales and measurements involving large numbers of respondents. There are only a few study that aimed to answer the meaning of happiness or satisfaction and their reflections in adolescents' consumer behaviour at the present time. Due to the less represented academic literature in that area and the controversial results of our previous quantitative research on materialism we decided to conduct a qualitative research to investigate the meaning of happiness among adolescents in Hungary. Our non-representative sample consisted of students from 5 different high schools in 3 cities including Budapest. Respondents took part in in-depth interviews, peer interviews and worked in groups in associative experiments. According to our findings physical goods and material consumption contribute less to the individuals' sense of happiness and interpersonal relationships are more appreciated. The teenagers of our sample showed signs of material emptiness, since possessing things were unimportant for them Family, stable personal relationships and safety were very significant among their values. Their consumer behaviour was influenced mostly by the need for gaining experiences rather than need for acquisition and possession of tangible goods.

Keywords: tangible, intangible, happiness, consumption, values, adolescents

A Case Study of Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Growth Relationship in Turkey

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Abstract

Foreign direct investment is believed to enhance long-term economic growth of a country through knowledge spillovers and technology transfers. This paper is an empirical attempt to check the effects of the foreign direct investment (FDI) on the economic growth (GDP) of Turkey. The paper uses time span from 1980 to 2017 for statistical analysis. Johansen co-integration and Granger causality tests were applied for empirical analysis. The results of the tests confirmed the presence of the cointegration between GDP and FDI as it was expected from the beginning. Furthermore, Granger causality test showed the unidirectional causality from FDI to GDP.

Keywords: Turkey, foreign direct investment inflow (FDI), gross domestic product (GDP), knowledge spillover, technological advances

The Relationship Between Interactivity and Brand Attitude Formation: the Role of Advergimes as Intermediate of Brand Communication Tool in this Relationship

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Abstract

Advergimes are considered as interactive advertisement which best fit the purpose of attitude formation process when they are used as brand communication tool. In this regard, their interactivity characteristic shows the level on which users are affected on the aspect of attitude formation and modification, and at the same time, it provides to brands the ability to control and exchange on a continuous way the selected promoting message. Furthermore, for brands is crucial the positive attitude formation since it is the starting point of branding process. For this reason the aim of this work is to measure the positive relation of interactivity and brand attitude formation through the analyze of advergimes used as intermediate on brand communication. To achieve some results it is conducted a deductive approach. The research material used on it is collected through the Survey and the sample consists of 600 people, clients of "Vodafone Albania" Sh.A from the telecommunication sector in Albania. Differently from previous studies this work uses quantitative method, and by the use of SPSS program are quantified the data collected, and test the hypothesis using Chi-square test; finally it does some cross tabulations in order to specify in more details the results using demographic data. Based on the results it may be concluded that advergence is a very effective communication tool used by brands and it positively affects the relationship between interactivity and brand attitude formation. Due to positive results achieve it is strongly recommended to brands of different sectors, the adoption of this tool as brand communication strategy on the attitude formation process. It is a very eefective strategy mostly for young group ages, but not only since the advergence users profile has been increased and expanded.

Keywords: interactivity, attitude formation, advergence, brand communication

