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AKIHIRO ABE

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**INFORMATION SERVICE FOR A GEOPARK INCLUDING
EARTHQUAKE STRUCTURAL REMNANTS: AN ACTION RESEARCH
APPROACH****Abstract:**

The Great East Japan Earthquake that struck on March 11, 2011 caused massive damage centered on the Tohoku region of Japan, and disaster recovery efforts continue in the area even today. The region is moving forward with the development and use of the Sanriku Geopark, which uses earthquake structural remnants as part of its tourism assets, and it aims to have the facility added to the Global Geoparks Network. The goal of this study is to contribute to both tourism recovery and preventing the loss of the lessons of the earthquake by elucidating the ideal form of effective information services for a geopark that includes earthquake structural remnants. Since the Great East Japan Earthquake is a negative experience, there was a need to move forward with design of information services while ascertaining the intentions of stakeholders in the local community, who consist of a diverse range of subjects. Accordingly, we proceeded with service design based on three main policies: First, we employed the analytical methods of the Business Analysis Body of Knowledge (BABOK®) to conduct stakeholder analysis of the diverse range of stakeholders involved in preservation and use of earthquake remnants. Second, we adopted a human-centered design (HCD) process to enable participatory design, in light of the need to create new services grounded in the intentions of local residents as well as the needs of visitors. Third, we introduced the stakeholder management perspective of the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK®) in an attempt at integrated process management from stakeholder analysis through the derivation of services through the HCD process. We believe that through this approach we were able to identify the ideal forms of information service concepts and provision systems through ICT to contribute to both prevention of loss of the lessons of the earthquake and promotion of new tourism programs, while obtaining the understanding of local residents and others who were the parties actually affected by the earthquake. The knowledge obtained through this study also is likely to be useful in design of information services for other open-air museums for which diverse stakeholders support management.

Keywords:

ICT Service Design, Open-air Museum Management, Action Research

MOTASEM ABU DAWAS

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**A NEW METHOD TO BUILD CAD SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE BASED
ON A UNIFORM PROCEDURAL SYSTEM OF OPERATING
COMPONENTS**

Abstract:

This paper deals with one of the important issues of Automated Design (AD) which is the formation and periodic reconfiguration of Computer Aided Design (CAD). The paper proposes a method to building CAD system architecture that based on a uniform procedural system of operating components, which reflect the specifics of concrete CAD applications and can improve the reliability and validity of the choice of system architecture. Implemented structural and functional decomposition model of operating components and the generic object of design, analysis of typical design procedures. Proposed use a modified system of logical rules of transformations of model project descriptions in the form of basic operating components of the process. The system of logical rules based on the structural and functional decomposition of standard operating components of CAD and generic object of design.

Keywords:

Computer Aided Design

JEL Classification: C63

FULYA AKGÜL GÖK

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SPIRITUALITY AS A COPING MECHANISM FOR PROBLEMS RELATED TO MENTAL HEALTH

Abstract:

Emerging of the disease, accepting the disease and whole this process especially affect the life of the mental health patient's family. Parents shape and change their lives according the disease of the children and they cannot perform same activities before the disease. Parent's spare time decrease and creates some emotional problems as well as economic and social difficulties cause important effects in their lives. These individuals develop some coping strategies in order to overcome these problems. This study aims to explain and be understood the spirituality, one of these strategies.

This study aims to explain and determine the importance of spirituality as a coping mechanism while dealing with every psychosocial, physical and economic problems attached to families of the individuals with mental illnesses.

This study aims to explain and determine how the spirituality as a coping mechanism is used by families of the individuals with mental illnesses. Spirituality is wrongly understand as a religious term but it involves personal and intra-personal power of individuals. Its multidimensional term with the believing of some higher power than the individual's his/herself. Therefore it is really significant coping mechanism.

Keywords:

Spirituality; coping mechanism; mental health; social work; family

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PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK NEEDS OF FAMILIES HAVING CHILDREN WITH MENTAL DISEASES IN TURKEY

Abstract:

Generally mental health patients continue their lives with their families after they completed their treatments. Therefore it means that they are spending their mental care process with their families. That process psychosocially, economically and physically affects every member of the family, especially primary care taker. These families need services provided by psychiatric social work services.

Objectives. This study planned to determine psychosocial needs of the families and develop some solutions.

Method. This study is conducted with methods of qualitative research. One of the family members of six young adults with mental diseases have been interviewed face to face. Snow ball sampling method is used to reach participants. Qualitative methods is used in order to deeply analyse emotions and thoughts of family members while determining the needs of these families.

Conclusion. This study is conducted with parents of children who were treated at any inpatient treatment facilities and continue to live with their families after being released from these facilities. According to results psychiatric social work needs of these families are below. (1) These families and care takers suffer from problems resulting from lack of information on mental diseases and processes of these diseases. (2) Also these families suffer from problems of social environment and lack of sufficient social work services.

Keywords:

Psychiatric Social Work, Mental Health, Family Welfare

ZEKI AYAG

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**EVALUATING SOLAR POWER PLANT LOCATION ALTERNATIVES
THROUGH A MULTIPLE-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING METHOD****Abstract:**

Nowadays, as one of the most important renewable energy sources; solar energy is the most readily available source of energy and demanded due to the fact that it is non-polluting and helps in reducing the greenhouse effect. Of course, a plant called solar power plant is need to utilize the solar energy that is free from the sun light. As the result of this, we meet a critical problem on how the solar power plant location is determined in the presence of many location alternatives and evaluation criteria. Clearly, it is found that the problem is a multiple-criteria decision making (MCDM) problem which is solved a MCDM method with a set of alternatives in terms of a list of evaluation criteria. In this paper, the solar power plant location problem is solved by using analytic hierarchy process (AHP) to reach the most satisfying alternative amongst the others. A numerical example is also presented to show the applicability of the proposed methodology in the case of Turkey.

Keywords:

Solar energy; multiple-criteria decision making; analytic hierarchy process

JEL Classification: C44

KHATUNA BARBAKADZE

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IMPROVEMENT ISSUES OF CORPORATE MANAGEMENT OF INVESTMENT PROCESS

Abstract:

Actuality of topic. Corporate management covers a wide range of relations and its importance should be assessed accordingly. For improvement of corporate management it is necessary to raise knowledge of management structures and quality of financial reporting, as well as reliability and transparency. Successful achievement of results on all stages of investment process is possible only with properly constructed corporate management system, which includes rational distribution of rights and obligations among participants. Key elements of such system include transparency of company ownership and structure, participation of shareholders in governance and effective protection of shareholder's rights.

Object of the research - Corporate management of investment process.

The purpose of the research - Study of existing problems in corporate management of investment process and ways to improve them.

Research methods. Taking in consideration difficulties and actuality of research problem, methods of systemic, historic and logic research were used while preparing the paper. Also methods of scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis.

Conclusion. Conclusions received from the research will eliminate existing problems in corporate management of investment process and will support growth of effectiveness.

Keywords:

Investment process; investment resource; financial resources; outsourcing; corporate management.

NICOLETA-ELENA BUZATU

\, Romania

**MEDIATION IN THE CASE OF MISAPPROPRIATION OR
MISTAKENLY MISAPPROPRIATED GOODS**

Abstract:

Criminal conflict can be mediated between a doer and an injured person in order to set an out of court settlement, through discussions, through direct or indirect negotiations facilitated by a mediator, and which aim at a complete understanding of criminal conflict. Mediation in the case of or which the reconciliation of the parties remove criminal liability. Therefore, the mediation agreement removes all criminal liability. In this case, it can carry out penal mediation only up to the reading of the notice of referral to a court, i.e. at the stage of criminal prosecution, in the stage of preliminary Chamber or in the first instance court until the completion of the legal procedure when the judge reads the act of apprehension of the Court.

Keywords:

Mediation, mediation agreement, crime, goods, reconciliation of the parties

JEL Classification: K40, Z00

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DEVELOPMENT OF A NOVEL ADSORPTION SEPARATION PROCESS OF BIO-BASED BUTANOL FOR THE ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

Abstract:

Bio-based butanol has superior properties when compared to ethanol to be the gasohol and is gradually considered to be an important biofuel from the biomass fermentation. These properties include higher calorific value, low vapor pressure, low freezing point and miscibility with gasoline and diesel. DuPont (US) and BP (UK) announced their plans to produce bio-based butanol to be used as a new gasoline extender. Butanol can be produced by non-food products of fiber fermentation by *Clostridium acetobutylicum* or *C. berijerinckii* with acetone and ethanol as by-products. This acetone-butanol-ethanol (ABE) fermentation process used to be the main process for industrial production of butanol. The ABE solution concentration is around 20 g/L of which butanol is only 8-13 g. As expected, the energy cost for traditional distillation to recover butanol will be very high. The adsorption using silicalite (e.g. high Si/Al zeolites) is the most energy efficient method compared to pervaporation, gas stripping and liquid-liquid extraction. The results were observed that ZSM-5 zeolite has the highest selectivity for butanol adsorption. However, ZSM-5 still adsorbs minor ethanol and acetone. Therefore, the sorbent SAPO-34 was further used to adsorb ethanol and acetone. This novel multi-step adsorption process was applied to separate the bio-based butanol from the ABE solution and the purity of butanol can reach more than 99%. To reduce the fossil fuel crisis and the environmental impact, the promotion of the biofuels is considered gradually. In the latter part of nineteenth century, the first diesel engine was developed to run vegetable oils in Germany. Since the polymerization of unsaturated plant oil may cause the high viscosity of the oil, the use of plant oil in engine directly should overcome the contamination of filter and lubricant oil in the engine system. The proposed bio-based butanol made from the waste fiber fermentation and the property to be the biofuel compared to the fossil fuel is better, especially on the reducing of total carbon dioxide emission. The promotional and implementation projects of the plantation of *Jatropha curcus* for the alternative energy in tropical area of Indonesia will be introduced also. The *Jatropha curcus* seed oil can be made of biofuel and the fiber residue may become the feedstock for bio-based butanol.

Keywords:

Alternative Energy Sources; Biofuel; Butanol; ABE; Adsorption; Zeolite; Adsorption; *Jatropha*

JEL Classification: Q42, Q16, O31

DOMENICO CORTESE

University of Dundee, Italy

**THE DOMINION OF MEANS OVER ENDS. MODERN BANK CREDIT
AND MAX WEBER'S IRRATIONAL RATIONALIZATION****Abstract:**

The major institutions which grant credit today in the Western world can be considered a symptom of what Max Weber describes as the typical rationalization of modern age. Such a rationalization would bring a lack of reflection on the existential significance of certain technical means, which are confused with a source of progress per se and with the value-in-itself of a social context. A "rational" consciousness must realize a rigorous analysis of what original meaning and ultimate scope certain instruments have for the necessities expressed by human will. The instrument of credit seems to be justified by the fact that within a market economy not everybody immediately possesses the adequate means to set up a new activity or to improve an enterprise to respond to the contingent variation of demand. The function of credit is that of a temporal coordination between the "bargaining wills" of different individuals of a society who aim at obtaining the highest benefit by means of the utility of their products and of the products of their peers. But we can notice that our epoch has favored the elevation of historically determined characters of credit issuing to ultimate ends and values. The consequence of the private structure of credit issuing is that ultimate scopes of the concept of credit do not coincide with the maximization and economic reciprocity but with the assessment of a risk which is distinctly private. This represents a scenario which is different from an assessment of risks and benefits considered in a collective sense, which would be consistent with the function of credit as a social investment. Also, since in this structure Central Bank acts as the bank of commercial banks, credit granting can be read as dependent on the availability - within a circumscribed economic web - of a specific credit "raw material" which has a cost: central bank's liquidity. Liquidity availability is mostly in function of the availability of liquidity of depositors, financial investors of a determined commercial bank, as well as being in function of its debtors' capacity to pay back. Therefore, a credit institution and its capacity to grant loans cannot be considered in function of the creation of reciprocal economic benefit among individuals but of momentary expectations about the current level of reciprocity and expected reciprocal enrichment of a determined economic web, which is what is reflected by the quantity of central bank's money in circulation.

Keywords:

Weber; bureaucratization; financial system; credit; ethics of economics

JEL Classification: A13, A12, F65

GREG DURAN

American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

PEER REVIEW IN THE EFL WRITING CLASSROOM - PERSPECTIVES AND CHALLENGES

Abstract:

When non-native English speakers opt to study in English-medium universities, they are entering a learning environment designed primarily with native-speaking students' needs in mind, in particular if the institution subscribes to a "student-centered" approach. As such, core writing classes may be conducted in a way that assumes a native level of proficiency in the language. However, many students may feel they lack the requisite skills when asked to weigh in on their classmates' writing through "peer-review" sessions. Indeed, sometimes the teacher is tasked with "correcting" erroneous feedback provided by students who failed to recognize an error-free sentence. How can student-centered activities be utilized effectively by students who may feel they need more, not less, of the teacher's support? This presentation aims to increase understanding of the thinking behind student-centered learning, in particular to how it applies to an EFL writing class, by discussing some of the challenges this type of learning presents, with a view toward discovering some practical solutions.

Keywords:

EFL, writing, peer, review, student-centered, non-native, university, English-medium

JEL Classification: I29

TALEB ELI

Skyline University College, United Arab Emirates

**VIRTUAL SPACES AND THE CULTURES OF MODERNITY:
REFLECTIONS ON THE CENTRALITY OF CULTURE AND THE ART
OF STORYTELLING****Abstract:**

In human history, the power of storytelling and the artistic quality of the literary works had always been very influential when it comes to sharing stories with youngsters and more importantly having them around. More specifically, the fairy tale as a literary genre—though it's an imaginary story—had captured the hearts of millions with its magical overall themes and moral objectives. Whether it features fantasy characters, the art of storytelling had always been a considerable strategy not only for teaching moral lessons or transmitting the cultural heritage of one's nation, but a fantastic way to entertain youngsters and keep them home and more importantly away from many trivial things. However, the advances in science and technology have led to the creation of what is called now `virtual communities` in which Facebook, WhatsApp and Snapchat are very signatory. Thus, the immense and unprecedented use of these social media networks has given birth to new spaces and new modes of entertainments different from the ones created by the art of narration or storytelling where the voice of one's parents and grandparents played a significant role. Apparently, and particularly in the developed countries or in countries where the technological boom is thriving and taking place, the survival of one's cultural heritage becomes a crucial issue for anyone interested in the cultural heritage and oral literature in general and the art of storytelling in particular.

Thus, Virtual Spaces and the Cultures of Modernity: Reflections on the Centrality of Culture and the Art of Storytelling does not pillory or criticize social media and technology, because no one can deny the positive side of it. Rather it endeavors to emphasize the fact that people nowadays seem to be digitally oriented. This latter does not only marginalize the importance of culture and literature, but more specifically it relegates the literary and cultural legacies of nations to the periphery.

Keywords:

Virtual Communities, Culture, Literature, Globalization, space

CHRISTOPHER HORGER

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OUT WITH THE OLD, IN WITH THE NEW: ON-LINE WRITING ASSESSMENT OF FIRST-YEAR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AT THE AMERICA

Abstract:

Old school writing assessment involved long hours of hand writing comments on student essays. These written comments were designed as feedback to guide students to improve their writing. However, since many instructors wrote in cursive, there were frequently issues of legibility, and sometimes students couldn't understand the written feedback. Plus, instructors found that much of what they wrote was repetitive, making the act of assessment boring drudgery.

With the advent of on-line assessment, all written feedback appears as print text, and students are more likely to read and understand their teacher's comments. Furthermore, teachers have the added advantage of using rubrics, which clearly state the criteria used for assessment. What's more, teachers can use desktop notes to record the most commonly written comments, and instead of re-typing and reiterating them endlessly as feedback on student essays, they can make use of copy and paste functions to improve efficiency and reduce grading time.

This presentation will discuss many of the advantages of migrating to Blackboard for improved efficiency in writing assessment.

Keywords:

Academic Writing

Assessment

Technology

Wael Hozzein

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INSECTICIDAL ACTIVITIES OF NEWLY ISOLATED ACTINOMYCETES AGAINST THE RIFT VALLEY FEVER MOSQUITO *Aedes aegyptii***Abstract:**

Insect vectors of diseases were and still one of the most pressing problems which affect human health and the environment. Therefore, it is still a big demand to try to find new environmentally safe biocontrol agents to manage insect vectors. The present study was carried out to evaluate the insecticidal activities of some new actinomycete strains isolated from different habitats in Riyadh; and Dammam and Jobail of the eastern region of Saudi Arabia. The selective isolation of actinomycetes led to the selection of 165 actinomycete strains from the isolation plates and 45 different strains were chosen after de-replication of them. Larvae of the mosquito vector, *Aedes aegyptii*, were reared in the laboratory and a preliminary screening study was performed by application of the liquid cultures of the 45 selected actinomycete strains to detect the most active strains for further work. Four strains, GB24, GO59, GO64 and GO510 were found to have good promising activities against larva of *A. aegyptii*. Larvaicidal activities were evaluated after 24 hr exposure of groups of 2nd instar larvae to different concentrations of the four active crude extracts. At 200 ppm, 100% mortality in larvae was recorded with the four extracts and the highest larval mortality was found with the extract of strain GB24. Also, the actinomycete extract GB24 caused severe effects on the development of the mosquito larvae. The four most active actinomycete strains were characterized by studying their cultural and morphological characteristics and the results revealed that strains GB24 and GO510 belong to genus *Streptomyces*, while strain GO64 belong to genus *Micromonospora* and strain GO59 is a member of genus *Amycolatopsis*. Assignment of the most potent strain GB24 to genus *Streptomyces* was supported by the chemotaxonomical characteristics and confirmed by the phylogenetic analysis which revealed that it is mostly a subspecies or strain of the species *Streptomyces viridochromogenes* with high similarity percent of 99.3%. The present investigation clearly showed the insecticidal potentials of the selected actinomycete strains and that strain *Streptomyces* GB24 can be identified as a potential biocide producer but further studies should be done to confirm.

Keywords:Insecticidal, Actinomycetes, Characterization, *Aedes aegyptii*.

CHIH LI HUNG

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CHENG-YANG LIN

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**MINING OPINIONS BASED ON INTEGRATION OF DOMAIN
CONCEPTS AND RANKING SYSTEMS****Abstract:**

This research proposes a novel opinion mining approach, which combines domain concepts and ranking systems from word of mouth documents to build an adaptive sentiment lexicon for sentiment classification. The main task of opinion mining is to detect subjective information in the text such as reviews, preferences, attitudes, etc., which extract the useful information for users to make a strategic decision. Some wide-scaled sentiment lexicons, such as SentiWordNet and SenticNet, are helpful to define sentiment scores for words, which are often used for mining opinions or sentiment analysis. However, the traditional sentiment lexicons are pre-defined and static so they cannot adapt to time and various domains. In this research, we build a contextual sentiment lexicon based on an integration of domain concepts and ranking systems. As related words are able to form some specific concepts from documents, we use a well-known common sense database, ConceptNet, for extraction of significant words from word of mouth documents. The traditional opinion mining model, which extracts sentiments from SentiWordNet 3.0, is treated as the benchmark in this research. We compare our proposed model, which extracts sentiments from the contextual sentiment lexicon and selects significant words from ConceptNet. According to the experiments, our model achieves higher classification accuracy than the traditional opinion model.

Keywords:

Word of Mouth;
Opinion Mining;
ConceptNet;
Feature Extraction;
Sentiment Lexicon

JEL Classification: D80, L86

KATINKA JOHANSEN

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**MONSTERS OR MAJESTIES: HOW PLACE ATTACHMENT SHAPES
PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF NEAR-SHORE WINDFARMS IN
DENMARK**

Abstract:

In this paper we use place-attachment theory to explore characteristics of public perceptions of the potential near-shore wind-farm sites among the key identifiable project stakeholder groups, Permanent Residents, PR's, and Second Home Owners, SHO's. We found that 1) levels of potential wind-farm acceptance are higher among PR's than among SHO's, 2) that active use of the coast among both stakeholder groups is negatively correlated with levels of project acceptance - just as 3) fears of negative local project impact on different themes matter. 4) Age and gender are not significant for levels of project acceptance. The enlightening Person, psychological Process and Place-attachment framework of place-attachment developed by Scannell & Gifford in 2010 provided our theoretical point of departure. Data-insights inspired - and required - additional dimensions of time, temporality and futures to the framework. We suggested that PR's more positive project perceptions could mirror their hopes for project gains; positive area change and future area potentiality given via the potential local wind-farm projects. The more negative project expectations from SHO's may reflect their wishes for area status quo. Overall we suggested that personal needs from, experienced landscape uses and characteristics projected onto landscapes by the very beings experiencing them influence potential local wind-farm project acceptance; that practicalities of everyday fears, hopes and dreams shape perceptions of local area change caused by the development of large-scale construction projects. In other words: What lies within individual experiences of place-attachment matters for levels of potential wind-farm acceptance and local area change in our modern, mobile lives.

Keywords:

Place attachment; near-shore wind-farms; public acceptance; stakeholders

JEL Classification: Q56, Q49

NATO KAKASHVILI

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia

PECULIARITIES AND TRENDS OF INSURANCE OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN GEORGIA

Abstract:

Actuality. Agricultural sector, unlike other sectors of economy, is characterized by specific risk factors, which largely depend on natural and climatic conditions and the current global meteorological changes. In Georgia, an agricultural insurance project has been developed, which will support and help agricultural farms to get agricultural insurance service. Insurance is the financial mechanism, which is built on the principle of solidarity and is based on the noble idea of minimizing social risks. Insufficient rates of development of agricultural sector in Georgia is related with the problems of provision of financial resources and the issues of risk management.

Research objective. Studying and analyzing the current insurance mechanisms in agricultural sector of Georgia and determining major development trends based on the experience of the European Union.

Research object. Insurance in agricultural sector of Georgia.

Research methods. Due to the complexity and great practical significance of the research, the following research methods have been used while working on the paper: systemic, historical and logical generalization methods, as well as scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis.

Conclusion. The outcomes and conclusions of the survey will contribute to eliminate the problems in the insurance system of agricultural sector of Georgia and improvement of effectiveness.

Keywords:

insurance, insurer, insured, agricultural sector insurance, loss ratio, tariff rate, level of subsidies.

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INVESTIGATING A SOCIAL PHENOMENON: EQUITY IN HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION-THE CASE OF TURKEY

Abstract:

Equity in the use of health care services is an issue which has increasingly been on the health policy agenda in recent years in both middle and low income countries. In recent years, empirical research in equity in health care utilization employs Andersen (1968)'s behavioural model. This study employs the probit model and uses 2008, 2010 and 2012 "Health Survey" data for Turkey in order to investigate the concept of equity in health care utilization in Turkey. This study analysis equity in health care utilization in GP, specialist and inpatient visits. Andersen's behavioural model identifies 3 factors for health care utilization, namely; predisposing, enabling and need factors. Predisposing factors include; sex, age, education, marital status and employment status. Enabling factors include; location of residence (urban/rural), insurance status and income level. Finally need factors include; perceived and assessed health status of the individual. The results indicate that the need variable has the highest marginal effect in health care utilization in Turkey. Such result suggest that need is an important factor in health care utilization and let us conclude that the health care system in Turkey is equitable. Furthermore, since insurance status has the second biggest marginal effect we conclude that enabling factors are more important than predisposing factors in Turkish health care system.

Keywords:

Health Behaviour, Health and Inequality, Equity

JEL Classification: D63, I12, I14

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CLIMATE CHANGE AND MORTALITY: EVIDENCE FROM 23 DEVELOPED COUNTRIES BETWEEN 1960 AND 2010

Abstract:

This study explores the relationship between climatic change (measured by temperature rate) and mortality in 23 OECD countries during 1960–2010. By utilizing the health production framework of Becker-Grossman (2000) we indicate that the temperature-mortality relation is significant in early part of the sample period (before 1990) but insignificant during the second part (after 1990). After including controlling factors as well as nation and year fixed effects we provide evidence that people do adapt to the most of the temperature related mortalities. We also explore the cointegration relationship between national temperatures and mortality rates. In this way we investigate whether there is a joint relation between temperature and mortality rates in the long run. Our results show evidence of the relationship between temperature increase and some cause-specific mortality rates especially in those developed countries, where the annual average temperature is over 13 degrees Celsius. There is much less evidence of cointegration in those developed countries, where the average temperature is below 5 degrees Celsius.

Keywords:

Climate change, mortality, temperature, adaptation, fixed effect model, panel cointegration

JEL Classification: C10, I10, Q54

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LAW AND SOCIETY THE APPLICABILITY OF THE CONVENTION EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS CONTRACTUAL RELATIONS

Abstract:

This article analysis the idea that contractual freedom may be limited by the European Convention on Human Rights is not such an easy to admit. Indeed, it is a matter of imposing on private persons the respect, which they have not concluded, by hypothesis an international treaty,.Obviously, only contracting states are obliged to respect the European Convention on Human Rights, and this evidence can be justified by an immemorial tradition: "public liberties have been affirmed by their opposability to the State, and more generally, to the public power.Human rights are then analyzed in a vertical relationship with the State ".

The first part gives, of the restriction and application field to the European Convention on Human Rights. The theory of the horizontal effect constitutes a pass everywhere allowing the judge to open all locks to contractual obligations. In summary, although all contracts are theoretically subject to the Convention European Commission on Human Rights, in reality, only certain types of Contracts, presenting a particular 'profile', are actually the subject of a Control of conventionality.

The second part is concentrated, the modulation sanctions to the clauses offensive of Human Rights. The protection of fundamental rights is only effective if the harm inflicted on them results in the imposition of a genuine sanction. .Indeed "it is already a long time that the specialists of the public freedoms and human rights highlighted.

The conclusion is, therefore, simple: since the internal court is faced with a clause infringing a right enshrined in the European Convention on Human Rights, it must sanction that infringement and must sanction it by the nullity of the clause. The penalty for infringement of a fundamental right is therefore not systematically the nullity of the contested clause; It may also consist of a "reconfiguration" of the effects of this clauses.

High Court refuses any "additive effect" to the European Convention Human rights, which cannot, therefore, be regarded as a source of complementary obligations. Some see in this judgment the affirmation of a principle of "contractual secularism"; We see above all further proof of caution which guides the judge in his application of the European Convention on rights to contractual relations.

Keywords:

contract law ,internal law ,contractual relation,internal court, clauses,European Convention Human rights

JEL Classification: K33

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A EVALUATION AND PROMOTION OF THE VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL COURSES TRANSFORMED BY INTEGRATED HIGH TECHNOLOGY INNOVATIVE CURRICULUMS

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to evaluate and promote the vocational high school courses transformed by integrated high technology innovative curriculums and science fair projects. The cooperation platform between the patent projects and factory owners was established and apply integrated high technology innovative curriculum to “specific projects”. By way of participating in “specific projects”, students had enhanced their integrated high technology knowledge, skills and attitudes.

The leading project is responsible for planning, division, coordination, execution and holds specific projects competition about mechatronics and construction. Through this promotional project, the vocational high school students will enhance their attainments in integrated high technology and initiative learning habits; the teachers will enhance their professionalism and set professional learning communities.

The main results were as follows:

1. The five participation vocational high schools had upgraded their facility, promote teachers' teaching method and enhance their evaluation technique. As the result, the learning effectiveness of the students had enhanced.
2. Two questionnaires had developed and validated. At same time, three papers had published. Ten winning of science competition had transformed into teaching materials. Especially, students award golden prize of invention in global inventory affairs.
3. The total 30 teachers, five graduate students and about 400 students had directly participated this project. In general all five vocational high school faculty about 4 hundred teachers and a little more than 4000 students had influenced by this project.
4. The web site for this project had developed. In this site, there is the teaching material share with all the teachers in this project. As a result, this site provide professors, teachers, and students as a communicate platform to solve the problem we encountered.
5. Based on the statistical results, students joined this program had enhanced their ability in project making, learning motivation, and team working.

Keywords:

Patent, Science fair work, Cooperation platform, Professional learning community.

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**AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS ON RISK AVERSION AND
EMPLOYMENT SECTOR**

Abstract:

This study investigates the effects of risk aversion on the choice of employment sector. We employ a joint model on employment sector choice and three dimensional background characteristics to show that employment preference is an inverse function of the degree of relative risk aversion. The empirical data is adopted from the Taiwan Education Panel Survey and Beyond. A logit model is applied to estimate the effects of three dimensional background characteristics on risk attitudes and employment choices. We find that individuals with a higher share of risky experiences are less risk averse and tend to choose the riskier employment sector.

Keywords:

employment sector, personality, risk aversion, Taiwan Education Panel Survey and Beyond, logit model

JEL Classification: J21, C33

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SOME REMARKS TO SPECIFICS OF BRAND VALUATION IN SLOVAKIA

Abstract:

One of the most important intangible asset of the company is brand. Therefore, it is important not only to successfully manage brand of the company, but also to provide brand valuation on a regular basis. In order to assess the value of individual brand can be used numerous models developed worldwide. These models are based on different input data and evaluation methodologies. The presented study provides critical literature review of disharmonies in the brand definitions and presents comprehensive overview of approaches and models applied for the brand valuation worldwide, as well as in the Slovak Republic. Based on these we have detected main limitations and deficiencies of these models emphasizing the necessity to design a brand valuation model founded on the specific conditions of Slovakia.

Keywords:

Brand, valuation, brand assessment, brand valuation models,

JEL Classification: M31, M41

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**LEGAL REALITY V. LEGAL THEORY: THE UNINTENDED
CONSEQUENCES AND REAL WORLD IMPLICATIONS OF U.S.
FOREIGN POLICY AND LEGAL THEORY.**

Abstract:

One of the many policies commonly referred to as the Bush Doctrine is the right to preemptively attack foreign regimes that represent a threat to the security of the United States (US). Moreover, the U.S. may use unilateral military action. This policy initiative stems from the Global War on Terror (GWT). The Bush Doctrine and the GWT have necessitated the reconsideration of the legal treatment of non-state actors under International Law. It is to this policy I refer when stating the "Bush Doctrine." It is upon this policy that I focus in this paper.

The Bush Doctrine violates international law; nevertheless, the doctrine itself is not a radical departure from US foreign policy. It is the logical conclusion of a deliberate statecraft best articulated by Henry R. Luce who famously argued: the US should "... accept wholeheartedly our duty to exert upon the world the full impact of our influence for such purposes as we see fit and by such means as we see fit." Toward this end, the US has influenced and manipulated geo-politics for decades. At the top of the list of strategic interests is that the US become and remain the world's sole superpower. Any challenge, real or perceived, to that status is deemed a threat and is dealt with accordingly. The Bush Doctrine has also created a situation where non-state actors can be denied any and all legal protections under international law.

In this paper I analyze the normative, legal, and strategic justifications for preventive military actions, as well as the treatment of non-state actors; I also demonstrate the Bush doctrine undermines emerging notions of international normative values, and well-established values of the US. As a legal argument the Bush doctrine violates international law; as a strategy it undermines the US's goals of peace and prosperity. Despite its rhetoric, the US is a de facto rogue state interested only in pursuing its immediate interests. I conclude the US must embrace the rule of law, extend legal protection to non-state actors, engage the international community, and commit to supporting and strengthening existing international institutions, rather than subverting them. In support of this conclusion I introduce a new descriptive legal theory that reconciles the debate between natural law and legal positivism. Through this new descriptive legal theory society may gain a better understanding for the need for education and tolerance across and among both nations and nation-states.

Keywords:

International Law; International Relations; Terrorism; Legal Theory; Philosophy; Political Theory; Moral Theory.

JEL Classification: F59

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THE IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING CAPABILITIES OF THE COMMERCIAL BANKS WORKING IN JORDAN

Abstract:

The study aimed to examine the impact of electronic human resource management practices on Organizational learning capabilities in commercial banks working in Jordan. The electronic human resource management practices represented by (recruitment and selection, training and development, performance appraisal, compensation, and communication). Regarding the organizational learning capabilities which represented by (Experimentation, Risk Taking, Interaction with the external environment, dialogue, participative decision making). The population of the study consisted of workers at commercial banks working in Jordan, a random sample was taken amounted (400) participants, SPSS was used to examine the study hypotheses and achieve its objectives.

The researcher found that there is statistical significant impact of the electronic Human Resources management practices (recruitment and selection, Training and development, performance appraisal, compensation, and communication) on organizational learning capabilities in commercial banks working in Jordan. The researcher recommended the adoption of electronic human resource management practices and these practices on the ground in all sectors of Jordan, which will have positive results regarding the organizational learning capabilities

Keywords:

Electronic human resource management, Organizational learning capabilities, commercial banks, Jordan

JEL Classification: M00

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GAME-CENTRIC PEDAGOGY AND CURRICULUMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Abstract:

This paper examines some recent trends in game-centric education for STEAM (science, technology, engineering, art and mathematics) fields, especially those that explore and promote collaboration among multiple disciplines. We discuss various multimodal design research activities that draw upon the applications and usage of popular technical hackathons and game design jams in educational environments. The intent of this work is to guide and inform new approaches to the core components of STEAM curriculums.

Game-centric methods appear to be well-suited to a variety of education and training circumstances, particularly those that apply in transnational settings and/or serve highly diverse student populations. The benefits extend beyond the direct game-building activity; for example, the process can promote broader design thinking skills and encourage better appreciation of the typical understand-create-deliver flow process, which may be found in many different contexts. Other advantages can include the encouragement of critical thinking skills, the ability to safely tinker and experiment, and the empowerment to fail and start over. In these respects, we view game-making as a form of 'future-making', and thus a valuable vehicle for enhancing general education and long-term life skills.

We conclude by describing some opportunities to undertake qualitative and quantitative research on teams of participants in popular game development events, such as the multinational Global Game Jam (GGJ) series. This process involves examining their background demographics, and characterizing the team dynamics and behaviors in the context of their game design and development activities during the game jam.

Keywords:

Game-making pedagogy

Transnational multidisciplinary learning and teaching

Science, technology, engineering, art and mathematics education

JEL Classification: I20, C71, O31

AHMED ALI NAQVI**Department of Political Science, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan****HUMAN RIGHTS OF RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IN PAKISTAN****Abstract:**

Pakistan is predominantly a Muslim state, having Islam as official religion. The legal, political, economic and social state structures have over the last few decades excluded the religious minorities from participating in national affairs in all fields. They are effectively and systematically denied the rights as enshrined in the constitution of Pakistan (1973). However, there is growing debate in intelligentsia about bringing a model that would allow the minorities to become mainstream actors while preserving the Islamic nature of state and society. Most of the states practices practice and scholarly debates revolve around few policy options for Minority-Majority relationship issues. Pluralism, assimilation, Legal Protection of minorities Population transfer (demographic change), Subjugation and Extermination are to name few. (Simpson & Yinger, 1953) Two models are generally practiced in the world: Pluralism and Assimilation. In United States the official policy of the state is Pluralism that extends not only over religious minorities but also to ethnic and racial minorities. However, much of European countries practice Assimilation tool that stands for merging of identities with local and national culture. Here too, assimilation policy extends to religious, ethnic and racial domains. In developing religious states, where one religious community is predominant, religious minorities expect fairness and equality at two levels: The first is civil and economic rights by means of state policy. Second is societal level. (Fox, 2013) To understand the position of religious minorities in any given country, these two levels of study are critical and this forms the basis of the study under review. The presentation debates on the question of whether or not the democratic model of inclusivity is compatible with the desire to maintain the religious character of state and its laws and the society. The fundamental argument is that striking balance with inclusive participation in state and society can be managed while preserving the Islamic character of society, theoretically and as well as with empirical evidence from Pakistan.

Keywords:

Religious Minorities, Pakistan, Democracy, Majority, Human Rights

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NONPARAMETRIC PREDICTION OF NONLINEAR TIME SERIES. A MONTE CARLO STUDY

Abstract:

Nonparametric regression is an alternative to the parametric approach, which consists of applying parametric models, i.e models of the certain functional form with a fixed number of parameters. As opposed to the parametric approach, nonparametric models have a general form, which can be approximated increasingly precisely when the sample size grows. Hereby they do not impose such restricted assumptions about the form of the modelling dependencies and in consequence, they are more flexible and let the data speak for themselves.

One of the most popular nonparametric regression method is kernel smoothing, dating back to Rosenblatt (1956) and Parzen (1962). Nowadays, there are a number of variations of the kernel smoothers. In the paper, the local-linear kernel regression is assessed using a Monte Carlo study. The study considered varied linear and nonlinear data generating processes, comprising chaotic systems and the well-known in econometrics stochastic processes with nonlinearity in the mean and in the variance.

Keywords:

Local-linear kernel smoother, nonparametric prediction, nonlinear time series.

JEL Classification: C53, C14

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**BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA****Abstract:**

In the Republic of Moldova cardiovascular diseases are considered to be one of the most important public health issues, showing about 56% of the total mortality structure in the last decade. According to the World Health Organization behavior risk factor is considered as main target of intervention in prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases, including cardiovascular diseases. Despite this fact, an ongoing monitoring of behavioral risk factor is not implemented in the health information system in the Republic of Moldova.

The aim of the study was to evaluate the feasibility of a new implementation of the ongoing behavioral risk factor surveillance system in the Republic of Moldova.

There was performed many approaches as: SWOT analyses and organizational experiment which results suggested a Delphi survey initiation. There was applied the research design of transversal study using the methodology based on the U.S. behavioral risk surveillance system standards. The systematic random sampling was performed in order to select 800 land telephone numbers. The adults aged 18-69 years were considered eligible for land phone interview provided by the trained staff.

As a result of the analysis of data, it has been found that interviewers reached the respondents in 37.5% (95%CI, 34.21% - 40.91%) of cases.

In conclusion, the low resolution rate is determined by the high level of unresolved cases. The ways to decrease the number of unknown eligibility category is to apply good practices of developed proven ongoing behavioral risk factor surveillance systems of such countries as the U.S.A., Italy and Canada by performing Delphi survey. The consensus on the opinions of experts will contribute to provide more credible evidence based recommendations for a new implementation of the behavioral risk factor surveillance system in the Republic of Moldova.

Keywords:

behavioral risk factor surveillance system

JEL Classification: I18, I12, I10

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TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP, AFFECTIVE COMMITMENT AND INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE

Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between Transformational Leadership and employees' Affective Commitment and Individual Performance. Transformational Leadership consists in four components: (1) idealized influence (charisma); (2) inspirational motivation; (3) intellectual stimulation; and (4) individualized consideration. The transformational leader is a positive reference, a role model, and a source of inspiration for employees. Transformational leaders promote a high level of employees' commitment in order to do more effort and achieve high levels of performance, as well as high moral and ethical standards.

The study includes a sample of 149 employees of an international Group, from functions as Sales Assistant and Store Manager, in Portugal. The results reveal that the Transformational Leadership explains 12% of the Affective Commitment and 19% of the Individual Performance and the Affective Commitment explains 14% of the Individual Performance.

This research may be relevant to leaders by providing insights regarding the impact that Transformational Leadership has on affective commitment and individual performance, and examining how affective commitment potentially increase the individual performance.

From this research it can be concluded that the Transformational Leadership promotes the employees' involvement, produce great changes and high performance, thus contributing to the sustainable growth of the organization.

Keywords:

Transformational Leadership; Affective Commitment; Individual Performance

JEL Classification: D23, J24, M12

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**CROSS-LINGUISTIC SEMANTIC PRIMING OF TRANSLATION
EQUIVALENTS IN SEMANTIC DECISION OF THAI-LAO-ENGLISH
OBJECT AND IMAGINARY WORDS****Abstract:**

Eight semantic priming of translation equivalents in semantic decision of physical and imaginary words examined the influences of semantic priming effect obtained from translation equivalents towards the lexical access of object and imaginary words. Also, the degrees of translation equivalent differences were also represented by using primes and targets, which are from the same or different language families as Thai and English (Experiment 1 -4) or Thai and Lao (Experiment 5-8). With this aim, lexical decision experiments using semantic related in the experimental condition or unrelated in the control condition between primes and targets were conducted in both Thai-English and Thai-Lao prime-target languages. In each experiment, the words meaning object and imaginary were tested. The results revealed the effect of semantic priming effect obtained from translation equivalents, the effect of object and imaginary, and the effect of language of prime and target. The results were implied to the issues of second language acquisition, second language development, and second language lexicon.

Keywords:

semantic priming, translation equivalents, semantic decision

JEL Classification: C99

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THE MEANING OF PERSONALITIES FACTORS IN A PROCESS OF ACADEMY STUDENTS ADAPTATION.

Abstract:

The aim of researches was to define the meaning of personality variables in optimization of adaptation process to young people studies who have just started studies at Academies. The researches were run at Lomza State University of Applied Science in Poland. 313 students of the 1st year took part in the research. They were students of 12 fields of studies. In the researches surveys with 24 questions were used. Thanks to that 3 levels of adaptation were defined- weak, partly and full. Personalities variables were describes by using 4 psychological questionnaire which enable to define the following levels:

- satisfaction of life (SWLS by E. Diener, R. A. Emmons, R. J. Larson, S. Griffin),
- self-assessment (SES by M. Rosenberg),
- emotional intelligence (PKIE by A. Jaworowska, A. Matczak),
- social expertise (PROKOS by A. Matczak, K. Martowska).

The Cronbach Ralpa reliability of scales were $\alpha = .81$ do $\alpha = .95$. The data obtained from the scales were analysed by using the SPSS 21.0. In order to determine differences Kruskal-Wallis H Test using SPSS Statistics the grade, a one-way variance analysis (ANOVA) were used. The fully social- educational adaptation of 1st year students foster high level of life quality, self-assessment, social expertise (mainly: assertiveness, conviviality, social activist). Academy should actively support students who start their studies by organising during the 1st semester additional adaptation workshops and inspire people and students to social actions which help to be a part of local society life.

Keywords:

personality, adaptation, students

CHARLES WILD

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FLIP THE SCRIPT: USING THE REFINED FLIPPED CLASSROOM MODEL TO REDUCE THE BAME ATTAINMENT GAP

Abstract:

Higher Education (HE) within the UK faces a number of significant challenges, including the need to rethink the way in which degree programmes are delivered to an increasingly culturally diverse cohort wherein white students no longer represent the majority of students but, in many instances, account for only the second or third largest ethnic group of students enrolled on a University course.

Both Banks (2006) and Pewewardy (2008) observe that minority students differ in the ways they learn and communicate. However, as Morgan (2010) notes, these students only differ "from what a given culture considers appropriate or normal." Consequently, within the UK Higher Education sector, where the assumed norm has traditionally been based on provision of an education strategy targeted at a predominantly white student cohort, the concept of 'appropriate or normal' is now, rightly, being questioned. Indeed, it is an issue which HE institutions must address in order to respond effectively to this changing cultural environment. In this regard, the National Union of Students (NUS, 2009) noted that "Black students are less likely to be satisfied with their educational experience and to attain first-class degrees in comparison to their White peers', going on to observe that 'a simple explanation for the attainment and satisfaction gap of Black students does not exist'".

The author argues that despite a number of NUS and HEA reports over the past decade that have highlighted the BAME attainment gap, few sector-wide initiatives have been undertaken so as to address these concerns. The underlying pedagogy of many HE institution liberal arts programmes has remained largely unchanged for decades. As such, the author suggests that courses which were originally designed for a cohort predominantly comprised of white students, remains the underlying model despite a distinct change in the cultural diversity of current HE student bodies.

This paper examines the use of a refined flipped-classroom model across an entire undergraduate programme which has resulted in a significant reduction in the BAME attainment gap. Pioneered by Bergmann and Sams, the traditional flipped-classroom is not a 'model', as such, but a means by which time may be saved (Tucker, 2012). It allows students to watch lectures on multiple occasions and at times that suit the individual. It also provides students with a cache of stored information to refer back to when it is time to revise. When refined, this approach provides an effective and inclusive mode for teaching and learning.

Keywords:

Refined flipped classroom

BAME students

Critical reasoning

Attainment gap

Student experience

JEL Classification: I23, I24

XIAOYONG ZHENG

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EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SCL PROGRAM ON REDUCING CROP INSURANCE FRAUD AND ABUSE: A ROAD MAP

Abstract:

To substantially increase economic understanding of fraud mitigation efforts in the Federal crop insurance program in the US and their impacts on the moral hazard behavior of insured producers, this study carefully evaluates the overall effectiveness of the Spot Check List (SCL) program in reducing crop insurance fraud, waste, and abuse. Specifically, in this study, we:

- (1) Develop a theoretical model to examine how farmers on the SCL will change their claims filing behavior;
- (2) Estimate the effect of the SCL on the amount and magnitude of claims filed by those farmers on the list;
- (3) Estimate the spillover effect of the SCL on the amount of claims filed by farmers who are neighbors of those farmers on the list;
- (4) Estimate the effect of the SCL on the total amount and magnitude of claims approved by insurance adjusters who work with those farmers on the list.

Keywords:

Insurance Fraud; Crop Insurance; Spot Check List

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A REGRESSION BASED ANALYSIS OF MIDDLE EASTERN COLLEGE STUDENT CHEATING BEHAVIOR

Abstract:

Academic cheating has recently become one of the most problematic issues in higher education. Various approaches have been proposed for dealing with cheating. This regression based approach will use an existing mathematical model to investigate if students compare penalties to gain in grades when make a decision to cheat. It will also investigate the applicability of deterrence and if it is inversely proportional to risk of punishment. This study will also focus on students' reaction towards cheating whether he is caught or never got caught. Besides, this study will investigate if cheating students will have an effect on other students.

Keywords:

cheating, student, college, analysis

JEL Classification: C59, C19