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Chair’s Message

Dear Colleague,

You are invited to participate in the 4th Annual International Conference on Cognitive - Social, and Behavioural Sciences (icCSBs). icCSBs offers an opportunity for researchers and academicians to earn academic points without travel expenses or securing conference grants. Our 2016 conference will consist only of Virtual Poster Presentations.

icCSBs will be held 07–10 May 2016 in Cyprus. Accepted Posters will be exhibited in the Exhibition Centre. Researchers, academicians, students, and persons interested in the social and behavioural sciences may visit the Exhibition Centre during this period.

This conference allows researchers and academicians to share research results with colleagues throughout the world via Future Academy’s website. Beginning 07 May 2016, papers will be accessible on the icCSBs website as a poster and as a PowerPoint file. Persons interested in a poster or PowerPoint presentation should contact the author via the author’s e-mail. icCSBs presenters will receive a certificate of presentation following the conference.

Full texts will be published in the European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences (eISSN: 2357-1330) and indexed in the ISI Thomson Reuters. Abstracts will be published in the Abstract Book.

All selected papers will also be published in the European Journal of Social and Behavioural Sciences (eISSN: 2301-2218) or in the peer reviewed C-crcs Volume as a book chapter (eISSN: 2301-2358). You will need to revise your full text to include in the European Proceedings - Social and Behavioural Sciences and choose one of the options.

After reviewing the posters, we encourage you to contact participating authors via email to discuss their research. It is our hope that this exchange of ideas leads to future research collaborations.

We look forward to receiving your abstract submission for icCSBs 2016.

Prof. Dr. W.C.M. (Willibrord) Weijmar Schultz, Co-Chair, icCSBs 2016

Dr. Hugh Glenn, Co-Chair, Prof. Emeritus, icCSBs 2016

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Future Academy®’s Multidisciplinary Conference 2015

Future Academy®’s Multidisciplinary Conference will meet in Istanbul in 13-17 October 2015. This multidisciplinary conference also serves to celebrate the 8th anniversary of Future Academy, formerly known as Cognitive C-crcs Counseling, Research & Conference Services. Participants will attend individual conference and congress presentations as well as multidisciplinary presentations.

This conference brings together these annual events:

- 6th International Conference on Education & Educational Psychology (ICEEPSY)
- 3rd International Congress on Clinical & Counselling Psychology (CPSYC)
- 2nd International Conference on Business & Economics (BE-ci)
- 2nd International Conference on International Relations & Sociology (icPSIRS)

This multidisciplinary conference presents an opportunity for members of the several academic communities—researchers, professors, teachers, practitioners, and vendors—to gain new knowledge and skills, to interact, and to share research findings in Presentations, abstracts and complete papers, will be published in the proceedings of each conference.

Multidisciplinary Conference is organized by
The Future Academy®
The Social Role Approach of Family Education in Adolescent’ Development

Aigul Karimova*, Liassat Alekeshova, Meiramgul Yesengulova, Bakit Kulbaeva, Marat Sarkulov

*Associate Professor Dr, K. Zhubanov Arsu, Kazakhstan

Problem Statement: In our modern society, a burst of interest to the regularities of ‘children and parents’ relations and development of personality in the context of a family has acquired.

Research Questions: The family plays the main role in the formation of moral principles of a child.

Purpose of the Study: The problem of relations of children and parents is complex and paradoxical. Its complexity resides in the hidden, intimate nature of human relations, the sensitivity of external penetration in them. The parents don’t have all necessary pedagogical and psychological information.

Research Methods: During the research part, we used the following methods in the work with children: the drawing test “Kinetic Drawing of the Family” (R. Burns and S. Kaufman) the methodology of measuring parents’ mindset and reactions. (The PARI methodology).

Findings: Analysis of the drawing test showed that only 18 of 60 families could be called the families with high level of ‘children and parents’ relations, which is equal to 30% of the total number. The average level of ‘children and parents' relations is 30 families (50%). 12 families showed the low level, which is equal to 20%.

Conclusions: We found out that disorders of parents’ relation to children affects their emotional state, particularly, displays of anxiety, occurrence of conflicts between parents and children.

Key Words: Children and parents’ relations, family roles.
Zeine Orazbekova, Nazgul Shyngyssova, Kulaiym Mamyrova, Anarkhan Zhumabayeva*

*Master Graduated, The Intonation In Gender Analysis Of Linguistics, Kazakhstan

**Problem Statement:** Women in everyday life are characterized by exclamatory and interrogative intonation, attended with increasing tone. Eliminations of differences are now investigated between woman and masculine speech.

**Research Questions:** In the manifestations of emotions and perception occurs communications barrier, the study of the emotional state caused by the study of gender in the science of linguistics.

**Purpose of the Study:** In modern gender linguistics interest increases in the study of intonation. A control degree above intonation is a specific index. Study of the emotional state expressed by means of intonations assists the deep opening of the inner world of women, system of her values, attitude and their aesthetic estimation.

**Research Methods:** At research were used analytical, comparatively comparable methods during classification and systematization of research for the study of features of behavioral strategies, types of emotions and their external display, that is explained by the features of woman speech. The varieties of mental conditions reactions for the deeper opening of the state of women in gender linguistics.

**Findings:** Variety of intonation and actions at conversation, reactions assist the deep opening of the inner world of representatives of both sexes that allow giving estimation to their behavior and system of values that they follow in the life. Display of emotion in intonations universal and ability to identify emotions is universal also. It specifies on solidity of gender linguistics.

**Conclusions:** In the modern gender linguistics, oriented to the study of intercommunication of sexes, study of their emotional state, expressed by means of nonverbal facilities, namely: by means of intonation. By virtue of gender distinctions the representatives of both sexes have likenesses and distinctions in intonations and language of nonverbal communication. It and other problems require careful scientific-linguistic analysis.

**Key Words:** Gender linguistics, intonation, nonverbal communication.
Problem Statement: This article is dedicated to the life and work of the outstanding Kazakh literature poet Mussabek Bayzakuly, who lived in the of the late XIX and early XX century.

Research Questions: Mussabek Bayzakuly was known as "Molda Musa" and Researchers of their creativity, philosophy, education afraid of their titles spiritual education, in connection with many names, including were unjustly forgotten.

Purpose of the Study: Since gaining independence in Kazakhstan was adopted the state program "Cultural Heritage", which envisages the creation of an integrated system of study of national literature and are names of poets was returned, among which can be called name Musabek. The purpose - the study of his work.

Research Methods: At research were used analytical, comparatively, bibliographic, historical, comparative-typological toponymic, etc. scientifically methods during classification and systematization of research for the study of the life and work of the outstanding Kazakh literature poet - Mussabek Bayzakuly.

Findings: In this study, can be traced way of life, and the era of literary environment, genre and thematic structure of the poet's works, deals with the problems of literary traditions influence on the work Musabek Bayzakuly, analyzed Epics the poet, as well as highly artistic version of the epic tales "Er Shore" belonging M.Bayzakuly.

Conclusions: The first attempt to unite the best examples of works representing Philosophical views of outstanding sons of the Great Steppe starting from statements Qorqyt-ata and continued in views of Abai and Shakarim, considered the pearl of the world humanistic spiritual culture. Whole galaxy of poets was returned, among which can be safely called and gifted poet Musabek Bayzakuly.

Key Words: Independence, Musabek Bayzakuly, literature, poet, epics.
How personal values predict devoting resources to environmental protection in company?

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Problem Statement: This paper examines the relationships between personal values, attitudes and companies devoting resources to environmental protection based on the value-attitudes-behavior theory and concept of sustainability.

Research Questions: How personal concern for the environment is related to the personal devotion of resources for environmental protection?

Purpose of the Study: The main purpose of our contribution is to add to understanding and knowledge concerning the influence of personal values on attitudes toward concerns for environment and economics results, and influences of both attitudes on company devoting resources to environmental protection.

Research Methods: The research model consists of 13 latent variables. Since these variables cannot be observed directly, several manifest variables serve as indicators of the underlying construct they are presumed to represent. The model was tested with structural equation modeling approach, using data collected from 599 employees in companies and 301 post-graduate business students as future employees in Slovenia.

Findings: The universalism and benevolence for employees and benevolence and security for students are strong positive predictors of concern for the environment. Security and tradition for employees and tradition for students are strong negative predictors of concern for the environment. Concern for the environment is strongly positively correlated with the allocation of resources to environmental protection for all.

Conclusions: Results about employees and students concern for environment are in line with previous studies. But contradictory to the expectation, in both groups concern for economic results showed a weak positive impact on regarding the level of the devoting of resources on environmental protection.

Key Words: Attitudes environmental protection personal values.
Problem Statement: Health and well-being in the workplace are important topics in literature and practice. Organizations prepare and implement work health promotion, but they often fail to implement healthy leadership style.

Research Questions: Can the work health promotion be effective without effective healthy leadership style of managers?

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this paper is to show that the program of health promotion at work cannot be designed and implemented without a healthy leadership style of managers, and the model of making it reality.

Research Methods: Qualitative analysis using descriptive approach, methods of induction and deduction and methods of analysis and synthesis.

Findings: Managers, through their healthy leadership style, create a health-promoting culture and healthy workplaces and values to inspire and motivate employee participation in healthy development. If managers use healthy leadership style, they can communicate and create health-promoting working conditions and attend to the leaders’ values and awareness towards followers’ health and the followers’ own health-oriented values, awareness and behavior.

Conclusions: Because health and safety management significantly impacts business, organizations prepare work health promotion programs that must introduce effective management of occupational safety and health. Managers must develop and implement healthy leadership style. To be able to implement such style, organizations must develop special educational trainings for leaders to ensure the usage of this style.

Key Words: Organization, work health promotion, healthy leadership.
Quality of Relationships Inventory-Parents Perception (QRI-PP): A validation study

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Problem Statement: Several studies point out that the quality of relationships between parents and children can be a protective factor against depression and others psychological disorders.

Research Questions: The present research addresses the question of identifying the factor’s structure and other psychometrics properties of the Quality of Relationships Inventory - Parents Perception (QRI-PP).

Purpose of the Study: The main aims are to study the reliability and validity, and, through exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, the factor structure of the QRI-PP.

Research Methods: QRI-PP was created from a Portuguese version of QRI (Neves & Pinheiro, 2006) originally developed by Pierce, et al. (1991). The QRI-PP was initially composed by 25 items, and evaluates the parent’s perceptions of depth, conflict and social support in the relationships with their children. In this research, participated 400 parents of adolescents aged between 12 and 17 years.

Findings: As expected a multidimensional factor structure emerged in which items are grouped reflecting conflict, support and depth, similarly to the Portuguese versions studied by us with adolescents (Marques, Pinheiro, Matos & Marques, 2014 Marques, Matos & Pinheiro, 2014). Overall, QRI-PP revealed a good reliability and validity.

Conclusions: The findings indicate that the instrument has good psychometric qualities and encourage the utilization of QRI-PP in future studies about the parent-child quality of relationships, as perceived by the parents/educators.

Key Words: QRI-PP, quality of relationships educator.
Familial relationships perceived by parents and adolescent depression: Psychosocial functioning moderating effect

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**Problem Statement:** Depression is a major public health problem with significant impairment in psychosocial functioning. Quality of interpersonal relationships between parent and children, can be an important protective/vulnerability factors to depression.

**Research Questions:** The research addresses the question of identifying the characteristics of the associations between parents-child quality of relationships and psychological functioning and depressive symptoms.

**Purpose of the Study:** This research aims to study children's psychosocial functioning as a moderator variable between quality of the relationships perceived by the parents and children's depressive symptoms. Further, we analyse if demographic variables influence the quality of these interpersonal relationships and if psychosocial functioning of the children is associated with depression.

**Research Methods:** The sample is constituted by 170 adolescents aged from 14 to 17 years. The following instruments were used: CDI, (Kovacs, 1985 Portuguese version: Marujo, 1994), QRI - Parents Perception (QRI-PP, Pinheiro, Matos & Costa, 2015). To evaluate adolescent psychosocial functioning was used the semi-structured interview Adolescent-Longitudinal Interval Follow-up (Keller et al., 1993 Portuguese version: Matos & Costa, 2011).

**Findings:** As expected the parents’ perception of the quality in the relationships with children, and the psychosocial functioning of the adolescent are associated with adolescent’s depressive symptoms. A relationship was also found between parent-child interactions and children psychosocial functioning.

**Conclusions:** Several studies found an association of familial and psychosocial functioning with the development and recurrence of depression. Our findings reinforce the importance of these variables in the development of adolescent depression and, in line with previous research, emphasize the importance of their inclusion in the prevention programs of depression.

**Key Words:** Functioning QRI-PP Depression Moderation, adolescence.
Parental resilience and adolescence depression: moderator effect of children’s psychological functioning

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Problem Statement: Studies have shown high prevalence of depression in adolescents. Researchers also found that psychosocial impairment is associated with depressive symptomatology in adolescence. However, little is known about this association.

Research Questions: It is crucial to study relationships maintained between depressive symptoms and psychosocial adolescent impairment in several areas like relationships with family and friends, functioning at school and life satisfaction.

Purpose of the Study: The main aims of this study are to examine the potential protective role of parents’ resilience regarding the development of children’s depressive symptoms and the moderating effect of children psychosocial functioning in the relationship between parental resilience and adolescent depressive symptomatology.

Research Methods: The sample was composed by 130 adolescents aged between 14 and 17 years. Psychosocial functioning was assessed with the Adolescent Longitudinal Interval Follow-up Evaluation (A-LIFE, Keller et al., 1993 Matos & Costa, 2011). To evaluate parental resilience the RS25 (Wagnild, 2009 Pinheiro & Matos, 2013) was used. Depressive symptoms were assessed with CDI (Kovacs, 1992 Marujo, 1994).

Findings: The results suggest that the parents’ resilience and children’s psychosocial functioning are associated with depressive symptoms in adolescents.

Conclusions: This study may have important implications for the development of prevention programs of adolescent depression that will involve young people and their parents in order to promote the interpersonal skills and problem solving abilities.

Key Words: Depression, adolescent, psychosocial functioning, resilience, moderation.
Predictors of Psychological Well-being among Malaysian Graduates

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Problem Statement: Yusoff and Rahim (2010) revealed that the prevalence of stress among master students in Universiti Sains Malaysia was 36.4%. most of the stressors was related to academic pressures.

Research Questions: To what extent are cognitive emotion regulation, social support and physical activities significant predictors of psychological well-being among the respondents?

Purpose of the Study: To identify the extent to which cognitive emotion regulation, social support, and physical activities are significant predictors of the psychological well-being among the respondents.

Research Methods: The combination of descriptive and correlational Study design was utilized. Likewise, Proportional sampling was used to determine the sample size. A total of 534 graduate students were selected. Data was analyzed using Structural Equation Model (SEM).

Findings: The Finding of the study revealed that psychological well-being of graduate students was influenced by planning, catastrophyzing, significant others support, reappraisal, other-blame, self-blame, friend support, putting into perspective, acceptance and walking. In conclusion, planning is the most strategy that influences psychological well-being of Malaysian graduate students.

Conclusions: Planning and catastrophysing were the central predictors of psychological well-being.

Key Words: Psychological well-being, emotion regulation, social support
Problem Statement: Depression is a serious health problem among adolescents, which may be associated with poor psychosocial functioning. Maltreatment is a risk factor for the development of depression in adolescence.

Research Questions: The relationship between maltreatment and psychosocial functioning and the role that psychosocial functioning has in the relation between maltreatment and depressive symptomatology are underexplored in the literature.

Purpose of the Study: The aims of this study are to explore the moderating effect of psychosocial functioning in the relationship between maltreatment experience and depressive symptomatology, and their relation to socio-demographic variables. The sample consists of 170 adolescents (between 14-17 years, mostly female).

Research Methods: Two self-report questionnaires were used: the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (Bernstein, & Fink, 2004 Pereira & Matos, 2011) to evaluate the maltreatment experience and the Children’s Depression Inventory (Kovacs, 1992 Marujo, 1994) to measure the level of depression. To assess the psychosocial functioning of adolescents was applied the Adolescent Longitudinal Interval Follow-Up Evaluation (Matos & Costa, 2011).

Findings: As expected the maltreatment experience was associated with depressive symptomatology. Emotional abuse and neglect were the best predictors of depressive symptoms.

Conclusions: These results emphasize the impact that maltreatment experiences can have on the development of depression among adolescents. This risk factor, mainly its emotional dimension, is an important variable to consider in the development of prevention and treatment programs for depression.

Key Words: Psychosocial functioning maltreatment, depression, adolescents.
The Resilience Scale: A study in a Portuguese adult sample

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Problem Statement: The Resilience Scale (Wagnild & Young, 1993) assesses resilience levels in adults. Good psychometric characteristics of its long and short forms were obtained for adolescents by Pinheiro & Matos (2013).

Research Questions: The research evaluated, in an adult’s sample, the unidimensionality factor structure proposed by original authors, and confirmed by Pinheiro and Matos (2013) and Oliveira, Matos, Pinheiro and Oliveira (2015).

Purpose of the Study: This study aims to explore the construct validity of the RS-25 scale for adults and its reliability and validity.

Research Methods: The sample consisted of 400 parents, mostly female, who participated in a study about prevention of adolescent depression (PTDC/MHC-PCL/4824/2012). Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor analyses were performed to study the factorial structure of the RS25. Dimensionality, reliability and validity were studied.

Findings: As expected the results confirm the good psychometric characteristics and the factor structure obtained in previous studies with Portuguese adolescents, and with adults by Wagnild and Young (1993).

Conclusions: Based on psychometrics properties obtained, our study supports the usefulness of the RS25 (Portuguese long form) to assess resilience in the Portuguese adult population. Further, this scale will be very useful to study the relationships of levels of parent’s resilience and adolescents’ resilience with depressive symptoms.

Key Words: Psychometric proprieties, Resilience Scale, resilience, adults.
Quality of Interpersonal Relationships and Depression in Adolescence: Psychosocial Functioning Moderating Effect

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Problem Statement: Depression in adolescence has a lasting, devastating nature, and affects different areas of functioning, resulting in significant psychosocial limitations. Poor interpersonal relations have been increasingly associated with depressive symptoms.

Research Questions: Negative familial interactions are a vulnerability factor to depression but more research is needed to identify dimensions of parent-child relationships that are relevant to the development of depressive symptomatology.

Purpose of the Study: This study aimed to test the moderating effect of psychosocial functioning in the relationship between the quality of interpersonal relationships and depressive symptoms.

Research Methods: The sample consisted of 170 adolescents, with 13-17 years. The following instruments were used: CDI, (Kovacs, 1985 Marujo, 1994), QRI - Quality of Relationships Inventory, Pierce, Sarason & Sarason, 1991 Neves & Pinheiro 2006). To evaluate adolescent psychosocial functioning was used the semi-structured interview Adolescent-Longitudinal Interval Follow-up (Keller et al., 1993 Portuguese version: Matos & Costa, 2011).

Findings: A relationship was found between poor interpersonal relationships and depressive symptomatology. The dimensions of support and depth in the relationships with mother and father were protective factors against the development of depression in adolescence. The conflict dimension was associated with higher levels of depressive symptoms.

Conclusions: The present results suggest that the implementation of intervention programs designed to improve the quality of familial relationships will be beneficial to adolescents’ psychosocial functioning and to the prevention of the onset of depressive symptoms.

Key Words: Functioning, QRI, depression, adolescence, moderation.
A Parental Program for the Prevention of Depression in Adolescents

Problem Statement: The Parental Program for the Prevention of Depression in Adolescents (3PDA) is an innovative intervention - which includes contents that were never studied in depression prevention programs.

Research Questions: There is few and inconclusive research on parental components in preventive interventions with youth.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this study is to describe the process of planning (structure, contents, specific goals, strategies and resources), implementing (parents groups sessions contexts) and evaluating preliminary efficacy data of 3PDA.

Research Methods: An experimental group (16 parents) and a control group (33 parents) participated in the efficacy study of the 3PDA. The selection was carried out from a sample of parents of adolescents, considered as being “at risk” (scores between the 75th and the 90th percentiles on the CDI). The 3PDA is composed by 10 thematic sessions, developed during 5 weeks.

Findings: Qualitative and quantitative analyses suggested a reduction of depressive symptoms in children.

Conclusions: Conclusion: The 3PDA is a parental program that can improve the efficacy of The Adolescent Program for the Prevention of Depression (Arnarson & Craighead, 2009). Future studies are needed, with larger samples.

Key Words: Parental program, depression, efficacy, prevention, adolescents.
The effect of a small government administration in institutional effectiveness: Albanian Case

*Ermir Shahini*

*PhD Student, Albania*

**Problem Statement:** The breakdown of monetary fraudulent business models in mid 1997, which had pulled in stores from a generous bit of Albania's populace, activated serious social agitation and 8% drop in GDP.

**Research Questions:** The study involved a progression of shut finished inquiries relating IT administration to duty agreeability, reasonableness, and assessment learning.

**Purpose of the Study:** A contextual analysis methodology was utilized following the convention of contextual analysis system has been utilized as a part of different comparative setting particularly in learning organizations.

**Research Methods:** Keeping in mind the end goal to acquire a high number of respondents in a brief time, Qualtrics online overview programming was consistently received in gathering the information. Scott (2012), portrays Qualtrics as programming with adaptable capacities of online information gathering, testing, and examining input.

**Findings:** The administration has taken measures to control savage wrongdoing, and as of late embraced a financial change bundle went for decreasing the extensive dark economy and drawing in outside venture.

**Conclusions:** The economy is supported by yearly settlements from abroad speaking to around 15% of GDP, basically from Albanians living in Greece and Italy this helps counterbalance the towering exchange shortage.

**Key Words:** Institutional effectiveness, GDP, economic growth.
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Atitudes and organizational policy

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Problem Statement: This research study includes the role of organizational policy of companies in forming attitudes towards other workers with different ethnicity.

Research Questions: Do you think there is a relationship between the organization's policy and attitudes among employees?

Purpose of the Study: This study aims to describe and analyze the role of organizational policy and attitudes toward workers with other ethnic affiliations.

Research Methods: The main technique used for the collection of this information's is a questionnaire designed to measure precisely these factors. In this study have been used a number of statistical methods, as Pierson correlation, T-test etc.

Findings: Regarding the data obtained, it was concluded connection between corporate organizational policy and workers' attitudes toward workers with different ethnicity.

Conclusions: We can conclude that if the companies organizational policy reach to support and implement forms of cultural diversity, namely ethnicity, workers not only will have positive attitudes toward each another, but also high opinion for the organization.

Key Words: Organizational policies, ethnic attitudes.
The relationship between parents’ and children's well-being

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Problem Statement: Within preschool period in children’s cognition, parents as significant others have the major impact in their level of optimism/pessimistic thought.

Research Questions: What levels of optimism and happiness do have parents and their children, and are they related?

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study was to examine the level of optimism in preschool children and their parents, and the relationship between the children’s and their parents’ optimism.

Research Methods: This study has a coorelational research design. A set of relevant questionnaires for parents and children have been applied. A total of 328 parents of preschool children, of whom 173 were mothers and 155 fathers, and their 178 children from 10 cities in the Croatian counties of Zagreb, Karlovac and Koprivnica-Križevci participated in the study.

Findings: The study confirmed that there is a significant positive correlation of the parents’ optimism and life satisfaction with the happiness and attributional style of children. Determined findings are discussed within the frame of significant parents’ role in the development of optimistic thought in their children, which has the major role in children well-being.

Conclusions: During the preschool years, children build and develop their optimism, what makes this as an especially important period in every individual’s life. This study has confirmed that parents and their optimism, happiness and life satisfaction have a major role in development of their children’s attributional style and happiness.

Key Words: Preschool children, optimism, parents, well-being.
Primary teachers’ instructional behaviour as related to learning engagement and homework practices

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Problem Statement: The quality of teaching influences learning engagement. Engagement in school and at home has positive effect on outcomes but low engagement is correlated with lower achievement and with school dropout.

Research Questions: 1) How teachers use of autonomy supportive and structured teaching is related with pupils’ learning engagement 2) How teachers instructional behavior is related with parents effort in supporting pupils’ homework.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of the study was to investigate how teachers’ instructional behavior in second grade is related to pupils’ engagement in learning and homework practices. Better understanding of teachers’ role in students engagement and homework behavior can be used in developing teacher education courses.

Research Methods: Data was collected for 11 second-grade teachers’ teaching and their pupils (n=224). Autonomy supportive and structured teaching-style classroom observation sheets and home-work instruction observation sheets exploring teachers’ instructional behaviour were used. Also student questionnaire about engagement in observed lessons and parent questionnaire about homework practices were used. The quantitative and qualitative data analysis was combined.

Findings: We found that a balanced teaching style, rather than a dominance of either structured or autonomy supportive teaching, resulted in more learning engagement but more structure supportive teaching is related with higher need of homework support from parents. Teachers’ autonomy supportive teaching style is bring to pupils’ more independent and meaningful homework.

Conclusions: As findings revealed an the relationships between pupils’ learning and teachers’ instructional behavior and structured teaching the need of explaining the different teaching strategies in more detailed ways is teacher education is evident. Also the autonomy supportive strategies for fostering pupils’ independent and meaningful homework should be in focus both in pre-service and in-service teacher education.

Key Words: Learning engagement, teaching strategies, homework.
Parental resilience and adolescence depression: moderating effect of children’s psychological functioning

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Problem Statement: Studies have shown high prevalence of depression in adolescents. Researchers also found that psychosocial impairment is associated with depressive symptomatology in adolescence. However, little is known about this association.

Research Questions: It is crucial to study relationships maintained between depressive symptoms and psychosocial adolescent impairment in several areas like relationships with family and friends, functioning at school and life satisfaction.

Purpose of the Study: The main aims of this study are to examine the potential protective role of parents’ resilience regarding the development of children’s depressive symptoms and the moderating effect of children psychosocial functioning in the relationship between parental resilience and adolescent depressive symptomatology.

Research Methods: The sample was composed by 130 adolescents aged between 14 and 17 years. Psychosocial functioning was assessed with the Adolescent Longitudinal Interval Follow-up Evaluation (A-LIFE, Keller et al., 1993 Matos & Costa, 2011). To evaluate parental resilience the RS25 (Wagnild, 2009 Pinheiro & Matos, 2013) was used. Depressive symptoms were assessed with CDI (Kovacs, 1992 Marujo, 1994).

Findings: The results suggest that the parents’ resilience and children's psychosocial functioning are associated with depressive symptoms in adolescents.

Conclusions: This study may have important implications for the development of prevention programs of adolescent depression that will involve young people and their parents in order to promote the interpersonal skills and problem solving abilities.

Key Words: Depression, adolescent, psychosocial functioning, resilience, moderation.
Quality of Interpersonal Relationships and Depression in Adolescence: Psychosocial Functioning Moderating Effect

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**Problem Statement:** Depression in adolescence has a lasting, devastating nature, and affects different areas of functioning, resulting in significant psychosocial limitations. Poor interpersonal relations have been increasingly associated with depressive symptoms.

**Research Questions:** Negative familial interactions are a vulnerability factor to depression but more research is needed to identify dimensions of parent-child relationships that are relevant to the development of depressive symptomatology.

**Purpose of the Study:** This study aimed to test the moderating effect of psychosocial functioning in the relationship between the quality of interpersonal relationships and depressive symptoms.

**Research Methods:** The sample consisted of 170 adolescents, with 13-17 years. The following instruments were used: CDI, (Kovacs, 1985 Marujo, 1994), QRI - Quality of Relationships Inventory, Pierce, Sarason & Sarason, 1991 Neves & Pinheiro 2006). To evaluate adolescent psychosocial functioning was used the semi-structured interview Adolescent-Longitudinal Interval Follow-up (Keller et al., 1993 Portuguese version: Matos & Costa, 2011).

**Findings:** A relationship was found between poor interpersonal relationships and depressive symptomatology. The dimensions of support and depth in the relationships with mother and father were protective factors against the development of depression in adolescence. The conflict dimension was associated with higher levels of depressive symptoms.

**Conclusions:** The present results suggest that the implementation of intervention programs designed to improve the quality of familial relationships will be beneficial to adolescents’ psychosocial functioning and to the prevention of the onset of depressive symptoms.

**Key Words:** Functioning, QRI, depression, adolescence, moderation.
Problem Statement: Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is currently the most studied pathological personality. It is so important due to the high prevalence, severity of illness and costs of therapy.

Research Questions: Is there a significant difference between representation of EMS in BPD compared to healthy controls and histrionic personality disorder (HPD)?

Purpose of the Study: In the first study we focused on the analysis of Early Maladaptive Schemas (EMS) enabled in patients with BPD compared to healthy controls, respectively patients diagnosed with HPD. In the second study we analyzed the correlation existing among these schemas in BPD.

Research Methods: Patients diagnosed with BPD (n=75) between 1 October 2009 and 1 October 2014 in psychiatric services from Tg. Mures were compared to healthy controls (n=40) and patients diagnosed with HPD (n=40). We used Structured Clinical Interview for DSM Axis II for diagnosis of BPD and Young Short Questionnaire S3 for the evaluation of EMS.

Findings: All 18 EMS were statistically significant enabled in BPD compared to healthy controls. Six EMS were specifically enabled in BPD compared to HPD (p<0.0001): Emotional Deprivation, Abandonment, Mistrust/Abuse, Social Isolation, Defectiveness/Shame, Failure. We identified correlation between several schemas which proved interdependent: Emotional Deprivation/Abandonment, Abandonment/Mistrust, Subjugation/Self-Sacrifice, Subjugation/Approval-Seeking, Subjugation/Negativity, Subjugation/Punitiveness, Self-Sacrifice/Enmeshment, Negativity/Punitiveness, Defectiveness/Failure, Vulnerability to Harm or Illness/Dependence.

Conclusions: There was a statistically significant difference between representation of EMS in BPD and healthy controls. These results confirm the extent of emotional, cognitive and behavioral impairment characteristic for BPD. The six EMS pathognomic for BPD can provide elements of differential diagnosis between BPD and HPD. We found correlation between several EMS, which indicates their common etiopathogenetic mechanism.

Key Words: Borderline personality disorder, early maladaptive schemas.
Formation of teacher’s professional competence in the Kazakhstan School

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Problem Statement: Socio-economic changes which occur in the Republic of Kazakhstan, provided the young country significant growth in the economy, have made it possible to integrate into the world community.

Research Questions: Requirements of society to the teacher of the new formation, in recent years have increased substantially.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of the conducted experiment is a creating of scientific and methodological work’s system at school to improve the professional and pedagogical competence of teachers.

Research Methods: We used research methods: theoretical (modeling, comparison, generalization, abstraction, classification) empirical (study and analysis of literary sources, normative legal documents, pedagogical observation, surveys, testing).

Findings: Application of quality indicators for specifying directions of each teacher allowed developing a plan of teaching career, the content of which is individualized. In general, it should be noted that of 21 teachers who took part in this research, by 89.4% is observed active professional personal development, by 10.6% of teachers - development strongly depends on conditions.

Conclusions: The conducted research on formation of the teachers’ professional competence the specialized school № 2 Aktobe, Kazakhstan provided a new look at the process of professional and personal formation of the teaching staff, changes the activities’ trajectory of the scientific and methodical work, in general, on educational management.

Key Words: Assessment system, teachers-experimenters, education.
Application of Podlassy' technology in the educational process of the rural school

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Problem Statement: According to scientists and methodologists, technologies in the teacher’s work very soon will define by 80% a success, and individual excellence - 20%.

Research Questions: Therefore, the actual problem is the task of mastering by teachers of comprehensive schools promising pedagogical technologies offered by pedagogical science and progressive pedagogical practice.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of the experimental research is the process of Podlassy' productive technology’s application in teaching and educational process of the rural comprehensive school.

Research Methods: Methods of research are study and analysis of psycho-pedagogical, social, philosophical and methodological literature on the experiment’s problem compilation of the best pedagogical experience analysis and study of school and pedagogical documentation, a number of special techniques: methods of pupils’ personality’s studying, determining the level of need-motivational, cognitive and intellectual sphere, the sphere of interpersonal relationships, questionnaires, tests, etc.

Findings: I.P. Podlassy’ productive pedagogical technology is an effective way of providing quality’s training’s all levels schoolboys in all school subjects. A team of teachers and experimenters accumulated and enriched unique experience combination of several advanced educational technologies’ interrelated elements in a single integrated system of education aimed at achieving of best outcomes.

Conclusions: Using of learning productive technology revealed improvement in the quality of pupils’ knowledge on the 5-7% overall and there is a tendency of final point’s increasing of the external certification - United national testing

Key Words: Pedagogical technology, rural schools, teaching.
Problem Statement: We start from the analysis of several cases of criminal news trying to detect problems associated to journalistic practices based on dramatization of the information and its consequences.

Research Questions: Analysis of mechanism of dramatization and spectacularisation of the information, of deformation, hypertrophy of the transformation, perception.

Purpose of the Study: Developing a set of recommendations aimed at the training of journalism students in subjects on news coverage of criminal news. Discussing the set with experts from different fields: journalists, lawyers, psychologists, police. Final stage: Situational assessment of experiences.

Research Methods: Cognitive and informational analysis of communication, through the domain of cognitive and representational analysis. -analysis of the social world of relationships in networks, with all its dynamic aspects, as well as the primary communications, groups and rituals of interaction in different groupings and formations, -framing, -group discussion.

Findings: Preliminary results show that the problem has to do with the following aspects: hipervisibility, hiperrealism, redundancy in the micro, hegemony of the present tense in speech, creation of non-places (atopic spaces, places of passage, of rapid transit), creating of neo-places as alternative spaces, collage effect, etc.

Conclusions: We focus on new interpretations, on referential, metalinguistic and metacommunicative level.Mixed and multidisciplinary methodology allows us to address the issue from different perspectives. Our research team seeks to introduce new points of discussion on the question of the dramatization of information seeking, at the same time, the practical application of the results.

Key Words: Information, pain dramatization, crime perception, journalism.
Problem Statement: Rapid changes in education can cause frictions in society, in schools and universities influencing teachers’ learning. Inconsistent learning experiences affect beginning teacher’s commitment to the profession and professional identity.

Research Questions: 1) How teachers beginning their work during neoliberal reforms describe learning 2) How committed are they to the teaching profession and what domains of professional identity they developed most

Purpose of the Study: The aim of the study is to describe teachers learning experiences starting from neoliberal educational reform In Estonia. Better understanding of the impact of reform on teachers learning helps to understand more critical aspects of professional identity influenced by transition from totalitarian system to liberal one.

Research Methods: Data was collected for 15 Estonian teachers’ (graduated in 1990-1995). Semi-structured interview, based on concept of social learning was used. In first step data was analysed by components of social learning: community, practice, belonging, identity (Wenger, 2004). In the second step belonging and identity sub-categories were analysed by critical society-related factors, identified based on theoretical frame of the study.

Findings: Teachers describe their learning as continuous process where experiences in school context and contacts within local teaching community are more important than belonging to other social groups. The role of professional identity building was marginal. However teachers’ commitment to the profession was high. The social changes were reflected more in changes of teaching related routines and less in identity.

Conclusions: Although rapid changes in society cause frictions in education, those changes are not reflected in teachers’ learning experiences as strong as expected. The neoliberal social changes are reflected in personal meaning of teaching and in changes of everyday routines but support of colleagues helped to cope with changes and the personal context of learning eclipsed social context of learning.

Key Words: Neoliberal reform, social learning, teacher’s identity.
The impact of family style education on high school students grades

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Problem Statement: Nowadays many families face a problems cause of differences in their view of parental and educational style of upbringing.

Research Questions: Progress of the child at school is one of important criteria of its assessment as persons from adults and contemporaries.

Purpose of the Study: The relations in a family where emotionally warm atmosphere of family education in which parents are respectful to the identity of the child is defined, recognizing his rights, accepting it as the personality – give to the child the chance successfully to develop and be successful in study.

Research Methods: We used certain methods: Questionnaire of the parental attitude towards children (A.Ya. Varga, V.V. Stolin), Test "Definition of school motivation" (A.M. Schubert), "School test of IQ development". (ShTUR), Test level of school anxiety Phillips.

Findings: We divided participants (60 students) on two groups (Control and Experimental). From the obtained data it is visible that at EG the low level of school motivation of 33,3% prevails, these children attend school reluctantly, prefer to skip classes. At lessons often are engaged in foreign affairs. We found significant differences in IQ between WG and CG.

Conclusions: The problem of influence of the dominating type of the parental relation on the child gained special relevance today. From what strategy of behavior choose parents depends emotional, motivational, behavioral and many other spheres of the child that further influences his progress at school.

Key Words: IQ, motivation, students, parental style, education.
How effective is “insisting on depression” as an excuse?

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Problem Statement: A previous study revealed that despite people not displaying any symptoms, “insisting on depression” can be accepted as a suitable excuse. However, its relative effects are unclear.

Research Questions: How effective is insisting on depression, saying “I think I may have depressive disorder”, without any depressive symptoms when compare with other types of excuses?

Purpose of the Study: To examine the relative effects of “insisting of depression”, we compared the interpersonal consequences of excuse-making with “insisting on depression”, no-excuse as control condition, and three typical excuses (i.e., poor physical condition, other commitment, and negligence) in social predicament.

Research Methods: Participants comprised 238 Japanese undergraduates who were presented with a scenario describing social predicaments and who subsequently assessed the excuse value in terms of impression and behavioral reaction on the excuse-maker. The experimental design consisted of one between-subjects factor that had five levels: no-excuse, depression, other commitment, negligence, poor physical condition they only differed in the statement of excuse.

Findings: Consistent with previous studies, “insisting on depression” as well as “poor physical condition” and “other commitment” was evaluated as a valid excuse, that is, when target used those three statement as an excuse, participants considered him more favorably and were motivated to behave more generously towards him than when he made no excuse or excused by saying “I forgot”.

Conclusions: Insisting on depression without severe symptoms is one of the distinctive features of a modern type depression which has different features from melancholic depression and has become problematic in Japan since the late 1990s. We suggested that insisting on depression might function as a valid excuse as well as other valid excuse statements however, it was not the best.

Key Words: Account, attribution, depression, excuse, self-presentation.
The Effect of Response Requirement on the Preference for Stimuli that Follow

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Problem Statement: The value of rewards depends on the effort expended. Humans prefer rewards that follow greater effort. We judge the value following high-effort as preferable to those following low-effort.

Research Questions: Several previous studies defined the efforts in terms of time or response rate, and forced participants to respond.

Purpose of the Study: This study thereby focuses on the effect of time on response requirement. We manipulated the task engagement time as a strong or weak requirement. This study aims to examine whether participants who were assigned to strong requirements prefer the rewards.

Research Methods: There were two conditions in the task engagement time: 10 s and 20 s. The training comprised two-component, forced-component, and unforced-component tasks. The forced-component task required participants to mouse click without an interval. In the unforced-component task, participants could choose whether to respond. In testing, participants were required a choice between two stimuli used in the tasks of training.

Findings: We examined whether the mean choice of forced component S+ (S+20SEC) in the test phase was significantly different from chance (50%). The analysis indicated that choice of the S+20SEC (71%) was significantly different from chance [t (8) = 3.75, p 0.01], whereas there was no significant difference between two S+ in the 10 s condition.

Conclusions: The results revealed that the preceding task engagement time influenced the preference for stimuli that was followed by the task. When comparing the 10 s and 20 s components, the 20s component was significantly different. The findings revealed that the longer the engagement time, the higher the effect of forced component influenced preference.

Key Words: Human beings, preference, response effort, degree-of-response-requirement.
Correlation between Personality Traits and Expression of Hostility in Adolescents

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Problem Statement: The present research follows a topic which is controversial for a long period of time, namely the association of personality disorders with the expression of hostility in adolescents

Research Questions: Identification of associations between hostility with clinical factors such as agitation, psychological inadequacy and psychopathic deviation The examination of correlation between hostility and scales of conformism, dominance, self-discipline, tension.

Purpose of the Study: The scope of this research was to identify and prove the existence of a relation between the personality traits and the various aspects of human personality

Research Methods: The lots are formed of 30 subjects. The first questionnaire applied to the lot of subjects was the Clinical Analysis Questionnaire, which followed eight scales, among which the last three are the clinical factors: dominance, impulsivity, conformism, tension, self-discipline, agitation, psychological inadequacy and psychopathic deviation. The second questionnaire offered to the same lot of subjects was the hostility one.

Findings: The working hypothesis following the identification of negative correlation with clinical factors was confirmed, being a statistically significant correlation, at the level of 0.01 where r= -0.688 and p=0.0005. The second confirmed hypothesis was the correlation between hostility and tension, having a significance threshold of 99%, where r=0.325 and p=0.079.

Conclusions: The results obtained following the statistical analysis indicate the fact that personality disorders do not significantly correlate with the expression of hostility in adolescents, so that the general hypothesis was rejected

Key Words: Personality, adolescence, hostility, education, conformism.