



EDUCATION-CULTURE-SOCIETY

7th International Online Conference

September 11-12, 2020

Book of Abstracts

**Edited by Kamila Wylęgly, Patrycja Karpińska, Jędrzej Olejniczak,
& Hanna Kędzierska**

**University of Wrocław, Foundation Pro Scientia Publica,
& Interdisciplinary Scientific Club Variograf
Wrocław 2020**

<http://variograf.uni.wroc.pl/conference/ecs2020>

ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

Aleksander Kobylarek, University of Wrocław, Poland
Liliana Janik, Cambridge University, United Kingdom
Roman Leppert, Bydgoszcz University, Poland
Nathan Pipitone, Adams State University, United States of America
Sophia Grabowska, Lviv National University, Ukraine
Ineta Luka, Turība University, Latvia
Victor Synjov, Kiev National University, Ukraine
Juan Carlos Suarez, University of Seville, Spain
Hamdan Sameer Mohamad, Middle East University, Amman, Jordan
Barbara Baschiera, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy
Oksana Shulga, Janko Kupała National University, Belarus
Paolo Di Sia, University of Verona, Italy
David Padilla Gongora, University of Almería, Spain
Remedios Lopez- Liria, University of Almería, Spain
Adnan Tufekčić, University of Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Yahya Jahangiri, University of Islamic Denominations, Iran
Anthony Miller, Skyline University College, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates
Julio César Durand, Universidad Austral, Argentina
Neerja Shukla, National Council of Educational Research and Training. New Delhi, India
Prem Nath Arora, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, India
Irena Stonkuvienė, Vilnius University, Lithuania
Z. Adam Krezel, Deakin University, Australia
Michael Wilson, Loughborow University, England
Vladimir Viktorovic Lukianov, Dean, Prof. Dr. Med., Kursk National University, Russia
Maria Cristina Popa , University Lucian Blaga of Sibiu, Romania
Emilia Alaverdov, Georgian Technical University, Georgia
Heidi Flavian, Achva Academic College, Israel
Aytekin DEMİRCİOĞLU, Kastamonu University, Turkey
Iuliia Pavlova, Lviv State University of Physical Culture, Ukraine
Santosh Kumar Behera, Kazi Nazrul University, India
Eduard Balashov, National University of Ostroh Academy, Ukraine

INITIATING COMMITTEE

Conference Secretary: Kamila Wylęły

Head of the initiating committee: Kamil Błaszczński

Members: Patrycja Karpińska, Martyna Madej, Mateusz Studniarek, Jędrzej Olejniczak, Hanna Kędzierska, Emilia Alaverdova

INTRODUCTION

Education, Culture and Society Conference has been of interest to scientists and researchers in the social sciences and humanities for seven years. We emphasize the interdisciplinarity of the conference, which creates space for new experiences and comprehensive scientific development. This year, due to the current threatening situation, we have decided to organize the conference online. Taking care of the high standard of the event and the satisfaction of participants, we propose two panels: synchronous and asynchronous. We believe that the proposed form will prove attractive to you and will be abundant in many intellectual experiences. We are proud that despite the new form you have trusted us and expressed your willingness to participate in the conference.

The value of the event lays not only in the opportunity to participate in the conference but also in the publication of articles in the semi-annual scientific Journal of Education Culture and Society. During the editorial process, the participants work on the texts under the supervision of the team of experienced editors who care about the high quality of the texts. Each author is treated individually with special support from the leading editor. The journal is recorded in invaluable databases, such as the Web of Science. Moreover, open-access publication and assigned DOI numbers increase the chances of texts being quoted.

Each edition of the conference provides new experiences. Over the past few years, we have had the pleasure to cooperate with numerous research centres. Every year we expand the scope of our influence and invite new partners, establishing contacts with prominent scientists and researchers. This year we have accepted over 120 applications and 56 participants from 36 scientific centres (from 16 countries) actively attend the conference. Speeches in each panel are divided into four sections, depending on the issues discussed. The sections planned in the program are Education, Culture, Society, and Interdisciplinary.

We believe that this year's conference topics will receive the approval of the participants. We already invite you to the 8th Education Culture Society Conference in 2021. We hope to see you next year, traditionally, in Wrocław.

With kindness and health wishes,
Kamila Wylęgły

SPEAKERS IN PLENARY SECTION

Prof. Nitza Davidovitch (*Ariel University*)

Scientific achievements:

In academic administration: Founding member of the Ariel University (formerly, the Academic College of Judea and Samaria). Founder of the Ariel University Center Alumni Association. Leader of the academic assessment process at Ariel University on behalf of the CHE. Initiation and development of national and international academic collaboration. Development of new curricular programs, including programs for special needs populations..

In research: Studies on higher education, promotion of academic instruction, performance measures in higher education, development of unique assessment studies, research resource development. Ad-hoc referee of academic journals, and leader of joint research programs with universities in Israel and overseas

Scientific interests:

higher education, quality assessment, academic instruction, Holocaust awareness and Jewish identity

Selected publications:

Davidovitch, N., & Eckhaus, E. (2020). The attitude of academic faculty to continued work by faculty members after reaching retirement age. *Journal of Economics & Sociology*, 13(2), 123-135.

Davidovitch, N., & Lewin E. (2019). The Polish-Jewish Lethal Polka Dance. *Journal of Education, Culture and Society*, 10(2), 15-31.

Cohen, E., & Davidovitch, N. (2020). The Development of Online Learning in Israeli Higher Education. *Journal of Education and Learning*, 9(5), 15-26.

Ayeshah Émon, PhD (*Trinity College Dublin*)

Scientific achievements:

In honours and awards:

Provost Teaching Award Nominee, Trinity College Dublin 2019, 2020

Social Policy Education Enhancing Digital Skills (SPEEDS) Silver and Gold Awards 2019

Department of Anthropology Travel Award, UW-Madison 2012

Holtz Center for Science and Technology Conference Travel Grant, UW-Madison 2011

Holtz Center for Science and Technology Travel Grant, UW-Madison 2010

University Housing Honoured Instructor Award, UW-Madison 2009

In selected professional talks:

“Yoni Ki Baat: Feminist Performance, Diversity and Emancipatory Potential.” 15th International Conference on the Arts in Society, National University Ireland-Galway (NUIG), June 24-26, 2020.

“Graduate Attributes: Social Constructions and Lived Experience of University Students in Ireland.” 6th Education, Culture and Society Conference, University of Wrocław, Poland., September 11-13, 2019.

“Speaking of I.M.E.L.D.A and abortion travel between Ireland and England.” Performance and talk at TEDx UCL Women Inter/Sect Conference, University College London, October 29, 2016

Scientific interests:

Intersectionality, social policy, health care, education, feminist anthropology

Selected publications:

Emon, A., & Timonen, V. (2019). Graduate attributes: Social constructions and lived experience of university students in Ireland. *Journal of Education Culture and Society*, 10(2), 133-147.

Emon, A. (2017). A donor by no name is just another number? The management of anonymity in five US cryobanks. *BioSocieties*, 12, 1-22.

Emon, A., & Garlough, C. L. (2015). Refiguring the Hijra: Performing the ‘Third Gender’. *Journal of American Folklore, Special Issues on Asian Folklore*, 128(510): 412-237.

Emon, A., & Garlough, C. L. (2013). Cultural activism and sexuality in feminist performance. In: D. Divas (Ed.), *Political Activism in South Asian American Cultural Performances*. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi.

mgr Kamila Wylęgły, PhD student (*University of Wrocław*)

Scientific achievements:

- multiple winner of the Rector of the University of Wrocław Scholarship for the best students
- Editor in Polish and international scientific journals;
- Participant and co-organizer of many Polish and international scientific conferences (e.g. 6th and 7th Education Culture and Society Conferences, Forum Pedagogów, e-methodology, and more)
- Participant in international research projects;
- Researcher of large populations on taking risky behaviours and their forms of prevention.

Scientific interests:

Risky behaviours: forms, conditions and prevention, theatrical therapy, fairy tale therapy

Selected publications:

Wylęgły, K. (2018). Rola teatru w procesie oddziaływań profilaktycznych, terapeutycznych . In: A. Kamiński, M. Dobijański (Eds.), *Uzależnienia jako wyzwanie dla współczesnego pedagoga resocjalizacyjnego* (pp. 131-144). Warszawa: Ogólnopolskie Stowarzyszenie Pracowników Resocjalizacji.

Wylęgły, K. (2019). The phenomenon of prostitution among students. *Journal of Education Culture and Society*, 10(2), 55-63.

Wylęgły, K. (2019). Psychospołeczne uwarunkowania odraczenia decyzji o macierzyństwie [Psychosocial considerations for not deciding on maternity]. *Ogrody Nauk i Sztuk*. 9, 189-198.

Blaut, A., Mliczek, C., & Wylęgły, K. (2016). Autorytet a niedostawanie społeczne. Rola rodziny w kształtowaniu systemu wartości młodzieży niedostosowanej społecznie [The authority and maladaptation. The role of the family in shaping the maladaptive youth's value system]. In: A. Kamiński (Ed.), *Współczesne tendencje w niedostosowaniu społecznym i oddziaływaniach resocjalizacyjnych* (pp. 27-42). Warszawa: Ogólnopolskie Stowarzyszenie Pracowników Resocjalizacji.

PROGRAMME

11 September 2020

PLENARY LECTURES (chair: Kamil)

10:00-10:10 Official opening of the Conference

10:10-10:30 *Higher education: Are access and excellence compatible?* Nitza Davidovitch (Ariel University, Israel)

10:30-10:50 *Rethinking the future of education* - Ayesah Emon (Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin-Ireland, Ireland)

10:50-11:10 *A fairytale therapy as a form of support for children with educational and adaptational difficulties* - Kamila Wylęły (University of Wrocław, Poland)

EDUCATION (chair: Patrycja)

11:10-11:30 *The challenges of ESP education in Georgia* – Tamari Dolidze (Batumi State Maritime Academy, Georgia)

11:30-11:50 *Self-assessment of ESP oral performance: A tool for learning and fostering learner awareness* - Nijolė Burksaitienė (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

11:50-12:10 *Academic identity paradox in the context of current changes of academic environment: when academic identity contributes to attrition* - Katerina Cidlinska (Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)

12:10-12:30 *University-organised summer schools as a case of hybrid education* – Agnė Poderytė (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

12:30-12:50 *Social aspect of usage of pupils' self-expression skills acquired within music education* - Aina Strode, Iveta Kepule (Rezekne Academy of Tehnologies, Latvia).

12:50-13:10 *Students' perceptions of selected forms of self-education and continuous professional development: MOOCs, webinars, educational vlogs and blogs* – Izabela Jaros (Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce, Poland)

13:10-13:30 *Teachers' understanding of evidence of students' social emotional learning and self-reported gains of monitored implementation of SEL toolkit* - Baiba Martinsone (University of Latvia, Latvia)

13.30-13.50 *Teachers' perspective on senior volunteer tour guide courses in foreign languages* - Emi Shibuya (Kobe City University of Foreign Studies, Japan)

CULTURE AND SOCIETY (chair: Hanna)

14:00-14:20 *The model of the space of sworn translators in Poland: A sociological inquiry into Translation Studies* – Patrycja Karpińska (University of Wrocław, Poland)

14:20-14:40 *A comparative approach to literary cat stereotypes in children's literature* - Panagiotis Xouplidis (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)

14:40-15:00 *Impact of cultural background on business student attitude to corporate social responsibility* - Velga Vevere, Tatjana Daudisa (EKA University of Applied Sciences, Latvia)

15:00-15:20 *The politicization of Islamic society in Post-Soviet Russia* - Emilia Alaverdov (Georgian Technical University, Georgia)

15:20-15:40 *A moral assessment of the Polish Israeli declaration following the 2018 Polish Anti-defamation law*- Eyal Lewin (Ariel University, Israel)

15:40-16:00 *The effective competencies of the German Federal Constitutional Court: Independence of the ways to interpret the Basic Law* - Nge Nge Aung (University of Debrecen, Hungary)

16:00-16:20 *The issue of cultural diversity and tolerance in modern Georgian politics* - Manana Darchashvili (Georgian Technical University, Georgia)

16:20-16:40 *The impact of COVID-19 in learning mobility and social inclusion* - Mara Rodrigues (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)

INTERDISCIPLINARY (chair: Kamila)

16:20-16:40 *Considering the inter-country cultural differences: value orientation of the Russian minority* Grazina Ciuladiene (Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania)

16:40-17:00 *Remote qualitative interviews – a new perspective on the old research method* - Mikołaj Łątkowski (University of Warsaw, Poland)

17:00-17:20 *Early career researchers' needs for managerial leadership* - Kateřina Machovcová, Katerina Cidlinska, Katerina Zabrodska, Jiri Mudrak (Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)

17:20-17:40 *Anthropocentrism in STEM education: Lithuanian case* - Jogaila Vaitekaitis (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

17:40-18:00 *Cooperative learning issues in elementary education: A Lithuanian case study* - , Daiva Jakavonytė-Staškuvienė (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania), Aušra Žemguliene, Emilija Sakadolskienė (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

18:00-18:20 *The discourse of university mergers in Lithuania: How the discussions about university role in society impacts university mergers* - Ruta Bruziene (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

18:20-18:40 *Methods and tools for democratising decision-making in the realm of maritime spatial planning in the Baltic Sea* - Leila Neimane (University of Latvia, Latvia)

18.40-19.00 *What a waste? Reflexion on social use of wastelands during pandemic* – Anna Gańko (University of Warsaw, Poland)

12 September 2020

EDUCATION (chair: Jędrzej)

10:00-10:20 *Teaching foreign language to students with dyslexia (A mixed method study)* – Bogusława Gosiewska-Turek (University of Opole, Poland)

10:20-10:40 *Arguments for the development of free software autonomic projects in compulsory public education in Spain* - Edgardo Astete-Martínez (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)

10:40-11:00 *Maculate reflexivity: Are universities losing the plot?-* Rene Brauer, Mirek Dymitrow, Filipe Worsdell, John Walsh (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

11:00-11:20 *The rhizomatic learning from a perspective of poststructuralism* - Aida Kairienė (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

11:20-11:40 *Toward a new energy paradigm in geography: Revisiting the curriculum and teaching practices* - Natalija Mažeikienė (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

11:40-12:00 *Expression of self-concept of pupils as cooperative learners* - Asta Meškauskienė, Agnė Juškevičienė (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

12:00-12:20 *Expression of Adolescent's School Engagement* - Agnė Juškevičienė, Asta Meškauskienė (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

12:20-12:40 *Academic youth's education and career abroad: a case study of sustainable education in the UK* - Rasa Račiūnaitė-Paužuolienė (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

CULTURE (chair: Martyna)

11:40-12:00 *The importance of affective and motivational factors in English as a second language in Spain* - Marta García-Sampedro, Susana Agudo Prado (University of Oviedo, Spain)

12:00-12:20 *Social networks at old age. Barrier or opportunity?* - Susana Agudo Prado, Marta García-Sampedro (University of Oviedo, Spain)

12:20-12:40 *Smart learning environments in a contemporary museum: a case study* - Judita Kasperuniene (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

12:40-13:00 *Differing perspectives on school segregation issues in American children's picture books* – Ewa Klęczaj-Siara (Kazimierz Pułaski University of Technology and Humanities in Radom, Poland)

13:00-13:20 *The relation between education and nature in the formation of human sociability. critical comparison of Th. Hobbes' and J. J. Rousseau's approach* - Ivana Knežić (University of Zadar, Croatia)

13:20-13:40 *Frankenstein at the museum. A way of integrating Science and Literature in teacher training* - Antonio Martín-Ezpeleta, Yolanda Echegoyen-Sanz (University of Valencia, Spain)

13:40-14:00 *God's not dead I - Open Education Model of religious education in the world of mixed values-* Iwona Zamkowska (Kazimierz Pułaski University of Technology and Humanities in Radom, Poland)

SOCIETY (chair: Emlia)

14:00-14:20 *The Reflections of the Concept of “The New Soviet Man” in the Lithuanian Pedagogical Press* - Irena Stonkuvienė (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

14:20-14:40 *Relationship between individualistic values and optimism: A study of the Millennial Generation in Bulgaria* - Mariya Karaivanova (Medical University-Plovdiv, Bulgaria)

14:40-15:00 *A New European Agenda for Culture: EU response to challenges* - Madlena Kotsotsashvili (Georgian Technical University, Georgia)

15:00-15:20 *The Family and ICT* - Maja Ružić-Baf, Sandra Kadum (University Juraj Dobrila of Pula, Croatia)

15:20-15:40 *Cyberbullying prevention and intervention programs – Are they enough to reduce the number of the acts of online aggression?* - Elena-Ancuța Zăvoianu (University of Bucharest, Romania)

15:40-16:00 *Features of individual personality and the trends of human conformity* - Lia Metreveli (Georgian Technical University, Georgia)

INTERDISCIPLINARY (chair: Kamila)

16:00-16:20 *Techniques of visual communication in architectural design* - Maciej Kowalczyk, Agnieszka Lewandowska (Warsaw University of Technology, Poland)

16:20-16:40 *Green practices for the hotel industry: a consumer perspective* - Inês Monteiro, Jorge Julião, Marcelo Gaspar (Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Portugal)

16:40-17:00 *The effect of employee training in the hotel innovation strategy* - Daniela Pereira, Jorge Julião, Marcelo Gaspar (Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Portugal)

17:00-17:20 *The confrontation of education and customary law at school: The case of Roma girls* - Ingrida Žemaitelytė-Ivanavičė (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

ABSTRACTS

Agudo Prado Susana, Garcia-Sampedro Marta (University of Oviedo, Spain)

Social networks at old age. Barrier or opportunity?

Aim: This article presents the results of research whose aim is to establish whether social networks are useful tools for promoting social relationships and support for the elderly citizens.

Methods: One hundred thirty people over the age of sixty-five participated in the research. For this purpose, the scale “elderly people and social network” (elaborated *ad hoc*) was applied.

Results and conclusion: The results obtained through a descriptive analysis of the gathered data indicate that social networks provide support for elderly people who had already acquired digital competence in the past. The study also reveals that there are personal variables, especially of an educational nature, that determine the acquisition of an active role as generators and producers of digital content (prosumers). In conclusion, it could be said that social networks have a positive influence on the well-being of the elderly and their struggle against undesirable loneliness. The more heterogeneous the social network is, the more active the elderly people are.

Originality: This paper focuses on the way in which elderly people use and participate in social networks in Spain. It presents a new sociological aspect of elderly people.

Keywords: Elderly people, social networks, digital competences, participation

Alaverdov Emilia (Georgian Technical University, Georgia)

The politicization of Islamic society in post-Soviet Russia

Aim: The paper analyses the Islamic revival in Russia in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. The revival is reflected in the registration of religious communities, the publication of periodicals on Muslim literature, and perhaps most importantly, the construction of mosques and madrassas. It highlights the roles of mosques and madrassas built in the North Caucasus, which later became the theological centres spreading Islam and educating youth according to their propaganda.

Method: The study mainly uses an analysis method based on the study of historicism, documents and empirical material. The resources are books, scientific articles, and research works conducted by Russian and foreign experts.

Results: The post-Soviet wars (1994-1996 and 1999-2000) in Chechnya contributed to the politicisation and realisation of Islam in this region. In 1996-1999 there were 26 Sharia courts, numerous Islamic parties, charitable foundations and organisations in the republic, and most importantly, structures of Wahhabi organisations (Akaev, n.d.). Thus, the process of politicisation of Islamic society gradually turned into organisational formations which was expressed in the religious fundamentalism in Russia in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Conclusion: By reinforcing the modernist potentials of Islam, the constructive transformation has contributed to the renewal of Russian Muslim societies, which led to the radicalisation of the whole region. The described events have shown that for the last 20 years the revival of religious Islam has been taking place through the revival of political organisations and activities, where religion is connected to politics and criminal activities. A small North Caucasian republic immediately turned up at the centre of Russia's recent history.

Keywords: Islam, politics, revival, radicalization, Russia, North Caucasus

Astete-Martínez Edgardo (University of Barcelona, Spain)

*Arguments for the development of free software autonomic projects in compulsory
public education in Spain*

Aim: This work analyses the arguments that support the development and management of free software educational informatics projects in Spanish compulsory public education. It seeks to understand the principles that motivate public administration to develop it in their respective autonomous communities.

Methods: A qualitative interpretative analysis of the data provided by three autonomic projects is carried out, which is nourished by the development of documentary analysis and primary data obtention through semi-structured interviews with the educational managers in each project, structured on a dynamic categorization and analysed through thematic content analysis.

Results and conclusion: Analysis reveals an argumentative structure with five dimensions: technical, ethical, economic, strategic institutional and pedagogical. The main conclusions highlight the importance for these projects of the adaptation to the local context in the formulation of ICT educational policies processes, based on general principles such as open digital standardization, the enhancement of local talent in a context of global collaboration, competency-based digital education and the production of open educational resources, as frame for the creation of a free software public infrastructure. Some practical implications for educational administration, such as the wide possibilities for software customization and translation, the low cost of development and the practical gratuitousness for users, seem of less importance in front to their contribution to the balance of power in the technological domain, promoting in the educational community a mode of open access and collaborative development.

Cognitive value: The study is pioneering in the Spanish context, by analysing the main experiences in this area in a transversal way.

Keywords: ICT, compulsory education, public education, educational computing, free software, open educational resources

Aung Nge Nge (University of Debrecen, Hungary)

The Effective Competencies of the German Federal Constitutional Court:

Independence of the ways to interpret the Basic Law

Aim: The aim of the research is to discover the independence of the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany and how the Court maintains the principle of rule of law among the government branches.

Methods: The qualitative method I used for this paper was based on analysing the laws, legal rules, journal articles, books, reports, cases decided by the Federal Constitutional Court and European Courts.

Results and conclusion: This research will point out how the competencies of the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany are reliable for the people and the ways of the Court that could consistent to the regional integration within the legal framework of the European Union.

Originality: The independence of the judiciary relies on the effective competencies of the Constitutional Court or the Supreme Court of a State that can protect the constitutional rights for the public interests and to maintain the principle of rule of law between executive, legislature and judiciary.

Keywords: Judiciary, regional integration, competencies, Federal Constitutional Court, the basic law of Germany

Brauer Rene, Dymitrow Mirek, Worsdell Filipe, Walsh John (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

Maculate reflexivity: Are universities losing the plot?

Aim: The aim of this presentation is to critically assess the emergent discourse around research impact that is increasingly used to justify the raison d'être of modern Western universities.

Methods: Departing primarily from research conducted within the UK, we contend that reducing the role of the university to that of mere accreditation and skills acquisition for its students in combination with a push for beneficial research impacts for its teachers/researchers represents a fundamental risk to the respect for the university as an institution. Within our analysis, we employ the concept of maculate reflexivity to explain why such a dynamic is occurring.

Results and conclusion: We understand maculate reflexivity as the presence of reflexivity in the pursuit around extrinsic motivations reinforced by society in relation to contemporary social and environmental goals. However, this happens without due self-examination of what such conduct will mean in the long run as the external value hierarchy of society rewards it in terms of student numbers, research funds, and prestige.

Originality: We argue that not only are universities running the risk of being underappreciated for what they do, but they are also fueling a greater division of society, in which the citizenry is trained to use highly sophisticated conceptual tools without being provided with the complex understanding needed to wield it competently.

Keywords: Sociology of science, universities, research impact, culture war, Western culture, maculated reflexivity

Bruziene Ruta (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

The discourse of university mergers in Lithuania: How the discussions about university role in society impacts university mergers

Aim: Normally, rationalistic discourse is dominant in discourses about organization mergers, but the analysis of media discourse about university mergers shows that in this case societal arguments prevail, and rationalistic discourse is complementary. Most media content about university mergers reflects the discussions about the mission of university. The aim of this paper is to analyse how various stakeholders' groups use societal arguments to justify/oppose university mergers in Lithuania and how these arguments are reflected in higher education policy documents.

Methods: In order to answer the research question, I analyse written content related to university mergers issues published in the online media in the four-years period (2016-2019). The selected media messages are examined using the method of qualitative content analysis, as well as some linguistic features which make up the discourse. The selected information is compared to policy documents.

Results and conclusion: The results of the analysis show that despite the fact that cultural and societal arguments dominate in the discourse of university mergers, they are not specified or transformed into goals or indicators of university mergers.

Cognitive value: University mergers are rarely analysed in the scientific literature as a process of education policy; the researches are usually limited to managerial and administrative aspects of this process. However, university mergers can be perceived as a political process, especially in the initial stages of university mergers. So, I analyse university mergers as a political phenomenon which is constructed by stakeholders using public discourses. which, reflected in the media, form the society's opinion and have an influence on policy decisions and implementation of this policy.

Keywords: University merger, Lithuanian higher education policy, media analysis, policy discourse

Burkšaitienė Nijolė (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Self-assessment of ESP oral performance: A tool for learning and fostering learner awareness

Aim: Research to date acknowledges the learning, instructional and assessment advantages of self-assessment used in different fields of study in higher education contexts, yet little known research has focused on its use for learning and raising learner awareness while studying English for Specific Purposes (ESP). This small-scale study aims to address the following research questions: Does self-assessment disclose gaps in students' ESP oral performance? What kind of gaps does it disclose? Do students foresee how the gaps can be closed?

Methods: The data was collected from undergraduate students' written reports on their ESP project presentations at a university in Lithuania. To analyse the data, the qualitative methodology of inductive content analysis was used.

Results and conclusion: Five dimensions covering linguistic and non-linguistic problem areas in the students' ESP oral performance were identified. The results show that students also identified the reasons which caused the performance gaps and foresaw how they can be closed. The findings suggest that self-assessment raised the students' awareness of themselves as learners by giving them direction on how to perform better in the future.

Cognitive value: The study is innovative as it is one of the first studies conducted in the university context of learning and teaching ESP in Lithuania in which self-assessment was used as a tool for learning ESP and fostering learner awareness.

Even though the study was conducted on a small scale, its findings are valuable as they deepen our understanding of the use of self-assessment for learning ESP in HE.

Keywords: Self-assessment, ESP oral performance, gaps and difficulties in ESP oral performance, learner awareness, higher education

Cidlinska Katerina (Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)

*Academic identity paradox in the context of current changes of the academic environment:
When academic identity contributes to attrition*

Aim: Academic identity is an important precondition for academic career ambitions (Lief et al., 2012; McAlpine, 2012). It can lead us to assume that people who have left academic career did not build or lost academic identity, as my research among early-career academics suggests (Cidlinska, 2019). However, present research of academic identities focuses on current academics while the research of attrition disregards academic identities (Lam, 2010; O'Connor et al., 2015; Smart, 1990; Xu, 2008). Thus, we cannot say if and how the attrition relates to academic identity, which is the aim of the presented study.

Methods: The data was collected through 45 interviews with people from various disciplines who have left an academic career in PhD and postdoctoral phase and analyzed with the use of narrative analysis and inductive coding.

Results and conclusion: Three trajectories of the development of academic identity (stable, lost, absent) related to three ideals of academic (humanist, visionary and leader, absolute scientist) have been identified. The stable academic identity is connected to the ideal of humanist. The influence of this ideal on identity development is located before the PhD study and the ideal contributes to the attrition in the current setting of academia. Thus, work experience in academia does not necessarily contribute to the creation of a stable academic identity and stable identity can paradoxically lead to giving up academic ambition.

Originality: The paper revises the current knowledge on the relation between academic identity and career ambitions. The study shows that academic environment might contribute to lowering academic career ambitions of people with stable academic identity.

Keywords: Attrition; academic identity, ideal academic, early-career academics; academic capitalism, excellence discourse

Darchashvili Manana (Georgian Technical University, Georgia)

The issue of cultural diversity and tolerance in modern Georgian politics

Aim: Georgia has traditionally been a country of cultural diversity. Due to the proper political approach, Georgian authorities of all times have managed to successfully govern the peaceful coexistence of people of different nationalities and religions. It is true that in the post-Soviet period, there was some disagreement between the cultures inspired by external forces; however, generally, all the authorities made every effort to legally strengthen the inherited tolerant habit.

Methods: Based on several empirical materials, various researched-studied documents, scientific papers, analysis of government documents, the use of the method of historicism is presented in the paper.

Results and conclusion: The paper presents the current existing reality in Georgia in the field of cultural diversity and the effective steps of the state for the proper development of cultural diversity. Modern Georgian politics is motivated to involve ethnic and religious minorities in the process of monitoring and implementing the Culture Policy Action Plan, based on the recent history and new current worldwide tendency, which will guarantee the establishment of a tolerant society and democracy in Georgia.

Cognitive value: The paper does not deal with the conflicts of ethno-political nature staged by Russia. The mentioned issue is a part of the country's domestic policy, which is important and still is relevant nowadays, therefore the paper aims to study the role of cultural diversity and tolerance in modern Georgian politics, the attitude to it, and how the country managed to preserve the centuries-old heritage.

Keywords: Georgia, cultural diversity, politics, tolerance, state

Davidovitch Nitza (Ariel University, Israel)

Higher Education: Are Access and Excellence Compatible?

Aim: This study explores the old-new question of increasing access to higher education versus maintaining outstanding academic standards from a perspective of 25 years of experience in Israel.

Methods: This study explores traditional questions that remain important challenges for higher education institutions today, such as: who is worthy of an advanced education; what the true mission of higher education is and who defines its target population; how the new reality of the twenty-first century affects academic standards and students' learning habits; and the skills that students acquire from higher education.

Results and conclusion: The efforts to hold on to both ends of this stick led to a continuing debate on the social versus the academic missions of higher education and the examination of the academic "toll" that higher education institutions have paid to fulfill a role in promoting educational opportunities for all social groups. Tracing Israel's important reform in higher education in the 1990s, which was interestingly sparked by a massive wave of immigration from former Soviet Union countries and a growing awareness of social differences between center and periphery, this study traces the various missions imposed on higher education and how these drove change in the higher education system as well as the social fabric of the country.

Cognitive value: The paper wishes to spark a discussion of the challenges of demographic change for the future of higher education systems across countries, and the different responses that countries offer to meet these important challenges.

Keywords: Higher education, access, excellence

Dolidze Tamari (Batumi State Maritime Academy, Georgia)

The Challenges of ESP Education in Georgia

Aim: To highlight the challenges faced recently and existing in general, in the field of ESP education in Georgia, through providing definition of the terms, its origin, division into different group, analyzes various types of ESP. It also aims at demonstrating the deficiency in ESP area which can result in barriers for graduates' personal and professional development.

Methods: The article uses the method of reviewing the literature available online related to the topic and analysis throughout the articles, and makes conclusions and provides recommendations based on the existing situation in the target country.

Results and conclusion: To successfully overcome the challenges faced in the ESP education joins efforts are to be taken from all involved stakeholders, i.e. teachers and students. It indeed requires joint efforts by teachers primarily and students, with a key focus on the needs and constraints of the latter, with certain learning autonomy, which of course is rather difficult to achieve especially when delivering ESP classes online, without having direct exposure to the class and of course to certain extent diminishes the role of the teacher and fails to reach the aims and objectives set for particular ESP Class.

Cognitive value: The work at the same time serves as an initial attempt to show the importance of ESP for language teachers as well as students and to highlight a growing demand for ESP at the global employment market, being a main medium for professional and business communication across the world.

Keywords: Challenges, ESP, education, development; professional

Émon Ayesah (Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin-Ireland, Ireland)

Rethinking the future of education

Aim: The keynote will invite the audience to reflect on the purpose of education in this time of pandemic. What should be the purpose of education and is that purpose being realised by our current educational system? Why or not? What kind of education is needed to secure a better future for upcoming generations?

Concept: The keynote is based on the author's 17 years of teaching experience in the field of higher education as well as an ongoing research study conducted at Trinity College Dublin on the impact of COVID-19 on the perceptions of young college graduates.

Results and conclusion: In order to thrive in these uncertain times, education must consider integrating consciousness and heart-centeredness into its epistemology.

Cognitive value: The speech is original. The ideas are inspired by the work of interdisciplinary educators and authors.

Keywords: Education, epistemology

Gańko Anna (University of Warsaw, Poland)

What a waste? Reflexion on social use of wastelands during pandemic

Aim: The aim of the paper is to reflect on the role of urban wastelands in context of legal and social construction of urban public spaces. This reflexion is based on the analysis of what ecological values are connected with urban wastelands and how those values are manifested during a pandemic.

Methods: The paper is based on observatory research put in the context of theoretical reflection on urban research, especially applying to ecology and urban management.

Results and conclusion: Nowadays, urban wastelands have gained appreciation as areas of specific high biodiversity and ecological value. However, they can also be useful as a measure of social practices excluded from planned and highly organized urban places. They can be used to trace them and rethink legal and social circumstances that led to that exclusion.

Cognitive value: Spontaneous social animation of urban wastelands related to restrictions placed upon using green areas by the Polish government in order to stop the spread of COVID-19 in April 2020 revealed the potential of such places to trace regulations introduced in public spaces, resulting in transfer of some social practices to less ordered and supervised areas.

Keywords: Urban wastelands, social exclusion, marginalization, ecology, third landscape

Garcia-Sampedro Marta, Agudo Prado Susana (University of Oviedo, Spain)

*The importance of affective and motivational factors in English as a second language
in Spain*

Aim: Due to the disappointing results in English oral competence achieved by Spanish students in international and national evaluations, the main aim of this research is to know teachers perceptions on the importance of affective factors and motivation in teaching and learning English in primary and secondary education. It is also essential to know whether these factors help students to improve their oral skills.

Concept: A qualitative paradigm was utilised in this research in which three focus groups with ten teachers and a moderator each, were organised in two different Teacher Training Faculties (Spain and the United Kingdom). The categories of analysis were previously established according to the research aims.

Results and conclusion: The results obtained through the analysis of categories indicated that the participant teachers consider affective factors and motivation as fundamental aspects in the process of teaching and learning a second language. In addition they agreed with prestigious experts on the matter, such as Dörnyei, Ushioda or Chomsky, that these aspects are crucial to improve students' linguistic oral competence. The teachers demonstrate their opinions based on their professional experiences and educational philosophy constituting a valuable bunch of information for other experts and researchers.

Cognitive value: This communication provides a new vision about the importance of affective factors in the teaching and learning processes in English as a second language in Spain.

Keywords: Affective factors, motivation, English as a second language teaching

Gosiewska-Turek Bogusława (University of Opole, Poland)

Teaching foreign language to students with dyslexia (A mixed method study)

Aim: The aim of the study is to investigate the relationship between teaching instruction applied in teaching foreign language to dyslexic students and their language achievement. The author of the study attempts to explore methods relevant for teaching foreign language to dyslexic students and whether foreign language teachers should provide teaching methods designed specifically for dyslexic students.

Methods: The researcher applied a mixed method: quantitative combined with qualitative. The data was collected through online questionnaires comprising closed and open-ended questions filled out by parents of dyslexic students and English teachers.

Results and conclusion: According to the research results, foreign language teaching methods offered in Polish public schools are not relevant to dyslexic students. Therefore, foreign language teachers should provide foreign language instruction appropriate for the needs of dyslexic students.

Cognitive value: The study shows that except the statements from psychological-pedagogical dispensaries enabling students with dyslexia special treatment in tests and while grading, they need exclusive foreign language teaching method, and multisensory instruction proves to be successful.

Keywords: Foreign language, second language acquisition, dyslexia, teaching method

Jaros Izabela (Jan Kochanowski University, Poland)

Students' perceptions of selected forms of self-education and continuous professional development: MOOCs, webinars, educational vlogs and blogs

Aim: The main purpose is to talk about various forms of self-education and development available in digital space, focusing on MOOCs, webinars, educational vlogs and blogs and to discuss students' perceptions of online forms of self-education and continuous professional development.

Methods: The study was conducted from June 2019 till January 2020. The students of pedagogy at Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce were asked to take part in an online survey (Google Forms).

Results and conclusion: The study participants declared the necessity of self-education for contemporary students. Watching educational vlogs was perceived as the most preferred form of self-education, followed by reading blogs, participation in MOOCs and webinars. Various benefits as well as limitations of discussed forms of self-education were indicated by the students.

Cognitive value: The study revealed the pedagogy students' both preferences and concerns in the area of self-education and continuous professional development. The obtained data can be valuable for educational institutions – universities in particular – planning to adjust their educational offer to contemporary students' needs and preferences in the discussed field. Moreover, contemporary students should be aware of and use the potential of various forms of self-education and development offered in digital space. In today's competitive and fast-changing era, lifelong learning and self-education are crucial to face the challenges and respond to changes.

Keywords: Self-education, continuous professional development, pedagogy students, MOOCs, webinars, educational vlogs, blogs

Kairienė Aida (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

The rhizomatic learning from a perspective of poststructuralism

Introduction: The branch of postmodernism is poststructuralism - in fact, it was called French poststructuralism, with the dominant philosophy being *68 philosophy* (Marshall, 2004). In that period, alongside the influential works, such as Jacques Derrida *On Grammatology* (1968), Michael Foucault *The Madness and Civilization* (1967), Julia Kristeva *Semiotics* (1969), emerged the personalities Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari. Today students can learn English not only in formal but also in non-formal and informal ways. It can be assumed that this enables the development of rhizomatic learning, originating from the philosophy of Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari (2004). Thus, the following problem-related question arises: what is the essence of rhizomatic learning from the poststructuralist perspective?

Concept: The aim of the study is to review theoretical considerations in order to reveal the essence of rhizomatic learning from a perspective of poststructuralism.

Method: A scientific literature review. The review examines relevant, current, and recent literature (Grant, & Booth, 2009). In consideration of the research problem, the research methodology is based on philosophical and educational insights.

Results and conclusion. The research revealed that rhizomatic learning is the learning based on Deleuze Guattari's (2004) term of rhizome, which has neither beginning nor end (Cormier, 2008), providing a dynamic, open, personal learning network that is constructed by learners themselves and their real needs (Lian, Pineda, 2014).

Cognitive value. This theoretical analysis revealed that rhizomatic learning, originated from the Deleuze, Guattari's (2004) term “rhizome”, has evolved into a number of “moving” concepts as assemblage, becoming, nomad etc.

Keywords: Rhizome, rhizomatic learning, Deleuze, Guattari, becoming, nomad

Karaivanova Mariya (Medical University-Plovdiv, Bulgaria)

*Relationship between individualistic values and optimism: a study
of the Millennial Generation in Bulgaria*

Aim: A quantitative study on generational differences showed a decrease in optimism among the young generation (Karaivanova, 2016). The present work aims to study in detail the relationship between individualistic values, self-esteem, and optimism among the Millennial generation. Optimism is a general expectation for positive results and positive events in life (Radoslavova & Velichkov, 2005).

Methods: A sample of 204 respondents from 20 to 35 years old voluntarily filled in a survey containing scales measuring individualistic values, self-esteem, and optimism. The relationship between these variables was tested using regression and mediation analyses. The results were processed using the statistical software SPSS, version 22.0.0.0, and the lavaan application in R Studio.

Results and conclusion: The theoretical model created and tested in this study proved to have good explanatory power for the dependent variable optimism explaining one-third of its variance and gives significant clarity on the relationship between individualistic values, self-esteem, and optimism for the young generation in Bulgaria.

Cognitive value: Individualistic values turned out to predict self-esteem. The more individualistic a person is, the higher they perceive their competences and social image. At the same time, being individualistic, i.e. being open for change and following one's own interests does not make young people look more optimistically towards the future and believe in the solution of every problem they encounter. Individualistic values have a positive mediated effect on optimism with self-esteem as a mediator. Having strong self-confidence makes young people have positive expectations for the future.

Keywords: Individualistic values, self-esteem, optimism, young people, Millennial generation

Karpińska Patrycja (University of Wrocław, Poland)

*The model of the social space of sworn translators in Poland: A sociological inquiry into
Translation Studies*

Aim: The paper presents the research project and preliminary results and reflections from the study reconstructing the model of the social space of sworn translators of English in Poland.

Methods: The reconstructed model is based on Pierre Bourdieu's field theory and it focuses on revealing the capitals and dispositions; control of the translators and the profession; relations between the translators and other fields; life trajectories of the respondents; and more. The data is collected through in-depth interviews.

Results and conclusion: Even though the research has not yet been completed, there are already certain visible trends emerging from the respondents' answers. The presentation is also supplemented with the methodological reflections concerning the application of Bourdieu's field theory as well as conducting a study with people during the pandemic.

Originality: The sociological turn in Translation Studies has been viewed as a potential 'paradigm changer' of the discipline. Eventually, the conducted studies applying sociological theories were not plentiful. So far, there has not been many studies examining translators in Poland from the sociological point of view.

Keywords: Pierre Bourdieu, translation studies, field theory, sworn translators, sociological turn

Kasperuniene Judita (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

Smart learning environments in a contemporary museum: a case study

Aim: The modern museum becomes an attractive learning place and space where the visitor, depending on age and competence, develops personal experience, and constructs the learning process based on individual goals. The article aims to reveal how spaces in museums are exploited, in what ways visitors are involved in a narrative that connects the present and the past.

Concept: The research uses a case-study method to investigate the POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews (Poland), Ruhr Museum (Germany), and Vienna Technical Museum (Austria). Within the smart learning environment context, this study explains how to encourage museum visitors to learn and seek answers.

Results and conclusion. Four main directions are emphasized: the construction of a narrative through the creation of spaces and places, the creation of a historical narrative through simulacra, the educational effect of smart solutions, and edutainment. The findings show that change in the museum by combining design solutions, historical narrative, time experience, and smart technologies leads to cognitive, engaging learning, touching, feeling, and experiencing different emotions, encouraging a return to the museum, inviting to learn, and shaping one's personal experience.

Cognitive value. Contemporary museums invite visitors to a new experience combining artistic space design, storytelling, individual time management, and the use of smart learning environments. These challenges are shifting museum narratives and influencing non-formal learning programs. Authors raise a discussion of how, by exploiting museum spaces, the visitors are involved in the stories, and how the smart learning environment is created.

Keywords: Contemporary museum exhibitions, edutainment in a museum, museum narratives, smart museum learning environments, storytelling in the museum

Kłęczaj-Siara Ewa (Kazimierz Pulaski University of Technology and Humanities in Radom, Poland)

Differing perspectives on school segregation issues in American children's picture books

Aim: School segregation is a popular theme of children's books on minority groups living in the United States. Although it is primarily associated with black-white racial divisions, currently it also concerns white-Latino or rich-poor disparities. The aim of this paper is to analyze children's picture books featuring Latino and African American characters who participate in the struggle against school segregation. The authors of the books, being members of racial minorities themselves, offer differing perspectives on the problem. Although they criticize school segregation, they also focus on the white perspective and the reasons why integrating schools has always been hard to achieve.

Methods: The study analyzes the visual and verbal narratives of selected picture books using a variety of methods for examining this literary format. Among others it applies the theory of picture book analysis by Painter, Moebius, Nikolajeva and Scott.

Results and conclusion: The article shows that despite the existing scholarship on race-related problems in American schools children's literature seems to be the only medium which tries to explain the problem to youngsters being directly involved in the system of segregation. The results can be useful to educators who cope with the issue of racial diversity in American schools. They may consider using selected titles of children's literature as teaching aids assisting students from minority groups in the process of self-development and empowerment.

Keywords: Racial segregation, American schools, picture books, text-image relationships, children's literature

Knežić Ivana (University of Zadar, Croatia)

*The relation between education and nature in the formation of human sociability.
critical comparison of Th. Hobbes' and J. J. Rousseau's approach*

Aim: The presentation aims at highlighting the philosophical roots of the relationship between nature and education in the process of socialisation.

Methods: For the purpose of the research conducted, critical philosophical analysis and comparison of Thomas Hobbes' and Jean-Jacques Rousseau's texts have been used.

Concept: The first part of the presentation clarifies the concept of nature and explains changes in the understanding of this concept through the history of philosophy, with special emphasis on transformation that happened in transition from the medieval to the modern period. The second section of the presentation shows how the modern concept of nature manifests itself in Hobbes' and Rousseau's works and compares, in a more detailed way, their understanding of human nature or natural state of mankind, focusing on the comparison of their concepts of human natural unsociability. The third part examines more closely what role, according to Hobbes and Rousseau, education plays in the transformation of human individuals into social beings.

Results: Research shows that, for the two philosophers, the role of education in formation of human sociability consists of denaturalisation of human beings.

Conclusion: Hobbes' and Rousseau's ideas of the relation of education and nature in the formation of human sociability constitute a basis for justification of manipulations of education for political ends. To avoid such manipulations and find the adequate concept of education, the presentation suggests searching for the adequate concept of human nature first.

Keywords: Education, human nature, sociability, Thomas Hobbes, Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Kotsotsashvili Madlena (Georgian Technical University, Georgia)

A new European agenda for culture: EU response to challenges

Aim: The paper discusses the extent to which the EU's new culture strategy responds to existing challenges, in particular the EU's new cultural policy agenda adopted by the European Commission in 2018, taking into account the evolution of the cultural sector

Methods: The overview reflects how processes have evolved, as a result of Emerging from a severe financial crisis, Europe faces growing social inequalities, diverse populations, populism, radicalisation, and terrorist threats. New technologies and digital communication are transforming societies, changing lifestyles, consumption patterns and power relationships in economic value chains. In this changing landscape, the role of culture is more important than ever. In a 2017 Eurobarometer survey, 53% of respondents consider that Member States are close in terms of shared values, whereas 40% believe they are distant. Culture can help bridge this divide, since it tops the list of factors most likely to create a feeling of community.

Results and conclusion: We have a clear picture of two - the conflict of European and Asian culture in Europe, which is difficult to reflect on society. By increasing cultural participation and sharing experiences in what binds us, it is more possible to achieve results by appealing to what separates us. However, market fragmentation, insufficient access to finance, and uncertain contractual conditions continue to hamper the cultural and creative sectors and the incomes of their professionals. The new agenda, with proper funding, will use the synergies of culture and education and strengthen links between other areas of culture and politics. It will also help the cultural and creative sectors overcome challenges and take advantage of digital opportunity shift .

Cognitive value: In international political discourse, the establishment of a political framework for the optimal structural form of a multiethnic society is of particular importance at the present stage. Analyzing the causes of the current crisis in European values in the context of the new strategy is important for understanding the model of a multicultural society and for a modern interpretation of a unified European identity.

Keywords: EU, culture policy, identity, integration, multiculturalism, democracy, society

Kowalczyk Maciej, Lewandowska Agnieszka (Warsaw University of Technology, Poland)

Techniques of visual communication in architectural design

Aim: The article discusses the methods and techniques serving the architectural presentation to a diverse audience. The methods of architectural presentation are a key element in the dialogue with the future user of the designed space or building and allow presenting the newly designed space to the recipient.

Methods: The described ways of presenting the project were divided into material and virtual. The article discusses the most commonly used methods of architectural presentation such as diagrams, visualisation, physical model, virtual model, video, and collage. It analyses their usefulness in terms of reliable communication aiming to inform future users about planned changes. The authors describe in detail the use of architectural models as a technique used to present the project to both professional and non-professional recipients. The pros and cons of each method are discussed.

Results and conclusion: The right choice of presentation method for the addressee allows for a better understanding of the presented idea and, as a result, for more informed choices made by the society, e.g. during public consultations, or by professional decision-making bodies in matters of public space and new architectural objects. There is a wide array of methods for imaging the project vision available today that have their individual features, which can favour or negatively affect the reception of works by falsifying reality or its partial message.

Cognitive value: The cognitive value of the article is the presentation in an accessible way the issues related to the presentation of architectural content. It serves to understand the various visual methods used in communication between the author of the project and its future user.

Keywords: Architecture, visual communication, architectural presentation, visualisations, architectural model, decision-making

Lewin Eyal (Ariel University, Israel)

*A moral assessment of the Polish Israeli declaration following
the 2018 Polish anti-defamation law*

Aim: This paper focuses on the question as to what extent the Netanyahu-Morawiecki joint declaration of June 27, 2018 was indeed a moral one. Ignoring the realpolitik versus ideal politics discourse, our goal is to find out whether solely on an ethical level one can judge the moral qualities of the political concession.

Concept: To conduct an ethical judgement process, we took the following steps: (I) A review of the Israeli narrative. (II) A review of the Polish narrative. (III) An account of some moral shortcomings in both the Israeli as well as the Polish narratives. Eventually, these steps enabled us to reach a certain moral conclusion regarding the Polish Israeli declaration.

Cognitive value: We conclude that the Polish Israeli joint declaration was indeed a moderate compromise that could enable positive forces on both sides to strengthen their national narratives – not necessarily on account of each other. Furthermore, it could also serve as a mechanism that can elevate Holocaust research as well as universal understandings of lessons that can be learnt from the darkest age of human history.

Keywords: National narrative, victimhood, Polish Israeli relations, Holocaust remembrance

Łatkowski Mikołaj (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Remote qualitative interviews – a new perspective on the old research method

Aim: The aim of this article is to contribute towards a wider analysis of remote qualitative interviews which takes into consideration the context of qualitative research as a social practice, often overlooked in the body of literature.

Methods: The study is based on twelve in-depth interviews conducted by the author with qualitative researchers. The data is analysed with focus on social aspects of qualitative interviews which engage the interviewee and the interviewer alike.

Results and conclusion: The analysis shows that social aspects of the qualitative interviews are an important part of this research method from the perspective of the researcher. The interview is a meeting that combines methodological features with attitudes of the people involved. Researchers are accustomed to in-person interviews and from that perspective they evaluate possible losses of the remote research. However, as they self-reflect those are not always an inherent features of the new media but rather a question of how they are use and by whom.

Cognitive value: The interview is a meeting which utilize communication habits and experiences from both sides of the conversation – the interviewer and the interviewee. Some features of remote interviews that are seen as inseparably connected with the new media may be associated with those social aspects. Taking this into consideration is important in analysis of potential of remote interviews, especially when the pandemic isolation have a potential to change communication habits.

Keywords: Qualitative interviews, remediation, qualitative researchers, interviews

Machovcová Kateřina, Cidlínská Katerina, Zabrodska Katerina, Mudrak Jiri (Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)

Early career researchers' needs for managerial leadership

Aim: A body of research explore leadership and followership as mutually reinforcing phenomena (Epitropaki et. al, 2017). Our survey among academics indicated dissatisfaction with the quality of leadership perceived as either overly authoritative or lacking (Mudrak et al., 2020). Acknowledging that academics are reluctant to adopt follower identity (Billot et al., 2013), we focus on how early career researchers (ECR's) construct followership identities through demands for managerial leadership.

Methods: We use semi-structured interviews (39 ERC's <10 years after Ph.D., STEM, SSH), thematic analysis (Braun, Clarke, 2013).

Results and conclusion: Through our analysis, we have constructed three distinct themes. (1) Followers as apprentices: Seeking support in reaching individual career milestones regards different aspects of career guidance relevant to reaching optimal researcher career trajectory. (2) Followers as high-performers: Improving working conditions in the particular organizational unit concerns the day-to-day organization of workplaces and thus influencing researchers' ability to provide desired outcomes. (3) Followers as proactive team members: Promoting shared vision emphasizes the engagement of both academics and academic leaders/managers in formulating shared scientific goals. All of the three themes suggest ECR's in our study deconstruct the singular academic identity of a self-contained and self-managed individual and suggest a simultaneous multiplicity of identities depending on the actual situational constellation.

Cognitive value: Despite expectations demands for managerial leadership are not in opposition to academic professionalism but to academic individualism. They construct knowledge production as a collective effort, clearly seeing limits of what they achieve as individuals as opposed to collaborating teams.

Keywords: Leadership, followership, higher education, early career researchers, qualitative study

Martín-Ezpeleta Antonio, Echegoyen-Sanz Yolanda (Universidad de Valencia, Spain)

Frankenstein at the museum. A way of integrating Science and Literature in teacher training

Aim: An exhibition entitled “Frankenstein or the Modern Prometheus. Dialogues between Science and Literature” served as the starting point for an educational experience carried out with 121 preservice teachers attending two different subjects “Natural sciences for teachers” and “Literary training for teachers” at a Spanish university.

Methods: Pre-service teachers had to visit the exhibition and prepare some activities for children in an exercise of didactic transposition, as well as writing a short text related to one of the items, with the objective of integrating Science and Literature.

Results and conclusion: The analysis of the teaching materials demonstrates differences between the alumni attending both subjects in the type of items selected, the literary genre of the short text and the prepared activities. The responses to a final questionnaire gives us an insight on the reasons for the item selection and show how most of the students considered the experience as very interesting and formative.

Cognitive value: With this interdisciplinary educational experience we motivated future teachers to reflect on museums and exhibitions, making them aware of the importance of using cultural activities nearby to potentiate learning. At the same time pre-service teachers developed their creativity and their communicative and writing competences.

Keywords: Educational materials, pre-service teachers, interdisciplinarity, museum exhibitions, creativity

Martinsone Baiba (University of Latvia, Latvia)

Teachers' understanding of evidence of students' social emotional learning and self-reported gains of monitored implementation of SEL toolkit

Aim: The aim of this study was to highlight and analyse teachers' responses to the evidence of their students' social emotional growth and teachers' own gains from the monitored implementation of social emotional learning in their classes.

Methods: The research group was composed of 312 teachers from Latvia and Slovenia who were involved in the implementation of indirect social emotional learning through classroom instruction and formative assessment. A thematic analysis of the teachers' written responses was performed.

Results and conclusion: A thematic analysis of the teachers' responses indicated that initially they had mentioned mostly general statements and only some small part of their responses included observable and measurable indicators of students' social emotional skill improvement. Therefore, four months after the beginning of the intervention, teachers reported rather on their personal and professional gains from the participation in this intervention than provided general statements.

Cognitive value: The teachers' improved self-reflection is a premise for them to consider evidence of students' social emotional skills development thus facilitating purposeful social emotional learning in schools.

Keywords: Social emotional learning, teacher self-reflections, evidence of social emotional development.

Mažeikienė Natalija (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

Toward a new energy paradigm in geography: Revisiting the curriculum and teaching practices

Aim: The paper aims to present an investigation on how energy topics are covered in the geography curriculum in Lithuania and how school geography becomes an educational response to the current global challenges related to energy production and consumption.

Methods: The research was carried out by using several methods: a review of literature on energy geography and energy literacy, analysis of the Lithuanian national curriculum for geography, content analysis of 14 geography textbooks for forms 6–12, expert interview with 9 geography teachers.

Results and conclusion: The empirical research reveals that the national curriculum and textbooks still represent the old energy paradigm with a profound focus on fossil fuel and nuclear energy resources. Meanwhile, the new energy paradigm is realised in the teaching of experienced and qualified teachers who, in addition to the new green energy economy, emphasise environmental and social issues of energy use. The conclusions include observations on necessary changes in teaching energy geography: on the one hand, by revising the formal curriculum and textbooks and integrating concepts of energy literature and new energy developments; on the other hand, by initiating changes in primary and continuous teacher education. Professional development of teachers could include new energy topics, new teaching and learning sources (political debates in media, TV, strategic energy development documents), new teaching and learning strategies and methods.

Cognitive value: The research reveals how school geography becomes an educational response to the current global challenges related to energy production and consumption. The value of the research deals with critical analysis of the case of the Lithuanian geography curriculum.

Keywords: Energy geography, energy literacy, geography curriculum, geography textbooks, nuclear energy, school geography

Metreveli Lia (Georgian Technical University, Georgia)

Features of individual personality and the trends of human conformity

Aim: The main objective of the paper is to determine the role of personal factors in determining conformity. Within the aim of the paper, the following research objectives were set: to study the basics of the definition of conformity; peculiarities of the formation and historical development of conformism; socio-psychological aspects of conformism; the role of conformity personal factors in the Georgian reality based on the analysis of conformity research tools and methods.

Methods: According to the topic, special efforts were made to select research methods and tools. To determine the personal factors of conformism, we used the method of quantitative research. Certain adapted tools were used in the study, particularly: Control locus scale (Rotter, 1996), the Kettel 16-factor test - Form C (Cattell, 1950, 16 - PF), the Lear Interpersonal Relations Survey Questionnaire, and the Beck Depression Scale (BDI; Beck et al., 1961).

Results: The paper examines the essence of conformism in a complex and broadway. Based on the analysis of the existing literature on conformism and the presented research, is established the role of personal factors in determining the degree of conformism. The study identifies personality traits that can predict conformational behaviour trends in a particular individual.

Conclusion: Thus, the presented paper answers a rather topical and dilemma question. It has formulated the problem of combining current, personal and situational factors of behaviour that is still relevant today, and the present paper is a modest solution to this problem.

Keywords: Conformity, personal factor, adopted tools, features of individ

Meškauskienė Asta, Juškevičienė Agnė (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Expression of self-concept of pupils as cooperative learners

Aim: The object of research is expression of adolescent's self-concept as cooperative learners.

The goal of research is to investigate the expression of self-concept of 7th-8th formers as cooperative learners in Lithuanian institutions of general education and to identify real conditions for development of self-concept of 7th-8th formers as cooperative learners during lessons.

Methods: Quantitative research consisted of the 53 selected Lithuanian schools of general education, which participated in external risk assessment in 2019 and 883 lesson cards, which contained plans to develop teachers' general competences, were analysed.

Qualitative research focused on 16 reflections of students "Me as a collaborating student in the classroom".

The objectives of research: 1. to conduct the analysis of scholarly literature on the analysed theme; 2. to investigate the expression of self-concept of 7th-8th formers as cooperative learners in Lithuanian institutions of general education; 3. to identify real conditions for development of self-concept of 7th-8th formers as cooperative learners during lessons.

Cognitive value: The research data revealed that Lithuanian institutions of general education provide students with rather limited conditions for their cooperation and peer teaching. This is identified on the basis of applied methods and conducted activities. For example, it was established that only work with textbooks and individual analysis of material practically limit possibilities of school students' cooperation. The qualitative research revealed that adolescents acknowledge and perceive themselves as cooperative learners but their insufficient abilities limit the broader expression of self-perception as cooperative learners.

Keywords: Adolescents, self-concept, expression, cooperative learners, peer teaching

Meškauskienė Asta, Juškevičienė Agnė (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Expression of adolescent's school engagement

Aim: The article focuses on the analysis of adolescent's school engagement. The method of quantitative research is applied to employ the international *Student Engagement Instrument*, which targets at emotional and cognitive engagement. The object of research is the expression of adolescent's engagement in school life. The goal of the research is to investigate the expression of school engagement of 6th-8th formers in Lithuanian general education institutions.

Concepts: The main concepts are to conduct the analysis of scholarly literature on the analysed theme and to investigate the expression of 6th-8th former's engagement in school life in Lithuanian general education institutions.

Cognitive value: The conducted data analysis revealed gender-based differences in adolescent's school engagement and particularly evident differences between school students in state and private educational institution.

Keywords: Adolescent's school engagement, emotional and cognitive engagement, state and private educational institutions

Neimane Leila (University of Latvia, Latvia)

Methods and tools for democratising decision making in the Realm of Maritime

Spatial Planning in the Baltic Sea

Aim: The paper aims to provide an overview and analysis of tools for democratising decision making in the realm of maritime spatial planning (MSP) in the context of effective and meaningful stakeholders' and civil society participation in the Baltic Sea basin.

Methods. The study highlights the effectiveness of the tools to be used in this process. It explores the possibilities of public involvement in the context of the "social licence to operate" through the discourse of sustainable development and social-ecological systems. Using these concepts, public participation is conceptualised to understand better its complex implications for the MSP implementation and the next MSP cycles. The analysis is based on international, regional, and national legal and policy documents, relevant scientific literature and materials of the European Union-funded projects.

Results. As a result of the study, a more holistic understanding of the distributional impacts of the MSP is provided. The embedment of the social system and enhancement of social justice and social empowerment also are ensured during the performance of the MSP. In this way, the paper provides a synthesis of the ideas. It sums up the results and recommendations used in existing studies of public participation and social licence to operate in the marine field.

Conclusion: Conclusions drawn by the author are meant for the improvement of effective MSP and stakeholders' participation and use in the MSP implementation and the next MSP cycles. The present study offers additional value by structuring knowledge, identifying tendencies in the research area and informing future research.

Acknowledgement: This work is an output of the research project and has been financially supported by the specific support objective activity 1.1.1.2. "Post-doctoral Research Aid" of the Republic of Latvia (project No. 1.1.1.2/VIAA/3/19/514 "Effective Maritime Spatial Planning Regulation Framework and Implementation Challenges and Best Practice Examples for the Context of the Baltic Sea"), funded by the European Regional Development Fund.

Keywords: maritime spatial planning, marine spatial planning, participatory processes, stakeholders' participation, social licence, social acceptability, ecosystem-based approach, Blue Growth

Monteiro Inês, Julião Jorge, Gaspar Marcelo (Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Portugal)

Green practices for the hotel industry: a consumer perspective

Aim: The aim of the research is to identify green features that hoteliers should focus on to better answer the customers' wants. It presents the green attributes that hotel guests positively perceive and shows how can hotels meet these customer demands.

Methods: The research implements an exploratory research methodology, where the hotel customers' preferences were analyzed through a survey. The data was collected through a questionnaire and it focused solely on the city of Oporto, Portugal.

Results: Findings reveal that hotel end-users perceive as more important the attribute “Active system to detect and repair water leakage in toilets, sinks and showerheads,” followed by the implementation “Good sanitation practices (such as saving water).” On the other hand, the “Change of bedsheets only upon request (option for multiple night guests)” and the “Use of low-flow toilets and sinks” were the least favourably perceived attributes.

Conclusion: The study suggests that hotel managers that aim for customer satisfaction, need to focus on water-saving strategies, particularly those that are more visible to customers.

Keywords: Environmentally friendly, Green-Hotel attributes, Green Hotel, customer satisfaction

Pereira Daniela, Julião Jorge, Gaspar Marcelo (Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Portugal)

The effect of employee training in the hotel innovation strategy

Aim: The aim of the research is to explore the contribution that human capital may have in the implementation of innovation strategy. In particular, it aims to investigate how employee training influences the implementation of an innovation strategy in the hotel industry.

Methods: The research implements an exploratory research methodology, where hotel managers were interviewed in order to better understand on what extent human capital and investment in training may affect the success of hotel innovation strategies. Fifteen interviews carried-out with managers of four and five-stars Portuguese hotels.

Results: The findings show a positive relationship between training and the capacity to execute innovation projects. It is also suggested that training should be considered at the business strategy level, aligned with innovation projects where training needs are to be assessed in advance, and results of training measured and assessed.

Conclusion: The study suggests that by investing in employee training, hotels enhance their innovation process, differentiate their services and allow for attracting more guests, thus reinforcing their market position.

Keywords: Training, human resource management, innovation strategy, hotel, human capital

Poderytė Agnė (Vytautas Magnus University)

University-organised summer schools as a case of hybrid education

Aim: To discuss how summer schools can be approached as instances of hybrid education and how this can help to address the complex needs of their participants living in a culturally and technologically intertwined world.

Concept: The paper analyses of the theoretical framework of hybrid education, its manifestations in summer schools and – since it needs contextualisation – how it works in the specific case of the Baltic Summer University organised by Vytautas Magnus University (Kaunas, Lithuania).

Results and conclusion: To attract their target audience, summer schools combine academic content, and the elements of business and entertainment. This results in a separate mode of education with new possibilities and scope; however, it also poses a paradox: while the adoption of business and entertainment practices puts summer schools somewhat outside the realm of the traditional university practices, it makes higher education more approachable and able to react to the fast-changing reality. The Baltic Summer University fits the established pattern and as such, it could benefit from a more active engagement of this theoretical approach and the opportunities that it offers.

Cognitive value: While summer schools are a relatively established phenomenon, they have recently witnessed a great expansion in both the supply of programmes and the interest from students. The nature of these programmes and the sudden interest in them remain under the radar of more extensive in-depth studies, which would actually help to harness their full potential.

Keywords: Summer school, short-term studies abroad, hybrid education, hybrid pedagogy, Baltic Summer University.

Račiūnaitė-Paužuolienė Rasa (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

*Academic youth's education and career abroad: a case study of sustainable education
in the UK*

Aim: The research aim of this paper is to explore academic youth's education process and career in the UK. The research focuses on Lithuanian students from three prestigious British universities.

Methods: The study revealed three questions that are discussed: the reasons of students' choices to study in prestigious higher schools of the UK, students' satisfaction in terms of their education process; finally their placement in the labor market, or academic/business careers. To answer the research questions qualitative research was conducted by using structured, partly-structured in-depth interviews, the questionnaire forms, discussions, and observation methods.

Results and conclusion: The analysis of the empirical research data revealed that the determining factor of students' choices was the high quality of the studies and international work perspectives after graduation as well as the rating of the universities and the recommendations of senior fellow students, progressive learning and living environment. Besides satisfaction from study process and well-being, they had the possibility to become part of the international social web. It is extremely important when looking for a job and pursuing one's career. The results of the survey indicate that students give more value to individualism emphasizing achievement, critical thinking, high level of education. They also appreciate the possibilities to apply knowledge in real-world settings, also to the career in international business or academic field, which is guaranteed by most reputable universities. In such environment students are encouraged to be responsible actors who resolve challenges, respect cultural diversity and contribute to creating a more sustainable world.

Cognitive value: With the help of a case study of sustainable education in the UK, the paper reveals the sustainable education perspectives

Keywords: Academic's youth education, career, identity, Lithuanians, the UK.

Rodrigues Mara (University Adam Mickiewicz, Poland)

The Impact of COVID-19 in learning mobility and social inclusion

Aim: The aim of the paper is to analyze learning mobility as a tool used to promote inclusion of young people in Europe, after the economic crisis in 2008. It relates that to the impact of the pandemic crisis in 2020 in the process of social inclusion of young people, especially those with fewer opportunities and NEET.

Methods: The research is focus on non-formal learning, and concretely, on learning mobility activities within KA105 and KA205 from the Erasmus+ Programme. It's based on publications and press releases from the European Commission, scientific articles exploring the topics of learning mobility and social inclusion, youthpass publications, articles on non-formal education and the Erasmus+ Programme Guide.

Results and conclusion: The pandemic crisis has recently migrated learning into online platforms, putting in danger the learning of individuals, especially those with no access to internet and technology. When analyzing barriers to join mobility and socio-cultural backgrounds of young people with fewer opportunities and NEET, the study shows that when learning mobility becomes online learning, there is a big danger of missing out the active participatory learning element, which is the basis for inclusive learning of young people.

Cognitive value: The topic is original due to its fresh view on the last updates and impact of COVID-19 in European mobility and learning mobility. The issues are analyzed through the most updated press releases, reports at European level, research on non-governmental organizations and their activities with youth.

Keywords: Learning mobility, non-formal education, economic crisis, youthpass, competences for lifelong learning, COVID-19, social inclusion, active participatory learning

Ruzic-Baf Maja, Kadum Sandra (University Juraj Dobrila of Pula, Croatia)

The family and ICT

Aim: In the last three to four decades, many technological changes have taken place that have affected the world but also the family and the relationship between family members. In order to determine the impact of information and communication technology on the family and its members, and how much time the research participants spend using modern technology, a survey was conducted in which 160 respondents participated.

Methods: The research consists of three independent variables and nine dependent variables. The Likert-type scale, adapted to the needs of this research, was used.

Results and conclusion: The research results show: the respondents' answers regarding the variable *How much time your child spends using information and communication technologies (ICT)* are statistically significant ($t(2) = 48.650, p < .000$); the correlation between the variables (*Gender* and *Do you talk to your children about the negative impact of ICT*) is $r = .180$ and is significant at the .05 level; (3) the respondents' answers regarding the variable *The knowledge of ICT in the early childhood is essential* are statistically significant ($t(2) = 43.438, p < .000$); (4) the correlation between the variables *The use of ICT affects family relationships* and *It affects the health of the child* is $r = .194$ and is significant at the .05 level.

Cognitive value: Children no longer live under the constant supervision of their parents, but are given the freedom to develop, think and form opinions independently. As a result, they are increasingly susceptible to different environmental influences.

Keywords: Family, family members, information and communication technology (ICT), time

Shibuya Emi (Kobe City University of Foreign Studies)

Teachers' perspective on senior volunteer tour guide courses in foreign languages

Aim: This article presents feedback from both Spanish and French teachers who have created and taught a senior volunteer tour guide course in Spanish since 2018 (see Shibuya, 2018, 2019, 2020) and in French since 2019 within a language-for-specific-purposes approach. In order to identify psychological aspects of senior learners shown in their introspective materials, we held interviews/questionnaires with both Spanish and French teachers.

Methods: The native Spanish and French teachers we interviewed are younger than their learners. We asked them about their own experience teaching the volunteer tour guide course. We use a qualitative approach to analyze their responses.

Results and conclusion: The results demonstrated teachers' beliefs and teaching strategies that show respect towards senior learners and take into account the learners' cultural and educational backgrounds and their generational gaps. The teachers' feedback clarified the features of this senior volunteer tour guide course, suggesting how we can improve the course syllabi, learners' motivation and skills, as well as achieve class dynamism by the creation of respectful mutual relationships.

Keywords: Teachers' perspectives, senior L2 learning, Japanese L2 learners, qualitative research on L2 acquisition, third age learners, language for specific purposes, L2 teaching

Strode Aina, Kepule Iveta (Rezekne Academy of Tehnologies, Latvia)

Social aspect of usage of pupils' self-expression skills acquired within music education

Aim: The aim of the research is to study the usage of primary school pupils' self-expression skills acquired within music education in various social contexts.

Concept: Theoretical research method – analysis of literature, empirical data acquisition method – questionnaire. Statistical data processing has been carried out in IBM SPSS 23 programme, using the following data processing methods: frequency analysis; Mann-Whitney U test for the comparison of two independent groups; Kruskal-Wallis test for the comparison of three or more independent groups; Kendall rank correlation coefficient for the assessment of associations between two variables.

Results and conclusion: In the development of self-expression skills, an important aspect is social performance criteria that is based on pupils' need for self-expression in a social environment of practising music. Age and gender-based correlations in the assessment of self-expression skill criterion "Social performance" indicate that with age pupils become more independent and engage in music-related social activities more frequently. Girls are socially more active and emotional and engage in artistic activities more often. The dynamics and interactions of self-expression skills' development factors (social, emotional and intellectual) defines pupils' individual self-expression skills and development tendencies. Self-expression is important for pupils in social aspect, as it is related to socialisation in microenvironment (family) and macroenvironment (with friends) and affects cooperation and communication.

Cognitive value: The research confirms the role of teachers in the development of pupils' self-expression skills, promoting integration of formal and non-formal learning process and transformation in formal and non-formal learning environment.

Keywords: Social environment, self-expression skills, music education, primary school, questionnaires.

Vaitekaitis Jogaila (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Anthropocentrism in STEM education: Lithuanian case

Aim: Critical theorists claim that neoliberal STEM'ification" of education changes the way students see and frame scientific problems leading to prioritization of market-driven solutions to problems of democracy and social justice (Weinstein et al. 2016). Seeing Enlightenment era inspired humanism as the main philosophical backbone of STEM education I employ a posthumanist analysis of Lithuanian STEM curriculum focusing on anthropocentrism in national science programme.

Methods: I explore the potential of STEM education to move beyond the anthropocentric utilitarianistic labour market paradigm by applying inductive latent qualitative content analysis of national Lithuanian STEM science curriculum programme (primary level).

Results and conclusion: The analysis of the program revealed that most references to the nature/ environment-human-other animal relationships are represented as human-centric: 1) Utilitarian/ instrumentalist: nature and other species have value only as a resource for humans; nature is protected for instrumental benefits to man (scientific, pragmatic, psychological satisfaction, etc.). 2) Exceptionalist/ speciesist: Humans are treated as distant and isolated from nature or other species, while non-human animals are treated as "others" with no intrinsic value or with negative impact on the human community (e.g. "source of danger"). Hegemonic anthropocentrism (speciesism, human exceptionalism, utilitarianism etc.) is identified in the national Lithuanian science curriculum.

Cognitive value: The current research enables understanding that the wording and guidelines in the science programme can and should be updated to move towards bio-eco-centrism and posthuman philosophy of holistic inter-connection that could challenge anthropocene.

Keywords: STEM, posthumanism, anthropocentrism, anthropocene, curriculum, science education

Vevere Velga, Daudisa Tatjana (EKA University of Applied Sciences, Latvia)

Impact of cultural background on business students' attitude to corporate social responsibility

Aim: The aim of the current study is to research business students' attitude to corporate social responsibility and ethics according to the culture performance orientation indicator (Globe model).

Methods: Consistent with the intensification of discussion about the importance of embracing Corporate Social Responsibility among businesses, the issues now has expanded to the concern over the future of Corporate Social Responsibility. In view of this, the future of CSR will depend on how the future generations perceive the importance of embracing CSR in business operations. The mixed research design is applied in the study –expert interviews as well as target group (international and local students of 2 private universities in Latvia) survey (n=131) applying 7-point Likert scale questionnaire, non-probability sampling. The results are processed by the means of SPSS program.

Results and conclusion: The results show positive relation between performance orientation of the attitude towards Corporate Social Responsibility.

Cognitive value: The research has practical value – it makes possible to design a case sensitive and practice orientated course of Corporate Social Responsibility for business students.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibility, business ethics, Hofstede cultural dimensions, bGlobe model, performance orientation indicator

Wylęty Kamila (University of Wrocław, Poland)

A fairytale therapy as a form of support for children with educational and adaptational difficulties

Aim: The main aim of this discussion is to prove the effectiveness of the fairytale therapy in order to reduce educational and adaptive problems in primary school age.

Method: The subject of the analysis are case studies of two girls with educational and adaptive problems. Case 1 is a girl brought up in a dysfunctional family, Case 2 is a girl from a Ukrainian family. In the work with children, a fairytale therapy was introduced on topics related to tolerance, respect for otherness, diligence and achievement of individual goals. The aim of the activities was to raise the level of self-esteem and motivation to learn.

Results and conclusions: Thanks to the therapy, children could better understand these problems. An attempt to identify with the protagonist of the story was an educational and therapeutic value for children. This allowed them to look at their situation from a different perspective.

Cognitive value: A comparison of the fairy-tale therapeutic effects with adaptation difficulties of early schoolchildren from dysfunctional and migrant families can be considered a value of the discussion. The issue should be subject to further analysis.

Keywords: Fairytale therapy, educational difficulties, adaptive difficulties, dysfunctional family, emigrants.

Xouplidis Panagiotis (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)

A comparative approach to literary cat stereotypes in children's literature

Aim: The aim of the presentation is to demonstrate the instructive function of literary cat characters in communicating social stereotypes.

Concept: A comparative study of literary cat characters in Children's Literature texts in Modern Greek and Spanish. Published children's books from Greece, Spain and Spanish-speaking America were compared using textual analysis methods of Imagology.

Results and conclusion: Literary cat characters remain consistently stereotyped as anthropomorphic and subversive. Cat stereotypes with seven lives and magical powers are common perceptions, dominating in both cultural contexts. In Children's Literature texts, cats are linguistically, literally, and socially defined literary constructs, can have usually human-like features, intercultural influences, and are potentially shaped by intertextual relations.

Cognitive value: The presentation is an innovative approach to Animal Studies through the intercultural perspective of Comparative Children's Literature to illustrate the transmission of social values about non-human animals and the textual familiarisation of nonadult readers with society's cultural stereotypes.

Keywords: Cat, comparative children's literature, animal studies, social stereotypes

Zamkowska Iwona (Kazimierz Pulaski University of Technology and Humanities in Radom, Poland)

God's not dead 1 - Open Education Model of religious education in the world of mixed values

Aim: The aim of the research is to explore the functionality of the Open Education Model of religious education for preparing students to navigate through the conflict of values.

Methods: The author will consider two educational cases presented in *God's not Dead* movie using a close reading method.

Results: *God's not Dead* accurately portrays the conflict of values experienced by young adults in present-day America. It also appears to consistently promote the Open Education Model as a type of religious education that provides considerable assistance to the learners in retaining their beliefs in the world of mixed values, especially in the time of crisis.

Conclusion: The Open Education Method of religious instruction in the environment dominated by a multicultural approach, seems to offer valuable concepts that may facilitate educational process proposed by other models and thus deserves more thorough consideration in academic research.

Cognitive value: The model appears to lend sound conceptual framework missing in other models, but its full application is time and effort consuming and fails to provide more comprehensive approach to religious diversity.

Keywords: Religious education, mixed values, absolutism, relativism, Open Education Model

Zăvoianu Elena-Ancuța (University of Bucharest, Romania)

*Cyberbullying prevention and intervention programs – Are they enough to reduce
the number of the acts of online aggression?*

Aim: Cyberbullying has become a global problem that affects millions of teenagers, causing depression, anxiety, decrease in school performance, and even dropping out of school, substance abuse or suicide. Many countries have created prevention and intervention programs for cyberbullying to solve the cases of online aggression. However, sometimes these prevention and intervention programs are not enough to solve the cyberbullying conflicts and reduce the number of cases.

Methods: In order to provide a complete picture of this phenomenon, we analyzed news and testimonies from Romania regarding the cases of cyberbullying and some methods of prevention of and intervention in cyberbullying that Romania and other countries have adopted. Having studied the materials and the programs implemented in other countries, we conducted research with 108 psychologists from Romania to find out what their opinion was on the discrepancy of the cases reported to the authorities and the real ones, as well as about the programs developed.

Results and cognitive value: The results of this research study show that the intervention and prevention programs that have been adopted are essential in the reduction of cyberbullying cases, but they have to be combined with personalised intervention, that can be made online.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, victim, aggressor, internet, intervention, counselling, prevention

Žemaitėlytė-Ivanavičė Ingrida (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

The confrontation of education and customary law at school: The case of Roma girls

Aim: The main goal of this paper is to generalise and describe the aspects which were revealed during the ethnographic research conducted in 2018 and which are related to the gender of Roma girls as representatives of an ethnic group. The findings have influence on the process of education in the context of school community.

Methods: During the ethnographic research conducted in one of the schools in Lithuania in 2018, the fragments of Romani customary law were revealed, which are directly related to the female gender and show how belonging to a certain gender can have impact on the process of education at school. The present research used anthropological methodology and was mainly focused on one case-study.

Results and conclusion: The Roma girls are accompanied by the pressure of community to start a family early, and thus, to emphasise and confirm their own belonging to this ethnic group and continuation of traditions. The situation is exacerbated by the stereotypes in the society and the Roma community, which – in most cases – are ruthless towards Roma girls and women.

Cognitive value: The patriarchy as the basis of Romani culture, and the unwritten customary law accompanying it, frequently become a source of ambiguity. Being a non-Roma researcher, i.e. gadje, one faces a difficult challenge – not to make mistakes interpreting various aspects of Romani culture, especially such sensitive ones as gender. However, Roma children (girls in particular) still abandon the system of education too early (from our, gadje, perspective). The academic discourse, feminist anthropology, allows for particularly critical evaluation of these processes.

Keywords: Roma girls, ethnic group, Roma, education, emancipation, ethnography

Žemgulienė Aušra, Sakadolskienė Emilija (Vilnius University, Lithuania) **Jakavonytė-Staškuvienė Daiva** (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

Cooperative learning issues in elementary education: A Lithuanian case study

Aim: The aim of the research is to find out how teachers manage to develop cooperation skills in primary classes using the Lesson Study method.

Methods: Data have been collected through observation, filmed lessons, interviews and reflections from both teachers and pupils. Material was coded according to the basic elements of cooperative learning: positive interdependence, face-to-face interaction, individual accountability, interpersonal and small group skills, as well as group processing.

Data analysis has been performed on a thematic basis, capturing signs (codes) of cooperation in lessons and reflections. Evidence is coded according to its meaning, assigning images and interview statements to one or another feature of cooperation.

Results and conclusion: The study showed that teachers find it difficult to synchronize delivery of content knowledge with overarching life skills, such as cooperation. The more attention they paid to improving subject area transmission, the less pupils were asked to work cooperatively.

Cognitive value: This qualitative case study was conducted in the framework of an Erasmus+ Strategic partnership project (DICO+), which examines elementary-level cooperative learning practices in eight European countries.

Keywords: Elementary education, cooperative learning, lesson study