

กันยายน 2559

- 1.Title** [Using blogs to be aware of the development and adoption of professional skills](#)
- Author** Carme Pinya | Maria Rosa Rosselló
- Journal** Education and Information Technologies September 2016, Volume 21, Issue 5
- Abstract** In view of the challenges facing universities in our days and in accordance with the guidelines of the EHEA, the present article presents the results of a project which aims to unite the use of blogs and a competency approach. Specifically, the project is structured around two basic, complementary aims: 1. The design and implementation of a teaching innovation project which through the use of blogs promotes the development of certain professional competencies and 2. To assess the experiences and comments of students regarding the use of blogs in a university context, in order to appraise how students assess the use of this new learning tool. To achieve the latter aim, we used a methodology that combines a questionnaire with content analysis, using a sample of 82 subjects. The article shows that university students consider the blog as a tool that enables the acquisition of professional competencies, boosts the teaching-learning process, and foments the development of reflection. Based on these results, several proposals are made concerning the use of blogs, including activities related to reflection, provision of training-focused feedback, and the use of labels as an exercise of metareflection, amongst others.
- Database** SpringerLink

- 2.Title** [Computer-based communication and cyberbullying involvement in the sample of Arab teenagers](#)
- Author** Tali Heiman | Dorit Olenik-Shemesh
- Journal** Education and Information Technologies September 2016, Volume 21, Issue 5
- Abstract** The use of the internet among teenagers has increased in recent years and nearly 92 % of all teenagers in Israel surf the internet. This study examined the characteristics of involvement in cyberbullying among 114 adolescents in the Muslim Arab sector, and its relationships with emotional aspects. The students completed questionnaires regarding cyberbullying and face-to-face bullying, loneliness and anxiety. Results show that more students experience cyberbullying (82 %) than face-to-face bullying (42 %). The students who were cybervictims reported higher levels of loneliness and anxiety. No gender differences were found. The development of intervention programs is recommended in order to raise awareness, equip students with the appropriate tools to cope effectively with cyberbullying, and allocate resources to reduce and eventually prevent this phenomenon.

Database SpringerLink

3. Title [A persuasive-based latent class segmentation analysis of luxury brand websites](#)

Author Estrella Díaz | David Martín-Consuegra | Hooman Estelami

Journal Electronic Commerce Research September 2016, Volume 16, Issue 3,

Abstract Based on the development of the use of websites by brands, the purpose of this paper is to identify and describe different groups of luxury brands bearing in mind the persuasiveness of their websites (informativeness, usability, credibility, inspiration, involvement and reciprocity). The data for this study were collected from 197 luxury websites through content analysis methodology. Then, latent class cluster analysis was employed to identify the segments obtained in this study. The results confirm the existence of three segments of luxury brands according to website persuasiveness: “exclusive websites”, “transparent and accessible websites” and “old-fashioned websites”. This study helps luxury brand managers to evaluate the degree of persuasiveness of each group, determines how attractive the websites in each group are and suggests the measures necessary to improve their websites.

Database SpringerLink

4. Title [A case of failed interregionalism? Analyzing the EU-ASEAN free trade agreement negotiations](#)

Author Katharina Luise Meissner

Journal Asia Europe Journal September 2016, Volume 14, Issue 3

Abstract In 2007, the European Union (EU) and the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) started interregional negotiations on a free trade agreement, which failed 2 years later. Relying on document analysis and elite interviews with officials from the EU and ASEAN’s members, this article addresses why and the extent to which the interregional negotiations failed. By rooting the theoretical model in a power-based approach, the analysis demonstrates that the EU has attempted to secure its economic and regulatory power in Southeast Asia. In striving for such power, interregionalism was initially the intuitive way because the EU perceived ASEAN as a cohesive bloc. However, the EU’s ambitious vision for comprehensive agreements clashed with the actual heterogeneity of ASEAN member states. The failure of the interregional approach is, thus, a result of the EU’s delicate balance between political and economic interests in Southeast Asia, which it pursues with trade-specific issues.

A Spanish version of this article appeared in the Revista CIDOB d’Afer Internacionals Special Issue 110, pp. 17–41. Previously, this work was presented at the Interregional Online Workshop EU-ASEAN Perspectives in October 2013 and at the Swiss Annual Political Science Convention in January 2014.

Database SpringerLink

5.Title [Human-Scale Economics: Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction in Northeastern Thailand](#)

Author Joel D. Moore | John A. Donaldson

Journal World Development Volume 85, September 2016,

Abstract Under what conditions does economic growth benefit the poor? One way to answer this question is to identify and compare positive and negative outlier areas, those that experience greater and lesser poverty reduction, respectively, compared to what was anticipated given their levels of economic growth. The more similar these areas, the more leverage there is to unearth the factors that allow the poor to benefit from growth. In this paper, we employ an inductive approach to glean possible pathways out of poverty from two highly similar underdeveloped neighboring provinces in northeastern Thailand. Using extensive fieldwork and interviews, we explore factors that can account for one province reducing poverty at a quicker pace than expected, even as the other failed to channel its faster growth into significant poverty reduction. Our study finds that in Surin province, because a strong network of local NGOs was working closely with provincial leadership, national policies that targeted the poor found fertile ground and thrived. Small-scale, low-tech, rural-based initiatives including organic rice, handicraft production, and rural tourism helped drive initially high levels of poverty down. Though many in Si-Saket also pursued many of these initiatives, they were structured in ways that promoted economic growth but largely prevented poor farmers from benefitting. Further research can examine whether this kind of “micro-oriented” path to rapid rural poverty reduction is useful in other contexts.

Database ScienceDirect

6.Title [“Snapchat is more personal”: An exploratory study on Snapchat behaviors and young adult interpersonal relationships](#)

Author J. Mitchell Vaterlaus | Kathryn Barnett | Cesia Roche | Jimmy A. Young

Journal Computers in Human Behavior Volume 62, September 2016

Abstract Snapchat is a social media platform that allows users to send images, videos, and text with a specified amount of time for the receiver(s) to view the content before it becomes permanently inaccessible to the receiver. Using focus group methodology and in-depth interviews, the current study sought to understand young adult (18–23 years old; n = 34) perceptions of how Snapchat behaviors influenced their interpersonal relationships (family, friends, and romantic). Young adults indicated that Snapchat served as a double-edged sword—a communication modality that could lead to relational challenges, but also facilitate more congruent communication within young adult interpersonal relationships.

Database ScienceDirect

7.Title [What are the characteristics of nature preschools in Norway, and how do they organize their daily activities?](#)

Author Olav B. Lysklett | Henrik W. Berger

Journal

Abstract This study provides basic information about how Norwegian nature preschools differ from other Norwegian preschools and how they organize their daily activities. Fifty-six nature preschools and 52 other preschools were included in the study. A total of 106 headmasters and 98 pedagogical leaders filled out questionnaires about the characteristics of their preschool and the characteristics of their preschool's outdoor activities. Two women and four men from nature preschools were interviewed about organizing a nature preschool. Most nature preschools are private and have less children and staff than other preschools. Nature preschools have more reference areas in nature and visit these areas more frequently than other preschools. Nature preschools spend a large amount of time in nature and have routines and rules that allow the children a significant amount of trust.

Database Taylor & Francis

8.Title [Why People Quit Their Jobs.](#)

Author

Journal Harvard Business Review. Sep2016, Vol. 94 Issue 9

Abstract The article discusses problems associated with employee retention as of 2016, and it mentions reasons why certain people decide to quit their jobs. According to the article, companies are intensifying their efforts to predict which workers are at high risk of leaving to that business managers can attempt to stop them from quitting. The social media lives of employees are examined, as well as business-related electronic surveillance techniques and job-hunting activity by workers. INSET: "THIS IS AN EARLY-WARNING SIGNAL".

Database Business Source Complete

9.Title [How to Make the Other Side Play Fair.](#)

Author Bazerman, Max H. | Kahneman, Daniel

Journal Harvard Business Review. Sep2016, Vol. 94 Issue 9,

Abstract In legal disputes, contested insurance claims, and similarly adversarial negotiations, one party is likely to open with an inflated claim or a lowball offer. And if the other side's position is unreasonable, it may make little sense to be reasonable yourself. But if everyone routinely came to a dispute with a realistic starting position, the offers would be more or less aligned,

and any negotiation that followed would most likely be relatively civil, speedy, and fair. How can a negotiator who wants to be fair from the start ensure that his or her counterpart will be reasonable as well? The authors propose the final-offer arbitration challenge, which leverages an approach first applied in labor negotiations in the 1960s. You can employ this tactic by opening with a demonstrably fair offer and then—if the other party is unreasonable—extending a challenge to take the competing offers to an arbitrator who must choose one or the other rather than a compromise between them (the usual outcome of conventional arbitration). The authors describe how AIG used the approach and how other companies can begin to adopt it. INSETS: A Primer on Final-Offer Arbitration; Saving the Deal.

Database Business Source Complete

10.Title [How to Think Like Shakespeare](#)

Author By Scott L. Newstok

Journal The Chronicle of Higher Education

Abstract Twenty-first-century students would benefit from 16th-century habits of mind.

Database The Chronicle of Higher Education