

THE SHARING OF THE CONTEMPORARIE

Dobrin Todorov

University of Mining and Geology "St. Ivan Rilski"

ABSTRACT: One common and frequently performed activity by people is to mingle with their own kind. This inevitable action has different forms, and often reveals in the act of intimate sharing of anxieties and concerns, achievements and joys with their near ones. The analysis is centered on the important changes occurring in this type of communication. The mentioned above changes are indicator for an important problem in the functioning of this basic mode of human existence for the modern human. We speak frequently and in different contexts about sharing today. For example, about sharing activities as traveling or about sharing material values as houses or even about sharing items that is usually considered personal. But this notion is particularly often used to describe the relationships in social networks based on Internet. Naturally arises the question is there anything in common between the more rational usage of material resources, subjected to the strive for effective use of physical assets and saving money in the first case and the mental communication aiming the initiation of closer existential connections among people in the global virtual space in the second one? The thesis that these two reach common result is argued - shortening the distance among people free-willingly and admitting not very close to them people in their personal world consciously. This is an expression of desire for self-baring and accepting the life maxim that everything should be on display because there is nothing to hide as leading. Here we can see the significant change in the behavior of the contemporaries – applying of physical and mental exhibitionism as a standard in the social relations, though it provides series of threats for them.

THE LAWFUL ADVERTISING OF GAMBLING IN ELECTRONIC MEDIA

Zhenya Stefanova

University of Mining and Geology "St. Ivan Rilski", 1700 Sofia

ABSTRACT: The legal regime of gambling advertising is defined mainly in the Gambling Act. The Radio and Television Act contains the general rules of advertising in electronic media but it does not introduce additional provisions regarding commercial communications distributed through electronic media - radio and television. The Gambling Act establishes a general prohibition for direct gambling advertising, which on general grounds applies to commercial communications, including advertising within the meaning of the Radio and Television Act. Despite this restrictive regime radio and TV programmes are overflowing with explanations about the new gambling games, rules for participation in them and for the lucky winners. This report will represent the regulation which provides a legal basis for gambling advertising in electronic media.

INFORMATION SOCIETY: CURRENT LIFE SITUATION AND SOCIALIZATION PRACTICES

Vanya Serafimova

University of Mining and Geology "St. Ivan Rilski", 1700 Sofia

ABSTRACT. The text aims to operationalize the concept of "information society" in order to follow what actually happens in our society. To show its specifics via the concept of community and more important how it changes in the process of globalization and technologization in order to understand how the process of socialization is possible today, stepping on the assumption that the social environment requires socialization to reproduce itself again and again in relative balance. Does the instrument of socialization change and how is possible the construction of personal identity in the area of the information society, are the questions this article faces.

ANALYSIS ON THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN BULGARIA DURING THE PERIOD 2000 ÷ 2015 AND PROGNOSIS ON THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDICATOR

Veselin Mitev

University of Mining and Geology "St. Ivan Rilski", 1700 Sofia, ves_mitev@abv.bg

ABSTRACT. In the report it is presented the alteration of the construction activity by the type of construction in Bulgaria during the period 2000 ÷ 2015, made on the basis of averaging the monthly indexes of the construction production according to data from National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria (NSI). Analysis has been presented for the construction activity in Bulgaria by statistical regions and areas in detail in Sofia – city during the period 2002 ÷ 2014. The analysis is based on the alteration of the income from operations of the construction enterprises by statistical regions and areas for the analyzed period according to data from NSI. In 2016 and 2017 is expected the production and consumption of construction and stone cladding materials continue to increase due to the expected growth of the national economy by 2.3% and the observed increase in Bulgarian construction activity by 2.4% in 2015.

Keywords: Bulgarian construction activity; indexes of the construction production; operating income of construction enterprises.

ANALYSIS OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING IN BULGARIA AND POSSIBILITIES OF ITS IMPROVEMENT

Emil Dimov¹, Boryana Trifonova², Borislava Galabova³

University of Mining and Geology "St. Ivan Rilski", 1700 Sofia, ¹emil_dimov@abv.bg, ²boriana_trifonova@abv.bg,

³b.galabova_mgu@abv.bg

ABSTRACT. Reached level of the standard of living in Bulgaria is an important topic in modern socio-economic conditions, which determines its relevance. This report focuses specially on this issue, viewed in both theoretical and practical aspect. As a result of the performance of critical literature review and analysis of recent statistics have made some generalizations and some recommendations, aimed at finding ways to its real increase.

Keywords: standard of living, economic analysis, macroeconomic indicators

KEY PROJECT MANAGER'S COMPETENCES FOR SUCCESSFUL AND EFFECTIVE PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Borislava Galabova

University of Mining and Geology "St. Ivan Rilski", 1700, Sofia, Bulgaria

ABSTRACT. The report represents the issues, concerning the key project manager's competences, needed for an effective management. Based on a critical analysis of a numerous sources and studies of good practices in this subject, some of the main competences for a successful manager are summarized. As a result, some conclusions are made, together with a couple of recommendations, applied in execution of the project manager's activities.

Keyword: key competences, project management, project manager

THE IMPACT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON EMPLOYEES IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

Vessela Petrova

University of Mining and Geology "St. Ivan Rilski", 1700 Sofia, vessela.st@gmail.com

ABSTRACT. In recent years, the mining industry looks increasingly towards the issues related to sustainable development and corporate social responsibility. Because of that, the companies make different concepts and participate in activities related to these concepts. The article presents the results of a quantitative survey conducted among employees of two leading mining companies in Bulgaria and in particular on their attitude, regarding the activities related to CSR and their employees.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility; employees; mining industry

EVALUATION CRITERIA COMPETITIVENESS OF ENTERPRISES FROM THE MINING INDUSTRY

Gabriela Siderova

Kardzhali Branch of the University of Mining and Geology "St. Ivan Rilski" - Sofia, 6600 Kardzhali, g_siderova@mail.bg

ABSTRACT. Essential to assessing the competitiveness of an enterprise are the criteria by which to measure it. The criteria are the essential characteristics of the category "competitiveness" and show the extent to which the entity is competitive. These are the features on which will be assessed and they judge the degree of corporate competitiveness. The criteria define the long-term success of enterprises in the competitive struggle. Proper assessment of the selection criteria for the competitiveness of enterprises is of great importance not only for assessment but also for the orientation of managers in developing corporate strategies for improving it.

Keywords: competitiveness; evaluation criteria of competitiveness; mining industry

MANAGEMENT OF DEMOGRAPHIC RISK IN BULGARIA – TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

Kliment Naydenov¹, Metodi Ivanov²

¹ Sofia University „St. Kliment Ohridski“, 1504 Sofia, 15 Tzar Osvoboditel Blvd., kl.naydenov@gmail.com

² Sofia University „St. Kliment Ohridski“, 1504 Sofia, 15 Tzar Osvoboditel Blvd., ivanov.metodi@abv.bg

ABSTRACT. The trend of an aging workforce, which is observed in Bulgaria, will have serious consequences for its economy. Soon companies will face an acute shortage of labor, as workers will retire and will be gone and the volume knowledge they have. On the other side will be seen more decline in productivity among older workers, especially in physically demanding work. It is therefore appropriate to make a constant assessment of the risk capacity and risk performance. This includes studying the age structure of workers and how it will change in the next 15-20 years. This analysis can be done at company level and at the regional as well. Managers will increasingly need to take account of demographic change in a given territory and involve them in the strategic planning of future development of their companies. They will be able to analyze the future supply of workers in the labor market with the aim of recruiting them, and to monitor their competitors in terms of meeting the needs of their workforce. More and more managers will need to pay attention to the measures in their strategic development plans of maintaining the productivity of older workers. The key to success will be to identify potential problems in the bud and their prevention, thus the companies will receive a competitive advantage over other firms.

Keywords: demographic risk, workforce, strategic planning, labor market

THE STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLANNING AS A TOOL FOR ENCOURAGING THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN BULGARIA

Metodi Ivanov¹, Kliment Naydenov²

¹*Sofia University „St. Kliment Ohridski“, 1504, Sofia, 15 „Tsar Osvoboditel“ Blvd., ivanov.metodi@abv.bg*

²*Sofia University „St. Kliment Ohridski“, 1504, Sofia, 15 „Tsar Osvoboditel“ Blvd., kl.naydenov@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT. The strategic spatial planning is essential to the forming policies for economic development in determining the necessity by residential developments and accommodation for the socially vulnerable groups of the population and in the definition and identification of a wide array of government programs and policies on health, employment, education, transport, environment, culture etc. The strategies for spatial development have a wider scope, compared with the regional development strategies, which mainly are focused on economic activities in separate territorial unit. However, the scope and character of the considered activities of spatial planning, regional development and regional planning gives us reason to regard them as similar to or more like the exceptionally closely associated activities. The regional development strategies in Bulgaria are strongly formalized, as we see, the content and the set objectives in the various regional development strategies are taking prescription of the existing legislation which can be seen in the implementation of the process of the preparing regional development strategy or the plan for regional development, which preserves the designated deadlines in the existing legislation on carrying out consultations with key agencies, departments, NGOs and other established and existing hierarchical levels of the management in the central and local government. In terms of contents is required accordance of the regional development strategy with the existing on a higher level the administrative legislative acts, plans and strategies.

Keywords: strategic spatial planning, regional development, economic growth, regional policy

CHALLENGES FOR SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN BULGARIA

Venelin Terziev^{1,2}, Nelly Bencheva³, Teodora Stoeva³, Milena Tepavicharova³, Ekaterina Arabska¹

¹*Vasil Levski National Military University – Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria, e-mail: terziev@skmat.com*

²*Angel Kanchev University of Rousse – Bulgaria*

³*Agricultural University – Plovdiv, Bulgaria*

ABSTRACT. The paper examines the role and status of social entrepreneurship in Bulgaria in the context of current challenges and realities in connection with the strategic priorities connected to the Strategy of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth Europe 2020. It analyzes the various legal and organizational forms and emerging problems. Recommendations are presented for promoting the development of social enterprises and social entrepreneurship. The main conclusions are related to the fact that social enterprises have the capacity to become one of the most reliable partners of the central and/or local authorities to tackle the social sphere and to promote inclusion into society of persons of different vulnerable groups. However, in order to stimulate this it is necessary on the basis of the existing legislative framework, that outlines the legal framework for the activities of social enterprises, to develop changes aimed at creating a favorable economic environment in which to operate social enterprises.

Keywords: social economy, social enterprise, social entrepreneurship

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Venelin Terziev^{1,2}, Nelly Bencheva³, Teodora Stoeva³, Milena Tepavicharova³, Ekaterina Arabska¹

¹*Vasil Levski National Military University – Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria, e-mail: terziev@skmat.com*

²*Angel Kanchev University of Rousse – Bulgaria*

³*Agricultural University – Plovdiv, Bulgaria*

ABSTRACT. The paper addresses some key issues associated with the institutional support of social entrepreneurship in Bulgaria, analyzing the main legal and strategic documents at European and national level. Special emphasis is placed on the vision, goals and principles enshrined in the National concept of social economy. The relationship between social entrepreneurship, social enterprises and social economy is also examined. The social economy is perceived simultaneously as part of the real economy and civil society, in which individuals and/or legal persons, associations of volunteers or other organized entities are doing business in the public interest and reinvest profits to achieve social goals. Some major conclusions and recommendations are made to improve the institutional support of social entrepreneurship and the promotion and development of social enterprises.

Keywords: social economy, social enterprise, social entrepreneurship

THE LIBERALISATION OF ELECTRICITY MARKETS: REBALANCING SOLUTION TO “THE MISSING MONEY PROBLEM” BY DEMAND ORIENTED MECHANISMS

Konstantin Delisivkov

Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, 1113 Sofia, delisivkov@gmail.com

ABSTRACT. The paper contributes to the discussion of the problems of the liberalisation of the electricity market which present a challenge to the electricity system after its transformation from a regulated and centrally controlled and planned system to free competition between market participants, both incumbents and new entrants, also across borders. Evaluation is made of the role of the competition for increasing the price volatility and eventually for raising higher the efficiency of the system, by improving dispatching and lowering the reserve capacity margin significantly compared to a regulated system, which in its turn should lower the total cost of the electricity system. The factors for raising higher the market price volatility after the liberalization of the electricity market are analysed, as for instance the role of the rapid increase of intermittent renewable generation capacity in the electricity system which requires more flexibility from other sources (generation, load and storage). The risks are discussed stemming from the fact that the energy-only market may not provide the price signal which would guarantee an adequate level of generation. This situation is commonly described as “the missing money problem”, because of the failure to provide high enough returns to maintain the level of capacity adequate to meet demand. The implementation of demand side oriented mechanism is proposed to exercise impact on the demand of electric energy in specific way as an instrument for solving the issue of the “missing money” as well as the peaks within the load duration curve. The mechanism and instruments of giving incentives to the demand side in order to influence the capacity of the system and to make use of approaches for providing a cheaper and efficient alternative to conventional electric energy supply side solutions.

Keywords: power markets liberalization, the missing money problem, capacity mechanisms, demand side oriented mechanism

DETERMINING THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL IS ESSENTIAL TO THE EXISTENCE OF EXPRESS SERVICE LTD.

Miroslav Ganchev

7000 Rousse, e-mail m_ganchev@mail.bg

ABSTRACT. Determining the economic potential is essential to the existence of industrial enterprise in the market and essential for making strategic decisions and drawing up a business plan for action in the short and long term.

Keywords: economic potential, strategic plan, efficiency, etc.

DETERMINING THE BUDGET OF THE INVESTMENT PROJECT INCLUDING RISK ANALYSIS

Julieta Mancheva

University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, 1046 Sofia, eng.mancheva@gmail.com

ABSTRACT. The article is composed model of risk analysis to assess the costs of determining the budget of the investment project. Risk analysis is performed by the simulation method. It provides the answer to questions such as (1) What is the probability that the project actually execute within that budget? and (2) How many additional costs should be included, so that the budget can be achieved with a certain level of confidence?. An example of budgeting project included risk analysis is proposed. The software @RISK 7 is used.

Keywords: budget, risk analysis, simulation analysis, cost.

EPISTEMIC UNCERTAINTY IN ENGINEER'S ESTIMATE OF THE BASE COST AND SCHEDULE OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Julieta Mancheva

University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, 1046 Sofia, eng.mancheva@gmail.com

ABSTRACT. The epistemic uncertainty is component of the base uncertainty in engineer's estimate of the base cost and schedule of the construction project. The report considers the shape of the probability distribution for define epistemic uncertainty, called base variability. Commonly used probability distributions are analyzed for determination the base variability. The results are in favor of symmetrical probability distribution as more correct and precise choice to unsymmetrical probability distribution for presentation of the epistemic uncertainty.

Keywords: epistemic uncertainty, base variability, risk, estimate, probability distribution, base cost and schedule

ENERGY SECURITY RISK IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND BULGARIA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Bojan Djordjevic¹, Dragan Mihajlovic², Mira Djordjevic³

¹*John Neisbitt University Belgrade, Faculty of Management Zajecar, 19000 Zajecar, Republic of Serbia, bojan.djordjevic@fmz.edu.rs*

^{2,3}*John Neisbitt University Belgrade, Faculty of Management Zajecar, 19000 Zajecar, Republic of Serbia*

ABSTRACT: Due to inability to provide sufficient amount of energy sources, the problem of energy security risk occurs. Oil and gas demands in both Serbia and Bulgaria are mostly fulfilled by means of import, which leads to significant energy dependence, whereas coal demands are covered by domestic production. Energy dependence is the most important indicator used in evaluation of a country's energy security risk. In this work, using international index of energy security risk of Serbia and Bulgaria, we are indicating the dimensions of energy dependence in cases of oil, gas and coal, as primary energy sources.

Keywords: energy security, energy dependence, risk, Serbia, Bulgaria, oil, natural gas

CARBON MARKET: ENCOURAGING OF INVESTMENT IN THE ENERGY PROJECTS IN SERBIA

Dragica Stojanovic, Gabrijela Popovic

¹ John Naisbitt University Belgrade, Faculty of Management Zajecar, 19000 Zajecar, dragica.stojanovic@fmz.edu.rs

² John Naisbitt University Belgrade, Faculty of Management Zajecar, 19000 Zajecar, gabrijela.popovic@fmz.edu.rs

ABSTRACT. Energy supply represents one of the main issues of sustainable development on a global scale, and its solution is in energy efficiency increase, plants modernization and use of renewable energy resources. The goal of this paper is to imply that investment in technologies with low carbon emissions is a profitable one, since its use allows overall decrease of greenhouse gas emissions on both local and global level. Special emphasis in paper is on CO₂ emissions prices on the carbon market which can encourage project realization focused on larger exploitation of renewable energy resources in Serbia.

Keywords: GHG emissions, CO₂ emission prices, energy projects, investment, renewable energy resources

QUALITY ASSURANCE OF A SOFTWARE PRODUCT – PROSPECTS AND APPLICATION IN THE TEACHING OF COMPUTER SPECIALISTS

Yordanka Anastasova¹, Filip Hadjiev²

¹ University of Mining and Geology "St. Ivan Rilski", 1700 Sofia, dani@mgu.bg

² University of Mining and Geology "St. Ivan Rilski", 1700 Sofia, fil__@abv.bg

Abstract: Software testing is an integral component in the development of software applications and processes of their subsequent development. Quality assurance of a software product is the process of continuous monitoring and evaluation of the various features of the developed application. And both processes are essential to minimize the risk in developing and maintaining the life cycle of a software product.

The article examines the fundamental principles and differences between software testing and quality assurance of software application. A major emphasis is placed on the prospects and opportunities for implementation of this direction in the training of computer specialists.

Key words: software testing, quality assurance, application, training, computer specialists

DEVELOPING AN INTERNET APPLICATION – A WEB-BASED BILINGUAL MINING DICTIONARY

Desislava Simeonova¹, Stanislav Dimitrov², Dimitrina Deliyaska³

University of Mining and Geology "St. Ivan Rilski", 1700 Sofia, ¹ desysimeonova@mgu.bg, ² stanislav.dimitrov@mgu.bg

³ dimitrina.deliyska@mgu.bg

ABSTRACT: The article describes the design and creation of an Internet application which constitutes a Web-based dictionary of specific terms used in the mining industry. The developed Web-based information system is bilingual and allows for selective search and retrieval from the database of specific mining terms in both Bulgarian and English. Its technical features are realized on the basis of free software (open-source). The server language at use is PHP, and for the realization of the database of terms in question is used the relational database MySQL.

Keywords: Internet application, Web-based dictionary.

METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TRAINING IN DATABASES

Dimitrina Deliyaska¹, Irina Hristova²

¹ University of Mining and Geology "St. Ivan Rilski", 1700 Sofia, dimitrina.deliyska@mgu.bg

² University of Mining and Geology "St. Ivan Rilski", 1700 Sofia, irinahr@mgu.bg

ABSTRACT Success in all areas of public life requires the adoption of an adequate decision on an event (phenomenon). This implies having the necessary information which needs to be organized and structured in a database. The latter is an essential component of information systems. The study of databases at the University of Mining and Geology "St. Ivan Rilski" is carried out in academic disciplines that are taught in different courses of studies. The practical training of students is carried out through the development of an individual course project at the base of which is building an information system in a particular subject area. Within the various courses of studies, creating and processing a database is carried out by means of different database management systems (DBMS): MS-Access or MySQL. This report presents some methodological aspects in the practical training of students. Emphasis is put on the formation of knowledge concerning relational databases and how to design them irrespective of the underlying DBMS. The sequence of actions taken in the development of an information system using MS-Access is presented.

Keywords: databases, information systems, data models

PROGRAM SYSTEMS FOR 3D MODELING AND THEIR APPLICATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Mariana Trifonova¹, Evgeni Kostadinov², Martin Riherov³

University of Mining and Geology "St. Ivan Rilski", 1700 Sofia, ¹ trifonova.m@gmail.com, ² e.n.kostadinov@gmail.com, ³ student

ABSTRACT. The present report treats the functional means of some of most popular and applicable computer systems for three dimensional modeling geared towards their application in the educational process and research works. A comparative analysis of their object purposefulness is made as well. Methodological decisions aimed at conducting of laboratory exercises are represented.

SPORTOLOGY AS THE NAME OF SPORTS SCIENCE

Jordan Ivanov¹, Stayko Tsonev²

¹University of Mining and Geology „St. Ivan Rilski“, ivanov.jordan@abv.bg

²National Sports Academy “Vassil Levski”, tsonevsport@abv.bg

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the appearance and use of the term "Sportology" in various areas of social life. They indicate the location of prof. Michael Buchvarov, as one of the most significant representatives of Bulgarian sports science in the twentieth century. The authors highlights that for the first time in the sports world, he uses the term sportology as euphonic name of sports science, relatively new area of scientific knowledge. They analyze the difference between the terms "sports" and "sportological". The latter concept is seen as a manifestation of complex programming approach when describing the state and development of complex social systems in sports space.

Keywords: sportology, sports science, sport.

FITNESS AS A MEANS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF MINING AND GEOLOGY “ST. IVAN RILSKI”- MOTIVES AND PREFERENCES

Vanya Tzolova¹, Evgeni E. Yordanov², Ilian Balanov³

University of Mining and Geology „St. Ivan Rilski“, 1700 Sofia, e-mail: vania_tzolova@abv.bg

ABSTRACT: In recent years, fitness has become one of the most preferred and modern sports of modern man. Therefore, the objective that we set ourselves was to examine the motives and preferences of students of University of Mining and Geology “St. Ivan Rilski” for fitness activities as means to develop their physical activity in both the regular educational process in physical education and beyond. Object of the study were 145 students (male and female) from the university. To accomplish the study a questionnaire was developed. It included several special questions with answers (indicators) referred to them, which the students had to grade the importance of with ratings from 1 to 6. Analysis of the results made it possible to highlight some conclusions about the motivations of students to turn to fitness, the factors influencing their choice of a certain fitness center, the appropriate form of fitness activities and more.

Keywords: fitness, physical activity, physical education and sport, motives, preferences

A COMPUTER APPROACH TO THE ISSUE OF MULTIPLE VARIANTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Milena Purvanova¹, Ivan Drunkov², Lyubomir Meshekov³

^{1, 2, 3} University of Mining and Geology “St. Ivan Rilski”, 1700 Sofia, Purvanova@mgu.bg

ABSTRACT. The article focuses on the issue of giving lexical and syntax variants in translating from and into a foreign language for study purposes. Considering that layout is a problem with multiple variants, we introduce a number of computer solutions to the above. They are all in conformity with the team of authors' current knowledge and command of word processing. Our activities are based on the word processing resources of the *Microsoft® Word 10* programme. The examples given are from texts for translation from and into English that are used within the module of English for Special Purposes taught to second-year students of Computer Technology in Engineering at the University of Mining and Geology “St. Ivan Rilski”. Examples are given to illustrate the advantages and disadvantages of each formatting solution. The solutions offered to the problem of multiple variants are applicable to all languages and training levels in the foreign language teaching of university students.

Keywords: FLT, ESP, translation, back translation, interdisciplinary approach, multiple variants, word processing

CRITICAL THINKING AND ITS PLACE IN THE CLASSROOM

Margarita Papazova

University of Mining and Geology “St. Ivan Rilski”, 1700 Sofia, marpa@abv.bg

ABSTARCT. This paper deals with a powerful domain in the sphere of education – critical thinking and its undeniable significance for the improvement of the thinking processes of our students, helping them become better and more conscientious learners. The author offers a wide range of definitions of CT by renowned experts and educators, who have studied, analyzed and proven its mighty effects and the urgent necessity of its application in present-day schools and universities as a means of overcoming the sluggishness in our educational system. It is namely the dire state of educational systems all over the world that has urged specialists to pay close attention to what is taught in the classroom and how it is done. In addition to the brief overview of CT, the author proposes two approaches for school and university teachers to use in their teaching – asking probing questions and using mind maps. These methods are well known, only here they are presented in the context of critical thinking and its effect to stir a fresh edge in the teaching-learning process.

CHECK OF BASIC KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS ON PREPARATION, LAYING AND COMPACTION OF THE CONCRETE MIX USING TEST

Katia Stoyanova

Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski" Department for Information and In-Service Training of Teachers, 1619 Sofia,

katiastoyanova@abv.bg

ABSTRACT. This material is considered a variant of a written examination of basic knowledge and skills on a specific topic from the subject "Construction Materials". This topic is very important because the concrete is the basic material in construction used for building buildings and installations. In training methodology there are different approaches for checking and assessment of the student's results. In pedagogical practice teachers use different methods and tools depending on numerous objective and subjective factors such as: educational material specifics, requirements for dedicated number of ongoing results checks using tests in order to assess student's achievements in particular stage of their educational process. Widely used are tests evaluations and other methods and tools for written assessment of the results of the educational process. Thus able to measure and evaluate the specific knowledge and skills to a certain point in the course of training. This way will get a clear and accurate picture of the state of knowledge of students (ie. feedback). In this manner will be able to answer questions such as: how aware students are of the topic and what they know; where they have educational gaps; what are the likely reasons for these gaps and how they can be overcome. Therefore, current material is on this topic. Presented here is the educational content on the subject with relevant images of where to prepare the concrete mix, types of handling equipment for the transfer of concrete mix to the construction site, a technique for laying the mixture in the formwork and its compaction. On this basis are outlined basic knowledge and skills that are subject to verification. Here is presented version of the test, which includes four questions of closed type and two tasks of varying complexity. There are used two levels of B. Bloom's cognitive taxonomy such as "Remembering" and "Understanding". Presented here is indicative scale assessment of the relevant issues and tasks. This material could be useful and put in practice successfully by teachers from different cultural and educational fields.

Keywords: concrete mixture, preparation, transportation, concrete, compaction, basic knowledge and skills, test

THE CHALLENGE TO A SUCCESSFUL RESOLUTION OF PHYSICS' PROBLEMS

Julia Ilcheva

University of Mining geology "St. Ivan Rilski", Sofia 1700, Bulgaria, julia_ilcheva@abv.bg

ABSTRACT. Contemporary Physics is the most precise scientific system in the studies of nature, which has the material nature as its subject. It is directed to the empirical, the external, the primordial and to the factual truth. The logical value of its conclusions is the closest to the one of mathematics. Physics is precise science, which primary principles are formulated precisely and straightforward. Physics is a universal discipline, which covers the whole of the human's studies from its objective point of view. The creation of the Theory of relativity, the one about the quantum mechanics and accordingly, the String theory lead to a change in human's understanding about science. We came to the moment where science escaped from the frame of simple and obvious observation. This leads to the appearance of one new qualitative jump in the theory of everything. The physics' achievements help for the right understanding of the world and its dialectics and also for the nurturing of the human's culture. The physics' progression stimulates the engineering studies' development. In order for the students to obtain a successful career fulfillment, they have to have a solid knowledge about the foundation of physics and especially the parts, over which their respective engineering programs are formulated. Working on physics' tasks is an essential requirement in the preparation of every engineering student. The primary aim is for the student to learn to apply theoretical knowledge in resolving practical problems. Obtaining knowledge and its practical application has to lead to their transformation into practice, which is to be in the process of ongoing development, leading to perfection and creative action.

CONTEMPORARY MEANS FOR EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS FROM EDUCATION

Julia Ilcheva

University of Mining geology "St. Ivan Rilski", Sofia 1700, Bulgaria, julia_ilcheva@abv.bg

ABSTRACT. The introduction in the problem of pedagogical knowledge analyzes terms like control, pedagogical control, measurement, etc. From the point of view of different educational practices, different factors are being assessed, from which "quality of education", quality indicators and the primary principles for their selections. Different elements are being pointed out, forming part of the contemporary theory for creation of pedagogical test as an objective way to evaluate the results of education. A comparative analysis has been made between the criterial- oriented and normative-oriented tests. Their indicators, defining their qualities are being assessed. A classification has been given about the educational achievements. The principles for creation of control-measurement materials are being assessed.