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The Substantive Content and Perilous State of Academic Freedom in Africa’s Evolving Democracies

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ABSTRACT

In numerous African countries, academics (or professional scholars and researchers) are subjected to excruciating humiliation and reprisals by their employers, especially those employed by state-run or public universities or institutions. The disciplinary measures vary, from suspension, restricted, or ban on, access to campus, termination of employment, transfers to other institutions, arrests and prolonged detention, torture and cruel or degrading treatment, and murder in intriguing circumstances. The targets are academic employees who transform their classrooms into venues where political speech, usually loaded with opinions contrary to those of the state, the ruling party, as well as the employer’s are disseminated. In essence, academics are victimized for disseminating what can be accurately termed as ‘political speech’.

In essence, this constitutes a flagrant violation of what is known as ‘academic freedom’ which has been defined as that freedom of members of the academic community (professor and student) assembled in citadels of learning (such as universities, colleges, and other tertiary institutions including professional schools and vocational institutions) to effectively perform their functions of teaching, learning, research and practice of the arts. Even though a centuries-old practice that was born in Europe, it has become a dominant feature and cornerstone of America’s educational system. In fact, academic freedom does not reside any longer as a personal privilege, but a right: the right to pursue research only up to the farthest and furthest limits that can be known to the human mind, as well as the freedom of the teacher or learner to engage anyone who may agree or disagree with the opinions or findings. Academic freedom does not only enable members of the academic community to carry out their roles but warrants further that such members should be bestowed some economic security as well as forestall restrictions on freedom that might emanate from the power to
dismiss. In comparative terms, the tenure of the faculty member is akin to that of the judge who holds office during good behavior to safeguard his fearlessness and objectivity in the performance of his duties.

The right to education has been construed to include academic freedom. As faculty should be fearless in the conduct of research and dissemination of the findings, so too should students be permitted to articulate their beliefs and opinions without any reprisals and recriminations. To act otherwise would constitute a violation of the core doctrine and concept of academic freedom as well as the right to education.

The true content of academic freedom is determined by, and a reflection of, the respect for the right to freedom of expression. A regime that curtails the right to freedom of expression is a regime that will stiffen and paralyze academic freedom. In Africa’s evolving democracies, artistic freedom (political cartoons, satires and intellectual buffoons), freedom of the press, and academic freedom, are imperiled by repressive and restrictive laws which define what kinds of opinions can be formed and disseminated. Practices like these consign members of the academic community to intellectual paralysis. It is a very vexing and troubling situation for the fact that the faculty’s tenure is void of security. In addition, in the pursuit of research, a member of the academic community becomes afraid to engage, or disclose the findings if they are absurd or unpalatable.

In this paper, I address the questions of whether the concept of academic freedom is a right that is still to be recognized or implemented in academic communities in Africa? Or is it claimed as a personal privilege to a selected few, precisely those who are part of the regime or subscribe to its ideology and philosophy? Secondly, as a dimension of the right to education, what are the policies in place to ensure that the academic community can perform their roles fearlessly and objectively? Thirdly, academic freedom itself is necessary for human rights education. Therefore, can human rights education take place without academic freedom? In summation, compromising academic freedom itself is a not just a human rights violation, but also an affront and colossal setback to human rights education.

This paper will examine some of the cases that have aroused passionate legal and philosophical debates on the concept of academic freedom, and examine how academic communities in Africa’s evolving democracies have embraced, resisted or shed away from this practice. It will examine policies in place, and identify some cases in which members of the academic community were victimized by the state or their employers because of condu

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The Effect of Enterprise Risk Management Practices to Shareholders Wealth, Firm’s Riskiness and Sustainability

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the effect of enterprise risk management (ERM) practices on shareholder wealth, firm’s riskiness and sustainability among Malaysian listed companies. The study provides evidence on value relevance of ERM, sustainability and corporate governance compliance by using Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance (MCCG) as a proxy for ERM implementation. The result shows that, a leverage ratio is significantly lower after the compliance of MCCG2007 (revised code) in phase 2 of ERM implementation. However, a refined examination reveals that the phase 1 of ERM implementation has a better performance after the first code (MCCG2000) has been complied where non-financial companies firms’ value has improve its level of riskiness and sustainability.

Keywords: Enterprise risk management, shareholder wealth, firm’s riskiness and sustainability
“Theistic Mysticism (With Special Emphasis on Bhakti and Sufism and Comparative Approach to Western, More Specifically Christian Mysticism)”

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Abstract

Mysticism: Mysticism is dependent upon mystic’s intuitions, insight or is claimed that he has a direct intuitive perception of God. There are two types of mysticism; one is atheistic mysticism (that which is not our topic of discussion) and theistic mysticism (that has God as the central principle of belief in mystical experience). The mystic firmly believes that his experience is so unique that it cannot be described, defined, explained or demonstrated. This is so because God is such a unique Being, that no pronoun can describe God. The moment we ascribe characteristics to God, we are conceptualizing Him for we already have a concept of something and we attribute to God the characteristic of which we have concept. Then what can be said about God? The answer is we can say nothing of God because the moment we say something, we are ascribing some qualities to God we are limiting God to that concept. Then we commit the fallacy of anthropomorphism; that is we designate God with human attributes, thereby limiting God. No words, not even the words such as infinite, limitless can be ascribed to God. Even the word ‘God’ is not allowed and yet when a mystic make such statement as ‘God is the unity of all things’; is not using the term literally but only symbolically.

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The Influences of Empathy, Depression, Anxiety and Stress on Supernatural Belief in Watching Horror Movies

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Abstract

This decade, a horror movie in the world is very encouraging. Accordingly, the study of zombies and supernatural beliefs are also increasing since 2004 (Bishop, 2010; Christie and Lauro 2011; Drezner 2011; Phillips, 2014). It also occurs in Malaysia since 2006, much publisher’s published the horror film after the appearance of the film Jangan Pandang Belakang (2006) managed box office collections. Number of publications horror movies in Malaysia continued to increase over the last 10 years, with 40 per cent until 2014 (Perbadanan Filem Malaysia, 2014). Based on collection of box office films, apparently horror film has received much attention of the audience in Malaysia. Based on the collection of films box-office, it turns horror movie has got the attention of the audience in Malaysia. This genre does not only give pleasure even he touched the feelings and emotions of the audience and reflect real life, entertaining and inspirational. In fact this genre give the impression of scary and disturbing the minds of viewers (Umam Chaerul, 2010). In fact, some who chose to watch the film for invigorate and forget the daily distress, or exhaustion (Knobloch-Westerwick, 2006). This phenomenon also occurs in the West, and this genre is very profitable (Neil Terry, 2010; King & Jeri Robert J. Walker, 2010). Therefore, this paper is to investigate the influence of psychological factors such as empathy, stress, depression and anxiety (DASS 21) against the supernatural beliefs. This study uses the Disposition Theory and Theory of Fun Suspense by Zillmann. This
study evaluated the effectiveness and processes viewing pleasure as well as the belief in the supernatural. This paper presents the results of a pilot study of reliability of the 30 people who are Muslim respondents. This study was conducted in Jitra Mall Cineplex the cinema Kedah Malaysia in January 2015. The survey questions were distributed after the audience exit of the cinema after watching the film Villa Nabila. The results showed high reliability of Empathy with .831, Stress, Depression and Anxiety (DASS21) of .954 and .901 of Supernatural Belief.

Keywords: Empathy, Depression, Anxiety, Stress and Supernatural Belief

Impact of globalization on Academia- Challenges Solutions to Ponder and Practice ( Indian way )

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Abstract

India a land known for its spirituality is strongly rooted in the principle “VASUDAIVA KUTUMBAKAM”, meaning the whole universe is a family. The transformation of Indian education system from the ancient Gurukul system to virtual learning today is a strong reflection of the changing social and cultural context. The strong interplay between democratization of education, globalization and emergence of knowledge, society has greatly influenced the process of this transformation in education the world including India.

Alvin Toffler opined that education will no longer be a closed, tested, heavily subsidized system in future. The potential impact of globalization of higher education provides both opportunities and challenges depending on priorities, policies, resources, strengths and weaknesses of countries. While developing countries have been exposed to competition, marginalization, penury and impoverishment, there has been unequal gain

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developed countries. This is in particular with reference to India. Since globalization is inevitable, the challenge is to harness the beneficial aspects of globalization and learn from them and adopt the best practices.

The recent phenomenon of globalization has affected our country and all system with education as no exception. The inclusion of education as a tradeable service within the G.A.T.S. of WTO has led to tremendous change every component of higher education namely the Universities, the colleges, teachers, students, parents, funding agencies and potential players in society as a whole. The field of education has undergone nomenal changes with respect all its stake holders.

The free flow of knowledge, information and other resource across national boundaries is a great challenge to Indian educational leadership at the micro and macro level. In the sphere of teaching one notices that there is a serious departure from liberal intellectual tradition where education is about learning across the entire spectrum of disciplines. Students and parents display strong preferences to demand higher education that makes young people employable. Universities introduce new courses for which there is more demand in the market. Thus there is a rapid commercialization of higher educational institutions leading to unethical practices. This is both good and appreciated but has potential threat to the value system.

The Role and Function of Small Town in Regional Development Case Study: Sorak Town

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to study the role and function of Sorak town as a small civic center in the regional development. The current town of Sorak in Miyandooood city, Mazandaran province, is one of the towns which have been changed into a town in 1995. The present study has been descriptive-analytic and the process was library and survey. In this direction by choosing 6 functions(1-Clinical/Medical, 2-Educational/Cultural, 3-telecommunicational/communications, 4-
Agricultural 5- Commercial / Services, 6- Political/Administrative) in the form of 35 variables and using network analysis method we have studied and compared the current affairs and relations in the understudied village in two intervals before and after Sorak becomes a town. The results of studies indicates that Sorak town as a central place, have played an important role in giving services to the regions in its surrounding which has consequently caused to reduce the dependence of rural regions to city center of Sari.

**Keywords:** Network Analysis, Regional Development, Small Town.

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**Arab Attitudes towards Gender Roles: From Homogenous Stereotype to Heterogeneous Reality: Sorak Town**

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**Abstract**

Western society has historically perceived Arab attitudes towards gender roles in a stereotypically negative light. This perception has had great influence on international public opinion towards Arab treatment of women, Western foreign policy towards the Arab World and development aid programs in the Middle East. This article seeks to question the legitimacy of this perception by advancing the hypothesis that *Arab attitudes towards gender roles are heterogeneous rather than homogeneous*. To do so, it uses cross-cultural analysis in examining survey data regarding women's status in the Arab World, the significance of which contributes to a more accurate and well-rounded understanding of Arab attitudes towards gender roles.

**Keywords:** sociology, gender roles, Western stereotypes, Arab attitudes, status of women

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### The Role Of Small Medium-Sized Enterprises In Indonesia’s Exports Face Depreciation of Rupiah

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#### Abstract

In the past two months, Indonesia experiencing macro-economic shock due to the appreciation of the US currency. Indonesia's currency depreciated even the most severe over the past decade, surpassed 13,200 rupiah per USD. This could potentially lead to inflation because the value of USD weakened against commodity commodities mainly imported. This is why the people of Indonesia became agitated and asked the government to immediately stabilize the exchange rate. However, in addition to potentially causing inflation, depreciation of the rupiah should also boost export opportunities for the people of Indonesia. This is because the cost of production in Indonesia has become relatively cheaper for international markets for the business becomes more attractive than ever. Depreciation does not directly cause inflation effects. There is a time lag between the depreciation of inflation. So even with the increase in exports, depreciation also indirectly lead to an increase in exports. Both of these mechanisms is influenced by the intensity of international trade. Mainly export additional mechanisms, sensitivity businesses in exploiting market opportunities will determine an increase in exports. One type of business in question is the micro small and medium enterprises in the agricultural sector and processing industry. Results of a central body in Indonesian statistics show that more than 95% of Indonesia's economic activity is informal sector, and most of the informal sector are SMEs. In addition, SMEs are also a direct impact on the welfare of the community. In this paper, we will discuss how the role of SMEs in the face of the depreciation of the Indonesian rupiah. To determine that, the authors first analyze the impact of the depreciation of the rupiah against the SMEs, both from inflation and attractiveness of international markets. In addition, the authors also collect data to determine the

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factors supporting and inhibiting SMEs’s export.

**Keywords:** appreciation, depreciation, inflation, SMEs, agricultural, export

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**Love, a Human Sense or Instinct**

**Ali Rezavand Zayeri**

**Abstract**

This Article is about analyzing the world Love, in the eastern literature by the poems of Aṭṭār of Nishapur & Mawlānā. In the other part it will compare Nietzsche and Freud ideas in west with these ideas at east. The point of instinct and sexual senses in love is another topic that takes part in the article. To describing love every books, every essays are less from east to west. To describing love every words in the world are not enough, or just they are like a dot in a novel. I can’t and any one can say what love is or what is not, but what I will bring and I will write here is my experiences about what I saw in our society, in our small world, in our earth. Love in a word is destruction.

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**THE ROLE OF TRASH BANKS IN THE ECONOMY OF SOCIETY AND THE AMOUNT OF WASTE IN INDONESIA**

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**Abstract**

Trash is a big one matter in developing countries that identically those industry just resulted the waste. The lack of awareness from the society to waste trashes makes environment uncontrolled, then suffer a financial loss. Trashes divided to two factions. They are organic trash and...
anorganic trash. Organic trash is trash that is easily destroyed naturally, and non-organic trash needs long time progress to be destroyed. These trashes can reuse and beneficial if properly processed. Trash bank program aimed get environment be very clean. Trash bank can increase society’s economy by gather it to be processed be a beautiful handicraft from society’s creativity, with the system result share as a contribution that have given to. Statistics from the Ministry of the Environment Republic of Indonesia, there are 886 trash banks goes according to the data bank in May 2012, the number of savers as many as 84,623 people and the amount of waste managed by 2,001,788 kg per month and make money 3.182281 billion rupiah per month. This system start with the socialization to all of society in every region about trash bank, and also about the working system till the society understand how to do it and ready to contributing. Besides impacting the growing economy of the community, this trash bank system also have an impact on the preservation of environmental sustainability. In this paper, we will discuss how the trash bank's role in improving the economy of the society and reducing the amount of waste that has not been processed in Indonesia. To determine that, the authors first analyze the impact of the increase in the amount of waste and its management in major cities in Indonesia. In addition, authors also first collect data to determine the factors supporting and inhibiting trash banks to increase the economy of society and reducing the amount of trash.

Keywords: region, economy, society, trash, environment

Where Do Animals Live In The World Of Advertisement?

Dr. Nihan Aytekin

Abstract

Even though place is the fourth element of marketing with product, promotion and price, it’s strategic role as a background in the story of advertisement has been rarely discussed in creative advertising literature. As memory cues; symbols, slogans, gestures, emotions or places not only help developing a unique style in advertisements but also make the consumer recognize the brand identity and create a positive product/brand image. Place in advertisements also becomes
important when there is a power relation in human-animal interaction. In many advertisements we see cows on green meadows, sunny farms, insects under bathroom furniture, or pets in living room. But in “modern” life, animals (also) live on the roads, in pet shops, zoos, circuses, industrial livestock farms or laboratories. This paper aims to define the representations of “animal spaces” in the awarded Turkish advertisements. What kind of power relations exist between human and animal in these “spaces of representation” and on the basis of emotions, what role do these representations play in building brand identity? In this paper, the crystal apple (kristal elma) awarded advertisements from the www.kristalelma.com archive were analyzed with content analysis and some of the advertisements were discussed with discourse analysis. In the awarded advertisements, place underlines the animal’s position in our daily life. Cat and dog are our friends at home; insects are enemies in dark “unknown” places, etc. The emotion that the representations of “animal spaces” create is used for building a certain brand value proposition and the result is product/brand – place shortcuts such as “cows – green meadows – diary products – freshness” and “sincere” brand personality in these advertisements.

Keywords: human-animal relation, power, place, emotion, brand identity

Yao Yi
GIC1543063

Residential Differentiation and Social Distance — Study of Two Communities in City Guangzhou

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Abstract

Abstract: This research investigates the correlation between residential differentiation and social distance through questionnaire survey on the residents of two communities in Guangzhou, China. It argues that the formation of residential differentiation leads to enlarged intergroup social distance, and the prevalence of guarded community is the direct contributor for such phenomenon.

Key Word: Residential Differentiation, Social Distance, Guarded Community

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Religious Experience of Salat Khusyu’ Community: An Urban Sufism Phenomenon in Indonesia

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Abstract

Religious experience is the main factor that determines a person's faith in religion. As one of the rituals in Islam that has been ordered and carried out for a long time, the meaning and function of prayer are strengthened by the spiritual experience of Salat Khusy’ community members. At this level, prayer is no longer routine worship without meaning but really changes the way of thinking and acting that is more positive for every member.

The purpose of this study is to examine religious experience of Salat Khusyu’ community members.

The method used in this study is tended to review the literature by reinforcing the interviews and testimonials data. Descriptions, interviews, interpretation, historical continuity, and holistic will be a major element in the study with a methodical approach to social-religious philosophy, by using the theory of Religious Experience of William James as its method of analysis.

The conclusion is (1) important factors that change how to interpret and implement the prayer is derived from the spiritual experience of each member. (2) The spirit of solidarity in the social dynamics of the Salat Khusyu’ community is based on the equation of important events in their lives such as traumatic event, feelings of loneliness.

Key Words: Religious Experience, prayer, Salat Khusyu’ community.
Islamic Feminism and Women Empowerment in India: A Reform of Muslim Personal Laws

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Abstracts:
According to Margot Badran of Georgetown University's Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding state that Islamic feminism is more radical than more secular Muslim feminisms” Islamic feminism, which derives its understanding and mandate from the Qur'an, seeks rights and justice for women, and for men, in the totality of their existence. Islamic feminism is both highly contested and firmly embraced.”

The present state of Muslim Personal law in its present form or text does not really reflect the true concept or relation of Islamic Feminism more over it is not derived on the basics of in cooperating various instrument for women empowerment such as education, economic independent legislation or political structure of country.

After the Islamic feminism in India what changes and reforms in Muslim Personal law? I communicate in this paper a nascent ‘Islamic feminist’ movement in India, dedicated to the goal of achieving gender equity under Muslim Personal Law. I will argue in this paper that a clear distinction should rather be made between Islamic feminism as a discursive movement, and the distinct local, national or transnational social and political movements that are all increasingly referring to this discourse.

The present paper genuine effort to explore the issues of Islamic feminism in the lights of Quran and other authentic text and then it will look into the descried reforms and changes in Muslim Personal Law to it reflect truly Personal Law from Muslim – followers of Islam road and revel and introduce by Prophet.
This paper has an overview of the collective data analyze few (selective person) interviews. With this question what impact at Muslim Personal law and Muslim women rights in India after Islamic feminism? Collective data collect with Indian feminist and Indian law person, social actives, religious leadership and understanding as well as understandings of right and wrong that influence and determine actions taken by individuals on a daily basis in the Indian subcontinent. In this paper includes looking for to establish equal rights for women in society and religion.

Key Words: Gender, Feminism, Islamic Feminism, Reform,

Citizenship and Muslim Identity in a Muslim-Majority Secular Democracy

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Abstract

The main interest of this paper is the concept of citizenship in the minds of religiously inspired intellectuals, politicians and activists in Turkey. In this context, the broader question of the paper is: Is it possible to be both authentically Muslim and loyal citizen in a Muslim-majority country with a secular liberal democracy? While engaging with Rawlsian liberalism, the paper addresses a part of this broader topic by examining thought pieces of columnists in newspapers that are often associated with the JDP, the Felicity Party and the Gulen Movement and by discussing the transformation of Islamists from the National Outlook Movement to the Justice and Development Party, in other words, from a more limited Islamist discourse to a party located at the central right as ‘conservative democratic’.

In his brilliant work, Andrew March asks “whether Muslims, qua Muslims, can regard as religiously and morally legitimate the terms of citizenship in a non-Muslim liberal democracy” (March, 2009). When this question is asked in a non-Muslim majority context, it is easier to answer it by drawing on fiqh al-aqalliyyat (the Islamic jurisprudence of Muslim minorities). Yet, when the question is asked in a Muslim-majority country, it gets more complicated to deal with. My work does not focus on Muslim legal scholars and their application of particular hermeneutics within the fiqh tradition. Rather, I look at how

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Religiously inspired intellectuals, politicians and activists understand the link between an individual and the state and how they answer the aforementioned question. In doing so, I also explore the dichotomy as well as overlaps between the concepts of secular and religious. The paper tries to show mutual embeddedness of the secular and the religious that many religiously inspired intellectuals, activists and politicians subscribe to. Furthermore, this mutual embeddedness brings new discussions to the overlapping consensus in the Turkish public sphere.

**Rape as a Weapon of War**

Cynthia Grguric  

**Abstract**

War rape is a historical silent reality since antiquity; however, modern media exposure to the brutal war rapes occurring in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have only recently gained its attention. Members of affected communities often express more rejection of the victims themselves than for the crime. This victim rejection and displaced shame, is evident by husbands, mothers, and communities who reject these raped women. Individual rape portrayed as collective shame is what motivates the present study through the examination of international psychology, feminist theory, and the social theory cycle of shame inducing the need to overcome group powerlessness by rejection of the rape victims. Previous studies indicated empathy, image shame, and self-pity positively correlate with efforts for reparation with an oppressed group. The following mixed method study analyzed the correlating factors for reparation with Congolese war rape victims with empathy for the victim’s trauma, self-pity for the Congolese perceived victimization from the war, and Congolese image shame due to their role in the war. The results indicated that victim empathy and image shame correlated with motivations to repair or compensate the rape victims; however, feelings of self-pity did not. It also showed a strong sense of victim helplessness and lack of national identity. The implications are that educational interventions addressing national shame rooted in trauma history and collective empathy could influence motivations for reparations. Such implications could help ameliorate community and family victim rejection resulting in isolation, lack of medical and mental care, and the breakdown of society.

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The political Boundaries functions in the era of Globalization

Abdulaziz R Almutairdi

ABSTRACT:

The political boundaries play an important role in the separation of state sovereignty from each other. In addition they have several functions; security, economic, cultural and others. In fact these functions change from time to time according to the situation of the relations between countries and the means of human being. For example, in the past time the political boundaries were serve as the cultural separation between the nations and people; because that, the culture communication at that time was limited to scholars, books, letters and the like which was making it easier to stop that at the border. However, today, with the development of culture communications, such as; the media, the different satellite channels, the Internet etc, therefore, the boundaries cultural function is quite limited.

From this fact and the world's attention to the globalization, the importance of this topic came and take the priority nowadays.

The study questions and problem:

The globalization raises important questions about the functions of political boundaries and their role in the future. The main questions that will be answered are, how it will be and whether these functions will weaken or not? Did some of them will be disappeared? What are those jobs that remain will not be affected by globalization? These questions are the core of the problem that the study will try to answer.
Sensemaking of Civil Unrest Among Expatriates in Istanbul, Turkey from May 31, 2013 - July 18, 2013

LeAnn DeHoff

Abstract

According to the International Organization for Migration, there are approximately 214 million international migrants. These people are asylum seekers, refugees, sojourners, students, and volunteers, who naturally influence the ecosystem of people, communities, organizations, societies, and the environment when they move -- this number also includes business people. This study reviews the process of sensemaking of the 2013 Gezi Park protests in Istanbul, Turkey among 12 foreign-born workers, who were originally from Australia, Canada, China, Egypt, England, Iran, Russia, and Syria. During the protests and unrest, these workers learned about the events through the media, specifically social media at the onset, as well as conversations with friends and colleagues who were Turkish citizens and foreigners. Each foreign-born worker was indirectly and/or directly affected by the protests, and each one took actions as a result of the unrest by changing his/her impressions and/or behaviors, which included deciding whether or not to participate in the protests. These impressions and behaviors varied by gender, age, the type of work he/she performed, his/her years of international work experience, level of acculturation, country of origin, and previous lived experiences with protests, unrest, revolutions, and civil wars. In sum, the unrest in Istanbul, Turkey had direct, indirect, and psychosocial effects on the lived experience of these workers. Therefore, the findings from this study have implications for foreign-born workers and their families, the organizations they work in, culture and adjustment trainers, mental health professionals, and communities.

Blogging: The Possibilities and Beyond


Abstract

Blogging: The Possibilities and Beyond

Blogging has been one of the phenomenal practices in the technology
enabled language teaching. As far as language writing is concerned, many positives come have been discussed, however, in terms of the effectiveness of blogging in generic subjects are not being discussed widely. In the culinary teaching, future chefs are focused to hands on skills or more to cooking skills. As such, writing skills are not being emphasized, although, these future chefs are required to write about food review, restaurant reviews, recipes, tastes and many more. In order to assist instructors, blogs were introduced to these future chefs in their culinary classes. Over a period of a year, blogs were used as a tool to help future chefs express their culinary palate instead of the traditional way of ‘hand in’ classroom assignments. This research seeks to investigate lecturers or instructors’ point of view using blogs as a technology tool in the culinary field. Improvements, effectiveness, advantages and disadvantages are discussed to help using technology enabled learning in the culinary setting. It is hope that by using advanced blogging will help future chefs to record their passion towards gastronomy field easier and made available to be shared with others.

Key word: Blogging, Culinary, Improvement, Effectiveness,
opinion can be formed. Students are active in social media activism such as the #occupynigeria and #bringbackourgirls. Social media could have a wider application beyond its social purpose and that it could be used to bring about positive social or political change. The paper concluded that with the increasing use and spread of the internet in the country, the platform of social media will be used to put pressure on government to address more public issues, in the process deepening democracy and good governance.

**KEY WORDS:** Social media, activism, political change, good governance

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### The political boundaries functions in the era of globalization

**Dr. Abdulaziz R Almutairdi**

**ABSTRACT:**

The political boundaries play an important role in the separation of state sovereignty from each other. In addition they have several functions; security, economic, cultural and others. In fact these functions change from time to time according to the situation of the relations between countries and the means of human being. For example, in the past time the political boundaries were serve as the cultural separation between the nations and people; because that, the culture communication at that time was limited to scholars, books, letters and the like which was making it easier to stop that at the border. However, today, with the development of culture communications, such as; the media, the different satellite channels, the Internet etc, therefore, the boundaries cultural function is quite limited.

From this fact and the world's attention to the globalization, the importance of this topic came and take the priority nowadays.

The study questions and problem:

The globalization raises important questions about the functions of political boundaries and their role in the future. The main questions that will be answered are, how it will be and whether these functions will weaken or not? Did some of them will be disappeared? What are those jobs that remain will not be affected by globalization? These questions are the core of the problem that the study will try to answer.
Uyun, Qurotul. (Islamic University of Indonesia and University of Leipzig Germany)

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Abstract

This quasi experimental study examined the effectiveness of spiritual intervention including Sabr (patience), Salat (praying), and dhikr (remembrance) for improving resilience after disaster. The intervention consisted of 8 class sessions for 1 week, and each session running for 2 hours. The participants of the study were 68 refugees from two shelters of Merapi survivors. They were between 18 and 50 years old, and classified into two groups. One group (n = 37) received the spiritual intervention as experimental group and the other (n = 31) served as controlled group (waiting list). The Connor-Davidson Scale (CD-RISC) was completed by each participant to measure of resilience. The pre-test was given before the intervention and the post test was given immediately after the treatment, and follow up was given two weeks after the post-test. Test of Between-Subject Effects analysis indicated that the intervention was not effective to increase resilience. Based on limitation of this study regarding with the impact of intervention, researcher attempted to inquiry more in depth the treatment effect after 3 years from the intervention. Based on the results of focus group discussion that conducted after 3 years of the treatment confirmed that intervention provided benefits such as improvement in the salat, increased patience, adaptation to recovery, increased feeling of comfort, and believe that the disaster is not an injustice.

Keywords: spiritual intervention, sabr, salat, dhikr, resilience

Do Natural Resources and Social Networks Matter in Rural-Urban Migration?

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8th International Conference on Advances in Social Sciences (ICASS), Istanbul, Turkey

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### Muhammad Imran
GIC1543074

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**Abstract**

The present study was designed to estimate the impact of resource degradation and networks on rural-urban migration. Cross-sectional data were collected from Muzaffargarh, Punjab province of Pakistan. Households with migrant family member and non-migrant households were selected randomly from various villages. We used logit model to determine factors affecting rural-urban migration. Results showed that family and social networks had significantly positive impact on rural-urban migration, in addition to socioeconomic factors, implying that households having strong family and social networks would contribute substantially in rural to urban migration. Availability of transport facility and higher land holdings were negatively related with rural-urban migration. Improving infrastructure, consolidation of landholdings, bettering health and education facilities and creating employment opportunities at village level would reduce rural to urban migration in the study area.

**Keywords:** Migration; Logit model; Social networks; Natural resources; Punjab

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### Siamak Khodarahimi
GIC1543075

**Perceived Civil Rights Scale: An Iranian Case Study**

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**Mojahed Amiri**  
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**Abstract**

The psychology of conviction, the theory of social change and human development, and culture’s constraints model have been utilized in this study. The purpose of this study was to invent the Perceived Civil Rights Scale (PCRS) based on the role of gender in an Iranian sample. Participants consisted of 400 adults; Fars province, Iran. A demographic questionnaire and the Perceived Civil Rights Scale (PCRS) were used in this study. An explanatory factor analysis indicated that the ten factors of the PCRS were valid and reliable. These factors are: 1) life quality

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and security, 2) free information access and active participation, 3) personal space, 4) personal freedom, 5) cultural support and freedom, 6) personal growth and ownership, 7) responsive government, 8) integrative national identity, 9) sociocultural fortification, and 10) free confession and testimony. The reliability of all subscales was ranged .84 to .93 using Cronbach’s alpha. The results also found a gender difference on the ‘free confession and testimony’ subscale of perceived civil rights, and the ‘standing up for rightness’ subscale of moral competency.

Keywords: Perceived Civil Rights Scale, Psychometrics, Gender, Adults

Hiranya Sirisumthum
GIC1543076

An Assessment of the Role of Executive Function among young adults in Music and Non-Music undergraduate studies programs

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Abstract

Each aspect of human development; physical, psychological and social development across life span is a critical issue worth examining for several researchers. During the emerging adulthood transitional period, a person is not considered adolescent but is also not yet fully adult too. Hence, the term “young adults” is used to refer to this group of students included under the study. Resulting from neural immatureness in prefrontal control areas, risky behaviors and problems are threatening factors in this transitional period. As they are more independent and exposed to new things, attraction, stress, and risky environments, Executive Function (EF) has made itself important tool for self-control in order to cope with distractions, to solve problems and also to manage life’s complexity. Thus, the importance of executive function is a must to be addressed during this transition period. Several studies revealed the advantages of music training on various aspects including executive function improvement. Less is however known about the executive function and the effect of music training on EF during this period of development. This research aims to fill this gap by studying the effect of music training on executive function among young adults studying in Music and Non-Music Programs at university level with the help of quantitative analysis.

Keywords:
Kittikhun Meethongjan  
GIC1543077

**Executive Function, Music and Non-Music Programs, Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST), Young Adults**

**A development of 3-D Web Application to Promote Heritage Tourism of Surat Thani Province**

**Kittikhun Meethongjan, Darinee Saiper**

**Abstract**

Online heritage information system is very important for culture tourism that guide the knowledge and wisdom of the collective heritage. This paper aims to present a web-based online system to serve the heritage tourism information for Surat Thani province Thailand by using 3D technology. The system is collective information of interesting around the area heritage place. The application is developed in PHP, JavaScript, MySQL and Panorama software. The performance of application system is evaluated by user satisfaction and experts evaluation. The obtained mean and standard deviation by after users and experts explain on 3.32, 3.91 and 0.67, 0.53 respectively. Furthermore, the quality of 3-D web application can be used a main information tool for heritage tourism.

Ruchi Agarwal  
GIC1543078

**Hinduism Transformed: A Case study of Hindu Diaspora in Thailand**

**Ruchi Agarwal**

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**Abstract:**

Hindus, living outside of their place of origin, preserve their local traditions and at the same time make amendments depending on the situation in the host country. The paper attempts to study the Hindu Diasporic community in Thailand, a country with strong Hindu presence. The main focus is on the transformations Hinduism has gone through among the diasporic community living in Thailand for several generations. Although the Hindu diasporic community constitutes only a small fraction of the total population of Thailand, the evidences of strong incorporation of Hinduism in Thai Buddhism, makes the case of...
Hindu diaspora in Thailand an interesting study. Hindu diaspora is an important group contributing immensely to the local foreign environment but has been understudied in the past time. The paper aims to fill this gap by presenting Thailand as a home away from home for the Hindu diaspora. Hinduism has gone through several transformations in this country however important elements, central to the traditional Hindu beliefs, remain unchanged. The paper will be divided into three parts: brief history of Hinduism and its presence in Southeast Asia; the transformation in Hindu beliefs in a foreign land; and the extent to which traditions have been preserved among the diasporic community.

Keywords

Diaspora, Hinduism, Thailand, Rituals, Transformation

Siriporn Poolsuwan
GIC1543079

Image of Senior Undergraduates at Suan Sunandha University

Siriporn Poolsuwan, Naphapat Omee

Abstract

This research aims to study the image of senior undergraduates (4th year students), Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University in the aspects of personality, virtue and morals, knowledges and skills. And to compare the image of senior undergraduates in major group of Humanities and Social Sciences with the undergraduates in the major group of science and technology. Data collection was conducted by questionnaire from the sample group of 345 first year students from Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University. The sample divided into the undergraduates in major group of Science and Technology for 141 persons and major group of Humanities and Sciences for 204 persons; the obtained data was satisfied by utilizing percentage, mean, standard deviation and F-test. The findings show that the image of most senior undergraduates in personality are cheerful, bright, friendly and good human relations. In the aspect image of virtue and morals is found that most senior undergraduates are friendly and modest, against drug abuse. And the other aspect, it is found that most undergraduates are able to think and to analyze the problems, desire to study and seek knowledge. In the conclusion, they are no statistically significant difference in all images.
Species Diversity and Abundance of Birds along the seacoast in Muang District, Samut Songkram Province, Thailand

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were to study species diversity, feeding behavior, status, abundance and similarity of birds in the research area. The data was carried out by field survey of species diversity and abundance of birds which foraged in 2 boat touring routes along the seacoast in the Inner Gulf of Thailand in Muang District, Samut Songkram Province from May 2014 – April 2015. The data were analyzed to find out the abundance and similarity of birds. The finding of this research found that there were 9 orders, 30 families and 70 bird species in two boat touring routes. 9 orders, 27 families and 66 bird species were found in route 1 (Seacoast of Klong Kone Sub-district). 9 orders, 24 families and 54 bird species were found in route 2 (the seacoast of Bang Kaew). According to feeding behavior, there were 21 piscivore birds, 22 aquatic, benthic invertebrate birds, 19 insectivore birds, 5 granivore birds, 3 frugivore birds, 1 carnivore birds and 1 omnivore birds. According to bird status, there were 30 resident birds, 8 resident and migratory birds and 34 migratory birds. According to abundance of birds, 9 bird species were in level 5 of bird abundance. It was 12.50% of all bird species. Similarity index of birds were found in Route 1 and Route 2 was 0.800. So the communities should give their hands to conserve natural resources and biodiversity because the birds are indicators of natural balance and plenty of food in local ecosystem.

Keywords: Species Diversity of Birds, Abundance of Birds, Samut Songkram
Uncertainty Amidst Change; Impact of Privatization on Employment Opportunities in Pakistan

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Mr. Ali Irshad
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Mr. Imran Hashmi
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Abstract

This empirical study evaluates the impact of privatization on employment opportunities in Pakistan. It also intends to examine the relationship among competition, innovation and investment with employment opportunity because privatization leads to competition, investment and innovation in the organization. The problem is that privatization not always increases employment opportunities because literature shows both positive and negative effects of privatization on the organization structure as well as on the economy. In line with the requirements of the research, descriptive statistics have been used with the help of a cross-sectional survey. Research design will be descriptive type of study. The results of this paper shows that there is positive relationship between privatization and employment by injecting new investment, introducing better management, improving competitiveness, and leaving more money in the hands of the public, is likely to result in increased employment opportunities.

Keywords: privatization, employment, investment, competition, innovation

Tourism, crisis and emotions

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Abstract

Crises and disasters are considered times of intense difficulty or danger and are often deeply emotional experiences. In some instances, the ways crises are portrayed in the media can spark people’s curiosity and imagination and drive tourists to visit places subject to present or past dangers. In the last decades, tourism stakeholders looking for ‘alternative’ tourism forms have capitalized on the potential of places connected to crises, dangers and atrocities. In tourism studies these forms of tourism are known as ‘dark tourism’. Tourism experiences at such places are often emotional and affectual. Tourists visiting a dark tourism attraction negotiate emotional and ethical concerns through interconnections between affects, emotions and cognition, that create a field of potentiality for the experience. Although affects and emotions are part of the tourist experience and are increasingly recognized by social scientists, the so-called affective turn is still marginal in tourism studies in general and dark tourism in particular (Buda et al 2014). The affective turn explores creative dynamics of affect and emotion in the reproduction of culture, subjectivity and power relations (Harding & Pribram, 2002). Emotion can be considered as ‘subjective content’ and ‘qualified intensity’, whereas affect is intensity itself (Clough & Halley, 2007; Gregg & Seigworth, 2010).

Our aim in this presentation is to address this gap by bringing together geographies of dark tourism in places of crisis, and geographies of affect and emotions. Our focus lies on how places of crisis (such as Chernobyl and Fukushima for example) are spatially transformed into dark tourism attractions through emotional and affectual engagements.

Keywords: affect; emotion; crisis; dark tourism.
Implementation of Autonomous Organization for Tax Administration in Indonesia: Learning from Canada

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ABSTRACT

The Indonesian government has made various efforts to improve the system and increase tax revenues. Some problems causing the low realization of revenue each year, one factor is the weak institutional capacity of state revenue authorities. Tax administration is one of the factors that affect the amount of state revenue. Taxation in Indonesia is regulated by the Directorate General of Taxation (DGT). Target of tax receipts is not currently able to offset the revenue goals which is always rising. Rising demand revenue goals each year and the success of other countries in changing the institution of tax authorities become autonomous institution that more independent trigger to make the DGT become more independent institution or known as semi-autonomous tax authorities (Semi-Autonomous Revenue Authority - SARA). One of the countries that successfully implement SARA is Canada through the Canada Revenue Agency’s establishment (CRA).

Keyword: Tax Administration, Autonomous Organization, SARA

Towards an Understanding of Personality in Classical Yoga in the Light of Carl Jung’s Analytical Psychology

V.Chandrasekar

Expanding the neighborhood concept through the anatomy of community concept

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is theoretical explanation of neighborhood concept through a sociological approach and based on anatomy of community concept. Neighborhood as one of the main constituents of urban form needs to explained theoretically with certain characteristics. The related sciences of the urban studies such as urban management, urban sociology, anthropology, politics, architecture, urban design and planning attempt to explain this concept according to their theoretical basics. So this study attempts to expand this concept with anatomy of community concept. The methodology of study is descriptive. The literature about community was reviewed, then with critical discussion, anatomy of community formulated to two mixed branches: "spatial issue" as container and "social issue" as content. The findings of this study show that anatomy of community concept in spatial issue, with center and boundary characteristics, and in social issue, with common characteristics, social interactions, sense of belonging and organization has objective instances. So the neighborhood concept can be expanded by anatomy of community concept.

Keywords: Anatomy, Neighborhood Concept, Community Concept, Spatial, Social Group.

Student Political Involvement in the 13th Malaysian General Election: A Case Study among Students of Public University in Klang Valley

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ABSTRACT

Student and politic, this topic has been much debated for some time and there are many different views and thought. View on the topic of student and political involvement in Malaysia has moved beyond the paradigm. From apathetic and uninterested in politic, recently students are more aware on political issues. The purpose of this study is to analyze the student political involvement in the 13th Malaysian General Election. Because in the 13th general election most of the students are potential voters for the first time after the amendment of Universities and College Universities Act 1971. In addition, the researcher goal is to identify the factors contributing to student involvement in politics and general election. Moreover, how these involvement of students can affect the political future and social issues in the short term and long-term perspectives. This study will use a mixed methods design. And the result will give us more understanding of young people political involvement and their new form of political involvement. As a conclusion this study hope to provide more information and knowledge to government, society and also higher learning institution regarding to student political involvement.

Keywords: Political involvement, Public University, Klang Valley, Student, The 13th Malaysian General Election.

The role of pedestrian malls in Tourism Promotion of traditional Cities. Case Study: Tabriz Tarbiyat mall, Iran

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Abstract

Walking is simplest type of transportation between origin & destination. It can also as an complicated activity that not only influence in body, but influence people’s mentality. Walking is the most preferable form of developing human interaction with urban environment. Pedestrian malls are the best context for urban life and provide longer presence of people.
in urban spaces. Constant presence leads to environmental sustainability in these spaces. It is necessary to use sustainability factors for cultural, social, economical and environmental urgency in urban design process. On the other hand, pedestrian malls have a great role in tourism promotion. With pedestrianizing, we can not only enhance people’ presence in urban spaces, but can warrant their sustainability in the future.

In this paper, we studied concepts and definitions related to tourism and pedestrian malls and also urban spaces requirements. Then, we analyzed related studies to recognize Tarbiyat mall as an old and valuable urban space in Tabriz (a traditional city of Iran) using SWOT Technique. Tarbiyat mall is a historical place in down town of Tabriz and has cultural and most valuable building with commercial land use. The growing demand in the Tarbiyat mall for building space to be used for services, commerce and apartments, and the conversion of residential units to new purposes, is also related to the construction style of these buildings. In the next stage, we recognized pedestrian malls roles in tourism promotion. These roles are socio-cultural, economical, environmental perception and safety enhancement.

**Keywords:** Walking, Pedestrian mall, urban space, tourism, Tabriz

![Image](image_url)  
**Rattanathip Rattanachai**  
GIC1543090

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**The Simulation Model of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University Used by Visualizing Three-Dimensional Map Technique**

Rattanathip Rattanachai¹ and Chirapon Pachtprai²

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**Abstract**

The objectives of this research paper were to simulation model of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat university layout of 30 buildings and to evaluate the level of satisfaction the audience of this model. The population of this research included students, university’s staff, and general audience of the model. The quota sampling technique was utilized to obtain a total of 265 samples. This was a quantitative research technique by using likert five scales to obtain the experience and opinion from the respondents. The model of Visualizing 3D map was designed to allow the audience to search 30 buildings of Suan

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Sunandha Rajabhat University online with speed and easiness. The model was developed by using Unity program and C-sharp language and Javascript. The findings of the research revealed that there were four important results. First, the overall mean of the level of satisfaction in terms of integrity test was 4.53. Second, the overall mean of the level of satisfaction in terms of usability test was 4.47. Third, the overall mean of the level of satisfaction in terms of functional requirement test was 4.42. Finally, the overall mean of the level of satisfaction in terms of functional test was 4.47.

**Keywords:** Simulation, Map, Visualizing 3D (Visualizing Three-Dimensional)

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**Detection of Internal Mold Infection of Intact For Tomatoes by Non-Destructive, Transmittance VIS-NIR Spectroscopy**

**K. Petcharaporn, N. Prathengjit**

**Abstract**—

The external characteristics of tomatoes, such as freshness, color and size are typically used in quality control processes for tomatoes sorting. However, the internal mold infection of intact tomato cannot be sorted based on a visible assessment and destructive method alone. In this study, a non-destructive technique was used to predict the internal mold infection of intact tomatoes by using transmittance visible and near infrared (VIS-NIR) spectroscopy. Spectra for 200 samples contained 100 samples for normal tomatoes and 100 samples for mold infected tomatoes were acquired in the wavelength range between 665-955 nm. This data was used in conjunction with partial least squares-discriminant analysis (PLS-DA) method to generate a classification model for tomato quality between groups of internal mold infection of intact tomato samples. For this task, the data was split into two groups, 140 samples were used for a training set and 60 samples were used for a test set.

The spectra of both normal and internally mold infected tomatoes showed different features in the visible wavelength range. Combined spectral pretreatments of standard normal variate transformation (SNV) and smoothing (Savitzky-Golay) gave the optimal calibration model in training set, 85.0% (63 out of 71 for the normal samples and 56 out of 69 for the internal mold samples). The classification accuracy of the best model on the test set was 91.7% (29 out of 29 for the normal samples and 26 out of 31 for the internal mold tomato samples). The results from this experiment showed that transmittance VIS-NIR
Spectroscopy can be used as a non-destructive technique to predict the internal mold infection of intact tomatoes.

Keywords— tomato, mold, quality, prediction, transmittance

The Result of Suggestion for Low Energy Diet (1,000 kcal-1,200 kcal) in Obese Women to the effect on Body Weight, Waist Circumference and BMI

S. Kumchoo

Abstract—

The result of suggestion for low energy diet (1,000-1,200 kcal) in obese women to the effect on body weight, waist circumference and body mass index (BMI) in this experiment. Quasi experimental research was used for this study and it is a One-group pretest-posttest designs measurement method. The aim of this study was body weight, waist circumference and body mass index (BMI) reduction by using low energy diet (1,000-1,200 kcal) in obese women, the result found that in 15 of obese women that contained their body mass index (BMI) ≥ 30, after they obtained low energy diet (1,000-1,200 kcal) within 2 weeks. The data were collected before and after of testing the results showed that the average of body weight decrease 3.4 kilogram, waist circumference value decrease 6.1 centimeter and the body mass index (BMI) decrease 1.3 kg.m² from their previous body weight, waist circumference and body mass index (BMI) before experiment started. After this study, the volunteers got healthy and they can choose or select some food for themselves. For this study, the research can be improved for data development for forward study in the future.

Keywords—body weight, waist circumference, BMI, low energy diet

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Colonizing the Other—What is the effect of the perception "the others" made by Western feminism about the third world from colonial times until today?

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Abstract

The main focus point of this research paper is to uphold the poor and prejudiced picture of the women of the third world, which is contributed by Western feminism. To find out how the perception "the other" was emerged, I will examine different discourses and literatures on gender issue from the British colonial period to modern age. To study present condition, I will take Afghanistan in consideration. With a view to find out the reason of difference between the West and the rest, I will present gender, class and ethnicity together. The struggle of women in different societies is not same. So, without considering ethnicity and class, it is not possible focus on any particle struggle of women. Therefore, struggles of women should not be considered the struggle of women only; rather social and cultural traits should be considered studying their struggle. I will try to show how class and ethnicity are related to gender norms, or how one is affected by another.

Key Words: Chandra Mohanty; Edward Said; The Other; Third World women; Feminism; Gender; Intersectionality theory; Colonialism.

Perceptions of the Dilemma - OrderversusFreedom at ManagingFaculty

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the perceptions of the middle management (deans and heads of departments) and academicians on the dilemma - order versus freedom at faculty management. It discusses how this dilemma is seen at an operational level and how it can be managed at university where both parties -with a managerial role or not- are academicians and have professional expertise. The literature on organizational dilemmas was analyzed to answer the questions “which side of the dilemma is seen dominantly in different organization types?”, “how does examining organizational structures from different perspectives help understand educational organizations?” and “in that way how can the dilemmas be managed in educational contexts especially in the academic context?” The major findings include the tendency to one side of the dilemma in different perspectives to organizational structure creates problems in the organizational management. However, balancing order or freedom dilemma at an operational level improves effectiveness. Balancing dilemmas at faculty management is specifically difficult due to the differing perceptions of academics and the management. It needs the effective usage of other instruments in organizational life. The dynamics of organizational structures and processes in Higher Education (HE) institutions are growing attention due to the growing importance of HE institutions worldwide. The study on how effectively the operating core itself at HE institutions is managed is becoming more important in the field. This study explores the problems in the management of faculty at an operational level based on dilemmas between academics and the middle management.

Kevin Wongleedee
GIC1543100

Passengers’ purchasing decision: A Case of Low Cost Airline Passengers

Kevin Wongleedee

Abstract

The purposes of this research were to investigate the passengers’ purchasing decision and to examine the behavior of passengers who frequently flew with low cost carriers in Thailand. This research paper utilized a mixed method of both the qualitative and
quantitative technique. A total of 15 key informants were interviewed by using an in-depth interview technique where five informants were regular domestic passengers, another five informants were international passengers, and the last groups of five informants were crew members. In addition, a quantitative technique was conducted with a total of 400 low cost airlines’ passengers via questionnaire. The findings revealed that respondents were male and female at a similar proportion and the majority of respondents having an undergraduate degree, working for private company, and had income in the range of 25,000 -35,000 baht per month. Low price was the key influence to their purchasing decision. In addition, the findings also revealed that the first three market factors influencing the decision of the respondents to patronage low-cost airlines were low price, convenience location, and channel of buying ticket on line.

**Keywords:** Low Cost Airline, Purchasing Decision, Passengers

Pawinee Sorawech  
GIC1543101

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**Developing Students’ creativity by Using Art Drawing Theory of Tri-Angus**

Pawinee Sorawech

**Abstract**

The purposes of this research study were to enhance the students’ creativity by using Tri-Angus theory for grade six of demonstration school, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University and to manage the school curriculum by using the art of drawing according to Tri-Angus Theory in order to enhance the quality of students continuously. The management of quality of students was designed to meet the standard quality of national education of 2008. The creative criteria of evaluation included differentiation, innovation, flexibility, neat and beauty of drawing and painting, success of the art, and material maintenance. The population include all students from grade one to grade six. The purposive sampling technique was utilized to obtain 62 of six grade students. This was an experimental research technique by designing the special curriculum and allowed students to learn, after that the students were evaluated from the special curriculum. The findings revealed that the students’ learning results improve from the average of 80 percent to 95 percent. By using both teacher’s evaluation and students’ evaluation, both evaluations met with the standard quality of national education 2008.

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15th and 16th AUGUST, 2015
Keywords: Creativity, Curriculum, Tri-Angus

Psychometric properties of Hassanzadeh life Enthusiasm Questionnaire (HLEQ)

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rhassanzadehd@yahoo.com Email:

Abstract

Background: The aim of this study was to investigating the Psychometric properties of Hassanzadeh life Enthusiasm Questionnaire (HLEQ) in general population.

Materials and Methods: In this descriptive-survey research 850 people (425 male and 425 female) were selected via randomize simple method. In addition to the sociodemographic variables and the Hassanzadeh life Enthusiasm Questionnaire (HLEQ), Ryffs Scale of psychological Well-Being (RSPWB), Meaning in Life Questionnaire (MLQ), Life Regard Index (LRI), Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) and Life Orientation Test (LOT) were administered. Hassanzadeh life Enthusiasm Questionnaire (HLEQ) was developed, based on a theoretically and empirically grounded definition of life and health, to assess this construct. Data were analyzed by correlation coefficient.

Results: Coefficients of Cronbach's Alpha and test-retest reliability were 0.90 and 0.86 respectively. Also there was a significant relation between HLEQ, RSPWB, MLQ, LRI, SWLS and LOT scores (p<0.001). Conclusion: The HLEQ is a valid and reliable scale for assessing life enthusiasm.

Keywords: life enthusiasm, validity, reliability, psychometric properties.
It is recognized that should there be exist of equal rights between men and women, empirical evidences still indicate gender inequality since women are provided fewer opportunities to receive benefits from time use and economic development. This study examines gender gaps of leisure time use of Thai people. Using Thailand’s Time Use Survey and Labor Force Survey for regressing in least square method, the research estimates the relationship between leisure time use and wage of the two genders by including genders, educational attainment and other socioeconomics characteristics in the study. The result reveals that more educated people dramatically spend time for leisure time use for direct enjoyment. Additionally, there is a significant difference in leisure time use of men and women. Thai men tend to consume more leisure time than women do for every measure of leisure. It implies that in Thailand, there is a social structure in which men “make the first move”, which indicates that there exists a social structure whereby men have the opportunities to choose to work in the market while women are responsible for housework, even they also have to work in the market. This gender gap is confirmed by the shorter leisure time and longer time for housework for women.

Effectiveness of Life Skills Training on Adjustment Improvement and Reducing Depression Symptoms

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Department of psychology, Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran

The aim of this study was to examine the effectiveness of life skills training on improving adjustment and reducing depression symptoms. The research method was semi-experimental with pre-test and post-test design. Statistical population was all students of Islamic Azad University of Tabriz. 40 students who were having some degrees of depression and were volunteer to cooperate in the research were selected.
assigned randomly in two groups of control and experimental, using accessible sample method. The experimental group went under training for life skills for 12 session, while the control group did not receive any training. For data collection Beck depression inventory and adjustment test was employed. The obtained data in two steps of pre-test and post-test was analyzed using Covariance method. Results showed significant difference on adjustment and depression scores of experimental and control group. The experimental group obtained lower scores on depression and higher scores on adjustment. In other words, life skills training was effective for improving adjustment and reducing depression symptoms.

Keyword: life skills training, adjustment, depression

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**The Complexity of Secularism and Democracy Concepts in Providing Freedom of Thought and Faith.**

Gulsah Koprulu

Abstract

Human beings are born with the need of belief. They have desire to tell other people their belief, to live in accordance with their beliefs, to express their beliefs freely and fearlessly, to study their religion and to convey their religion to their children. Ensuring basic rights and freedoms, which is a necessity in modern society, should be under the responsibility of states. Especially in democratic societies individuals should have freedom of conscience and religion. Democracy means ruling the country in accordance with the wishes of majority. But it should not mean that the majority have predominant and overwhelming power on minorities. Every individual either have religious belief or not should be equal by law and should have freedom of thought and faith. Secularism is a controversial concept which comes out at this point in protecting these rights. In this article we are going to discuss the necessity of the concept of secular state in protecting the freedom of conscience and religion.

Key words: freedom of thought and faith, secularism, democracy.
Uses of Natural Resources and Livelihood Strategies in Changing Biodiversity


Abstract

Human activities and their programmes contribute to biodiversity change. With the loss of some biodiversity human communities need to adapt to the new environment. Thus they need to develop new livelihood strategies in order to survive in the changing biodiversity. Livelihood strategies are the combination of activities that people choose to undertake in order to achieve their livelihood goals. While human can adapt to the changing environment faster the biodiversity might take a longer time for recovery or it may loss forever. Changing environment (for example from primary to secondary) also influence the uses of natural resources. This prompted human communities to change their livelihood strategies in order to survive. As a result of modernisation human communities also experience socio-economic change which resulted in changing their livelihood strategies as well. For example, the younger generation might be less dependent on the surrounding natural resources like their ancestors used to. Most of the time they are in schools and away from their villages. After completing their education they will move out from their villages for better living elsewhere. The local knowledge that their ancestors used to have in the past as a result of their daily interaction with the surrounding natural resources may no longer relevent and not worth learning or keeping. Thus, there is a high tendency for the younger generation to loss their skills in making handicrafts and weaving because those items that they used to make on their own in the past are now easily available in the market. This paper examines the uses of natural resources and livelihood strategies among the human communities in Western Sarawak in the midst of changing biodiversity.
The Role of Urban Spaces in Women’s Safety: a Case Study in Najafabad City, Iran

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Abstract

Public space in a city is the playing stage of people’s daily life and is defined in contrast to the private life space. Safety is one of the main elements of social welfare and women as human resources of each society have an effective role in promoting a society’s progress and goals and this aim will not be possible unless they feel safe in social fields. Providing safety as one of the main needs of humans has always been the concern in all societies and communities. In this regard, preventing crimes by environmental designing in cities is a modern viewpoint which has attracted a lot of attention and is considered a purposeful approach for decreasing crimes in cities and is extremely influential on improving life quality and increasing citizens’ satisfaction and as a result improving social welfare and society’s health. The aim of this research was to investigate public space in Najafabad city and its influence on women’s safety in this city. The research method in this research is applied or pragmatic regarding its aim and descriptive-analytic and survey regarding its nature. In this research, the factors affecting women’s safety was assessed and analyzed using a questionnaire. The obtained results revealed that 56% of the respondents believe that the quality of urban spaces in order to provide safety for women in Najafabad city requires organization and planning.

Key Words: Women’s Social Safety, Organizing Urban Space, Najafabad City, Iran

Using a Metacognitive Strategy and Skill Reading Courseware to Develop Critical Reading Skills among Students

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8th International Conference on Advances in Social Sciences (ICASS), Istanbul, Turkey

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ABSTRACT.

The main focus of this study is to look at the importance of reading skills, reading strategies, and metacognitive skills and strategies. These skills and strategies should be given emphasis when teaching reading in schools in order for us to help students develop critical reading skills. However, it is evident that the teaching of critical reading skills is not emphasized in schools. In order to help teachers to teach these skills we propose a reading courseware to be designed and thus it could make the teaching of critical reading skills be more effective and interesting to the students. Therefore, this paper is a literature study on the importance of implementing metacognitive strategies and skills using a reading courseware to develop critical reading skills among students. It is hoped that with the newly designed reading courseware we can help language teachers to teach critical reading skills better in schools. Thus, it will also be beneficial for students to develop their critical reading skills.

Keywords: Critical Reading Skills, Reading Strategies, Metacognitive Skills and Strategies, Reading Courseware

A Phenomenological Study of the experiences of the students fail to get admissions in a professional university, Pakistan

Rana Naeem Akhtar

Abstract

Every Student of Pre-Engineering at Intermediate level aims in his life to attain a professional degree in engineering from a well reputed institute. In Pakistan, students face scarcity of resources to accomplish and enliven their dreams of getting admissions to these institutes, failure to which results in great hardships and turmoil to them. The literature exposes that in past only quantitative work has been focused to identify the problem which restricts to understand the deeper understanding, profound feelings, perceptions, personal meanings, effects, and experiences surrounding the dilemma being faced by the students at the time of this rejection. A Phenomenological study is intended to ferret

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out the experiences of the students who cannot get admission in the field of their own interest and they go through the phase of uncertainty concerning their future. The research is grounded in the tradition of hermeneutic phenomenology as guided by Heidegger (1962), Gadamer (1960/2003), Casey (1993), and Levinas (1961/2004), among others. By calling forth the philosophical and methodological tenets of hermeneutic phenomenology, I endeavored to uncover the lived experiences of the students at the time of failure as well as how they feel when they look forward to their future different to what they have been planning. A group of 10 students from University of Karachi (Department of Statistics), who couldn’t qualify in aptitude test for NED Karachi and later joined in BS program in Actuarial Sciences, is interviewed to identify the experiences of the transitional period they go through. The insight of the study reflects that the lack of opportunities and failure in given opportunities result a great set back to the students and they lose their hearts and the negative attitudes towards education and educational system are prevailed among them. The study also reflects the need to establish new institutes to fulfill the needs of the students to achieve their targets and simultaneously to groom them as an asset for the country and its progress.

Using a Metacognitive Strategy and Skill Reading Courseware to Develop Critical Reading Skills among Students

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ABSTRACT.

The main focus of this study is to look at the importance of reading skills, reading strategies, and metacognitive skills and strategies. These skills and strategies should be given emphasis when teaching reading in schools in order for us to help students develop critical reading skills. However, it is evident that the teaching of critical reading skills is not emphasized in schools. In order to help teachers to teach these skills we propose a reading courseware to be designed and thus it could make the teaching of critical reading skills be more effective and
interesting to the students. Therefore, this paper is a literature study on the importance of implementing metacognitive strategies and skills using a reading courseware to develop critical reading skills among students. It is hoped that with the newly designed reading courseware we can help language teachers to teach critical reading skills better in schools. Thus, it will also be beneficial for students to develop their critical reading skills.

**Keywords:** Critical Reading Skills, Reading Strategies, Metacognitive Skills and Strategies, Reading Courseware

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**Somdech Rungsrisawat**  
GIC1543112

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**Safety Factor Concernment of Low Cost Airlines**

**Somdech Rungsrisawat**

**Abstract**

The objectives of this research were to investigate the level of concerns of safety factors of the low cost airlines in Thailand and the importance of the safety information on airplane. This is a case study about low cost airline passengers who traveled frequently with low cost airlines and concerned about safety factors. This paper was a quantitative research. A total of 400 low cost airline passengers were interviewed via Thai and English questionnaire. The findings revealed that respondents were male and female at a similar ratio or 52:48. The majority of respondents has an undergraduate degree, worked for private sectors, and had age in the range of 25-36 years old. Low price was their main reason for choosing low cost airlines whereas their major concern about safety was very high. Moreover, the findings revealed that the majority of respondents rated high importance for three factors: The first factor was the availability of safety card for reading, cabin crew safety briefing, and safety demonstration VDO shown in the airplane. Second, the contents of safety card for reading, cabin crew safety briefing, and safety demonstration VDO show in the airplane were easy to understand. Third, the contents of safety card, cabin crew safety briefing, and safety demonstration VDO show in the airplane...
were practical information.

**Keywords**—low Cost airlines, Passengers, Safety factors

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**Volition towards Intimate Partner Violence: A Theoretical Construct and Empirical Evaluation**

Suzila Ismail\textsuperscript{a,b}, John Maltby\textsuperscript{a}, Ruth Hatcher\textsuperscript{a}

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**ABSTRACT**

Concerning on the rise of perpetrating of intimate partner violence (IPV) cases, this study aims to investigate the volition towards IPV among civil servants in Malaysia. The 11-item measure was developed using the concept of volitional help sheet and adapted from the Conflict Tactics Scale 2 of Straus et al. (1996). Exploratory (n=315) and confirmatory (n= 498) factor analytic studies suggest 1-factor structure with adequate model fit. The reliability assessment also found satisfactory. The current findings add to the IPV literature, particularly on the volition of IPV.

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**The Impacts of Tourist Activities on the Physical Carrying Capacity of Mabul Island, Malaysia**

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**Affiliations**

Sustainable Tourism Research Cluster, Universiti Sains Malaysia,

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**Abstract**

Natural resources such as crystal clear water, white sandy beaches,

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15\textsuperscript{th} and 16\textsuperscript{th} AUGUST, 2015
untouched corals, interesting landforms and landmarks, and variety marine life form the main factors that attract tourists to fly across the globe, seeking for the purest nature can offer. The congregation of tourists into natural destinations have resulted demand for more tourist infrastructure such as resorts, jetties and other basic facilities to cater the growing needs of the incoming tourists. Small and fragile island, such Mabul Island, located some 30 kilometers the town of Semporna, Sabah, Malaysia, is one of the many islands in the South-east Asia that are experiencing intense growth in both physical tourist development as well as tourist activities. The development and activities have resulted in some undesired impacts on the socioeconomic as well as on the natural environment of her ecosystem. This paper reports on a study that evaluates the state of the physical environment of selected sites in Mabul Island focusing on their physical carrying capacity of each site. While the ultimate aim of this study is to propose the eventual numbers that can serve as the guiding principle of the sites, it also realizes that physical carrying capacity is very much influenced by the level of physical development as well as tourist activities.

Keywords— fragile environment, physical carrying capacity, island tourism, Malaysia.

Siti Suriani Othman
GIC1543115

A Survival Story of a Print Newspaper in Malaysia: A Case Study of Berita Harian

Siti Suriani Othman, PhD
Mohd Faizal Kasmani, PhD
Rosidayu Sabran, PhD
Noor Adzrah Ramle

Communication Programme, Faculty of Leadership and Management, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

Abstract

It is well documented that the inception of the new media affects the survival of print newspapers around the world and there is no exception in Malaysia. The Audit Bureau Circulation (ABC) report for 2013 and 2014 demonstrates that all sales of paid-circulation newspapers in the country is declining except for an English newspaper, The Star, and a

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Malay newspaper, the Berita Harian (BH). The circulation of the BH for instance, increase from 119, 163 copies per day for July-Dec 2013 to 125, 514 copies for Jan-Jun 2014. Thus, this study examines the factors that contribute to the increase circulation of the BH based on the experience of the editors. Some of the major factors identified is the weighty consideration given to the newspaper design and content, which is aimed at the younger generation of readers, as this group is seen as the ‘future’ readers of the newspaper, and hence the main factor of determining the survival of the print newspaper in the country.

The association of proneness to psychosis with negative affect in nonclinical individuals

Usha Barahmand, Associate Professor, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Iran

Ruhollah Heydari, Master’s Student, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Iran

Abstract

Growing evidence indicates that a considerable minority of the general population experience positive psychotic symptoms in the absence of a certain mental disorder or psychiatric diagnosis, suggesting that psychosis symptoms may lie on a spectrum. Distress is an unpleasant mental state defined by anxiety, depression and stress likely to be experienced by any individual exposed to compound stressors. The aim of the present study is to investigate the possible link between psychosis proneness (hallucination proneness, delusion proneness, schizotypal traits) in a subclinical population. A sample of 450 (220 male and 230 female) university students were randomly selected and administered the Launay-Slade Hallucination Scale—Revised (LSHS-R), Peters et al. Delusion Inventory (PDI-21) and the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire-Brief (Raine & Benishay) to assess psychosis proneness, and the DASS-21 to measure psychological distress, with Results revealed a robust positive correlation between each of the psychotic features and indices of negative affect, with schizotypal traits emerging as the best predictor of negative affect.

Key word: psychotic features, hallucination proneness, delusion proneness, schizotypal traits, distress, negative affect

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Child Maltreatment in Adolescent Substance Users and its Association with Impulsivity: Emotional Dysregulation as Mediator

Usha Barahmand, Associate Professor, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Iran

Ali Khazaee, Graduate Student, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Iran

Goudarz Sadeghi Hashjin, Associate Professor, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Iran

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the associations of various types of childhood maltreatment with emotion dysregulation and impulsivity in adolescent substance users. The sample consisted of 66 male substance users recruited from those attending a Boot Camp Intervential Program. Participants ranging in age from 14 to 20 with a mean age of 16.4 years and the majority of them reported using multiple substances mainly, alcohol, cocaine, amphetamines, MDMA and opiates. Data were collected using measures of childhood maltreatment, emotional dysregulation and impulsiveness. All data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficients and bootstrap analysis of mediation. Findings revealed that childhood maltreatment correlated with difficulties in regulating emotions, with emotional abuse and physical neglect having the largest associations. Physical abuse, emotional abuse and emotional neglect showed significant positive correlations with a lack of emotional awareness, while physical neglect correlated significantly and positively with difficulties engaging in goal directed behavior and with lack of emotional clarity. Furthermore, while only sexual abuse correlated with impulsiveness, all indices of emotional dysregulation showed significant associations with impulsiveness. Bootstrap analysis confirmed the mediating role of emotional dysregulation. These results imply that childhood maltreatment may place adolescents at risk for any form of psychopathology including substance use through interfering with the child’s acquisition of emotion regulation skills. The disruption in this developmental process is likely to result in impulsiveness or other maladaptive personality traits that lead the individual toward maladaptive behaviors of which substance may just be one. Findings support the potential utility of further research into emotion dysregulation and impulsiveness as antecedents of problematic substance use.

Keywords: addiction, abuse, emotion dysregulation, impulsiveness.
Gender Differences in Some Moral-Related Variables Among the Iranian University Students.

Alireza Azimpour, Moslem Abbasi, Said Afrozpour, Sedigheh Abbasi Sabuki

Abstract

Gender difference of moral reasoning was one the subject of studies in moral psychology. But study the gender difference in other moral-related variables were less studied. The aim of present study was the study of gender differences in some prosocial behavior (public, compliant, emotional, dire, anonymous and altruistic behaviors) and some other moral-related variables (symbolization and internalization of moral identity, empathy and religiosity) after controlling the effect of social desirability. Data from 627 the Iranian undergraduate students that was derived from two previous studies was used. The results showed that there is female superiority in compliant, emotional, anonymous and altruistic prosocial behavior and also internalization of moral identity, empathy and religiosity. There was also male superiority in public prosocial behavior. The study totally confirms the superiority of females in moral-related variables but because of low effect size, the present study can be considered as a confirmation of gender similarities hypothesis.

Keywords: prosocial behavior, moral identity, empathy, religiosity, gender

Bilge Baykal

A New Approach to Strategic Planning in Entrepreneurial Process: Effectuation

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Abstract

A New Approach to Strategic Planning in Entrepreneurial Process: Effectuation

Abstract—The development and implementation of strategy within

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entrepreneurial organizations require skills and the ability to perceive environmental shifts and adapt accordingly to ensure organizational growth and preserve the resources of the firm. The entrepreneur must have an intimate knowledge of the business plus intuition and resourcefulness to successfully transform the strategy from its initial intent to one that accommodates the external forces and responds to its environment. This study presents an exploratory approach to describe and compare the formal and informal strategic planning processes of entrepreneurial organizations particularly focusing on new ventures. This study provides a conceptual framework for strategic planning of new venture entrepreneurial process by an integrated perspective of formal and informal approach which is named as "Effectuative Entrepreneurial Process Framework". The framework presented in the study includes causal sequence components of the formal entrepreneurial process while considering the intuitive and creative part of the entrepreneurial process having components of cognitive adaptability of entrepreneurs and inter-firm and intra-firm strategic flexibility.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial process, strategic planning, intuition, effectuative

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India and Iran: The Need for Constructive Re-engagement

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Abstract:

The ties between the India and Iran are not new but an ancient Phenomenon. Independent India and Iran established diplomatic links on 15th March 1950. Today both are considered as significant regional power and they are recognized as ‘crucial factor’ in fostering the peace, stability and development in the greater parts of West Asia, Central Asia and South Asia. Recent development in the context of 9/11 and the context of globalization has affected the relationship between two. India’s ties with Iran also suffered with New Delhi’s opposition to Iranian nuclear ambition and the Indo-US civil nuclear deal, there’s little to indicate that the two countries are willing to abandon their mutually beneficial relationship. This article examines the nature and scope of Indo-Iranian relationship. It also reflects on the ‘US factor’ and analyses...
the future prospects of Indo-Iranian relations.

Keywords: Energy, Political & Strategic cooperation, Economic and Commercial Partnership, US Factor and current situation, the future prospects.

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Promoting ethical guidelines for ASEAN student Administration A case study of Bangkok Rajabhat Universities

Routsukol Sunalai

Abstract

This research aims to study the ethical issues of business administration students. To raise awareness of the ethics of business administration students. And to offer guidance to strengthen the ethics of business administration students to support ASEAN. The target audience is students using six Rajabhat 300 questionnaires were quantitative. Findings in most students have taken over in the right way, respect the rules, regulations and practices of Buddhism. Honest and sincere in their work. Minimum level is to know my friends better. Introduced in the right way to develop a reasonable and timely. Are grateful for the kindness. Feedback should conduct seminars. Survey and monitoring and awareness to the students to understand. Ethics, to support ASEAN.

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Prospects for a Regional Mechanism of Human Rights in Middle East and Asia-Pacific from the Viewpoint of International Law

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ABSTRACT

In accordance with Article 52 of the United Nations (UN) Charter nothing in the Charter ‘precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of
international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles’ of the UN. To this end, the UN Members ‘shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council’(SC). The SC shall ‘encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the States concerned or by reference’ from the SC. This provision can be extended to disputes arising from human rights violations too. Consequently, following the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 10 December 1948, a number of regional agreements have given particular importance to human rights in regional context.

Article 44 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) while acknowledging the existence and utility of other ‘constituent instruments and conventions’ of the UN in the settlement of disputes provides that provisions of the Covenant shall not prevent the States Parties ‘from having recourse to other procedures for settling a dispute in accordance with general or special international agreements’. Moreover, in this regard, the 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights despite the fact that paragraph 5 of the Declaration of the Conference asserts the ‘universality’, ‘indivisibility’, ‘interdependence’ and ‘inter-relatedness’ of all human rights, reiterates the need to consider the possibility of establishing ‘regional and sub-regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights where they do not already exist’.3 While the Declaration makes it ‘the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms’, it gives due regard to the concept of regional differences: ‘the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind… Regional arrangements play a fundamental role in promoting and protecting human rights.4 In paragraph 13 the Declaration again recognizes ‘a need for States and international organizations, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, to create favorable conditions at the national, regional and international levels to ensure the full and effective enjoyment of human rights’. To achieve this end according to Paragraph


4 Article 5 of the Vienna Declaration and Plan of Action.

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37 of the Declaration the regional arrangements ‘should reinforce universal human rights standards, as contained in international human rights instruments, and their protection. The...Conference...endorses efforts under way to strengthen these arrangements and to increase their effectiveness, while at the same time stressing the importance of cooperation with the United Nations human rights activities.’

In the light of the aforementioned provision, three regions of Europe, Africa and America, have now their respective regional instruments, which give due regard to regional particularities that could not find adequate expression in universal human rights instruments for the protection and promotion of human rights. Issues and concerns of particular importance to those regions are addressed in an appropriate way in their respective mechanisms.

However, despite the significant rise of development in the Middle East and Asia-Pacific region in regard to human rights such as creation of national human rights institutions, particularly human rights commissions in a number of States, and the attempts made by such organisations as the Association of South East Asian Nations(ASEAN) and the South Asian Association for Regional Co-Operation(SAARC), human rights abuses in this region are still widespread. No regional machinery exists to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and no underlying human rights instrument such as a binding convention has been developed for the system so far. Nor is there any enforcement mechanism for the decisions of the institutes already established. It seems that the application of the process of institutional human rights incorporating regional values, giving due regards to regional particularities, reducing human rights violations and abuses, develop a common understanding of universal human rights, helping States promote and protect rights and freedoms in their jurisdiction is desirable and feasible for the region, provided that it would avoid fragmentation.

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and pursue international human rights standards. Taking into account the positive experience of and the valuable lessons from the above mentioned three regions, the purpose of this article is to investigate the possibility of the setting up of an inter-state regional mechanism for protection of human rights in the region from the viewpoint of international law. While examining the gradual development of the major achievements in the filed so far, it is also to highlight the obstacles towards the issue as well as the possible solutions thereto.

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<th>Dr Serena Hussain</th>
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**World Forums for Intercultural Exchange: Bringing the Local to the World or Globalising Privilege?**

**Dr Serena Hussain**

**Centre for Trust Peace and Social Relations**

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**ABSTRACT**

In today’s world, unprecedented levels of exchange occur between divergent populations. Understanding on how to facilitate successful intercultural dialogue is more necessary than ever for peaceful relations. It is commonly believed that international forums provide a useful platform for rigorous debates and exchange, due to bringing delegates from across the globe face to face. However, there is scant academic literature on the impact of such events for the promotion of intercultural exchange specifically.

This paper discusses a case study of a World Forum, attended by approximately 800 participants from over ninety countries. During the course of the forum over 100 interviews were conducted to determine: its impact for promoting intercultural dialogue; and how subsequent interventions of this type could be improved for this purpose. Most notably it was the ‘informal space’ at the forum, rather than sessions, described as providing the most meaningful exchange - setting the foundations for collaborative endeavours in commerce, arts and academia, for example.

Furthermore, participants discussed how the microcosm of ‘global harmony’ witnessed at the forum evidenced the significance of socio-

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economic status, privilege and wealth, over differences of the locale. In other words, globalisation has universalised ‘upper middle class’ aspirations to such an extent that local cultural distinction becomes less apparent for those in higher social strata. Thus, where such forums are likely to have their greatest impact is through a bottom up approach; the challenge lies with increasing the participation of individuals who would not otherwise have access to opportunities for global engagement of this nature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moslem Ghalkhani</th>
<th>A comparison of temperament, cognitive failures and sleep quality in patients with schizophrenia, bipolar and substance-related disorders</th>
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<tr>
<td>GIC1543124</td>
<td>Moslem Ghalkhani, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Ardabil, Iran</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sanaz Soltani, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abstract</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The psychobiological model of temperament and character indicates that personality traits are heritable and can influence a person’s susceptibility to mental disorders. The objective of the present study was to compare temperament and character, cognitive failures and sleep quality in three groups of patients in remission: patients diagnosed with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and substance-related disorders. A purposive sample of 31 schizophrenia patients, 28 bipolar patients and 30 patients with substance-related disorders matched on age was recruited for the study. Data were collected using the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI), Cognitive Failures Questionnaire (CFQ) and the Sleep Quality Scale (SQS). Data were analyzed using multivariate analysis of variance and logistic analysis. Findings revealed significant character and temperamental group differences, with the schizophrenia and bipolar group reporting greater harm avoidance, lower reward-dependence, lower cooperativeness and higher self-transcendence than patients with substance-related disorders, who scored higher on novelty-seeking. In addition, patients also differed in the kind of self-reported cognitive failures. While patients with schizophrenia reported more problems with memory and social interactions, bipolar patients tended to report problems with concentration and names, and patients with addictive disorders reported significant problems with motor functions. Differences also emerged with regard to sleep quality, with bipolar and addicted patients reporting greater difficulty falling asleep or getting up</td>
</tr>
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and greater dissatisfaction with overall sleep. The schizophrenia group, in contrast, reported feelings of greater restoration after sleep and more difficulty maintaining sleep. Logistic regression analysis also revealed that certain cognitive failures along with character and temperament dimensions can be used to describe patients with psychosis from one another as well as from the addictive group. **Conclusions:** Temperamental and cognitive similarities and differences among the three groups point to the possibility of specific endophenotypes. Keywords: character, temperament, cognitive failures, sleep quality, schizophrenia, bipolar, substance-related

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**Sanaz Soltani**  
GIC1543125

**The Impact of Dialectical Behavior Therapy on Anxiety, Impulsivity and Self-Esteem of Individuals with Subclinical Trichotillomania Disorder**

Sanaz Soltani, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran  
Moslem Ghalkhani, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Ardabil, Iran

**Abstract**

Dialectical behavior therapy (DBT) has been used widely for the treatment of various mood and anxiety disorders. However, its use in treating individuals with trichotillomania has not been reported. A sample of 54 university students (36 female) were recruited for the study. All participants were included if they reported distress over the repetitive pulling out of their own hair from the scalp, eyebrows, eyelashes, or other areas of the body. The participants had an average age of 21.3 years. All participants received standard DBT, which included skills training and individual therapy. Therapy was conducted over 16 weekly sessions. The aim of this study was to investigate the impact of DBT on anxiety, impulsivity, and self-esteem of people trichotillomania features.

An experimental research design with a single group and pre- and post-test method was used. Data were collected using the Interactive Anxiety scale, Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, and the Self-esteem Scale. The statistical analysis was performed using Wilcoxon Signed test.

The results of this study showed no significant differences between pre-test and post-test scores on impulsiveness, but there were significant differences between pre-test and post-test scores of interactive anxiety.

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Findings imply that DBT has an immediate effect on interactive anxiety and self-esteem, while its effects in terms of improved impulsiveness may be delayed or require longer duration of therapy.

**Keywords:** dialectical behavior therapy, trichotillomania features, anxiety and self-esteem

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**International Tourists' Satisfaction from Thai Restaurants**

**By Nopadol Burananuth**

**ABSTRACT**

The purposes of this research were to investigate the level of satisfaction as well as to examine the opinions and the perspectives of international tourists who visited Thai restaurants in Bangkok, Thailand during January to March of 2015. While, the independent variables included gender, age, levels of education, occupation, and income, the dependent variables were their level of satisfaction after their visiting Thai restaurants in Bangkok, Thailand. A quota sampling method was performed to obtain 400 respondents with 50 percent male and 50 percent female respondents. The majority of respondents were between 31-40 years old. Most were married with an undergraduate degree. The average income of the respondents was between $35,001-50,000 per year. The findings revealed the ranking levels of satisfaction from highest mean to lowest mean as follows: the variety of the menu, the service quality, staff friendliness, the atmosphere, and the activities. In addition, the overall means is 4.59 with 0.7870 SD.

**Keywords**—International Tourists, Satisfaction, Thai Restaurants

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**Perception of Service Quality of Low Cost Airlines by International Tourists**

**By Phatthanan Chaiyabut**

**Abstract**

This purpose of this study was to investigate the perception of service quality of low cost airlines from international tourists. The perception of service quality in this study involved the experience of international tourists who were travelling in Thailand.

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A mixed method of quantitative and qualitative was used. The quantitative technique included a survey of Likert scale questionnaire and the qualitative technique included a focus group and an in-depth interview. The findings revealed that international tourists’ perception included a high level of satisfaction of low price but had a medium satisfaction in service and friendliness of staff. Low price factor was the most important factors that could directly influence international tourists’ decision to patronage low cost airlines. In addition, the findings indicated that the overall perception of service quality had a mean of 3.58 with the overall standard deviation of 0.767.

**Keywords:** Perception, Service, Quality

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### Local Administration and Community Environment Management

**Dr. Sukanya Sripho**

**GIC1543128**

**Abstract**

Nowadays the problem of environment is a serious problem. The purpose of this research was to investigate in six areas of community environment management. This was a quantitative research. A total of 400 samples were interviewed by questionnaire. Statistic description included percentage, frequency, standard deviation, t-test, and one way ANOVA. The findings revealed that there were six community environment managements: promoting understanding, management of the quality of environment, management of pollution, activity of environment project, local participation in environment project, and policy to manage local environment. It is found that activity of environment project was the most important factor. Moreover, gender and age did not have any relationship with community environment management.

### Factors Influencing the Intention to Repurchase of Consumers at the Fresh Market, Dusit District, Bangkok

**Suppara Charoenpoom**

**GIC1543129**

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**8th International Conference on Advances in Social Sciences (ICASS), Istanbul, Turkey**
Abstract

The purposes of this research were to investigate the awareness of consumers at the fresh market, to investigate the consumption behavior of the consumers at fresh market, and to investigate factors influencing the intention to repurchase of consumers at the fresh market, Dusit District, Bangkok. This was a quantitative research. A total of 200 samples were interviewed by questionnaire. Statistics description included multiple Regression Analysis and SPSS programs.

The findings revealed that the consumers had a high level of awareness in terms of product, value for money, intention to repurchase, service quality, location. Moreover, 32.5 percent of the respondents purchased at the fresh market 2-3 days a week. There were four factors that influencing the intention to repurchase of consumers: value for money, service quality, product, and location. The coefficient correlations were .0001, .001, .003, and .004 respectively.

The Research and Development of Living Library: The Local Wisdom and Knowledge Management for the Development of Banana Stalk Pith Carving Career at Wat Mai Amataroth Community

Surachanee Piemyart
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E-mail: surachaneep@yahoo.com

Abstract

The Research and Development of Living Library: The Local Wisdom and Knowledge Management for the Development of Banana Stalk Pith Carving Career at Wat Mai Amataroth Community, Baan Panthom, Phra Nakhon, Bangkok was conducted with three main objectives; 1) to study the urban context, problems, and obstacles of the carving banana stalk pith careers; 2) to study carving banana stalk pith method transfer model; and 3) to discover ways of the knowledge management to promote and develop the banana stalk pith carving career. This study is a qualitative research, using a participatory action research method (PAR). The research population was people in Wat Mai Amataroth Community. Data were collected through interviews, observation, focus group discussion, home staging, and documentaries.
and related researches study. The result showed that most of the population paid no interested in banana stalk pith carving career because this career involved the cremation. This career will disappear in the future due to the fact that it requires a high art carving skill. The other reason is that the banana stalk pith lasts only for a few days, the “Kluay Ta Nee” or Ta Nee banana is very difficult to find now a day, variety of other careers are increasing, and the coffin-stands decorated with fresh flowers are more popular than the banana stalk pith. The knowledge management to promote and develop the banana stalk pith carving career was to invite experts to train Wat Mai Amataroth Community people, the people interested, and students from Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University: The result was that not only they could decorate coffin-stands, but they could apply their knowledge and skills to other decorations, including kiosks, parade cars, kratong, and wreaths. “Banana Stalk Pith Carving Career of Wat Mai Amataroth Community Craftsman” Booklets and VCD were created. Nevertheless, students from Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University taught Wat Mai Amataroth School students about the story of banana stalk pith carving to raise their awareness and pride of their oldest profession, of local wisdom love and value, and the conservation within the community.

Tanakom Potjanapitak
GIC1543131

Increased in Job Satisfaction by Applying Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy

Tanakom Potjanapitak

Abstract

The objectives of this study were to examine the increased in the level of job satisfaction from applying of the philosophy of sufficiency economy and to find the reasons behind the job satisfaction. This was a case study of many small companies in Bangkok, Thailand. This study utilized both qualitative and quantitative approach. The independent variables included gender, age, education, occupation, income and job position, whereas the three important dependent variables included frugality, reasonableness, self-immunity, knowledge, and integrity. A total of 400 samples were chosen by random sampling and quota sampling method and a Thai questionnaire was developed to collect data. Descriptive statistics in this research included frequency, mean, and standard deviation.

The findings revealed that the majority of respondents were middle aged male between 35-45 years old with a master degree. The majority had income between 35,001–45,000 baht per month and most were working as a manager for private sector. The findings also revealed that

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15th and 16th AUGUST, 2015
by applying the philosophy, their job satisfaction had increased and self-immunity was considered as the most important factor in daily life in working place and ranked at a high level. Moreover, different demographics of the respondents had a difference in their results from the applying of the philosophy, except for job position.

**Keywords:** Job Satisfaction, Work Place, Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy

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**Funerary art in Romania during Carol I era (Eternity Cemetery from Iasi and Bellu Cemetery from Bucharest)**

**Tanakom Potjanapitak**

**Abstract**

This PhD thesis aims to analyze and research the Romanian historiography about the transition to non-livings from Romania during the reign of Carol I. As I say, it will be analyzed the era between the years 1866-1914, covering both its period times. The first one, as a leader of the country and the second one, the period after his coronation as a king, by the end of his reign. This chosen period, from the reign of Carol I, knows a flowering of Romania, at all levels, along with the construction of the modern Romanian state. It is important to mention the Romanian cultural elite that it is born on that time and in which manner is creating trends that will leave its marks, beginning with that time till later, describing the idea of transition to non being. The research from this paper aims to restore the manner in which it was addressed and considered as a funerary art, with all its specific process and vision about the term death.

In first instance will be highlighted the positive changes of the Romanian society and culture of this period, the analysis of the new directions on which is structured the funerary art, as a part of the history, of human Romanian life and as part of the art, in turn, a large flowering on the vision of death.

The emphasis is placed on the Bellu Cemetery; it is about the historical foundation, personalities dictionary and documentation about this figures, the art and the architecture of their memorials. In sign of appreciation and respect I pay attention also to the military graves from that time. And I do not forget to pay attention to architects and sculptors, talking about their work, their description and their contribution to funerary art from that period, in relation with the cemetery.
The Insignia of Thailand on Android Operating System
Thitiporn Sittichailapa, Sakonpong Kobarsa, Rattanathip Rattanachai

Abstract

The Insignia of Thailand is the marker for decoration of Thai. They were designed to give to those who do good to Thailand. So this paper was developed to be useful to those interested and published to neighboring countries. We developed by Database Life Cycle Methodology to analyze and design a complex data to be a simple database system and Object-Oriented System Analysis and Design Methodology to implement application on Android Operating System. The preliminary result of The Insignia of Thailand is being the database application for easy to searching and is known to foreigners in the future.

Keyword : The Royal Thai Decorations, Android, Database Life Cycle, Object-Oriented System Analysis and Design

The Challenges Facing the Advancement of Technology in the 21st Century Nigeria, Perception of the Final Year Students of Computer Science in Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife Nigeria

LAWAL, Ejiwunmi Shehu, Computer Science Department, Faculty of Science, Lagos State Polytechnic, Ikorodu. E-mail: tuewes@gmail.com Tel: +2348184702376

Abstract:

The study investigated the challenges facing the advancement of technology in the 21st century Nigeria as perceived by the final year students of computer science in Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife Nigeria. It explores the basic importance of technology as well as examined the possible influence that sex, class level, family type and age might have on the perception of the respondents. The study is a descriptive analysis of the prevailing situation in the country as observed by the University learners in Obafemi Awolowo University. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 200 students.
from the 2014/2015 graduating students. A self designed instrument used for the study is a 20 item questionnaire titled Technology Advancement in Nigeria (TAN). The face and content validities of the instrument were ascertained by giving copies of the instrument to some test experts in the field of Test and Measurement of the Faculty of Education, Osun State University, Ile Ife. Some of the items were reconstructed by the test experts and some ambiguous statements were restructured. The researcher took to all corrections and the validity was standardized. The Reliability of the instrument was ascertained using Test Retest Technique and \( r = 8.75 \) which was considered high enough for the study. The instrument was self administered with the cooperation of the level coordinator of the final year students. Data collected was analysed using Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) at 0.05 level of significance. The study revealed that the final year students had a negative perception towards the development of Technology in Nigeria. It was also revealed that the respondents were not different in their perception based on any of the demographic variables used in this study because. The \( F_{-} \text{cal} (0.099) \) and the \( F_{-} \text{table} (4.00) \) implies that there was no significant difference among the respondents based on class, ages, family type and gender. Based on the above findings, appropriate recommendations were made.

**Keywords:** Technology; Advancement; Challenges;

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Sevdie Kadriu
GIC1543136

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**ABSTRACT**

After the declaration of its Independence in 2008, Kosvo was involved in an important transition process regarding the strengthening of independence and state sovereignty, regarding the establishment of democratic state institutions as a precondition to ensure a stable and multi-ethnic society. One of the essential promises for such a goal to be achieved was and remains the involvement of minorities regardless of the ethnic group they belong to, within the constitutional and legal system o the country as well as their integration in government.

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structures, either local or central.

According to the official data published in 2014 by the Kosovo Statistics Agency, the overall number of people living in Kosovo is 1,815,606 inhabitants. The vast majority of this overall number is composed of Albanians with approximately 90%, whereas the other part is composed mainly by Serbs with 5%, who mainly reside in Serb enclaves, as well as other ethnic groups composing 5% of the total number.

It is worth mentioning that the majority of representatives of the Serb community lives in the north part of Kosovo, including the municipalities of Leposavić, Zvečan and North Mitrovica, or is focused in mono-ethnic enclaves within the territory of Kosovo, through various municipalities.

The legal framework related to the protection of the rights of all ethnic groups living in Kosovo is strongly supported by a wide series of central level institutions that carry the primary responsibility for the drafting and implementation of these legal acts serving for the protection and advancing of the rights of communities. In this sense, after the establishment of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government in Kosovo, in 2002 there was established the counselling office for good governance, human rights, qual possibilities and gender issues, which has functioned within the Office of the Prime Minister and aimed to monitor and provide advise for ministries of that scope, regarding the protection of human rights, encouraging equal possibilities, related to gender issues as well as the advancing of good governance.

Consequently, in 2007, within each Ministry of the Government of Kosovo there are established special units for human rights, that their role has not exclusively been only the monitoring of the compliance of policies, legislation and activities lead by these institutions at international standards in the field of human rights protection, but also the supervision with regard to the rate of representation of non-majority communities in Kosovo politics and institutional life.

10 Kosovo Statistics Agency, Assessment of the Population of Kosovo 2013, September 2014

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Early Maladaptive Schemas and Attachment Styles in Women with Vaginismus

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Elham Haghi
M.A in Clinical Psychology, Ferdowsi University, Mashhad, Iran.

Fatemeh Bazri
M.A in General Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Torbat Jam Branch, Torbat Jam.

Abstract

Introduction: The purpose of this study was identifying the early maladaptive schemas and attachment styles in women with vaginismus and comparing with normal women.

Materials and Methods: In a causal-comparative study, 60 women (30 vaginismus and 30 nonvaginismus) were studied. Women with vaginismus were selected via convenience and purposeful sampling method by referring from gynecologist, psychiatrists and psychologists working in Tehran. Nonvaginismus women were selected from whose referred by vaginismus women and researcher colleagues and they were matched with vaginismus women in age and education. All subjects of both groups responded to Young Schema Questionnaire- short form (YSQ-SF) and Collins and Read Revised Adult Attachment Scale (RAAS). Data were analyzed by multiple analyses of variance (MANOVA) using SPSS-20 statistical package and P values less than 0.05 were considered significant.

Results: The mean score of early maladaptive schemas in women with vaginismus were significantly more than normal women ($P<0.01$). Attachment styles of two groups were significantly different in closeness and anxiety subscales ($P<0.01$). The mean score of closeness subscale in normal women were significantly more than women with vaginismus and the mean score of anxiety subscale in women with vaginismus were significantly more than normal women. There was no significant difference between two groups in dependent attachment style.

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Conclusion: There are more early maladaptive schemas in women with vaginismus comparing to normal women and women with vaginismus holder anxiety attachment style comparing with normal women.

Keywords: Sexual disorders; schema; attachment; vaginismus

The Effectiveness of Spiritual Group Therapy on Older Women’s Depression, Anxiety and Stress

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Fatemeh Bazri
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Background & Aim:

Regarding the growing numbers of elderly people in the population will be in the future in many developed countries, paying attention to their health is of great importance. One of the factors affecting health condition is spiritual health which is often neglected. This study was conducted to investigate the effectiveness of spiritual group therapy on older women’s depression, stress and anxiety.

Materials & Method: In this quasi-experimental study with pretest-postest control group design among all elderly women who referred to Neshat daily senior center in Mashhad, 30 women were selected and randomly assigned to two control and experimental groups (n = 15). Then all subjects were tested by research tool including depression-anxiety-stress scale-21 (DASS-21). The subjects of experimental group participated in 12 weekly sessions of 90 minutes intended for spiritual group therapy sessions. At the end of the course the tests were conducted again for all sample subjects (n=30). The obtained data were analyzed by statistical method of multivariate analysis of covariance and dependent and independent t test by using software SPSS-17.

Findings: The findings suggest that spiritual group therapy significantly lead to reduced older women’s depression, anxiety and stress (P≤0.001). Recovery percentage of subjects in the experimental group in variables of depression, anxiety and stress, respectively, was 58%, 22% and 22%.
| **Maryam Jalalifarahani**  
**GIC1543138** | **Behaviors Perceived as Mobbing by the Instructors and their Effects on them**  
**Maryam Jalalifarahani**  
**Abstract:**  
Mobbing is a phenomenon that occurs in the organizational context and consists in hostile actions, aggression (verbal, physical, sexual), professional discredit, contempt, isolation etc. All these behaviors are performed by a person/group of persons on a person/group of people, the ultimate goal being, most times, the exclusion of individuals/group of individuals from the organization. Such behaviors are counterproductive and have long-term effects on the physical and mental health of the person assaulted. The paper describes the phenomenon of hostile action types that constitute the phenomenon of “mobbing”, its causes and effects; It also emphasizes the benefits of identifying the first signs of the emergence of this phenomenon in time. |
| **Mohamed Nour Eldin Elsabawy**  
**GIC1543139** | **Problems of Medical Geography Studies in the Third World Egypt as a Model**  
**Mohamed Nour Eldin Elsabawy**  
**Professor of Human geography**  
**Minia University, Minia, Egypt**  
**Elsabawy@hotmail.com**  
**Abstract**  
Studies of medical geography developing countries meet several problems compared with developed countries either in data availability, methods, techniques, and field studies tools. These problems are due to |

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many reasons:

1. Lack of data, information, statistics, related to morbidity rates, difficulty of availability, and obtaining any information from governmental offices, for some reasons are related to national security. Another problem, even available data is not classified and is useless to know about disease pattern or reasons of high rates for some diseases. We can see clearly the paradox between data collected from health care centers and those reached to the ministry of health in the capitals of most developing countries. All responsible figures in the Ministry of Health intend to hide many serious data of some infectious and epidemic diseases like Aids, Hepatitis, Kidney failure for security reasons. These diseases are considered the main dangerous diseases among Egyptian peoples which refers to Schistosomiasis infection in early ages, and because it maintains for a long time in their bodies, it destroys their livers, digestive systems, and urinary tracts. Many death cases refer to these reasons but data didn’t state these facts clearly.

2. All patients data in hospitals and health care centers are not classified, because there are nobody specialized in medical statistics in most hospitals in many developing countries. Therefore, all data remain in the raw material form and it needs to be classified according to gender, cause of entry, disease diagnosis, age specific morbidity rates, residence, and seasonal variations etc. These works are so hard for medical geographers as it needs statistician analysts.

3. All medical geographers didn’t find financial support from WHO in their papers or research's, in the same time it supports the governments in the preventive and curative aids. So all expenses of papers and researches are paid by researchers themselves and/or their universities.

4. In many countries, language is the first problem that meet researchers, for example in the Arab Nation, all medical geographers' papers, thesis, and dissertations are written in Arabic language, and most of them are not translated to English or any other formal languages, in spite of the significance of almost all papers and scientific works. However, these studies are considered local because they are not known nor understandable.

5. In the same time, the governments in developing countries didn’t apply these researches in medical geography. The targets of such researches are only for obtaining scientific degrees. This wastes time, money, and efforts and renders no other economic benefits.

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6- Many of medical geographers lack international orientation, modernization, acquisition of western acculturation. Many periodicals and scientific journals such as Social Science, Medicine, Geographical Journal, and AAAG Journal etc. are unavailable.

7- Most researchers are not aware of the changes in modern disease pattern. In the past, the scientists refer to a disease like diabetic mellitus does not prevail in the developing regions the same as in the developed world. Nowadays some developing countries score a high rate of diabetes mellitus. For instance, the rates among Saudi population equals to that of Western Countries.

8- Most governments didn’t utilize geographers' experience to work in the field of health policies in their countries, the same which happened in developed countries as they understand the values of geographers in the field of regional and national planning and put health policies depending on their understanding of the concepts of landscape and environmental relations.

These are the most problems which encounter most medical geographers which consequently affect most of their interdisciplinary studies. This might require full comprehension of the role of medical geography in the countries policy and in the field of health care system and planning from a geographical point of view.

Dr. Tuna Baskoy
GIC1543140


Dr. Tuna Baskoy

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Abstract:

Early neoclassical economists treat technology as exogenous, fixed, and partial function of relative prices. Recent scholars include technology as endogenous, but there is no consensus among them regarding what constitutes technology, let alone its role in business competition. From a critical political economy perspective, this study specifically concentrates on Thorstein B. Veblen’s neglected view of technology and provides a comprehensive understanding of the relationship
between technology and market competition. The paper also applies his approach to the global wireless phone market from 1980 to 2014 with a specific focus on the handset market as a case study. The underlying argument in this essay is that technology is an array of alternative ways and means of dealing with problems related to the material means of life and subject to choice during which power and profit expectations play a role. While Section I provides a brief literature review, Section II defines technology and elaborates on its connection to industry, business enterprise, and market competition in Veblen’s view before applying it to the wireless phone industry between 1980 and 2014 in Section III. Finally, Section IV section discusses the implications and summarizes the findings.

Kassim Boudjelal Safir
GIC1543141

The Told and the Untold in Academic Supervision: Viva Voces or Cold Wars?

Kassim Boudjelal Safir

Abstract

Background: Supervising a student in higher education is a process of paramount importance that requires professionalism and thorough knowledge in applying the ‘canon’ created in the USA -the APA/MLA guide- for non US researchers and supervisors. In one world, it is a culture. Viva Voces are those big days when teachers and students are often ‘obliged’ to chose confrontations –‘dressed in’ academic ‘friendly’ discussions that have often gone too far unfortunately- as the ultimate way to save face.

Purpose: In prima facie, Viva Voces are becoming hidden cold wars. Much have been told and written about supervision and Viva Voces. However, too much is still to be told because untold so far, and this is exactly what characterizes the hidden curriculum by definition. Our purpose is to tell and unveil that untold covert story through a series of ten hidden commandments and implications.

Method: Tackling such an intricate communicational issue demanded the right method of investigation. Therefore, we thought that observational research and namely content analysis/ discourse analysis was appropriately fitting the nature of this psycho-social phenomenon.

Results: There is a long way ahead to understand and comprehend the sociology of communication or socio-linguistics in a more jargon-like term. The results have shown a serious deficit in the teachers and even
the students’ perception of the hidden non-verbal communicational facet of human language in academic context. This has motivated us to propose as a coinage for this phenomenon - i.e. stakeholders misunderstanding - the phraseology NVCDS (Non Verbal Communicational Deficiency Syndrome)

**Conclusion:** Stakeholders and academists mainly have the heavy duty to think about writing the first survival guide for supervisors and examiners of dissertations and theses and why not an ethical charter for teachers and students respectively as well.

**Key words:**


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**Interactive Architecture and the Future of Architectural Adaptability to the Changing Demands**

Mohammadmehdi Moulaii, Mohammadreza Pourjafar, Mohammadreza Bemanian

a PhD Candidate, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Art and Architecture, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran.

b Professor, Department of Urban Design, Faculty of Art and Architecture, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran.

c Professor, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Art and Architecture, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran.

**Abstract**

This essay tries to introduce the importance and efficiency of interactive architecture, also tries to clarify, what the meaning of interactive architecture is and how it can affect our lives in the near future. Interactive architecture depicts a viewpoint for the future via composition of emerging technologies with architecture. This viewpoint has been constructed by the convergence of embedded computation and kinetic counterpoint that make adaptability between interaction of human being and environment. The reason of making these systems is for creation of objects and spaces that can afford variable necessities of individual, social and environmental demands. Progress will be
accomplished if the interactive systems can be part of wide spreading systems not being individual. Prediction of this matter that how long does it take that interactive architecture would be accepted by the people is very hard to say but it is not hard to say that they will be integrated part of construction in the future. Future of architecture will employ novel methods and unique utilization of smart technologies that can respond properly to the dynamic, adaptable and growing functions. It is up to architects and professionals to conceive the matter appropriately that can depict and predict successful future for the architecture.

Keywords: INTERACTIVE ARCHITECTURE, ENVIRONMENTAL DEMANDS, ADAPTABILITY

An appraisal of the impact of Environmental Education among tertiary institute students toward controlling air pollution.

by

Babangida Garba
Jigawa State College Of Education, Gumel, Nigeria

Sale Ahmad Gantsa
Jigawa State College Of Education, Gumel, Nigeria

&

Ali Garba
Jigawa State College Of Education, Gumel, Nigeria

8th International Conference on Advances in Social Sciences (ICASS), Istanbul, Turkey

Note: The last date for submission of final draft of original full paper for the conference publication is 3 dates prior to the conference date. No paper will be accepted or considered for any changes after this date.
Abstract

Environmental Education (EE) is considered today as an integral part of curriculum in all stages of education, it is blended into all school subjects with the intent of imparting awareness of our dear environment as well as teaching skills to ameliorate the damages by the activities of man incur upon our environment among many other things, acquiring the knowledge of EE makes the learner to see himself/herself as an integral part of environment, hence ever-ready to protect it. One thing observed with most of schools in developing countries like Nigeria however, is that the objective of learning Environmental Education is defeated. This survey is aimed at examining and reviewing the extent of acquiring EE among Jigawa State College of Education students and to what degree did the acquired EE helped toward protecting and controlling our environment from degradation impacted by air pollution? Role of school environmental friendliness, student’s social class, and student’s contact with EE are measured to weigh their role toward controlling air pollution. The findings revealed that most of the students in this survey engaged in activities that contribute in amplifying all types of environmental pollution most importantly air pollution and this was not unrelated to lack of environmental awareness where almost all students responses showed that they were never taught anything EE in all their academic stages. Government and educational bodies were recommended to implement EE right from primary through secondary up to tertiary education.

Key-words: Environmental Education, air pollution, awareness, control/amplification, social class.

8th International Conference on Advances in Social Sciences (ICASS), Istanbul, Turkey

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Ali Garba
Jigawa State College Of Education, Gumel, Nigeria

Abstract

Environmental Education (EE) is considered today as an integral part of curriculum in all stages of education, it is blended into all school subjects with the intent of imparting awareness of our dear environment as well as teaching skills to ameliorate the damages by the activities of man incur upon our environment among many other things, acquiring the knowledge of EE makes the learner to see himself/herself as an integral part of environment, hence ever-ready to protect it. One thing observed with most of schools in developing countries like Nigeria however, is that the objective of learning Environmental Education is defeated. This survey is aimed at examining and reviewing the extent of acquiring EE among Jigawa State College of Education students and to what degree did the acquired EE helped toward protecting and controlling our environment from degradation impacted by air pollution? Role of school environmental friendliness, student’s social class, and student’s contact with EE are measured to weigh their role toward controlling air pollution. The findings revealed that most of the students in this survey engaged in activities that contribute in amplifying all types of environmental pollution most importantly air pollution and this was not unrelated to lack of environmental awareness where almost all students responses showed that they were never taught anything EE in all their academic stages. Government and educational bodies were recommended to implement EE right from primary through secondary up to tertiary education.

Key-words: Environmental Education, air pollution, awareness, control/amplification, social class.
Branch, Lamerd, Iran

Ali Shaikhi (alisheykhi11@gmail.com)
Department of accounting, Shiraz University, fars, Iran

Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate to evaluate the performance of Lamerd government (state) banks is based on the balanced score card approach. The present scientific research conducted aimed at evaluating the performance of a conceptual model by using "balanced score card" is intended to evaluate banks' performance indicators. In this study has been investigated, the four perspectives of the balanced scorecard under the headings structures financial, customer, organizational internal processes and Comprehensive and growth in the form of a main hypothesis and four sub hypotheses. To achieve more reliable results used the single-sample t test parametric and nonparametric median test. The results of statistical analysis research showed performance indicators Lamerd government (state) banks was appropriate according to the balanced score card technique.

Keywords: performance indicators, balanced score card (BSC), state banks, Lamerd city.

Sanaz Soltani
GIC1543145

The Impact of Dialectical Behavior Therapy on Anxiety, Impulsivity and Self-Esteem of Individuals with Subclinical Trichotillomania Disorder

Sanaz Soltani, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran
Moslem Ghalkhani, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Ardabil, Iran

Abstract

Dialectical behavior therapy (DBT) has been used widely for the treatment of various mood and anxiety disorders. However, its use in treating individuals with trichotillomania has not been reported. A sample of 54 university students (36 female) were recruited for the study. All participants were included if they reported distress over the repetitive pulling out of their own hair from the scalp, eyebrows, eyelashes, or other areas of the body. The participants had an average age of 21.3 years. All participants received standard DBT, which
included skills training and individual therapy. Therapy was conducted over 16 weekly sessions. The aim of this study was to investigate the impact of DBT on anxiety, impulsivity, and self-esteem of people trichotillomania features.

An experimental research design with a single group and pre- and post-test method was used. Data were collected using the Interactive Anxiety scale, Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, and the Self-esteem Scale. The statistical analysis was performed using Wilcoxon Signed test.

The results of this study showed no significant differences between pre-test and post-test scores on impulsiveness, but there were significant differences between pre-test and post-test scores of interactive anxiety and self-esteem.

Findings imply that DBT has an immediate effect on interactive anxiety and self-esteem, while its effects in terms of improved impulsiveness may be delayed or require longer duration of therapy.

Keywords: dialectical behavior therapy, trichotillomania features, anxiety and self-esteem

How to strengthen democracy through new technologies?

A special focus on the electoral process

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Electoral Technologies Manager

Government of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires

Argentina

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Abstract—

Nowadays are characterized by the great expansion of Information and Communication Technologies. At the same time, there have been different processes of democratization at the global level. The question is, how can policy makers use ICTs to strengthen democracy?

8th International Conference on Advances in Social Sciences (ICASS), Istanbul, Turkey

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In order to answer it, we will base on two assumptions. The first is that we are in a context where fast technological changes may create tools that can be either beneficial or damaging to our democracies. The second assumption is that electoral processes are not only a sine qua non condition for the existence of democracy, but also that the quality of the second depends on the good working of the first.

Taking this into account, we will analyze when the technology strengthens the democracy putting a special focus on the electoral process. With this objective, we will present a general theoretical framework about democracy, electoral systems, democratic innovations and Information and Communication Technologies to arrive to a case study.

Index Terms— Democracy, electoral processes, innovations, technology.

Regional Chain of Energy Security in Asia: From West to East and from Micro Actions to Macro Consequences

Ahmadreza Asgharpourmasouleh,
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Amir Doudabinezhad,
Iran Energy Efficiency Organization, a.doudabi@saba.org.ir

Mahdi Kermani
PhD in Sociology, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad. mahdi.kermani@gmail.com

Abstract

West Asian nations are dependent to East Asian nations for energy. At the meantime East Asian countries, e. g. Iran and Saudi Arabia, has very high energy intensity. This means that in the future it is possible that domestic needs force these countries to constrain energy export. The consequence may be a big problem for energy security of west Asian nations. On the other hand in many cases technological developments of eastern Asian countries can make a great change in energy consumption optimization in the east part of the continent. This argument gets a real regional form when we take into account how micro consumption behavior of people in western countries at macro level may affect

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western Asian countries. In this study we focus on this micro-macro chain of actions and how a regional collaboration can benefit both sides of the continent.

**Keywords:** Energy consumption, Globalization, Asia

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**Globalized Patterns of Childbearing among Today Iranian Couples: A narrative Approach**

Mohsen Noghani Dokht Bahmani, Associate professor of sociology, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad. noghani@um.ac.ir

Ahmadreza Asgharpourmasouleh, Assistant professor of sociology, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad. asgharpour@um.ac.ir

Sareh Nematian, MA student, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad. sarehnematian@yahoo.com

**Abstract**

Globalization processes has caused many social, economic and cultural changes in the nations around the world and despite of social-cultural differences of them, most of these changes are similar. The significant reduction of fertility rate in Iran is a sample. In the last two decades, Iran has faced a dramatic decrease in all fertility indexes and transformed from "natural fertility" to "intentional fertility". This sudden cut in fertility will cause a sudden generation of aged people in the future. UN has predicted that up 2015 fertility rate in Iran many be negative. All of these macro indexes are produced by micro behavior of couples who decide whether to bear a child or not. This study employs narrative methods to investigate how they give meaning to their actions in this field. This can help to understand how Iranian couples are influenced by global values and norms of family.

**Keywords:** Childbearing, Globalization, Iran, Narrative research

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**Education in the Era of Globalization**

Oben Douglas Out

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**8th International Conference on Advances in Social Sciences (ICASS), Istanbul, Turkey**

**Note:** The last date for submission of final draft of original full paper for the conference publication is 3 dates prior to the conference date. No paper will be accepted or considered for any changes after this date.
Abstract

During the colonial and immediate post – colonial periods in Africa and elsewhere in the World, education served mostly to train the indigene to be able to assume or take over the role of the departing colonial master all within a context designed to perpetuate the colonial heritage. After this period came the era when education merely served to mould individuals into what was variously referred to as “responsible citizens of the country: “leaders of tomorrow”, builders of the new state “etc. this was the time when education had the rather narrow responsibility of training or producing mostly intellectuals or members of the intelligentsia. Then came the era of the real need to professionalise education so that countries may boast of their own experts in various domains. This was education being professionalised for the purpose of expertise meant to solve a nation’s problem in the domain of say communication or town planning and housing etc.

Education now serves more of an economic purpose than a social one because it has to respond to the rigorous economic exigencies of today’s highly competitive capitalist world of globalization.

This has further led to the need for the creation of more professional institution of higher learning, the granting of more student scholarships, the making of more study – oriented trips abroad and more business – oriented travels to other countries for the purpose of striking deals relative to the import of professional educational know how that will serve the economic exigencies of globalization.

Ali Jafari
GIC 1543151

Evaluating Critical Realism by Sadra Realism

Ali Jafari

Abstract

One of the important issues among philosophers is reality. The purpose of this research is to assess Critical Realism based on Sadra Realism in its understanding of Reality. Critical Realism, by design tree domains of knowledge tries to pose one of them as real. This paper tries to prove that critical realism, despite its efforts to differentiate between subject and object, cannot explain the reality because this level of reality depends on the subject and it is no objective dimension. Unlike, Sadra Realism, by propounding the idea of fundamental reality of existence and objectivity of reality of existence, solves this problem and believes

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15th and 16th AUGUST, 2015
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<th>Globalization and Quality of Life in Iran</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ali Yousofi</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate professor of sociology, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad. <a href="mailto:noghani@um.ac.ir">noghani@um.ac.ir</a></td>
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<td><strong>Seyyed Mohammad Noei</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>PhD student, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad. <a href="mailto:sarehnematian@yahoo.com">sarehnematian@yahoo.com</a></td>
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**Abstract**

Globalization is a social process of integration thorough which different societies in a relatively conscious process and by media and information technology tie together. This process has reinforced global emotions, behaviors and ideas in a way that quality of life (to have resources and opportunities and the ability to mobilize them) in most societies have changed dramatically. On the other way, this process has become a danger for local and national identities, emergence of values and norm conflicts and intensification of existential insecurities. Different societies based on their diverse social–cultural conditions, have different reactions to this situation. Rapid process of globalization in the developing and traditional countries have made their governments to reorganize the society and plan to adopt it, but traditional structures can't tolerate these pressures and stand strongly against them. Then governments play the role of mediator between modern and traditional social forces. This paper focuses on the effect of globalization in Iranian's quality of life and relies on government development plans. Results showed that although the Iranian government has succeeded to promote quality of life in Iran and preparedness for globalization waves in five national development initiatives, but stubby traditional structures in particularly, religious ones, are still the strongest barriers against cosmopolitanism and globalization and the government is still ruled by traditional social forces.

**Keywords**: globalization, Iran, Quality of Life, social inclusion
Abstract

Information technology tends to create a divide between those who use it and those who fail to use in various social functioning at home or in the office. This digital divide has a long reaching effect on the overall human productivity. The consequences include unemployment, poverty, low social and economic status and reduced participation in the society. Children and adults with disabilities face social marginalization, which hinders their growth and development. Various rehabilitative interventions are carried out in order to minimize this effect. Any further digital divide based on limited accessibility to information technology can widen this gap. They can be then easily further marginalized making their survival even more difficult than before. It seemed desirable to survey the attitudes of children with and without disabilities in order to identify any possible digital divide. Students with and without disabilities enrolled in grades IV and V were surveyed to collect the data. Simple questions such as, can you make a call on mobile? Can you compose a text message? And what else purpose you use mobile? Etc. were asked. Similar questions were asked regarding application of computer. The data analysis revealed that there exist a digital divide based on disability. The gender also added to the digital divide. The detailed findings and recommendations will be shared in oral presentation.

Keywords: Digital divide, disabilities, marginalization, mobile text message Internet, computers. Information communication technology
abroad has intensified the relevance of a question on higher education cost-sharing in the context of transnationalism. The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the relationship between migration decisions and higher education cost-sharing personal experiences among internationally mobile students. This presentation is based on quantitative data set generated in the framework of an interdisciplinary research project “The emigrant communities of Latvia: National identity, transnational relations, and diaspora politics”, funded by the European Social Fund. It draws on survey responses from over a thousand respondents from Latvia who pursue their higher education abroad. The presentations seeks to answer the following two research questions: (1) How do students who seek degrees in higher education outside the country of their origin finance their studies? How do their approaches in funding their studies link to their migration decisions?

When analyzing the data aiming to answer the research questions on higher education funding and migration decisions of higher education seekers and graduates, the presentation will engage concepts such as transnationalism, diaspora, and the relation of the two to the investment in human capital formation on the level of higher education.

Keywords: Higher education finance, students, migration, transnationalism, Latvia

Mahmoud Jalali Karveh
GIC1543156

Prospects for a Regional Mechanism of Human Rights in Middle East and Asia-Pacific from the Viewpoint of International Law

Mahmoud Jalali Karveh(Ph.D.)

‘Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.’
Martin Luther King(Jr.)

ABSTRACT

In accordance with Article 52 of the United Nations (UN) Charter nothing in the Charter ‘precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles’ of the UN. To this end, the UN Members ‘shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council’(SC). The SC

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shall ‘encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the States concerned or by reference’ from the SC. This provision can be extended to disputes arising from human rights violations too. Consequently, following the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 10 December 1948, a number of regional agreements have given particular importance to human rights in regional context.

Article 44 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) while acknowledging the existence and utility of other ‘constituent instruments and conventions’ of the UN in the settlement of disputes provides that provisions of the Covenant shall not prevent the States Parties ‘from having recourse to other procedures for settling a dispute in accordance with general or special international agreements’. Moreover, in this regard, the 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights despite the fact that paragraph 5 of the Declaration of the Conference asserts the ‘universality’, ‘indivisibility’, ‘interdependence’ and ‘inter-relatedness’ of all human rights, reiterates the need to consider the possibility of establishing ‘regional and sub-regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights where they do not already exist’. While the Declaration makes it ‘the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms’, it gives due regard to the concept of regional differences: ‘the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind… Regional arrangements play a fundamental role in promoting and protecting human rights.’ In paragraph 13 the Declaration again recognizes ‘a need for States and international organizations, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, to create favorable conditions at the national, regional and international levels to ensure the full and effective enjoyment of human rights’. To achieve this end according to Paragraph 37 of the Declaration the regional arrangements ‘should reinforce universal human rights standards, as contained in international human rights instruments, and their protection. The…Conference…endorses efforts under way to strengthen these arrangements and to increase their effectiveness, while at the same time stressing the importance of cooperation with the United Nations human rights activities.’


13 Article 5 of the Vienna Declaration and Plan of Action.

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In the light of the aforementioned provision, three regions of Europe, Africa and America, have now their respective regional instruments, which give due regard to regional particularities that could not find adequate expression in universal human rights instruments for the protection and promotion of human rights. Issues and concerns of particular importance to those regions are addressed in an appropriate way in their respective mechanisms.

However, despite the significant rise of development in the Middle East and Asia-Pacific region in regard to human rights such as creation of national human rights institutions, particularly human rights commissions in a number of States, and the attempts made by such organisations as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), human rights abuses in this region are still widespread. No regional machinery exists to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and no underlying human rights instrument such as a binding convention has been developed for the system so far. Nor is there any enforcement mechanism for the decisions of the institutes already established. It seems that the application of the process of institutional human rights incorporating regional values, giving due regards to regional particularities, reducing human rights violations and abuses, develop a common understanding of universal human rights, helping States promote and protect rights and freedoms in their jurisdiction is desirable and feasible for the region, provided that it would avoid fragmentation and pursue international human rights standards. Taking into account the positive experience of and the valuable lessons from the above mentioned three regions, the purpose of this article is to investigate the possibility of the setting up of an inter-state regional mechanism for protection of human rights in the region from the viewpoint of international law. While examining the gradual development of the major achievements in the filed so far, it is also to highlight the obstacles towards the issue as well as the possible solutions thereto.

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### LONDON (UK), SEPTEMBER 2015

**VENUE: IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON**

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<td>9th International Conference on Researches in Engineering, Technology and Sciences (ICRETS)</td>
<td>17th to 18th Sep 2015</td>
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### MAURITIUS, OCTOBER 2015

**VENUE: LE MERIDIAN RESORT, PORT LOUIS**

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SINGAPORE, NOVEMBER 2015

VENUE: MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF SINGAPORE (Tentative)

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<td>6th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)</td>
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BANGKOK (THAILAND), DECEMBER 2015

VENUE: ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA), DECEMBER 2015

VENUE: LINTON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Tentative)

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DUBAI (UAE), FEBRUARY 2016

VENUE: Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai

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<td>14th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.gsusdubai.com">www.gsusdubai.com</a></td>
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<td>11th International Conference on Healthcare and Biological Research (ICBHR)</td>
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<td>14th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)</td>
<td>22nd to 23rd Feb 2016</td>
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<td>10th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)</td>
<td>23rd to 24th Feb 2016</td>
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<td>11th International Conference on Advances in ICT for emerging issues in Society (ICT-eis)</td>
<td>24th to 25th Feb 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ictelsdubai.com">www.ictelsdubai.com</a></td>
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15th and 16th AUGUST, 2015