CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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Dr. Heather J. Abdelnur
GIC16023051

Criminality in the Spanish-American Periphery: Coloring in Female Representation, 1770-1820

Dr. Heather J. Abdelnur
Dept. of History, Anthropology & Philosophy, Georgia Regents University, Georgia, USA
abdelnur@gru.edu

Abstract

Zahra Hashemi
GIC16023052

Communication apprehension and fear of physician in the patients referring to the clinics of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences in 2015

Zahra Hashemi
Dept. English and international relations office. Rafsanjan University of medical sciences
zhashemi2005@yahoo.com

Abstract
Background and objectives: a good and effective communication between physician and patient is the backbone of medical services. Realizing the barriers to good and effective communication could facilitate the treatment process. This study aimed to determine the fear of physician and communication apprehension of the patients referring to the clinics of Rafsanjan University of medical sciences.
150 patients were selected through cluster sampling method to participate in this study. Data gathering included a questionnaire which consisted of demographic information, and PRCA 24, a 24 statement concering feelings about communication with others and the fear of physician (FOP) questioner.
The mean and deviation of the PRCA 24 scores were 71.3±6.46 which indicates a medium amount of anxiety and communication apprehension in the patients. The communication apprehension in 95.3% of the patients was medium but in 4.7% of the patients was high. The FOP analysis showed a score of 12.97 13.01. and fear of physician in 64.6% of the patients was medium and in 35.4% of the patients was high.
Conclusion: Effective treatment requires and effective communication between physician and patient. So it is necessary for the patients to feel comfortable talking with the doctor. The patients should see themselves as a partner in the treatment process in order to receive the best care.
Key words: patients, physicians, communication apprehension. Fear of physician, Rafsanjan

Zahra Karimian **GIC16023054**	**The Realization of Self-praise Speech Act in Persian and English: a Socio-cognitive Linguistic Analysis**

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Zahra Karimian
Deartment of English Language and Literature, Ilam University, Iran
zahrakarimian98@yahoo.com

Abstract

Speech act studies in different societies have been carried out with the aim of clarifying the cultural correctness and standards of a given speech act in a given culture and likewise increasing awareness of the cross-cultural similarities and differences. Therefore, study of speech acts in general; and self-presentation and self-praise in particular are worthwhile endeavors since a more inclusive image of speech act theory is understood when more speech acts are studied and such studies are carried out cross linguistically. However, in spite of abundant studies which have been carried out on speech acts in Iran, the range of self-presentation speech acts, particularly self-praise have been left unnoticed. Accordingly the incentive behind the present study was investigating comparatively the realization of speech act of 'self-praise' in Persian and English. The findings of Chi-Square tests showed that in spite of observing meaningful differences between the strategies used in different situations in both languages, the differences were not in general significant. The findings of this study might be useful for language teachers and learners both in Iran and outside Iran. EFL teachers can attend more to cultural differences in their teaching and help their students learn appropriate use of self-praise expressions in English and so avoid transferring negatively the self-praise rules, structures and norms when they try to communicate in English. EFL students might also find the results of this study helpful and keep the cultural differences in self-praise in their minds.

Keywords: speech act, self-praise, self-presentation, Persian, English

Challenges in northern remote communities and the promise of social entrepreneurial activity

Hardev Dave Sangha
School of Social Work University of Northern British Columbia Peace Liard Campus
Dave.Sangha@unbc.ca
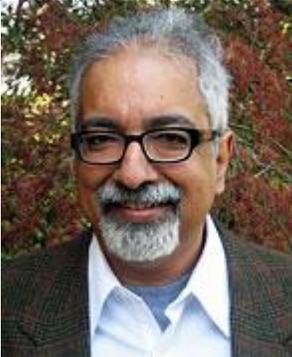
Hardev Dave Sangha
GIC16023055

Abstract

Most social work academics who have studied northern remote communities in Canada, including Schmidt (2000), Delaney and Brownley (2009), and Zapf (1993) have pointed to the challenges in living and working in northern remote communities. There are dual relationships to contend with, difficult weather and travel conditions, and few service providers, among other challenges. However, one of the biggest macro challenges facing social workers is the precarious economic conditions in these communities. Most of these communities are single industry towns, relying on resource extraction for their economic base, and the prices of these resources are increasingly

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subject to the vagaries of global markets (Halseth, 2012). As a result, many of these communities and their residents are constantly facing uncertainty. In this paper, we will explore the economic challenges facing these communities and the social impacts of these conditions, drawing upon the experience of one small town in northeastern British Columbia, and consider how facilitating social entrepreneurial activity may widen the economic bases and stability of these communities.

Working conditions and gender dynamics in the global clothing industry: A comparative study of Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kenya, Lesotho and Vietnam

Kelly Pike
Work and Labour Studies, Department of Social Science, York University, Canada
kpike@yorku.ca

Kelly Pike
GIC16023056

Abstract
The literature on paid and unpaid work shows that men are picking up more responsibilities at home because women are doing more paid work (Bianchi, 2011; Crouter et al. 1999; O'Connell 1998). This is different from their mothers' generation where men worked and women managed the home, in large part because of the new world of work and feminization of the manufacturing sector. In some cases, however, this shift is not taken place, despite the fact that this is known to have several negative consequences – both physical and emotional. Why is this shift happening in some places but not others? Further, what can be done to incentivize this kind of shift? In this paper I was qualitative data collected from female workers in the garment industry in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kenya, Lesotho and Vietnam regarding their paid and unpaid work. The data includes more than 50 focus group discussions, in which they are asked questions about their working conditions on the job as well as the division of labour at home. I hypothesize that industry participation in the International Labour Organization's Better Work ha a positive impact on workers' experiences at work and at home, primarily through the function that Better Work serves in training workers and raising awareness on gender issues and communication skills. The data is analyzed using qualitative software, NVivo.

The construction of the "Third World woman" within Western feminism

Md. Ashrafuzzaman
University of Chittagong
frankashru@gmail.com
picasoashru@yahoo.co.in

Abstract
Representations of the women of the developing world frequently termed as "Third World Women" are deeply focus in this paper. It will

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Md. Ashrafuzzaman GIC16023057	also show the Western attitude towards the developing countries' women, the result of their prejudiced view and the created implications and their outcomes. The Western images regarding women will also be discussed here. Further, the paper looks into some suggested improvements to much current Western feminism, recommended from varies authors within critical feminism, postcolonialism and intersectionality. We will also find suggestion from modern authors of feminism, postcolonialism and intersectionality to improve the present status of feminism. This paper will show a critical analysis of the Western gender perception and it will also recommend suggestion to illuminate the ways of developing gender perception, yet it cannot be described as the whole picture of Western feminism.
Yasser Fathy Elhendawy Al Mahdy GIC16023058	**Instructional Leadership in Omani Schools: Teachers' Perceptions** **Yasser Fathy Elhendawy Al Mahdy** **Department of Educational Foundations&Administration, Faculty of Education, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman** **yfathy@squ.edu.om** **Abstract** **The main purpose of this study was to examine teachers' perceptions of their school principals' instructional leadership, and the impact gender and school level might have on those perceptions. The Instructional Management Rating Scale (PIMRS) Thai-form of Hallinger and Lee (2013) was used to collect data from 368 teachers for measuring principals' practices of instructional leadership in Omani schools. The main results suggested a moderate level of school principals' engagement in the three dimensions of instructional leadership. The lowest rated dimension was managing the Instructional Program whereas the highest rated dimension was Creating School Mission. There were significant differences based on gender and school-level mostly favored the higher grades. This study contributes to the body of research on instructional leadership from the Omani cultural context.** **Keywords: instructional leadership, PMIRS model, school principals, teacher's perceptions.**
Jalaluddin Abdul Malek GIC16023059	**The Perception of Stakeholders towards Collaborative Intelligence for Developing Smart Sustainability 21st Century Village in Malaysia** **Jalaluddin Abdul Malek** **Centre of Social, Development & Environmental Study, Faculty of Social Science & Humanity, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia** **jbam@ukm.edu.my** **drlaar96@gmail.com** **Abstract** **The role of collaborative in development has been discovered in many disciplines including rural development as a new mechanism to assist in the revitalization and sustainability of rural areas. The importance**

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	of collaboration in rural development has emerged as a response to the failures of downstream implementation, the high cost and politicization of regulation as well as the growth of knowledge and institutional capacity.The collaborative approaches used in rural transformation policies in Malaysia are restricted to the respective initiatives and not representing a holistic approaches of rural development sustainability andthe decisions making process are more concentrated at the top and middle levelmay be an ideal but is not sufficient to positioning the rural area to its best advantages.This paper proposed a model of collaborative governance that consist of three major variables such as (i) good governance; (ii) human governance; and (iii) intelligent governance which is suited to the concept of Smart Sustainability 21st Century Village to ensure the collaboration process for rural development sustainability has taken place at district level. The objectives of this study is to measure the perception in implementing collaborative intelligence towards developing Smart Sustainability 21st Century Village from the perspective of the selective stakeholders. This study used quantitative approach and case study method to discuss about the perception of selected stakeholders to be involve in collaborative intelligence in seven districts in Kelantan consisting of (i) Machang; (ii) Tanah Merah; (iii) Pasir Mas; (iv) Tumpat; (v) Kota Bharu; (vi) Bachok and PasirPuteh. This study involved of four rural development institutions in every district which are (i) Land & District Office; (ii) Department of Agriculture; (iii) Kemubu Agricultural Development Authority; and (iv) village headmen association. The respondents was selected using purposive sampling technique that involved of40respondents consisting of village headmen and officers from the respective organization who have responsible in the implementation of rural development program in their district. The results of this study shows that the stakeholders' perception on good governance is relatively high as compared to two other variables human intelligence and intelligence governance. This study also found the negative results of the stakeholders' perception on the item on trust and emotion for human intelligence variables as well the most interesting finding is the use of internet as a tool to facilitate collaboration process is not favorable based on the perception of stakeholders. The results of the study suggested that the collaborative governance for Smart Sustainability 21st Century Village cannot be implemented in the near future and needs a clear and specific policy in relation to the importance of the collaboration among the stakeholders in rural development at the district level.
Shienna Marie Esteban **GIC16023062**	**The Continuing Saga of Poverty Reduction and Food Security in the Philippines** **Shienna Marie Esteban** **Department of Political Science, De La Salle University** shenamaristeban@gmail.com **Abstract**

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The economic growth experience of the Philippines is one of the fastest in Asia. However, the said growth has not yet trickled down to every Filipino. This is evident to agricultural-dependent population. Moreover, the contribution of the agriculture sector to GDP has been dwindling while large number of labor force is still dependent on a relatively small share of GDP. As a result, poverty incidence worsened among rural poor causing hunger and malnutrition. Therefore, the existing agricultural policies in the Philippines are pushing to achieve greater food production and productivity to alleviate poverty and hunger. Based on the data and reviewed literature, Philippines is still far from its goals of poverty reduction and food security. In addition, the agricultural sector is underperforming. The productivity growth of the sector comes out mediocre. The common observation is that weakness is attributed to the failures of policy and institutional environments of the agriculture sector. The policy environment failed to create a structure appropriate for the rapid growth of the sector due to institutional and governance weaknesses. A recommendation is to go through institutional and policy reforms through legislative or executive mandates should take form to improve the implementation and enforcement of existing policies.

Keywords: agriculture; poverty; food security; hunger; policy

Acoustic Analysis of Stop Consonants Produced by English-language Learners

Alicia Swain
Ohio University
a.swain569911@gmail.com

Alicia Swain
GIC16023063

Abstract

A person's language background influences the way s/he comprehends and produces another language. Second-language learners encounter many challenges, one of them learning a new sound system. For example, Lado (1956) found that native Spanish speakers learning English (ESL learners) tended to transfer their entire knowledge of sounds in their native language, including phonemes and allophones, into the second language, and that these transfers resulted in nonnative pronunciation and possible miscommunication. These findings raise the question about the effect of phonetic instruction would have on the learners' production. The overarching goal of the project was to explore how ESL learners acquire a new sound system. The specific aims included investigating (1) how a person's native sound system affects the learning of a new sound system, and (2) whether a knowledge-based approach to speech training would improve the production of sounds in a second language. To these ends, we focused on the voicing distinction of English stop consonants (voiced b, d, g and voiceless p, t, k) produced by Spanish-speaking ESL learners in monosyllabic English words such as bat/pat (voicing contrast at word-initial position) and nap/nab (voicing contrast at word-final position). Speech research has shown that voice onset time (VOT) is a reliable

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indicator of voicing for stop consonants (Lisker and Abramson, 1964), and vowel length is a more reliable indicator of voicing for word-final stop consonants (Laeufer, 1992). VOT is longer for voiceless than voiced stop consonants. Vowel duration, on the other hand, tends to be longer for voiced than voiceless stop consonants. Importantly, both measures can be taken objectively and quantitatively through instrumental acoustic analysis. We hypothesized that (1) Spanish-speaking ESL learners will produce shorter than typical VOT values for the English voiceless stop consonants because of the influence of their native Spanish sound system, (2) Spanish-speaking ESL learners will not produce a significant distinction in vowel duration between voiced and voiceless English stop consonants, and (3) providing Spanish-speaking ESL learners with knowledge-based instruction for VOT and vowel length in English stop consonants will enable them to produce speech with acoustic properties more similar to native English speakers. Two participant groups were recruited: 25 American English speakers and 25 Spanish-speaking ESL learners. Participants read 28 pairs of monosyllabic English words during two recording sessions: before and after phonetic instruction. The words were presented in pairs, such as bat/pat and nap/nab to allow a direct comparison between voicing. The recordings were digitized with the Brown Lab Interactive Speech System (BLISS). Each word was identified from the BLISS waveform display, excised from the master recording, and saved as an individual audio file for acoustic analysis. Each participant's mean VOT and mean vowel length was calculated. For VOT, the difference between the longest VOT and the shortest VOT was calculated as an indicator of distinction between voicing categories. These three dependent measures were analyzed by two-way analyses of variance (ANOVA) for comparisons between the ESL learners and the native English speakers, and between the two recording sessions (before and after phonetic instruction). Our results concluded that (1) native English speakers produced greater VOTs than native Spanish speakers, $F(1, 48)=9.40$, $p=.004$, (2) the difference between English and Spanish speakers is greater in voiceless stops than in voiced stops, $F(1, 48)=5.98$, $p=.02$, and (3) instruction resulted in longer VOT values for native Spanish speakers. Overall, our results were consistent with literature for Spanish speakers' VOT production, and further found the effect of phonetic instruction approaching significance, suggesting knowledge-based instruction remains promising in second-language education.

Keywords: English (second language) Second Language Learning Pronunciation Phonology Curriculum Development Acoustic Analysis

Jorge Roman-Lagunas **GIC16023064**	**Latin American Poetry and Revolution: the case of Cuba and Nicaragua** **Jorge Roman-Lagunas** **Purdue University Calumet** **roman@purduecal.edu**

Abstract
This paper studies the clandestine poetry as a crucial contribution to the upraise of revolutionary forces in Cuba, which culminated with the overthrow of Dictator Fulgencio Batista in 1959. We also study the same situation in the case of Nicaragua: it culminated with the overthrow of Dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979.The paper also studies the poetry produced during the first years of the new revolutionary regimes, headed by Fidel Castro in Cuba and by Daniel Ortega in Nicaragua. Special attention is paid to the "official" poets of the new regime: Nicolas Guillen in Cuba and Ernesto Cardenal in Nicaragua: both poets are up to now, the most important figures in their countries and in the Latin American field.We examine Nicolas Guillen's contribution to the intimate and inseparable musical/verbal structure of poetry. Rhythm in his poetry is call to action. Chant is also call to action, as is the verbal component. Under a ferocious dictatorship, the oppression permeates in a substantial manner Ernesto Cardenal's lyric poetry. Is seem that is impossible even to write a love poem without the presence of the hardships of a violent tyranny.This paper applies the poetic theories of Jean Cohen as well as the "reading" methods of Pierre Macherey.

The Islamic Decorations on Safavid Coins between The Unity and Diversity: Selected models from Fujairah Museum

Shadia Eldesouky
Department Islamic Archaeplpgy, Faculty of Archaeology, Cairo University, Egypt
mmalaka90@gmail.com
shdsoky@cu.edu.eg

Shadia Eldesouky
GIC16023065

Abstract
The Museum of Fujairah in the United Arab Emirates contains a collection which includes of 13 copper coins dating to the period of weakness and crisis at the end of Safavid Dynasty, during the reigns of Shah Suleiman "Safi II" (1077-1105 H./1666-1694 C.) and Shah Sultan Hussein I (1105-1135 A.H/1694-1722). The Study aims to discusses the illustrated drawings on these coins throughout the Iranian cities, the theme of the study, and other cities during the Safavid period in general; and this historical period especially which was the beginning of the end of Safavid Daynasty; with the origins of these drawings of the Safavid copper coins "Fulus" through the early Islamic Coins, and through its inclusion on the applied artifacts, such as pottery, textile, metal, wood, carpets, stone and glass during the Islamic Age.The Study shows that the Safavid artists included the decorative elements which represent Sasanian traditions, because the Safavid Dynasty attempted to revive Persian nationalism and regain its previous glory.The Study ends with the results which shows that the decorative elements on theses coins are considered an expansion of the decorative elements which adorned different applied artifacts with drawings on pottery; or carving on wood, stones or marble; or enameling on glass; or printing

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on textile, that occurred in all Muslim countries since the first century A.H, either in Andalusia, Egypt, Iraq, Levant, and Turkey assuring the unity of decorative elements on coins and different applied artifacts in the frame of Islamic art with the diversity in the decoration methods.
Key Words: Copper Coins, Decorations, Fujairah, Islamic, Safavid

Soul and Spirit: Why Medical Experts and Islamic Scholars Do Not Accept the Brain Death Concept

Nor Aina Binti Mhd Khotib
Department of Fiqh and Usul, Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia
nor_ina@siswa.um.edu.my

Nor Aina Binti Mhd Khotib
GIC16023066

Abstract
The concept of brain death refers to the irrevisible loss of brain function which includes the brain stem.The diagnosis of brain death is a controversial issue among Muslim scholars and medical experts because it involves the pronouncement of death of a patient whose heart is still beating with the assistance of the ventilator (breathing apparatus). Many countries recognize brain death as true death. However, there are still religious scholars and medical experts who disaggree with the concept of brain death because they believe that the soul and spirit still exist in one's body although the brain has been diagnosed as dead. From their point of view, the heartbeat shows that the spirit is still present in the body. From the perspective of Islam, a person is considered dead when there is separation between spirit and body. This paper will discuss the arguments pertaining to the spirit and soul which have been used in rejecting the concept and diagnosis of brain death.
Keywords: Brain death, Soul, Spirit

Dr.ShadiaEldesouky
GIC16023067

The Islamic decorations on Safavid Copper Coins between The Unity and Diversity: Selected models from Fujairah Museum

Dr.ShadiaEldesouky
Faculty of Archaeology, Cairo University
mmalaka90@gmail.com

Abstract
The Museum of Fujairah in the United Arab Emirates contains a collection which includes of 13 copper coins dating to the period of weakness and crisis at the end of Safavid Dynasty, during the reigns of Shah Suleiman ''Safi II'' (1077-1105 H./1666-1694 C.) and Shah Sultan Hussein I (1105-1135 A.H/1694-1722). The Study aims to discusses the illustrated drawings on these coins throughout the Iranian cities, the theme of the study, and other cities during the Safavid period in general; and this historical period especially which was the beginning of the end of Safavid Daynasty; with the origins of these drawings of the Safavid copper coins ''Fulus'' through the early Islamic Coins, and through its inclusion on the applied artifacts, such as pottery, textile,

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metal, wood, carpets, stone and glass during the Islamic Age. The Study shows that the Safavid artists included the decorative elements which represent Sasanian traditions, because the Safavid Dynasty attempted to revive Persian nationalism and regain its previous glory. The Study ends with the results which shows that the decorative elements on theses coins are considered an expansion of the decorative elements which adorned different applied artifacts with drawings on pottery; or carving on wood, stones or marble; or enameling on glass; or printing on textile, that occurred in all Muslim countries since the first century A.H, either in Andalusia, Egypt, Iraq, Levant, and Turkey assuring the unity of decorative elements on coins and different applied artifacts in the frame of Islamic art with the diversity in the decoration methods.

Key Words: Copper Coins, Decorations, Fujairah, Islamic, Safavid.

Şeyma Çelem GIC16023068	**Effects of Nonprofit Organizations on Educational Policies in Turkey** **Şeyma Çelem** **Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Suleyman Sah University, Istanbul – Turkey** seymacelem2@gmail.com **Abstract** **Non-profit organizations play numerous social, economic, political and mediating roles in society. They pick up where markets fail in the provision of social goods and services, they serve as a seedbed to grow and nurture social capital and provide citizens with a microcosm to learn and practice democracy. In their role as mediators they sometimes serve as bridges between groups and strata of society and at times they become an interface between the intimidating institutions of the state and citizens. Part of nonprofit organizations reason of existence is to plea for its cause and help those in need, in other words, advocacy. This research is about the advocacy function of nonprofit organizations in the particular case of educational reforms in Turkey. Turkey has had a rocky road pertaining to educational policy. The latest set of reforms advocated a 4+4+4 years system that has been highly criticized due lack of budget allocated and shortage in teachers. At the same time the tightening nonprofit sector provides some venues to voice concerns and plea for improvement. Through in depth interviews with manager level individuals in nonprofit organizations the authors plan to gain insights to following questions** **1. What are advocacy related activities conducted by NPOs?** **2. How do NPO managers perceive their effect on educational policy?** **3. How does the political cleavage of the ruling party and the NPO's place on the ideological spectrum affect advocacy activities?** **4. Do collaborative or network activities exist in educational policy advocacy?The results of the interviews will be analyzed through content analysis employing NVivo software.**
Najam-us-Sahar GIC16023069	**Relationship of Sleep Pattern with Psychological Health Outcomes among Pakistani Adolescents**

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Najam-us-Sahar
Department of Behavioral Sciences Fatima Jinnah Women University,
Rawalpindi
najam.sahar@gmail.com

Abstract
Objectives: Psychological health is important variable investigated by psychologists now, with a focus on its productive role in daily functioning. Psychological wellbeing captures the essence of psychological health by describing emotional wellbeing and satisfaction that either an individual is feeling calm and peaceful or suffering from anxiety, depression and psychological distress. Whereas the sleep pattern is defined as the quality of sleep that includes the quantitative aspects of sleep such as sleep duration, latency and number of arousals and more purely the subjective aspects in which either positive or negative health outcomes occur. Method: A total of 151 adolescents (age ranged 12-19) studying in different public and private educational institutions of Rawalpindi, were taken as sample. The Multidimensional Students' Life Satisfaction Scale and Pittsburg Sleep Quality Index were used to investigate psychological wellbeing and sleep pattern among adolescents. Results: The results of the study concluded that sleep pattern has made 9% significant contribution in the prediction of psychological health. The present study also shows that girls reported good quality of sleep (62.2%) whereas boys reported poor quality of sleep (56.5%). The study revealed that 73.5% of the participants reported poor quality of sleep within the age range of 16-19. This study highlights the role of sleep pattern in explaining the psychological health outcomes among adolescents.

Do Security Conditions Block the Progress of Infrastructure Projects in Afghanistan?

Fardeen Gauhary
Master of Arts in International Development International University of Japan, 2015
f.gauhary@gmail.com

Abstract
This paper seeks to explain why the progress of the infrastructure development in Afghanistan has been slow. It focuses on the country's security conditions and examines whether and to what extent they have slowed down the building of infrastructures. Using a survey of government officials and obtained data on projects in the National Solidarity Program (NSP) implemented under the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) it demonstrates that poor security conditions lead to failures or suspensions of the government projects.
Keywords: Security Condition, Infrastructure Development, and

Fardeen Gauhary
GIC16023070

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	Causes of Slow
\n\n**Dr. Faizullah Abbasi**\n**GIC16023071**	**Prospects under 21st Century Silk Maritime Road: Pakistan Perspective**\n\n**Dr. Faizullah Abbasi**\nCenter of Innovation, Research, Creativity, Learning & Entrepreneurship, Dawood University of Engineering & Technology Karachi, Pakistan\n\n**Mohid Iftikhar**\nCenter of Innovation, Research, Creativity, Learning & Entrepreneurship, Dawood University of Engineering & Technology Karachi, Pakistan\nmohid.iftikhar@gmail.com\n\n**Abstract**\n**21st Century Maritime Silk Road (MSR) has been in the center of international headline offering various debates. The concept remains part of China's New Silk Road initiative that integrates principles of global harmony through joint economic development and mutual cooperation under one road-one belt. Significant questions have emerged through academia, policy making and international media that offer various paradoxes to ownership and governance of the initiative. The 21st Maritime Silk Road will begin from "China to the South China Sea to Southeast Asia, to the Indian Ocean connecting South Asia, Africa and Europe and south line of the route would be connected to the South Pacific". This paper aims at assessing prospects for Pakistan under the MSR initiative by exploring, first the theoretical framework under international relations that will help examine what China aims to achieve through the MSR? Second, response of Pakistan under the rational choice framework will help comprehend political and economic behavior of leadership that finds MSR a part of their broader strategy. Lastly, global harmony is debatable, but can initiatives as MSR promote regionalism through prospects like financial and maritime cooperation?**\n**Keywords: Regional Cooperation, Integration, Maritime Silk Road, International Relations, Global Harmony**
\n\n**Anisur Rahman Khan**	**Theoretical Aspects of Policy Implementation and Implementation Failure: A Critical Note**\n\n**Anisur Rahman Khan**\n**Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre**\nkhanpatc@gmail.com\n\n**Abstract**\n**Policy implementation involves translating the goals and objectives of a policy into an action. The systematic study of policy implementation is relatively new in the broader domain of public administration. This**

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GIC16023072	paper, through a content analysis, critically examines the theoretical issues associated with policy implementation, and the factors associated with implementation failure. Some practical strategies are suggested to overcome implementation performance and concludes with the proposition that implementation failure is also due to lack of theoretical sophistication. Keywords: public policy, policy implementation, policy performance, implementation theory
Fanny Robichaud GIC16023073	**Lanaudière Heaven for Colombian Refugees: The reality of is and the Dream of what it could be** **Fanny Robichaud** **Departement of Nursing, University of Quebec in Outaouais** robichaudfanny@gmail.com fanny.robichaud@uqo.ca **Abstract** Considering the steady increase in the arrival of refugee families, it seems essential to point out the challenges this new reality raises and to explore avenues that would result in a positive experience for families. The authors suggest challenging our perceptions of the refugees' experience by giving a voice to these families and daring to consider them as experts in their own experience. Appreciative inquiry was used to explore the challenges faced by refugee families but also to uncover the successes and shed light on new solutions. The importance of including families in the research process and in discussions related to the development of services stands out, as well as the empowering effect of recognizing the family wisdom. Keywords: appreciative inquiry, families, parents and partners, refugees
Md. Ashrafuzzaman GICHUSOC1602074	**Colonizing the Other** **– How Western perceptions of Third World women have reinforced differences and hierarchical relationships?** **By** **Md. Ashrafuzzaman,** **Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh.** **E-mail: frankashru@gmail.com** **Abstract** The term 'other' created by Western feminists to define the women of the developing countries or that outside the West contributed a lot to represent women with a different identity regardless their actual social or ethnic identity. History give evidence that Western feminism always describes the women of the developing countries in their own way to show the differences regarding ethnicity and class between Western women and the women of Third World. Western women particularly, have in the following examples, been highly influential in merging the

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	image of "the other". Key Words: Chandra Mohanty; Edward Said; The Other; Third World women; Feminism; Gender; Intersectionality theory; Colonialism.
Stella Nantongo **GICW16023051**	**Federalism as an Instrument of Peace and Conflict Resolution in South Sudan** **Stella Nantongo** **St.Lawrence University, Uganda** **stellanantongo97@gmail.com** **Abstract** **The process of democratization and the pursuit of peace in Africa have been blemished by the proliferation of internal conflicts. Most of these conflicts have centered on the role, structure, and policies of the state (Hayson, 2005). The continued refusal of many states to accommodate ethnic differences has produced a variety of identity conflicts such as Rwanda's horrific genocide, Somalia's collapse, Liberia's implosion, and Sudan's civil war that have claimed millions of lives and displaced cosmic portions of the population.The fate and prospects of South Sudanese political and socio-economic stability is now hanging on the establishment of a balanced system of government. Federalism is said to be the distribution of wealth, power and authority between central and state level of governments, such that each level of government is self-governing in its assigned geographical area. Many economists argue that a federal state encourages development in areas where citizens are determined to work hard for the common benefit of all.As a result, the competition for political and economic control has not only resulted in internal divisions and inter-tribal war but economic stagnation as well. This is clearly an indication of the skewed public policies designed to benefit a few and particular ethnic groups at the expense of others. It is therefore difficult to validate the claim that the current "decentralized" government can unite the multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious nation of South Sudan. Against this backdrop, this study intends to investigate if the idea of federalism in South Sudan can offer the ideal governance structure to resolve conflict, bring peace and prosperity to all people of South Sudan irrespective of their tribe, region and political affiliation.**
Nanvule Regina **GICW16023052**	**Value for Money and Efficiency in Higher Education for The Girl Child': Resources Management and Management of Higher Educationin Uganda and its Implications for Quality Education Outcomes for the Girl Child.** **Nanvule Regina** **St.Lawrence University, Uganda** **reginananvule@yahoo.com** **Abstract** **Increasingly, the role of efficient higher educational systems for the girl**

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	child in the development of nation states is being recognized in a number of countries in the developing world.Higher educational institutions require adequate resources in the form of financial, material and human resources among others to attain their 'mission of efficiency' to enforce girl child education that has struggled to improve. The management of resources has to be both efficient and effective. While many have recognized the importance of resources in the running of effective higher education systems for the girl child, limited scientific research has been conducted on how efficient management of such resources can lead to effectively managed higher education systems for the girl child in Uganda and how it can subsequently contribute to attainment of educational outcomes.In this paper an examination of the relationship between resource management and effectively managed higher education system for the girl child with implications for attainment of higher education quality outcomes is examined from Uganda's context. The results generally indicate that efficiency in resource management has a significant effective on the management of higher educational systems for the girl child in Uganda; and this has wide contributions in enhancing the quality and relevance of higher educational systems. The paper recommends that all higher education systems need to create a transparent mechanism of managing resources and should develop a 'culture' of 'value for money and the girl child' in the use of critical resources while planning, staffing, leading and controlling .The paper highlight policy, and managerial implications relevant for international practice and recommends areas for further research.
Dr. Murat Sezgin **GICW16023053**	**The Role and Function of Television Commercials in Creating New Abstract Needs in Consumption Culture** **Dr. Murat Sezgin** **UÅŸak University** **murat.sezgin@usak.edu.tr** **Abstract** **This work aims to do an investigation on consumption habits of human in new world order Which comes with capitalism and globalism systems, their real and unrealistic needs and their learned needs. "Do people make shopping in order to fulfill their solid needs or do they make shopping to satisfy their lack of some emotions?" In this study which seeks for the answer to this question, it is investigated what "the thing" pledges when the consumer buys a "thing" and if "the thing" achieves this.The unique thing, which reminds-teaches people their needs on this era in which we present and which is named as "communication age", is commercials. The media where commercials are introduced change very rapidly such that they can not be catched up as does commercial itself. Thus, in order to limit the scope of this work, some commercials which are broadcasted on TV and their messages aimed to give the audience will be examined."What do commercials pledge to audience?" "Are abstract needs of consumers**

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fulfilled as their solid needs are fulfilled when the product of which commercial is broadcasted is bought?" As you see, the aim of this work which seeks an answer to these questions is to introduce the call out of marketing strategies to hedonic and rational emotions within their efforts of convincing people to behave in a way to buy something.

Firstly, "need" term will be elaborated and how the need phenomenon transforms in time and in what form it got will be examined. Moreover, consumption and the capitalism which changes it completely and transforms it into such "illness of age" will be discussed. Evolving consumption habits and why they change alot will be investigated. Finally, the commercial, which is one of the factors which affect mostly on these changes, especially TV commercials, their effects, pledges, the products they sold and the emotions which are believed to come with them will be elaborated.

Key Word: Advertising, communication strategy, television advertising, communication, consumption,

Mohammed Ibrahim Bare **GICW16023054**	**The Factors Constraining Pastoralists Movements Around Internatioal Borders: A Case Study Of Nigeria-Niger Border In Yobe State - Nigeria, From 1999-2007** **Mohammed Ibrahim Bare** **Department Of History, Yobe State University** **mohammedibrahimbare@yahoo.com** **Abstract** This paper examines the factors constraining pastoralists movements around International borders: A case study of Nigeria - Niger border in Yobe State-Nigeria, from 1999-2007.Over the years, Pastoralism on this part of the Sahelian zone was threatened by environmental hazards particularly drought caused by climatic change, which adversely affected grazing activities. Other challenges that limited pastoral activities in the study area included the conversion of grazing reserves and cattle routes into farmlands, which served as a major source of conflict between transhumance pastoralists and sedentary crop cultivators – cum – marginalization of pastoral populations in decision making. These challenges were not without consequences on the socio- economic aspects of both pastoralists found cross- crossing the international borders and the communities situated along the border lands of the two countries. The significance of this research exercise lies in the fact that it will facilitate the concerned authorities in understanding the challenges of pastoralism and how to address them. This study uses both Primary and secondary sources.
Nanvule Regina **GICICSSH1602055**	**'VALUE FOR MONEY AND EFFICIENCY IN HIGHER EDUCATION FOR THE GIRL CHILD': RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATIONIN UGANDA AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR QUALITY EDUCATION OUTCOMES FOR THE GIRL CHILD.** **Nanvule Regina**

St. Lawrence University
Uganda
Email:reginananvule@yahoo.com

Abstract
Increasingly, the role of efficient higher educational systems for the girl child in the development of nation states is being recognized in a number of countries in the developing world.

Higher educational institutions require adequate resources in the form of financial, material and human resources among others to attain their 'mission of efficiency' to enforce girl child education that has struggled to improve. The management of resources has to be both efficient and effective. While many have recognized the importance of resources in the running of effective higher education systems for the girl child, limited scientific research has been conducted on how efficient management of such resources can lead to effectively managed higher education systems for the girl child in Uganda and how it can subsequently contribute to attainment of educational outcomes.

In this paper an examination of the relationship between resource management and effectively managed higher education system for the girl child with implications for attainment of higher education quality outcomes is examined from Uganda's context. The results generally indicate that efficiency in resource management has a significant effective on the management of higher educational systems for the girl child in Uganda; and this has wide contributions in enhancing the quality and relevance of higher educational systems. The paper recommends that all higher education systems need to create a transparent mechanism of managing resources and should develop a 'culture' of 'value for money and the girl child' in the use of critical resources while planning, staffing, leading and controlling .The paper highlight policy, and managerial implications relevant for international practice and recommends areas for further research.

Determinants of FDI: Opportunities and Challenges of Foreign Companies in the Georgian Market

Tamara DUMBADZE
Fatih University
Turkey

Tamara DUMBADZE
GICICSSH1602056

ABSTRACT
The thesis analyse the determinants of foreign direct investment and the opportunities and challenges that foreign companies face in the Georgian market. FDI determinants were arranged in five main categories: socio-cultural and geographical proximity between home and host country; trade barriers; market size and market growth, country risk and institutional stability; and intensity of competition. In order to determine which of the above factors are important for investing and to describe the favourable and unfavourable conditions of the Georgian market, a survey was carried out. The results indicated

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	that the market size and market growth was perceived as very important determinant, that investment decision is mainly driven by the growth potential of the Georgia's market. The second important determinant was socio-cultural and geographic proximity, followed by country risk and institutional stability. Companies prefer to invest in a stable macroeconomic environment. The results also demonstrated that the main competitive advantages firms invested in Georgia possess were strong financial capability and management quality. The study results also reveals that the main reasons to invest are ease of doing business, growth prospects, corruption free environment and the main challenges they face are small market size, poor infrastructure, slow government reforms. Companies claim that those problems need to be improved as soon as possible, in order to encourage their further operations in the market. **Key words: Foreign direct investment, opportunities, challenges, Georgia.**
Chérifi. Mouna **GICICSSH1602057**	**Electro-kinetic removal of heavy metals from sludge generated during a wastewater treatment.** **Chérifi. Mouna** **Ecole préparatoire aux science et techniques, Annaba, Algérie** **Laboratoire de traitement des eaux et valorisation des déchets industriels, Annaba, Algérie** **ABSTRACT** **The treatment of industrial wastewater by electrocoagulation is well known to be very efficient and it has been extensively studied. However, the generated sludge contained a huge amount of aluminum (when such kind of electrode is used but also several other metals presented in the effluent). The objective of this paper is to study the possible removal of aluminum and Chromiun contained in the sludge by electrochemical migration.** **This generated sludge containing a high amounts of Cr (14980 mg/Kg of dry sludge), above the maximum level allowed by legislation and Al (25300mg/Kg of dry sludge). It was mainly discussed about the potential toxicity of Al and Cr, and if a proper treatment technology is followed to remove toxic metals from this sludge to be properly used afterward without associating a risk to the environment the efficiency of the EC process will be accomplished.** **The possibility of removing these pollutants from the resulting sludge by using electrokinetic technique was tested. Acetic acid (3, 6M) and Citric acid (1, 3M) acid were used as catholyte solutions to enhance removal of Aluminum and Chromium (III)** **Key words: heavy metals, electro kinetic treatment, wastewater sludge**

**Uttam Kumar Majumder
GICICSSH1602058**

SOCIOECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE AGAINST MARRIED EMPLOYED WOMEN OF NORTH WEST REGION OF BANGLADESH

Uttam Kumar Majumder
Professor, Department of Statistics, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University (HSTU), Dinajpur, Bangladesh
majumderuk@yahoo.com

Md Mozahidul Haque
Research fellow, Department of Statistics, HSTU, Dinajpur, Bangladesh

Md Saifur Rahman
Professor, Department of Statistics, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University (HSTU), Dinajpur, Bangladesh

Liza Bosak
Office manager cum Research officer, Department of Statistics, HSTU, Bangladesh

Abstract
The study was conducted to identify the prevalence of spousal violence against the married employed women of North West region of Bangladesh. For sampling purpose 150 employed married women were finally investigated for this study during 2013-14 for measuring the prevalence of violence against women with reference indicators (28) in interview schedule. Results found that 58% married employed women experienced abusive relationship with their husband, among them 48% facing moderate and 10% facing serious abusive relationship. In respect to physical violence, results indicate that about 40% husband ever stroke their partner's with hands or feet. The study related to sexual violence against women indicate that about 80% husband became angry while wife do not want to go along with his request for sex. Results revealed that about 71% husband ever hurt wife sexually or made intercourse against will. Analysis revealed that the variables education, monthly income and expenditure, age at marriage, marital duration of respondents as well as age, education, monthly income and expenditure of husband's, farming land size of family were the significant relationship with the scores of domestic violence against married employed women. Logistic regression analysis showed that risk of domestic violence for women working at govt/corporate/private offices was 2.15 times higher than the women working as teacher.
Keywords: Binary logistic regression, domestic violence, employed women, sexual violence.

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Leadership As The One With The Most Powerful Effects Of Higher Education Institution During Individual And Organisational Interaction

Dana Yembergenova
The University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland
embergenovadana@gmail.com

Dana Yembergenova
YRAW16023051

Abstract
Effective leadership makes an organization successful and an outstanding place. Particularly in higher education, leadership and management should be given high priority as it is very crucial to higher education institutions to maintain effective approaches to research, quality assurance of academic program and teaching, financial management and collaboration with external agencies. Effective leadership is also very important for higher education institutions to make successful decisions and to encourage teachers and other staff members to work and move together in the same direction, so that students could be better prepared to succeed in leaning and work. Therefore, the primary purpose of the present study was to investigate into the leadership styles of leaders of institution X in the United Kingdom, and to find out what leaders themselves and teachers have to say about this particular leadership approach. The study also summarized some challenges and barriers which face leaders of institution X regarding the provision and development of effective leadership in organization. In the present study based on the findings, I have given recommendations for the future practice of leaders of any academic organization to make a good decision and to bring about productive change to institution.
Keywords: Leadership, teachers, teaching, higher education, management, values, attitudes and beliefs.

LISTENERS

Mahafrin Variava AUT University (Faculty of Arts and Social ScienceS) GIC16023053
Ramesh Dheeravath Department of Philosophy, University of Hyderabad GIC16023060
Ibrahim Roke Sesay, Kalie Kargbo Help The Helpless Sierra Leone GIC16023061
Dr Saad Alshurai Kuwait University, Kuwait

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