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Title of the Paper
Deaf students in inclusive setting - attitudes of future pedagogues

Problem Statement
The aim of the study was to investigate the attitudes and concerns of pre-service teachers in relation to deaf students and their readiness to teach in inclusive settings.

Research Questions
Do have future teachers positive attitudes towards inclusive education?

Purpose of the Study
This research was followed up by Author (2013), noting that while on the one hand mainstream education teachers held positive attitudes towards integrating pupils with disabilities, on the other hand, in the context of inclusion they expressed a number of concerns. These concerns could be divided into four categories.

Research Methods
The instrument used for this study is the Sentiments, Attitudes and Concerns about Inclusive Education scale (SACIE) in its 19-item format (Loreman, Earle, Sharma, & Forlin, 2007). It is made up of two parts: the first includes questions about the participants’ demographic variables and the second is the SACIE scale.

Findings
A total of 282 pre-service teachers from two universities participated in this study. Greek pre-service teachers were more positive towards inclusion of deaf students in mainstream schools, and seemed to be more ready to work in inclusive setting, than the Czech teachers were. The results indicate the importance of providing a number of courses in special and inclusive education.

Conclusions
These results, which were slightly higher than those in other studies. The severity of disability could cause differing stress levels to teachers. As such teachers of the deaf who seemed to have more positive attitudes may be as a result of deafness often being referred to as an invisible disability and one which causes mostly communicational obstacles.

Keywords
Hearing impairment, inclusive education, pre-service teachers.
Associate Professor Dr Wan Norhasniah Wan Husin

Title of the Paper
The Influence of Budi-Islam Value on Tunku Abdul Rahman Leadership

Problem Statement
The Malay leaders exercised an exceptional emphasis on tolerance can be hypothetically related to the embedded value of Budi-Islam as exemplified in the leadership of Tunku Abdul Rahman.

Research Questions
How strong the Budi-Islam value influences the Malay leader leadership to such an extent they were so inclined towards the spirit of tolerance in a multi-ethnic society.

Purpose of the Study
Purpose of the study 1) To identify factors which influence the Malay political leadership style that inclines significantly towards the spirit of tolerance. 2) To identify the influence of Budi-Islam in shaping the Malay political leadership style

Research Methods
Research Methodology To fulfil the objectives of the study, the method employed was library research with the emphasis on textual analysis. The research will be based on analysis of many events that displayed conflicting demands from the different ethnic groups and Tunku attitude in addressing and entertaining all those demands.

Findings
Findings Budi-Islam value played a pivotal role in shaping the leadership style of Tunku. He had shown unmatched level of tolerant attitude while trying to appease conflicting demands from different ethnic groups. Starting with his maneuvering to secure for the Malaya independence from the British, he had successfully forged three main ethnic groups to build a new nation.

Conclusions
Conclusion As a conclusion it can surmised that Budi-Islam value had played a pivotal role in guiding and shaping the leadership style of Tunku Abdul Rahman. With that attribute he managed to hold the multi-ethnic population together in the midst of conflicting demands from different ethnic group.

Keywords
Budi-Islam, Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malay Political Leadership, Malaysia
Assistant Professor Dr Neslihan Kulözü

Title of the Paper
Effects Of Interpersonal Relationship Dimension On Locally Specific Participatory Processes

Problem Statement
Relationship is a basic socio-psychological dimension of participatory processes. However, in previous literature, neither attributes of relationship nor their effect on participatory processes have been explored or examined.

Research Questions
What are the perceived relationship attributes and their beneficial or detrimental effects on the participatory project process, and how does the relationship dimension affect contextually different participatory processes?

Purpose of the Study
This study aims to explore the attributes of relationship and their beneficial and/or detrimental effects in the case of Local Government & NGO Cooperation in Participatory Democracy Project, after which the beneficial and/or detrimental effects of the relationship on contextually different participatory processes are assessed.

Research Methods
This case study follows an exploratory research approach. The case study was conducted in four localities in Turkey, during which 45 in-depth interviews were conducted with participants from the four participant municipalities of the project. During the interviews open-ended questions was asked to the participants and to analyze the collected qualitative data, a content analysis method was used.

Findings
Relationship, change in relationship, trust, rivalry, being dominant, hidden agenda and jealousy are all perceived attributes of the relationship dimension; while the relationship dimension enhanced the participatory processes in two cases, being Odunpazarı and Seyrek, it hindered the process in Gazi and Kaymaklı.

Conclusions
Through this exploratory case study, a part of the unexplained factors affecting participatory processes are revealed, that has critical importance since today, it is widely accepted that communities need to collaborate when making decisions on behalf of the individual, society and the environment.

Keywords
participation, relationship, local government, Turkish context
Assistant Professor Dr Hadi Ajili
PhD Student Saeedeh Kouzehgari

Title of the Paper
“Governance” and “Architecture” in Iran, A Symbolic Semantic System

Problem Statement
Study the relation between architecture and governance in Iran. For every human group receive a system of common sense of a subject or phenomena and organize their own.

Research Questions
Is there any relation between the ancient architecture and the governance in Iran?

Purpose of the Study
This paper aims to study the relation between the ancient architecture and the governance in Iran from a semi logical perspective.

Research Methods
Descriptive-analytical approach

Findings
This common believe had been shaped in collective consciousness and unconsciousness and reshaped. So the logical trends of this beliefs, harmonies, and the common principals could be observed in creation of arts and in the formation of the mentality of the governors and political sphere of a nation, in the form of genetic, reproduction, representation and synergy.

Conclusions
The results show that these two are related to the same common sense and the impact and dependence of these two, to a single semantic system at the time and concurrency had been belonged and organized by main components such as “fairness and justice”, “spirituality and monotheism”, “peace and friendship”.

Keywords
Governance Politic Architecture Culture Art Semantic System
Assistant Professor Dr Piotr Dniestrzański

Title of the Paper

Alpha Proportionality And The Penrose Square Root Law

Problem Statement
Problem concerns the distribution of mandates in collegial bodies of communities of states. The number of delegates representing each member of community depends on the number of its population.

Research Questions
The paper analyzes the fairness of different kinds of relationship involving the number of representatives in collegial bodies of communities of states, in search of the fairest relationship.

Purpose of the Study
The research aims at comparing different ideas of how the numbers of representatives are determined reflecting the population of member states. We focus mainly on the Penrose law and the rule of digressive proportionality under the Lisbon Treaty.

Research Methods
Literature review, elementary probabilistic tools and mathematical analysis of digressive proportionality are employed.

Findings
The main result of the paper demonstrates that the two fundamentally different approaches to the problem of distribution of mandates in collegial bodies may lead to similar solutions. A probabilistic approach (based on the voting power) and the concept of digressive proportionality (without additional assumptions) do not exclude each other, but, quite the contrary, may complement each other.

Conclusions
The Penrose law and the rule of digressive proportionality, when suitably interpreted, are two sides of the coin. Digressive proportionality, as written in the Lisbon Treaty, is a vague idea. It turns out that a slightly more precise conceptualization of this idea might lead to conclusions that are consequences of a rigorous deduction based on probability theory.

Keywords
Penrose law, digressive proportionality, European Parliament
Professor Dr Łyko Janusz

Title of the Paper

**Minimal And Maximal Representation Of Digressively Proportional Allocation**

*Problem Statement*

The analyzed problem is the distribution of seats in the European Parliament according to the Lisbon Treaty, which stated the rule of digressively proportional allocation subject to specified boundary conditions.

*Research Questions*

The number of potential digressively proportional allocations depends on boundary conditions: the minimum and maximum of apportioned mandates and the total number of seats in the assembly. The paper analyzes the existence and uniqueness of allocation depending on boundary conditions.

*Purpose of the Study*

The paper aims at determining theses of numbers that specify the boundary conditions, so that the digressively proportional allocation is feasible and maybe unique. The analysis of this problem assumes that the sequence is given whose digressively proportional allocation is realized.

*Research Methods*

The research exploited the survey of literature and elementary methods of discrete mathematics.

*Findings*

The paper indicates the arrangements of boundary conditions allowing the digressively proportional allocation with respect to each given sequence. Also conditions are furnished, which ensure infectivity of the apportionment. Furthermore, the results were implemented to structure the European Parliament based on the sequence of populations, which was employed to get the allocation of mandates in the current term of office.

*Conclusions*

Analyzing the levels of minimal and maximal representation under initial conditions satisfied by the digressively proportional allocation allows to avoid the situation, when such allocation is impossible or when too many feasible solutions complicate the choice of one allocation recommended in the actual case. For each sequence whose digressively proportional allocation is realized, there exists more than one system of boundary conditions under which the allocation is unique.

*Keywords*

elections, fair division, European Parliament
Assistant Professor Dr Vojtech Regec

Title of the Paper
Impaired Visual Perception and Selected Aspects of e-Accessibility at Universities and Colleges

Problem Statement
Successful inclusion of individuals with impaired visual perception is significantly influenced by e-Accessibility in their educational environment.

Research Questions
Are there any significant differences between accessibility of electronic information on college and university websites in the Czech and Slovak Republic?

Purpose of the Study
The aim of the paper is to examine the selected aspects of e-Accessibility for students with impaired visual perception at Universities and Colleges in the Czech and Slovak Republic.

Research Methods
Qualitative and quantitative analysis was chosen as the key method, applied to 106 college and university websites, based on the WCAG 2.0 international concept.

Findings
For students with impaired visual perception, the occurrence of digital barriers reflects negatively in the quality of their college/university studies. Provision of sighted person assistance or other support measures may help to overcome the impacts of digital barriers, however it does not comply with the inclusive (non-discriminatory) approach requirements.

Conclusions
The areas of digital barriers and e-Accessibility belong among the urgent issues in today’s practice. A good practice would be to build the electronic environment in compliance with the universal design requirements, adjusted to the specific needs of all students, without distinction.

Keywords
Abstract Book

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