2nd sLTC Symposium on Language, Culture and Technology in a Connected World
01-04 February 2016
Queensland AUSTRALIA
University of Southern Queensland
Toowoomba, Queensland, AUSTRALIA
Cooperation with University of Southern Queensland
Poster & Virtual Poster Presentation Conference
Publication: European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences EpSBS (ISI Thomson Reuters) & European Journal of Social and Behavioural Sciences EJSBS

4th CPSYC International Congress on Clinical & Counselling Psychology
10-12 May 2016
Antalya TURKEY
ONLY First 50 registrants - FREE All Inclusive Accommodation at the 5* Conference Hotel – Early Registration 499 Euro
Oral, Poster & Virtual Poster Presentation Congress
Publication: European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences EpSBS (ISI Thomson Reuters) & European Journal of Social and Behavioural Sciences EJSBS

3rd BE-ci International Conference on Business & Economics
21-23 September 2016
Selangor MALAYSIA
Poster & Virtual Poster Presentation Conference
Publication: European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences EpSBS (ISI Thomson Reuters) & European Journal of Social and Behavioural Sciences EJSBS
3rd ic-PSIRS International Conference on Political Science, International Relations and Sociology
01-04 June 2016
Virtual Poster Presentation Only
Publication: European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences EpSBS (ISI Thomson Reuters) & European Journal of Social and Behavioural Sciences EJSBS

2nd icH&Hpsy International Conference on Health and Health Psychology
06-09th July 2016
Porto PORTUGAL
Escola Superior de Enfermagem do Porto (ESEP) (Nursing School of Porto) in partnership with the Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade do Porto (FMUP) (Faculty of Medicine of the University of Porto)
Cooperation with Escola Superior de Enfermagem do Porto (ESEP) (Nursing School of Porto) in partnership with the Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade do Porto (FMUP) (Faculty of Medicine of the University of Porto)
Poster & Virtual Poster Presentation Conference
Publication: European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences EpSBS (ISI Thomson Reuters) & European Journal of Social and Behavioural Sciences EJSBS
Future Academy Organized Conferences & Congresses
2016 Dates & Venues & Publications

7th ICEEPSY The International Conference on Education and Educational Psychology
11-15 October 2016
Rhodes GREECE
Oral, Poster & Virtual Poster Presentation Conference
Publication: Elsevier Procedia & European Journal of Social and Behavioural Sciences EJSBS

5th icCSBs The Annual International Conference on Cognitive - Social, and Behavioural Sciences
26-29 December 2016
Virtual Poster Presentation Only
Publication: European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences EpSBS (ISI Thomson Reuters) & European Journal of Social and Behavioural Sciences EJSBS
Be-Your-Own-Therapist (ONLINE TRAINING)

Be-Your-Own-Therapist is a program Non-Psychologists to increase a person’s well-being by applying Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) to everyday life situations.

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers about the “Be Your Own Therapist” Program

What are the benefits of completing the Be-Your-Own-Therapist Program?
This program is focused on improving the personal and professional lives of participants. Learning about psychology & CBT and acquiring CBT skills & techniques will enhance participants’ self-awareness and ability to guide others. The program will help participants achieve fulfillment and happiness in life.

Who is eligible to enroll in Be-Your-Own-Therapist Program?
Any person interested in the program.

What is the focus and teaching approach used in the Be-Your-Own-Therapist Program?
The instructor applies techniques that ensure participants:

- Understand the content
- Learn theories and their application (how and why to apply a particular therapy)
- Understand the responsibility of self-therapy

Each lesson consists of sharing theories, learning practical applications and answering questions. Learning to respect professional ethics is also emphasised.
Can I offer services as a therapist after completing the Be-Your-Own-Therapist Program?
Eligibility to offer services as a therapist, counsellor, psychotherapist, psychologist or other professional varies from country to country.

Is Be-Your-Own-Therapist an approved program?
This course is designed for non-psychologists, but the course fulfills criteria of the 1st Module of the Master Practitioner Diploma in CBT Program, which is approved by the British Psychological Society.

What is the tuition to enroll in the Be-Your-Own-Therapist Program?
The total fee for the 19-week course is 1500 GBP. This fee includes the live online course, access to recorded lessons, study text materials and the exam fee.

What is the fee that clients pay to receive counseling or psychological therapy?
The majority of UK therapists charge 75 to 100 pounds for each session. Depending upon the diagnosis, the client typically visits the therapist 10 to 30 times.

Why do many UK-training providers charge more than Future Academy?
Unlike many training providers, Future Academy and the Be-Your-Own-Therapist program focuses on educating non-psychologists instead of limiting the program to psychology professionals.
We provide services to the general public to learn, apply and benefit from CBT.

More Information Contact:
Roslind Xaviour Thambusamy
PAtoDrZafer@FutureAcademy.org.UK / Roslind.X.Thambusamy@FutureAcademy.org.UK
Managing Director:
Dr Zafer Bekirogullari
Zafer.Bekirogullari@FutureAcademy.org.UK

Deputy President:
Dr Hugh Glenn
Hugh.Glenn@FutureAcademy.org.UK

Deputy General Manager:
General Enquiries (including Visa invitation letter, invoice / receipt documents):
Miss Melis Yagmur Minas
Melis.Minas@FutureAcademy.org.UK

Vice President:
Publication Enquiries and Continuing Professional Development Training Courses:
Roslind Xaviour Thambusamy
Roslind.X.Thambusamy@FutureAcademy.org.UK

Assistant Manager:
Mr Arinc Sonmez
Admissions@FutureAcademy.org.UK

Research Assistant:
Miss Gizem Gedik

Specialist Subject Trainers and Senior Examiners:
Dr June Glenn (USA)
Dr James Ogunleye MiddlesexUniversity (UK)
Dr MD MPcbtn Aytur Torlak, Mersin Toros Public Hospital (Turkey)
MPcbtn Nurgul Aydin, Merdiven Counselling Centre (Turkey)

Privileged Organization Members:
Vagelis Aidiniou, Project Manager (Switzerland)
Natalie Pollard, English Ballet School (Germany)
MBA Ceren Etc, Senior Auditor, KREDO Accounting and Auditing (Cyprus)
MBA Gokhan Ecesoy, Managing Director, Intergaz (Cyprus)

Our staff has the right to work without fear of abuse or intimidation.
Dear Colleague,

You are invited to attend the 2nd Annual International Conference on Political Science, International Relations and Sociology (ic-PSIRS 2015) that will be held in Istanbul on 13-17 October, 2015. This conference offers an opportunity to researchers and academicians to present their scientific work during the Future Academy Multidisciplinary Conference.

2nd icPSIRS 2015 will publish all accepted full-text papers in Procedia - Social and Behavioral Journal (ISSN: 1877-0428 - ELSEVIER), and abstracts will be published in the Abstract Book ICEEPSY (ISSN: 1986-3020), a serial publication registered with the International Centre for the Registration of Serial publications in Paris. Selected papers will be published in the peer-reviewed European Journal of Social and Behavioural Sciences or in the peer-reviewed CRCs Volume as a book chapter.

Presentations will focus on a broad area of topics, for example: political theory, public administration, ideology, comparative politics, political communication, globalization, state sovereignty, civil society, sociology of culture, religion, media studies, social networks and many others.

We look forward to receiving your abstract submission for the 2nd ic-PSIRS 2015.

Dr. Jan Kalenda, Chair, 2nd ic-PSIRS 2015
Director of Research Centre of the Faculty of Humanities
Tomas Bata University, Czech Republic
ic-PSIRS Previous Chairs

2014
Dr. Jan Kalenda,
Director of Research Centre of the Faculty of Humanities
Tomas Bata University, Czech Republic
Title of the Paper: Religious freedom, the Malaysian Constitution and Islam: A Critical Analysis

Problem Statement: Although Islam is the official religion in Malaysia, people from other faiths can freely practices their religions. However there have been many clashes on religious practices in the country.

Research Questions: Does the clause ‘on people of other faiths can freely practices their religious activities’ is practiced as in accordance to the Islamic Law?

Purpose of the Study: To elucidate whether the religious freedom for minorities as enshrined in the Constitution is practiced as in accordance to the Islamic Law.

Research Methods: The research is a combination of library textual, contextual, historical and comparative methods.

Findings:

i. The freedom to profess other religions is granted to non-Muslim, the Muslim-Malays are not allowed to renounce their Islamic faith.

ii. The non-Muslims are allowed to propagate their religion, however they are prohibited to spread to the Muslim.

iii. The non-Muslim are allowed to build their place of worship, however it is still subjected to certain regulations.

Conclusions: Even though the religious freedom is granted to the non-Muslim minorities, it is not absolute in nature and subjected to several regulations. Instead of being simplistic, it is suggested that constitution to be read, understood and interpreted in the spirit of tolerance, which advocate the affectionate feeling towards each other in a kinship of humanity.

Key Words: Religious freedom, Muslim, non-Muslim, Islamic Law

Author Information

Associate Professor Dr Wan Norhasniah Wan Husin, Malaysia
Associate Professor Dr Haslina Ibrahim, Malaysia
Title of the Paper: Agent, Structure, and the Media-based Democratic Politics

Problem Statement: Nowadays democracy encounters with the problematic, especially in the age of cyber space, that whether media acts in service of citizen’s autonomy, of ideological inductions or a techno-controlling politics.

Research Questions: From which perspective one can take consider, in spite of pay attention to critical approaches about mass media, the media-based contemporary societies leading to progressive democratic politics?

Purpose of the Study: Paper aims, instead of imaginary picturing the future, offering a discussion about the conditions needs for realization of real media-based democracy, as an alternative to De-facto democracy, by re-define/adapt democratic theory appropriate to mediated contemporary society, in order to make Link between technological progress and democratic world-life.

Research Methods: The “Agent-Structure” approach, in the sense of Anthony Giddens taking advantages two concepts, “Reflexivity” & “Re-structuring”, one can explain the possibilities of a media-based democracy: on one hand, the virtualization has expended the options choosing by citizens (agents), on other hand, they have to play own role on the ground of the restrictions from disjuncture of real world (structure).

Findings: Media-based democracy is an idea that can transcend the debate, about positive/ negative theories of media & democracy relationship, onto focus on necessary conditions for realize democracy appropriate to new communication technologies. Performativity depends on developments that facilitate it, which seems new communication technologies (e.g. internet, virtual networks like Facebook, mobile networks and etc.) going on.

Conclusions: The disagreement is “new generation of media” Bring power to which of citizens or governors, in spite of consensus on the effects upon re-structuring public & political sphere. Contingent to expects of media, the problematic can be responded: if we take considering it as a structure interacting with agents, then we could facilitate democracy by our subjective media-based activities.

Key Words: Democracy, subjectivity, representation, media, communication, Internet

Assistant Professor Dr Abolfazl Delavari, Iran (Islamic Republic of)
PhD Graduated Mohsen Abbaszadeh Marzba, Iran (Islamic Republic of)
PhD Student Farzad Souri Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Title of the Paper: Mutual Expectations of Employer and Employee as Employability Affecting Factor

Problem Statement: At the end of 2014 in Latvia were 9351 unemployed youth. Unemployment can be linked with bad health condition, access to health care, housing, poverty, and different aspects of employability

Research Questions: What are the expectations from youth as employees and employers?

Purpose of the Study: Explore employer and youth as employee mutual expectations.

Research Methods: Interviews with youth and employers.

Findings: Employers and employees mutual expectations are similar: employee await reliable, honest, responsible, welcoming and caring attitude from employer and vice versa. Describing work experience youth reveal their disappointment: inadequate and different (lower) wage than stated in the contract, difficulties to agree on holidays, sick note non-acceptance etc.

Conclusions: Research highlights main problem fields: how to harmonize mutual expectations of relationship culture in work environment, conditions of work environment, technologies, innovations, competencies, financial resources and youth individual capacity and personal aims with the priorities and requirements of employer.

Key Words: Youth, employability, unemployment.

Master Graduated Marika Smirnova Latvia
Associate Professor Dr Lolita Vilka
PhD Student Ilvija Razgale
Title of the Paper: Representation of the AKP ideology within the Turkish children cartoon series

Problem Statement: Cartoons are one of the biggest sources, which shape children’s aspirations and expectations. The biased content of Turkish children cartoons may pose a big threat to children's future vision.

Research Questions: How and what rate is the government party's ideology embedded within the cartoon series?

Purpose of the Study: This study is aimed at revealing the AKP’s ideology from Turkish prime time television cartoon series Pepee and to increase awareness of media literacy of the public. It also presents importance to provide data for the researcher who are conducting studies about media's effects on children.

Research Methods: This is a descriptive study utilizing a qualitative research design. The sample of the study consists of eight seasons of the Pepee cartoon series that comprised of 211 episodes. Research data was analyzed both using the methods of content analysis and discourse analysis.

Findings: Pepee shows significant parallelism with the AKP’s worldview. The religious and Islamic motives, the anti-westernised motives, and the heavy emphasis on "motherhood" and "holy family", which all of coming directly from the AKP’s ideology are all largely embedded in the children cartoon series. Additionally there are various gender inequalities that are also in accordance with the AKP ideology.

Conclusions: Today the spheres of politics and media and intermingled. Although, the actual roles of media is to disseminate information, educate and entertain people, it lost its elucidative role, started serving dominant ideology. This situation is contrary to the guiding principle of democracy, freedom of expression. However, it is widely practiced in Turkey who identifies itself as a democratic country.

Key Words: cartoons, hegemony, media politics, television

PhD Student Nazli Kazanoglu, Turkey
Title of the Paper: Indo-Pakistan arms race and its implications on regional peace

Problem Statement: Arms struggle as source of deterrence between two south Asian arch rivals India and Pakistan is not an indigenous struggle. World facilitate each against other posing greater threat.

Research Questions: How does the arms race between India and Pakistan disrupt the regional peace?

Purpose of the Study: The researcher is a Pakistani national and finds the perpetual air of animosity between Pakistan and India a serious obstacle to regional and national progress. The study aims at finding reasons behind unending threat of a nuclear war in the South Asian region and subsequently finding solutions to threat.

Research Methods: The methodology applied in the research project includes a combination of Qualitative and Quantitative research designs. The major sources used are secondary. These sources include books, newspaper articles, and internet.

Findings: Pakistan, though afflicted with domestic terror challenges has repeatedly cried over Indian involvement in terrorist activities within its boundaries, while it has shown disapproval of Indian arms and strategic alliances with USA, Israel and other global powers. On the other hand, India finds a security threat in thriving China &Pakistan equation entailing several defence and military deals.

Conclusions: The world at large is as responsible for South Asian warring tensions as each of the two rivals. International organizations are failure at resolving issues of global importance, those of which are source of tensions between countries. Great powers have done nothing more than fuelling the disgruntled rivals with weapons.

Key Words: Arms, India, Pakistan, USA, China

Master Graduated Aminah Gilani, Pakistan
Title of the Paper: Website “WikiLeaks” and informational security: reaction of B.Obama’s administration

Problem Statement: Recently we can meet the name of the website “WikiLeaks” very often in the internet. We can say that the conflict which «WikiLeaks» caused involved the entire world.

Research Questions: The website of “WikiLeaks” and the informational security: reaction of B.Obama’s administration

Purpose of the Study: In the given article it is made an attempt to find out in what way “WikiLeaks” activity influences on the policy of B.Obama's administration in the sphere of informational security and its role in the world international policy.

Research Methods: Having analyzed new issues in the site of Wikileaks we used diachronic and synchronic approaches while describing The website of “WikiLeaks” and the informational security and reaction of B.Obama’s administration. Here we also used comparative and descriptive methods while analyzing some facts.

Findings: Media space is gradually related in political and ideological points of views. And media corporations feel themselves free and rude like there is no law against Russia. As a result, there is a free exchange of intellectual information, the creative groups of the society gradually is shifted to the internet space.

Conclusions: The site of WikiLeaks has been functioning since 2006. But they had some impact on uncertainty between countries, they started to be careful in their foreign affairs. It should be mentioned that after some events the USA started to try to keep their documents in secret. This will help to avoid a certain consequences.

Key Words: WikiLeaks, reaction of B.Obama’s administration

Professor Dr Zhanat Aimukhambet, Kazakhstan
Title of the Paper: Relationship moral political feelings with social competence of high school students

Problem Statement: The modern Russian State is characterized by a difficult political and sociocultural situation in the field of formation morally – political feelings of younger generation.

Research Questions: To conduct empirical research of interrelation of moral and political feelings and social competence, develop an author’s questionnaire "Moral and political feelings", process and interpret the received results.

Purpose of the Study: To reveal and describe relationship moral and political feelings with social competence of the high school students

Research Methods: 1)"Test questionnaire of the citizen of M.M.Annenkova" 2)The Author’s questionnaire "Moral and political feelings" 3)"Questionnaire on definition of formation of feeling of patriotism at high school students" 4)The author’s questionnaire "Proverbs and sayings about work" 5)The "We reflect on life experience" by N.E.Shchurkova 6)The technique "Scale of social competence A.M.Prikhozhan 7)Questionaire of emotional intellegence

Findings: Morally – political feelings are shown in respect of people for the historical past of the country, a pride for achievements of the country, feeling of empathy to national significant failures and troubles, commitment to national traditions, language, culture, feeling of safety and confidence in the future in the native land, desire to live and work in the country.

Conclusions: The interrelation morally – political feelings with emotional and cognitive components of social competence is revealed. Social competence of the high school students has superficial character, and the indicator of level of readiness of teenagers for formation of a role of the citizen is at a low level.

Key Words: moral political feelings, adolescence, social competence,

Elena Kurteeva, Russian Federation
Title of the Paper: Liberalization, Globalization and Inequity: How CSIs can be more effective today

Problem Statement: While liberalization and globalization have mostly led to increase in growth rate, the condition of the poor has actually become worse. What can CSIs do to reduce inequity?

Research Questions: What are the emerging challenges CSIs face in changing stakeholder alignment and what factors should they focus on to be more effective?

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this study is to identify the factors that will enable CSIs to be more effective in addressing issues of inequity and environmental and social degradation in the context of liberalization and globalization.

Research Methods: Three research methods have been employed: desk research, grounded theory approach, and interviews with heads and key members of over a dozen CSIs

Findings: Six factors have been identified. The first has to do with impeccable leadership. Second is embeddedness. Third is engaging in policy work. Fourth is developing linkages among themselves and with relevant others. The fifth issue is funding, impacting on integrity, acceptability and program implementation. Lastly, CSIs need to focus on its own institution building for purpose fulfillment and sustainability.

Conclusions: While CSIs work in the public sphere, they are notorious in terms of holding themselves accountable. This impacts negatively on their ability to improve and adapt. But the diagnosis of some notable exceptions indicate the possibility of success, and to this breed can be added nascent organizations that emerge to take on new opportunities and challenges.

Key Words: Liberalization, globalization, institution building, policy work

Professor Dr Somnath Ghosh, India
**Title of the Paper:** Video Surveillance Crime Prevention or Abuse of Civil Rights

**Problem Statement:** What is the relationship between the use of CCTV with the rights of citizens?

**Research Questions:** Did that motivate individuals to commit a crime with a view CCTV cameras due to reduced fear of arrest?

**Purpose of the Study:** In this paper we are investigated the stance of such procedures in the Iranian judicial circle.

**Research Methods:** Research method used in this research is descriptive analytical methodology and the data in it will be collected by library documentation.

**Findings:** Based on the rational option theory which is the foundation of this method, individuals’ incentive to commit crimes is impoverished upon noticing CCTVs due to fear of apprehension.

**Conclusions:** Owners generally notify people of the existence of CCTV cameras and shooting cameras in stores and places by posting a sign if so, people learn about their rights and duties in case these cameras exist in a place, and if they do not like, they can intend not to be there.

**Key Words:** video surveillance, prevention, penal law

**Master Graduated, Hesam Abbasi, Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Title of the Paper: Gendered Voice in Palestinian Women Bloggers’ Narratives: Post-colonial Feminist reading of Palestinian blogs

Problem Statement: Reading blogs demonstrate that feminist concerns with women’s liberation are overridden by the importance of the national struggle in the Palestinian context.

Research Questions: Exploring the ways Palestinian women bloggers writing from the position of national struggle can employ online spaces to voice their gender identity thus crossing national and patriarchal boundaries.

Purpose of the Study: Analysing whether online spaces have provided Palestinian women with platforms that offline limitations failed to offer investigating main obstacles that might hinder the emergence of feminist discourse among Palestinian women bloggers and discussing how women bloggers can voice gender identity and deconstruct traditional patriarchal/national power structures.

Research Methods: A comparative study of both diasporic female online writings and writings from occupied spaces. Content of blogs will be analysed using an interdisciplinary approach to both literary and feminist theory, drawing on postcolonial theory and on conceptual and theoretical models and questions drawn from nationalism, feminism, and identity politics. Paper will refer Jameson’s concept of “national allegories”

Findings: Virtual narrative transcends onground erected colonial boundaries. Crossing borders is one of the aims of the textual narrative produced in a land overlaid with colonial borders such as Palestine.

Conclusions: Palestinian women narrative struggle to come to terms with daily experiences of colonial oppression therefore, it feeds into Jameson’s notion of “the hurt of history” that is an urgent need to communicate “trauerarbeit” or mourning, a necessary and inevitable part of any longer-term process of historical recovery. Individual accounts of Palestinians reads as “national allegories” of a subjugated nation.

Key Words: feminism, nationalism, digital media, post-colonial theory

PhD Student Samiha Olwan, Australia
Title of the Paper: The Impact of Domestic influences on Nigeria’s Foreign Policy

Problem Statement: The paper focus on the challenges usually faced in the course of foreign policy formulation and implementation as a results of domestic influences

Research Questions: What is the purpose of Nigeria membership of OIC, why did it generated tense debates, What are the benefits, Has Nigeria realize its aims?

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of the study is to unravel the forces behind foreign policy formulation and implementation in Nigeria.

Research Methods: the research is based on Qualitative method.

Findings: it was found that most of the argument for and against Nigeria membership of the OIC was based on ethno-religious sentiment, and its more subjective rather than objectively thought out arguments.

Conclusions: the paper conclude that in as much as Nigeria wants a robust foreign policy, the opinion of the people should be respected, however, expects opinion and recommendations should supersede other bias and sentiments.

Key Words: foreign policy, sentiment, ethnicity, OIC.

PhD Student Rafiu Boye RAJI, Nigeria


**Title of the Paper:** United States Policy in the Middle East: Specially in Israel-Palestine Conflict

**Problem Statement:** After the creation of Israel majority of the indigenous population of Palestine have been displaced. Theses indigenous people have no place in world. They need a state.

**Research Questions:** Why US much interested in Middle East and why policy so much influenced by Israel and How America failed to solve the Palestine issue.

**Purpose of the Study:** Failure of US in resolving Palestine Question

**Research Methods:** Descriptive Analytical method

**Findings:** US converged it self with Israel and supported the atrocities of it. Therefore it faced opposition from Muslim World. That is why it can not solve the most complex issue of the World.

**Conclusions:** US foreign policy hijacked by Jews and that is why US from its inception supported the Israel. It used every time Veto in favor of Israel and failed to grant Palestine statehood.

**Key Words:** Geopolitical importance, interest failure of USA

**PhD Student Mubasshir Khan, India**
Title of the Paper: Ghandi and Social Work-Contextualizing the philosophy and Human values of Ahimsa

Problem Statement: Gandhism, nonviolent resistance and civil resistance in the millennium generated the problem of how to restructure Ahimsa as an instrument of social work in a modern state.

Research Questions: How to apply Gandhi’s ideas in social science to guide the state in re-building society has brought the concept of Ahimsa into question as a philoso-religio-ethical framework.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of the study is to give a critical socio-ethical expose on how Ahimsa can be used to change the practice of social work.

Research Methods: The philosophical, historical and dialectical method of research and analysis will be applied

Findings: The evils of the industrial age have increased today (Waltz & Canda: 1988) witnessing more violence and terrorism. Gandhian values are appropriate to social work as they select cooperation over competition, compassion for others over pursuit of self-interest, and social justice over individual's greed and achievements and will lead to global ethics, social well-being, justice and development.

Conclusions: Gandhiji’s practice stood for racial, gender and class justice with the empowerment of people the alleviation of poverty and human development. He is a repository of knowledge, study and exploration of the ethical dimensions of social work with insights that help to define and address its 21st century problems.

Key Words: Gandhi, philosophy, social work, ahimsa

PhD Graduated Dr Casimir Ani, Nigeria
Title of the Paper: 21st Century Ninjas in the Korean Peninsula

Problem Statement: The North-South Korean relation has shown not much progress for more than 60 years: more comprehensive and discerning studies are necessary to understand the past and improve the present.

Research Questions: How did the espionage activities affect the North-South Korean relation in socioeconomic, political, and military way, and inversely, how did the relation influence the espionage activities?

Purpose of the Study: Penetrative discernment and understanding is necessary to comprehend the complicated ups and downs of the North-South Korean relation and ameliorate it from the status quo. And the history and influence of the espionage activities, which had been out of public recognition, should be more studied for the penetrative understanding.

Research Methods: Research was and will be conducted based on the collection of released and limited-released records of the past espionage activities, comparison studies that concerned the past espionage activities and their contemporary significant events, and previous research references that dealt with the relationship between the espionage activities and the North-South Korean relation.

Findings: By the impact of the Cold War in which extensive espionage networks were utilized by the two blocks, both North and South Korean governments has made use of the espionage activities since their formal division in 1953. These activities had great influences in setting national policy agenda, and the agenda had also substantial effects in planning further espionage activities.

Conclusions: Espionage activities have brought far-reaching influences to the North-South Korean relation, and the North-South Korea relation has brought sweeping effects to the espionage activities. Consequently, espionage activities are the prerequisite factor to understand the ups and downs in the North-South Korea relations, particularly in terms of the economic, political, social, and military issues.

Key Words: Espionage, North-South Korea relation, sociopolitics, military

Chaehun Jung, Korea
Title of the Paper: Re-Designing Nigeria: Leadership Recruitment in Pre-Colonial Yorubaland as Panacea to Leadership Problem

Problem Statement: The problem of bad leadership has caused Africaa the problem of bad follower which has retarded development. Leaders in Nigeria, a nation with abundant resources have become money managers.

Research Questions: What are the methods used in pre-colonial Yorubaland to recruit leaders and how can this method when applied appropriately mitigate against Nigeria's leadership problems

Purpose of the Study: In African states, there is high tempo of following the paths of Western political style to establish reliable institutions. While nothing is inherently wrong with political leadership recruitment processes from non-African backgrounds, what is awkward is that Africans are so engrossed in this that our own models are rarely considered.

Research Methods: The paper therefore, using historical analytical methodology explore the Yoruba pre-colonial leadership recruitment techniques and criteria as a panacea to the present Nigeria leadership problem.

Findings: The trajectory of Nigerian problems can be attributed to bad leadership resulting from the recruitment of greedy candidate with bad track records. The study argues that rather than institute measures to ameliorate leadership selection and recruitment in Nigeria, influential thieves are celebrated and elected into political offices based on ethnic, religious and tribal affinity.

Conclusions: The paper submits that western model of leadership recruitment which our past and present leaders copied seem to have failed in providing desired answers to the leadership problem confronting Nigeria, hence the need for paradigm shift to the pre-colonial style that suit our history as a nation for the achievement of the desired socio-economic and political development of Nigeria.

Key Words: Leadership, Recruitment, Nigeria, Yorubaland, Pre-colonial. 

Adebisi David Alade, Nigeria
Title of the Paper: Russian Invasion and Annexation of Crimea

Problem Statement: No single school of thought can give adequate explanations regarding the issue

Research Questions: How would different schools of thought, interpret this move and why we need a new, comprehensive approach?

Purpose of the Study: To illustrate the shortcomings of the different theories and try to proceed with a holistic approach

Research Methods: qualitative

Findings: No school of thought can completely interpret contemporary events

Conclusions: Certain elements of each school of thought can be applied on a case by case basis.

Key Words: Marxism, realism, liberal, cultural, Russia, Crimea

PhD Student Kleanthis Kyriakidis, Greece
Associate Professor Dr Petros Siousiouras Greece
Title of the Paper: Combating Human Trafficking: Beyond Legal Arsenal

Problem Statement: South Africa recently criminalized human trafficking through the enactment of anti-trafficking law in the country. Unfortunately, in reality, this legal arsenal has not been effective in combating the crime.

Research Questions: Why does trafficking persist despite legal measures adopted to curb it and the measures that should be taken to address the imbroglio?

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the effectiveness of current anti-trafficking law in South Africa. It aims to discuss why the law has not been effective in combating the crime. Hence, findings from this study will assist policy makers in addressing the crime.

Research Methods: Basically, the study utilized the qualitative approach. Twenty (20) individuals were interviewed comprising eighteen (18) Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster (JCPS) officials and two (2) Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) officials in Limpopo Province of South Africa.

Findings: Findings from this study suggest that for an effective or result-oriented approach, South African government should focus on the enforcement of the law and in addressing the socio-economic, political and cultural factors that propel the growth of the illicit trade.

Conclusions: Addressing a crime of this magnitude cannot be a one-off event. It requires conscious, systematic and deliberate efforts at addressing the underlying root factors that make people susceptible to the trade. Moreover, human trafficking crime thrives in a complex milieu, with certain interlocking factors, processes and forces that may be very difficult to surmount through the stick approach.

Key Words: Human trafficking, combating, South Africa.

PhD Student Paul Oluwatosin Bello, St. Pierre and Miquelon
Assistant Professor Dr Adewale Olutola, South Africa
**Title of the Paper:** The Origins of Latin American Populism

**Problem Statement:** Populism has become a crucial force in Latin American politics, since the beginning of the 20th century, when the charismatic leaders have risen in the political arena.

**Research Questions:** Why it has flourished and what were the reasons of the widespread rising of Populism in Latin America how Populism has affected on the mainstream politics?

**Purpose of the Study:** In the historical context the paper analyses the phenomenon of Populism and then discusses what role did the Charismatic leaders play on general politics.

**Research Methods:** The type of research that will be used in this study is a theoretical research method and involves perusal of mostly published works.

**Findings:** The doctrine of Populism is considered essentially as Latin American political phenomenon, although it’s not a rare experience for the other parts of the world too.

**Conclusions:** Due to many reasons, such as the historical past, the level of literacy and political culture, or different national political, social and economic factors, from the beginning of the 20th century Populism has become a very powerful political ideology and it did define the shape of political life in many countries and in many cases in Latin American region.

**Key Words:** Latin America Populism Politics Leaders.

**PhD Student Besik Goginava, Georgia**
Title of the Paper: Administrative decentralization in Vietnam and its impact on public services

Problem Statement: Vietnam has implemented decentralization for more than 2 decades, but little has been known and investigated on decentralization in Vietnam, especially on its impact on public services.

Research Questions: What is the degree of administrative decentralization in Vietnam and how does it impact on public services

Purpose of the Study: To specify the level of administrative decentralization and to examine the impact decentralization has on public service delivery in Vietnam. Decentralization is measured for provinces, creating a data set on decentralization. Public service delivery data are collected and correlated with data on decentralization for comparison and conclusion.

Research Methods: Document analysis will be performed to explore the degree of administrative decentralization for provinces in Vietnam. Data on service delivery will be also be collected for each province. The two sets of data will then be compiled, coded and analyzed statistically to explore the level of association between decentralization and service delivery.

Findings: Vietnam has taken great steps towards decentralization compared to the previous centrally-planned command economy. However, in some areas, such as human resource management, the level of decentralization is still low. Administrative decentralization does have a certain level of association with quality of public service delivery (positively related).

Conclusions: The central government of Vietnam has given great powers to provincial governments in areas such as government organization and structure, public service provision, but in some areas, limited decentralization are seen, such as public human resource management. There have also been different levels of decentralization among provinces. Decentralization has an association with public service delivery.

Key Words: Administrative decentralization, Vietnam, public services

PhD Student Thi Thu Huong Nguyen, Australia
Title of the Paper: Remediation of sign texts as the theme of cultural studies

Problem Statement: The problem is what role in the processes of text interpretation constructing cultural realities plays remediation as a transport of texts from one communication medium into another.

Research Questions: The study aims to find out what changes in the mediated contents of visual sign texts causes remediation as a part of cultural practice?

Purpose of the Study: To analyze selected visual texts with the intention to identify changes that causes remediation carried out by different communications media and to reflect the fact that the socio-cultural reality is presented, constructed and stored in sign texts as tools of semiotic and cultural transfer.

Research Methods: In context of textual approaches of cultural studies the study uses qualitative methods – semiotic, narrative and discourse analysis of visual sing text. The study analyzes selected visual sign texts that carry different communication media, among other artistic collage, illustrations in a popular science book, and e-mail.

Findings: The study showed that the remediation of visual texts is an instrument of semiotic and cultural transfer, is initiated by socio-cultural practices and brings changes in contents of sign texts. It further showed that the remediation is simultaneously the bearer of cultural traditions and initiator of cultural changes since ancient times.

Conclusions: Interpretation of selected visual texts concluded that remediation is a basic condition for reproduction of cultural values, norms and myths as elementary forms of cultural integration and that remediation in the context of contemporary cultural studies is not only an important research topic, but also the research problem that has not been sufficiently thoroughly theoretically nor practically processed.

Key Words: remediation, visual text, text analyses, interpretation

Author Information

Professor Dr Jiri Pavelka, Czech Republic
Title of the Paper: Parent communities and municipalities’ family policy in Russian civil society development

Problem Statement: Improving conditions of families’ daily life is impossible without development of local social support networks. Active municipal family policies supporting parent communities’ initiatives will facilitate development of civil society institutions

Research Questions: What do municipal policies consist of and what is the municipalities’ role in supporting communities?

Purpose of the Study: Investigation of needs of young families in support, analysis of local resources for improvement of life of families, study of the nature of involvement of parents in social support networks, identification of directions of development of the municipal family policy

Research Methods: A questionnaire survey of 250 young married couples (both spouses were interviewed in each case). Participants in the survey represented two age groups: 18-24 and 25-30 years of age. The survey involved young families officially registered, married for the first time, having a common child under 3 years of age. Comparative and correlation analysis

Findings: Analysis of forms and types of mutual support of families, pointed out to significant involvement of families in inter-family social ties and mutual family support. By the nature of involvement there are two types – solidary and passively-interested parents. For families with reduced resources, non-formal structures are particularly important. However, their own self-organization potential is low

Conclusions: The local self-governance in modern Russia is in the process of active and difficult formation. The role of municipalities is to support civic initiatives of parent communities, develop social support networks at local level, resolve social problems of families with children. The family policy of municipalities in its infancy and needs to be developed

Key Words: parent communities, family policy, civil society

Associate Professor Dr Olga Bezrukova, Russian Federation
Associate Professor Dr Valentina Samoylova, Russian Federation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the Paper</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religious freedom, the Malaysian Constitution and Islam: A Critical Analysis</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent, Structure, and the Media-based Democratic Politics</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual Expectations of Employer and Employee as Employability Affecting Factor</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representation of the AKP ideology within the Turkish children cartoon series</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indo-Pakistan arms race and its implications on regional peace</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website “WikiLeaks” and informational security: reaction of B.Obama’s administration</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship moral political feelings with social competence of high school students</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberalization, Globalization and Inequity: How CSIs can be more effective today</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video Surveillance Crime Prevention or Abuse of Civil Rights</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gendered Voice in Palestinian Women Bloggers’ Narratives: Post-colonial</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminist reading of Palestinian blogs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Impact of Domestic influences on Nigeria’s Foreign Policy</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Policy in the Middle East: Specially in Israel-Palestine Conflict</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghandi and Social Work- Contextualizing the philosophy and Human values of Ahimsa</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st Century Ninjas in the Korean Peninsula</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-Designing Nigeria: Leadership Recruitment in Pre-Colonial Yorubaland as Panacea to Leadership Problem</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Invasion and Annexation of Crimea</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Human Trafficking: Beyond Legal Arsenal</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Origins of Latin American Populism</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative decentralization in Vietnam and its impact on public services</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remediation of sign texts as the theme of cultural studies</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent communities and municipalities’ family policy in Russian civil society development</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>