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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 C-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
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Future Academy®’s Multidisciplinary Conference will meet in Istanbul in 13-17 October 2015. This multidisciplinary conference also serves to celebrate the 8th anniversary of Future Academy, formerly known as Cognitive C-crcs Counseling, Research & Conference Services. Participants will attend individual conference and congress presentations as well as multidisciplinary presentations.

This conference brings together these annual events:

- 6th International Conference on Education & Educational Psychology (ICEEPSY)
- 3rd International Congress on Clinical & Counselling Psychology (CPSYC)
- 2nd International Conference on Business & Economics (BE-ci)
- 2nd International Conference on International Relations & Sociology (icPSIRS)

This multidisciplinary conference presents an opportunity for members of the several academic communities—researchers, professors, teachers, practitioners, and vendors—to gain new knowledge and skills, to interact, and to share research findings in Presentations, abstracts and complete papers, will be published in the proceedings of each conference.

Multidisciplinary Conference is organized by

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Changing Lifestyle in the Process of Identity Formation among the Girl Students

Roya Sharifi*

*Tehran University, Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Problem Statement: The cultural changes of the lifestyles during emigration

Research Questions: How cultural changes of the lifestyles of the girl students happen?

Purpose of the Study: Study intercultural communication in Tehran.

Research Methods: Survey

Findings: That the people who emigrate from their home cities and leave their families in order to live in another city, in the process of identity formation have the tendency to maintain the life style of the destination city until they are living in that city.

Conclusions: That the people who emigrate from their home cities, in the process of identity formation have the tendency to maintain the life style of the destination city until they are living in that city, however after coming back, they keep away from this life style and the process of identity formation continues until they choose that city.
Comparison of Election as a Method or a Value in Democratization process

Marzieh Nazaraghaei*
*Tehran university, Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Problem Statement: If election is just a method to meet societal needs then meritorious dictatorship also suits well to meet human public needs otherwise it should be considered as a value.

Research Questions: Is election as a method or value in the process of democratization?

Purpose of the Study: In Maslow's hierarchy of needs and Karl Rogers volition-responsibility principle, there are some levels of human motivations, like self esteem and dignity as well as volition and responsibility which fundamentally contradicts with the existence of meritorious leadership otherwise they will not meet all the levels of human needs.

Research Methods: Current study is a comparative and critical-descriptive study.

Findings: According to the findings of humanistic-existential psychology in Maslow's hierarchy of needs and Karl Rogers volition-responsibility principle, there are some levels of human motivations, like self esteem and dignity as well as volition and responsibility which fundamentally contradicts with the existence of meritorious leadership otherwise they will not actualize.

Conclusions: If we assume election as a method, then various methods exist which are applicable to meet different public administrative and societal needs, therefore meritorious dictatorship is an option which suits to meet public needs. But according to the findings of humanistic-existential psychology, it contradicts with the need for dignity and volition-responsibility principle so election is considered as a value.
A comparative study between the lifestyle of Tullab (seminarians) and university students

Fayeza Mostowfy*

*Tehran Jalal Al-e Ahmad North Kargar, Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Problem Statement: Tullab (seminarians) in today’s society compared to other social groups have suffered from a frustration.

Research Questions: What is the difference between university students and Tullab (seminarians) in terms of attitude about lifestyle there?

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this paper was to compare the lifestyle of two kinds of students in two different educational environments: One, the tullab (seminarians) of the seminary and the other, students of public university in Yazd province.

Research Methods: In this paper, applying quantitative surveys and statistical analysis SPSS, I tried to examine and analyze the formative and shaping indicators of lifestyle and education way of these two social strata, in the target statistical population.

Findings: Results show that tullabs (seminarians) of the seminary compare to the university students not only believe in modern lifestyle but take more advantages of and benefit from modern communication tools rather than the other students.

Conclusions: There is no contradiction between religious education and modern lifestyle.
The Role of social networking and its impact on political participation

Fateme Sadat Moayed*

*Tehran University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Jalal Ale Ahmad Ave, Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Problem Statement: Lack of willingness of people to cooperate in the investigation.

Research Questions: This perusal exertion side for libra use political in networks and idea experiment by young instance perusal to receive is repose?

Purpose of the Study: The single verses by the networks for different purposes in networks and some body is idea experimenation.

Research Methods: The method of sampling the youth using by social networks and analysis and absorpation is regression.

Findings: The use of social networks in political participation has an impact.

Conclusions: Young people in social networks are equally active in the community.
Ethnicity and their ethnic and cross-cultural communication in Afghanistan

Ragheb Eftikhari*

*Tehran University, Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Problem Statement: Ethnic diversity cause to create different cultures and also obtain the growing sketch of plenty of cultures and subcultures in this country, this diversity caused national identity crisis.

Research Questions: How ethnicity caused national identity crisis in Afghanistan?

Purpose of the Study: Find out the reasons of national identity crises in Afghanistan.

Research Methods: Library research...

Findings: The ethnic diversity cause to create different cultures and also obtain the growing sketch of plenty of cultures and subcultures in this country, each with their own unique characteristics and features. In fact, much of the root of ethnic diversity challenges and crises, including the crisis of national identity in this country is considered.

Conclusions: In conclusion, this study showed that ethnicity in Afghanistan has caused a crisis of national identity and contributed to slow the nation building process in this country.
Secularism is a guarantee of the development of Kazakhstan’s society (Sociological Vision)

Zaure Zhanazarova, Zhanar Nurbekova*

*Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

Problem Statement: In Kazakhstan - as a sovereign, democratic, secular, legal and social state now exist not only traditional and world religions, but also new beliefs and pseudo-association.

Research Questions: Religion and society, religion and people, secular

Purpose of the Study: Today, many pseudo-religious associations deliberately and systematically involve almost all the population layers and many target groups in the scope of their interests, including children, students, young workers, intellectuals, educational and scientific, senior citizens and businessmen.

Research Methods: Monitoring of public opinion of people in Kazakhstani on issues of religiosity dynamics and trends, carried out by "Perspective" Information and Advisory Group" Public Fund in 2010 in 14 regional centers, as well as in Astana and Almaty

Findings: It is very important that using the norms of religious law, morals and dogma both individual behavior of believers, and the whole processes in society can be adjusted. The above-mentioned functions demonstrate the role of religion in an individual's life, in a group of individuals (community) or a nation.

Conclusions: In general, this ambiguity in the characteristics of religion has obviously predetermined its place in the system of social and public relations, the evolution of which has shown that a secular, non-religious state structure meets the interest of all members of society and forms the nation and its development.
The Role of Political Parties in Freedom of Speech in Islam

Ebrahim Ghorban Mohammadi*

*Islamic Azad University, Khoramabad Branch, Lorestan, Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Problem Statement: Freedom of speech is one of the controversial topics of today's world and one of the most important and most fundamental civil and political rights of human.

Research Questions: -

Purpose of the Study: In this paper, we deal with freedom of expression in Islam and the role of the political parties in advancing it.

Research Methods: Descriptive-library study

Findings: Thus, freedom of speech is one of the natural rights of every human being that Islam has given it special attention.

Conclusions: Political parties can play a very important role in providing an atmosphere of freedom in the society. However, they should observe the right of one another and all the members of the society and be careful not to disturb the freedom of the others.
Governance and Security Challenges in Anambra state

Emeka Clement*

*Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria

Problem Statement: The increasing rate of insecurity in Anambra state could be attributed to bad/poor governance. Government in the state has failed to guarantee security of lives and properties.

Research Questions: What are the problems of governance in the provision of security in Anambra state and what are the ways to make governance better in Anambra state?

Purpose of the Study: To examine the relationship between governance in Anambra state and the provision of security of lives and properties in the state.

Research Methods: The study is a cross sectional survey design and the multi stage sampling technique was adopted for selection of the 240 respondents. The quantitative method of data collection was employed and collated data was analyzed using frequency counts and percentages while the chi square test was used to determine relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

Findings: The study found that security in Anambra state is very poor. Bad governance, insensitivity to the plight of the masses by public office holders, corruption and unemployment were found to be responsible for the poor state of security in Anambra state. The study also found a significant relationship between governance and security in the Anambra state.

Conclusions: The study concluded that governance in Anambra state needs to be improved upon. The deficiencies inherent in governance in the state necessitated the proliferation of vigilante services in almost all communities in the state. These vigilante services emerged to augment the security needs of the people in view of the failure of the formal state security agencies.
New Approaches on Human Rights: Paradox of Sanctions at the United Nations

Hamed Hashemisougheh*

*Rohaida Nordin, Malaysia

Problem Statement: Current sanctions of UN are not so much effective and we need a new approach on sanctioning law violators.

Research Questions: What are the best types of sanctions to force States to follow human rights rules?

Purpose of the Study: To contemplate on the challenges on the way of humanitarian intervention. There are also cases that States have applied humanitarian intervention without the resolution of Security Council.

Research Methods: Historical, library and analytical methods.

Findings: We have designed a new generation of international human rights sanctions.

Conclusions: It seems there is an urgent need for a new generation of human rights guarantees that are not necessarily part of the UN system, but certainly it is consistent with its purposes. At last, we introduce the new generation of sanctions entitled as Collateral Agreements of Human Rights.
Mulla Sadra's views about creation and how explain occurrence and steps provided

Zohreh Nemati*

*Islamic Azad University, Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Problem Statement: Creation is one of the important issues in philosophy and theology.

Research Questions: Reason and ways appearance created order, contradictory views, such as unity and plurality, old death, good and evil, A few of many issues of mind throughout history have been occupied.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study was to build upon the best of creation Philosophy of Mulla Sadra’s philosophical outlook.

Research Methods: Descriptive.

Findings: The aim of this study was to build upon the best of creation Philosophy of Mulla Sadra’s philosophical outlook.

Conclusions: The research method is descriptive, using library resources. Mulla Sadra’s views about creation and how to explain the occurrence and the steps provided. The results according to different perspectives resulted in other philosophers.
Sino-Japan Diffidation in 1958: from the Perspective of Domestic Internationalism-Nationalism Confrontation

Jing SUN*

*Peking University & The University of Tokyo, China

Problem Statement: Regardless of all achievements, Chinese government chose to abandon “People’s diplomacy” policy with thorough diffidation with Japan, leaving an important question of “Why” to be answered.

Research Questions: Why, from the domestic perspective, did Chinese government choose to abandon its “People’s diplomacy” policy toward Japan with a thorough diffidation with Japan in 1958?

Purpose of the Study: By giving detailed observations from domestic perspective, this research aims to help shape more comprehensive cognition of the Sino-Japanese diffidation in 1958, to deepen the understanding of “People’s diplomacy” policy, and to inspire further thoughts and researches regarding nationalistic factors in past and present Chinese foreign policy-making.

Research Methods: By conducting literature studies on works of Mao Zedong and Chou Enlai, available Chinese confidential documents on Sino-Japanese relations and memoirs of diplomats directly processing Sino-Japanese relations, this research will sum up characteristics of “People’s diplomacy” and persuasive evidences of existing nationalism, and try to analyze the influence of their interactions on policy-making process of Sino-Japanese diffidation in 1958.

Findings: Chinese “People’s diplomacy” policy towards Japan in the 1950s shows strong internationalist belief in separating “friendly Japanese people and groups” from “US Imperialists and Japanese Militarists”. Meanwhile, there has been anti-Japanese nationalistic emotions and voices existing and growing. Confrontation between internationalism-based policy and anti-Japanese nationalism pushed Chinese government to rethink about and change its policy towards Japan finally.

Conclusions: Gradually realizing that the internationalism-based “People’s Diplomacy” policy towards Japan faced unignorable growing pressures from domestic anti-Japanese nationalistic emotions, especially in the second half of 1950s, Chinese government finally chose to give up such policy by stating to stop all the communications with Japan in 1958, which is the Sino-Japanese diffidation.
The Aesthetical Communication of Nora Rongkruu

Thianchai Isaradej*

*Rangsit University, Thailand

Problem Statement: Nora identity was established and reproduced where aesthetics play the crucial part over people's behavior and minds. Emotional responses are expected from a specific personality under Nora's ideology.

Research Questions: How are aesthetical elements used to demonstrate the traditional pleasure?

Purpose of the Study: Aims to exhibit communication strategies in comprehending the Nora Rongkruu's message, a ritual theatre and media of some southern people in Thailand. The specific points of examination are on the communication for aesthetics and the art of manipulating aesthetics for unveiling what might be called a traditional mindset.

Research Methods: In-depth interviews and participant observation were required to read such cultural codes. After two years following Nora Omjit Charoensilp, one of the famous artists who is herself a spirit medium as a major source of information.

Findings: Gratitude is the key word related to the social structure and is the key concept to maintain the traditional society which imprints a unique personality that is anticipated by the audience. Local identity is reproduced on and on to maintain a southern Thai personality derived from ritual Nora. An ideal personality is expected to show over the play.

Conclusions: In conclusion, the rotation of thought, action and emotion were repeated in the society by the influence of the promised ritual while Nora itself will be needed to be part of the cultural wheel, which will be circulated over and over as long as the belief system remains in its theatrical world.
The Brazil-Argentina Relations: From nuclear competition to nuclear cooperation

Marcos V. M. Silva*

*Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF), Brazil

Problem Statement: Until the early 1980s, relations between Brazil and Argentina were characterized by antagonism, trampled in a mutual threat perception, reinforced by the nuclear programs of both countries.

Research Questions: Which agreements contributed to the end of Brazil-Argentina military-strategic antagonism, and how these agreements contributed to both countries full integration into the NPT?

Purpose of the Study: This paper aims to analyze the process of insertion of Brazil and Argentina in the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), showing how antagonistic relationships can be reversed and turned into spirals of cooperation.

Research Methods: The research methods used comprises a comparative analysis between the nuclear programs of both countries in order to show how they came to the threshold of nuclear weapons development. The diachronic analysis was employed to highlight the process of confidence building which culminated in the resignation of both nuclear weapons programs and signatures and ratifications to the NPT.

Findings: The confidence-building process in the nuclear area required a negotiation conducted in stages, beginning in the 1980s, and consolidated with the creation of the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC) in 1991, and the signing of the NPT in 1994 by Argentina, and 1997 by Brazil.

Conclusions: Brazil and Argentina finished the twentieth century, with the know-how and technology of all uranium enrichment cycle and the most important: both countries are inserted into the NPT. In this context, the two countries have high diplomatic capital in favor of nuclear weapons non-proliferation, and especially to collect concrete efforts from the "nuclear-weapon States" towards nuclear disarmament.
Problem Statement: This study focuses on providing logical findings that pertain to the efficiency of green politics as an institutional efficient tool for developing the economy of Albania.

Research Questions: What are the positive impacts and the adverse consequences of using green politics as an instrument for developing the economy of Albania?

Purpose of the Study: How green politics ideology was used to develop the economy of Albania. Determine whether green politics has developed the economy of Albania. Identify the effects of adopting the green politics ideology as a tool for developing the economy of Albania.

Research Methods: The combination of qualitative and quantitative approach can facilitate the collection of accurate data and their proper analysis to prove or disapprove the central research question. The combined approach also reduces the limitations present in each strategy when used separately. Even though quantitative approach may be objective and reliable is limited when it comes to validity aspect of information.

Findings: Specifically, the green politics has facilitated trade liberalization, privatization and the enhancement of environmental regulations among others. The core pillar of the green politics is the grassroots democracy which tends to advocate in equal economic and policy-making procedures. In this regard, the economy of Albania is not controlled by few cartels that would seek to maximize their gains unfairly.

Conclusions: The analysis of such materials proves that green politics provides a platform through which governments can uphold democracy, human rights and environmental conservation. However, it offers a limitation on the use of energy. This factor may contribute to the increment of energy prices due to high demand for the socially and legislatively approved energy sources which in turn leads to unemployment.
Speconomy as an alternative economic model for development in sub-saharan africa

Olatunji Olateju*

*Lagos State Polytechnic, Nigeria

Problem Statement: The study sees 'best-practice' liberal values as major obstacles to political and economic stability in Africa. It argues for the replacement of these values with the 'best-fit' African values.

Research Questions: How applicable are the various economic models to Africa's political economy?

Purpose of the Study: The thrust of the study is how through critical examination of the weight of evidence against the efficacy of liberalism, an appropriate economic model that could nurture Africa's political and economic stability is rekindled.

Research Methods: The study relies on textual and contextual analysis as its methodology. This approach becomes more suitable as it provides the opportunity to peruse the historical forces that do not only restrict the traditional process of democratisation in the sub-Saharan Africa but also to question the colonial transition strategies of the sub-Saharan African colonies to independent states.

Findings: The study sees separation of the people and the state from the economic development as the cause of the periodical cycle of global economic depression of which African states are always the worst victims. The study offers speconomy as alternative economic model that can pilot the African states away from the priori assumptions of classical and contemporary economic theories.

Conclusions: The study offers speconomy as alternative economic model that can pilot the African states away from the priori assumptions of classical and contemporary economic theories that perceive society as a mere lump of individuals with shared values.
Consolidation of the Kazakh nation on the basis of Latin Alphabet

Nurlan Adilkhanuly*

*Kazakhstan

Problem Statement: Transition of Kazakh language from Cyrillic to the Latin alphabet may become the next large-scale project that can consolidate the nation.

Research Questions: Transition to the Latin alphabet for the Kazakh alphabet will be the beginning of post-industrial orientation of the culture and the revolution of consciousness.

Purpose of the Study: How the transformation will provide a global view of the world and the functioning of the advanced world standards and parameters of cultural development of Kazakh nation.

Research Methods: Comparative, information, cognitive, socio-psychological and predictive.

Findings: Kazakhstan has the ability to use the rich experience of implementing the Latin alphabet in Turkey in the early 20-ies of the last century.

Conclusions: For Kazakhstan the transition of the Kazakh language alphabet from Cyrillic to Latin should be an innovative project that meets the national interests of the state.
Problem Statement: Today we live in a time when crime has reached a high degree of organization. However, we experienced a high degree of perfect criminality, especially drug crime.

Research Questions: How important is extradition to achieve the aim of Republic of Albania in combating drug-crimes?

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this research paper is divided into primary purpose, which includes legal and procedural aspects of extradition, and in secondary purpose, which includes the role of extradition as a tool of legal assistance in Republic of Albania in combating drug-crimes.

Research Methods: Working methods applied in this paper are: historical methods focusing on the historical aspects of extradition itself, and also its role in combating criminality in general, and in particular the drug-crimes legal methods, exploring the domestic and international legal framework regulating extradition and other methods, such as analytical, statistical and comparative approaches.

Findings: Historically, extradition is treated as a tool of legal assistance in international cooperation between states, in order to combat and punish offenders. Today, extradition between states significantly assists in combating drug-crimes.

Conclusions: The analysis presented in this scientific paper is significant because it identifies and examines the role of extradition as a tool of inter-state legal assistance in combating drug-crimes.