

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IWB MEDIATED VOCABULARY IMPROVEMENT AND EQ IN ELEMENTARY EFL LEARNERS

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ABSTRACT

With growing number of technology users it is increasingly difficult to ignore technology in demanding field of education. Even in improving countries, Interactive Whiteboards (IWB) or Smart Boards are being used by educators nowadays. In this study the improvement of vocabulary knowledge of foreign language students in an IWB equipped environment was compared with their Emotional Intelligence (EQ) which is a set of abilities individuals possess to use complicated information processing relevant to emotions and to use this information to direct thinking and behavior (Mayer, Salovey & Caruso, 2008). In order to conduct this study, 90 elementary students received 13 sessions of vocabulary instruction and filled out Bar-On's Emotional Intelligence questionnaire. The data gathered from pretest and posttest before and after IWB facilitated vocabulary instruction were correlated with the data obtained from the questionnaire. A positive correlation was found between students' vocabulary improvement and their EQ, so, results indicated that students with higher scores in vocabulary test had higher levels of EQ.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence; Interactive Whiteboard; Vocabulary Improvement

BARRIERS OF SUCCESSFUL EMPLOYMENT OF INDIVIDUALS WITH MILD INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The focus of this qualitative study was to explore the main barriers of successful employment of individuals with intellectual disabilities (ID). **Methods:** The semi-structured interviews were used to explore perception of a sample of eight managers/supervisors of employees who had ID regarding the main barriers that face successful employment of individuals with ID. **Results.** Thematic analysis of the interviews revealed four major themes that impedes successful employment of individuals with ID : experiences of work, (b) social skills, (c) attitudes to individuals with ID, and (d) transportation. **Conclusion:** The current study was designed to provide important information to policymakers, officials, educators and parents regarding the challenges and barriers that face the successful employment of individuals with ID. The study show the importance of the support as well as effective and planned preparation for individuals with ID during schools to be qualified and have skills that they to be successful in the employment.

Keywords: (individuals with mild intellectual disabilities, experiences of work, social skills, attitudes, transportation).

AN ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION STUDENTS' MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE STARS

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ABSTRACT

In science education the relationships between astronomy and the universe, the world and nature is significant in that this relationship covers mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology (Kurnaz and Değirmenci, 2011). Therefore, teaching astronomy-related concepts is also important in science courses. The aim of this study is to identify the misconceptions of basic education students about the stars unit in the science course. The study employed structured interviews, part of qualitative methods. The study was carried out during the fall semester of the school year of 2015-2016 on a sample of 20 eighth grade students attending a public school in Ankara. The data were collected through a structured interview form developed by the authors. It consisted of six open-ended items. The data were examined using content analyses. The findings showed that the participants had some misconceptions about the stars. It is believed that the findings will assist science teachers in designing the teaching activities to reduce these misconceptions.

Keywords: science education, astronomy, stars, misconceptions

The PROCEDURAL AND CONCEPTUAL MATHEMATICS KNOWLEDGE OF DEAF EDUCATION TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the procedural and conceptual mathematics knowledge of deaf education Teachers in the elementary stage. The study sample consisted of male and female mathematics teachers in the elementary stage of deaf education in Al-Ahsa district in Saudi Arabia during the second semester of the academic year (1433-1434) (N =63). The study utilized a descriptive design, and used the teachers' responses to the Teachers Knowledge Exam to describe and investigate the depth of their knowledge of essential mathematics concepts and skills. The findings of the study revealed that many teachers did not possess an adequate depth of mathematical knowledge that enables them to visualize and represent the essential concepts of elementary school mathematics. In addition, they lack adequate knowledge of some mathematics skills. Moreover, there were statistically significant differences ($\alpha= 0.01$) between male and female teachers in mathematics knowledge of statistics and data representation favouring the male teachers. There were also statistically significant differences ($\alpha=0.01$) between expert and novice teachers in mathematics knowledge favouring the expert teachers.

HATE SPEECH CRIME IN THE TERMS OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

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ABSTRACT

It becomes widespread legal regulations intended to criminalize of hate speech step by step. These rules contain to banning of specific thoughts and opinions called hate speech. It means to being deprived of guarantee of freedom of expression. In this way, it narrows freedom of expression in the name of good faith and humanitarian reasons. Whereas in a democratic society, freedom of expression is one of the most basic and critical freedoms.

It is very serious threats to ban of hate speech in the terms of freedom of expression. Criminalization of hate speech means to proclaim to be harmful and wrong of some thoughts and expressions. Therefore limitations on freedom of expression become very indefinite and arbitrary. Because, in hate speech crimes, it bans expressions without referring to a concrete damage, a clear and present danger and certain persons.

The others problems about banning of hate speech are to make a distinction good or bad thought, to force to be good people vb. On glance at practices of hate speech codes, it seems double standard and violations of freedom of expression.

Keywords: Freedom of Expression, Hate Speech, Hate Speech Crime

THE FEAR OF THE OTHER AT SAMIH AL-QASIM LITERATURE “THE LAST IMAGE IN THE ALBUM STORY” AS MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Samih al-Qasim Was a prominent poet in occupied Palestine, he is a well known poet . Samih al-Qasim has excelled in his prose and his poem. Al Qasim belongs to the Druze Denomination, and lived in the Galilee area (north of Palestine) , he enjoyed the same civil rights like all of Arabs residing with in the state of Israel .he had excellent communication, which is the hope of many intellectual Arab writers .He Gained this skills due to real life experience . however, we deduced from his literature a lot of gestures that indicated contrary, including: fear and its consequences and causes.

The fear of the other in this story, the researcher noticed several internal and external that influenced his writing implications such as:

- Israeli Jews fear of the Arabs.
- Arabs fear of Israeli Jews
- Jews fear from Nazi.
- Jews fear from Jews.
- Germans fear from Jews.

The story that we are studying reflects the humane social issue, trying to draw a picture of the relationship between the two peoples - Arabs and Jews - on the same land live together , both people with difference doctrine , ideas and social customs and traditions.

THE IMPACT OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT ON INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY AND TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE

(CASE STUDY: ENGINEERING NEW ENTERPRISES OF GUILAN PROVINCE, NORTHERN OF IRAN)

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ABSTRACT

Continuous performance improvement in a dynamic supply chain has become an important issue for suppliers, producers, and retailers who want to be able to compete and look for a sustainable competitiveness environment. The emphasis of literature review on supply chain on quantitative factors is more than other factors. To focus on quantitative factors results in ignoring qualitative factors which generally effect on competitive advantages creation and investigation in this research we aim to examine the qualitative factors which affect the supply chain management (e.g. plant location, supply chain uncertainty, and manufacturing practices) based on performance evaluation models and then give some solutions to improve the performance. The questionnaire has been used in order to collect data and we used regression statistical method to examine the research hypotheses. Results show that petrochemical industry supply chain performance is being affected by plant location, supply chain uncertainty and manufacturing practices factors.

Keywords: Supply Chain, Industrial Efficiency, Technical Performance, New Enterprises, Guilan Province.

INTRODUCTION

Supply chain management, field of interest of many researchers in different disciplines is. Supply chain in 1990, when issues related to the circulation material was formed, was introduced. These categories, a wide variety of press articles and various publications won; moreover, the issue of interest was a lot of teachers and pioneers in General, a supply chain consists of different activities including: logistics, inventory, supplying resources and purchasing, production planning, the relationship between and within the organization and measuring performance. (Arshinder & Arun 2008) Indeed, supply chain management is nothing but integration processes, supply chain from the supplier of the primary to the client end in order to create satisfaction for the consumer end. (Nakhili & et al 2008) as individuals, to use the skills, knowledge and ability of others to interact with their pay, the company also to establish relations and cooperation with companies that skills, knowledge, abilities, and perhaps more complete than their own resources are favorite show (Puke 2009.) warehouses and companies past their transport fleet would importance, But today, they should review whether these activities a central part of its merit is considered, and if not, would be more cost effective operation to the companies that their main job is logistics activities to outsource. Today, rather than Organizations vertical integration, "virtual integration" of the experience. They seek companies are through with their activities needed supply chains to run (Sajjadi & et al 2009) if the company could supply chain design and create a responsive market demand is, can a company A great small market turn. For this purpose, in order to meet market demand to form a profitable operation, efficient supply chain plays a central role. A company must know in what cases and traveled so far favorable supply chain performance. Then you must decide on what activities are focused to be more value added. (Ibid) supply chain for effective ways to create more value for customers. For example, a

supply chain through innovation and continuous improvement, system integration and reform in the industry profitable levels, leading to create value for the customer. (Puke 2009) that the highest value chain to their final customers is definitely their demand for products and services there will be. This chain is suitable for local business manufacturers, logistics service companies, distributors and retailers are. In this chain, the total supply chain performance heavily on a company's ability to grow and thus affect their performance standards over time will find promotion. Currently, the company cannot enter the chain are, unless able to reach the level of those standards. This means that companies that function well in their key operations, in order to provide maximum value to the final customer, only to cooperate in the supply chains are paying his choice. To achieve the expected performance of supply chains requires that the company, its operations on a daily basis to control. (Sajjadi & et al 2009) Performance evaluation of special measures in four areas of supply chain is categorized as: quality, time, cost and flexibility. In addition, they are based on quantitative or qualitative being charged or none charged and being focused on levels of technical / operational / strategic processes and supply chain also have been classified (Cai & et al 2009.) In this paper seeks to investigate the effect of factors quality, such as positioning the production, supply chain uncertainty and manufacturing practices on supply chain performance is.

2- Research Problem

Today the Institute with severe challenges and competitive market pressures, including globalization, competition and cooperation, diversity of customer requirements and short product life cycle and supply chain are facing as a principle has been considered. So for the macro and strategic objectives can be achieved the company, it is necessary that the supply chain from the perspective of different functional areas, will be assessed to thereby identify strengths and weaknesses and to strengthen, improve or remove action he (Tung & et al 2006) Considering the role of petrochemical industry in Iran's economy, improve the performance of supply chain petrochemical industry can be an important step towards achieving major goals the economy is, and due to lack of research needed in the field of qualitative factors affecting performance supply chain, such as positioning the production, supply chain uncertainty and manufacturing practices used in the petrochemical industry, it has achieved during this study will answer the following questions:

- 1 - Locate your agent producing petrochemical supply chain performance is effective?
- 2 - Does the uncertainty factor on the supply chain performance petrochemical supply chain is effective?
- 3 - Does the operating performance measures manufacturing petrochemical supply chain is effective?

3- Background Research

Many theoretical frameworks such as cost theory, resource dependence theory in explaining and attitude industrial networks are involved in supply chain relationships. This theory the identity of supply chain is interpreted differently. Motivated transaction cost approach to building relationships with firms with lower costs of transaction gives. (Williamson, 1981) believe Harrison, trade relations, a governing structure special in management efficient transactions, uncertainty, degree of affiliation to the different behavioral characteristic assets greater human chains is considered (Harrison, 2004) theory dependence on resources, relationships between companies as a response strategic uncertainty and dependent consideration. (Pfeffer & Salanic, 1978) based on the theory of survival of corporate resources related to rare, and in result the organization of relationships they get resources they use (1984, Barney & Ulrich Network) industry is the approach depends on understanding and Description dynamics in developing, maintain, and end of relations exchange between the organization. Based approach to networking, industrial, trade involves relations double-enabled Drbh place ties exchange in industrial networks is. (Hakansson & Johanson, 1988) Quality evaluation of relations in global supply chain relationships nearly fulfills the needs and expectations parties on record success or failure in the face of events event is considered. (Crosby, 1990) "S. Bhatnagar and Sue Hall," the supply chain Performance measures are expressed as follows:

- Latency: the scale for the delivery order, the customer perspective, and the average time interval due to order early shipments received (sent) by the customer.
- Inventory: inventory of the entire supply chain is playing everything from raw materials and components during construction to the final products are included. Inventory by manufacturers, distributors and retailers are kept.
- Time to market: time to market of the time gap between the words forming the idea of product design to product presentation to customers.

- Quality: International Standards Organization is defined quality: integrity, characteristics that product or service the ability to meet customer needs is.

- Customer service: "service to the week in anticipation of the ability to meet customer demand through specific products and deliver on time any person is on.

Flexibility: flexibility and the ability to react to change with minimal fines at the time, cost and performance is defined.

(Bhavnagar & et al, 2005) supply chains, all companies and activities required for the business design, manufacture, delivery and use of a product or service are included. Any business to survive and progress to the supply chains themselves dependent on and in each of the chain is the role plays (Sajadie & et al,2009) "When and others" model with an emphasis on systematic way for improving key performance and its implementation presented in the supply chain. This model to identify determinants of cost in implementing key performance indicators and provide strategies for improving performance in a supply chain decision makers are. The researchers used models to describe the debate surrounding a large retail companies have paid. (Cai & et al, 2009) and others to integrate Features Balanced Scorecard and supply chain operations reference model, to provide a comprehensive model to measure corporate performance of small and medium-sized deal. They set of performance indicators for supply chain processes such as "resource", "construction" and "delivered" in small and medium companies are introduced(Taleghani & et al,2014). These indicators, benchmarks in various stages of supply chain such as purchasing, production, replenishment and customer orders are described. After modeling a comprehensive, in order to assess supply chain planning in companies of small and medium to express instructions comprehensive, on implementation and use within the above deal (Thakkar & Kanda and 2009) Bhatnagar and S. Sue Hall on competitive supply chain have done research. They stated that supply chain performance under the influence of several factors that locate production begins, is located. The purpose of this study provides a framework that includes qualitative factors in decisions regarding the location of production, supply chain uncertainty and manufacturing practices and production. Research results to some extent the claim that the correlation between quality factors locate production, supply chain uncertainty and manufacturing practices with supply chain competitiveness confirms (2005 Bhatnagar & e).

4- Conceptual Model

Model study on the performance assessment model "S. Bhatnagar and Sue Hall" is. This model factor in effect positioning the production, supply chain uncertainty, performance measures manufacturing supply chain is displayed. Research conceptual model in Figure (a) is presented. 5) Research hypotheses

regarding the issue of research and literature are the following assumptions:

1 - Operating locate the production of petrochemical supply chain performance is effective.

2 - Managing supply chain uncertainty on supply chain performance is affecting the petrochemical industry.

3 - Operating performance measures manufacturing petrochemical supply chain is effective.

METHODOLOGY

This area of research in applied research and application of methodology, Ali is the kind of research. Statistical community, including specialists in the supply chain including Circuit technology ten petrochemical companies, Maroon, martyr Tongouyan Karun, Khuzestan, Ghadir, Amir Kabir, Bo Ali Sina, Bandar Imam, Razi is. Total population is 138 times the statistical formula that limited sample population was estimated sample size 71. Data collection of field research methods and tools were used in the questionnaire. Question questionnaire was designed so that respondents, options based on Likert scale spectrum (very low, low, medium, high, and very high) are marked. In order to process statistical regression techniques were used.

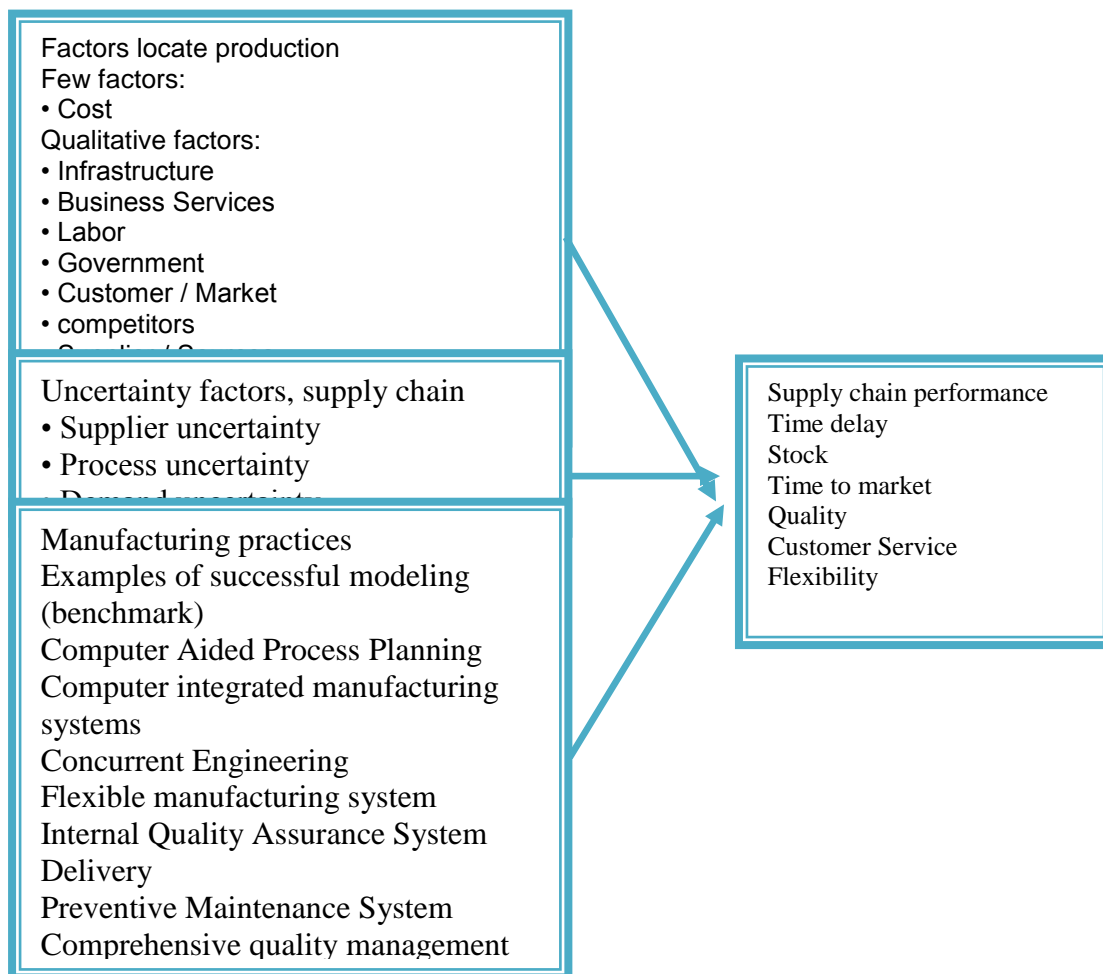


Figure (1): conceptual model of research based on performance assessment model Bhatnagar and S. Sue Hall

Questionnaire included fifty-four questions are as follows:

Question 1 of 28 variables related to the production location. To facilitate interpretation of results, twenty-seven special features locate production in eight categories, was grouped. Criteria used to locate each of the factors of production (Table 1) are presented.

Table (1): benchmarks locate production

Criteria used	Structure
Cost of land, energy, transportation, business services, communications, labor supply	Costs
Availability of land, energy, communications (telecommunications), Quality Communications	Infrastructure
Access to land transport, maritime transport, financial services, access to information technology	Business Services
Labor education, labor skills, labor productivity	Work force
Presence of supportive institutions, government stability, government policies, stable tax policies, trade policies, stability, protection of foreign investments by the government	government
Proximity to markets, market size, stability, market	customer/market
Access to suppliers, proximity to key suppliers	suppliers
Location Key Competitors	competitive

From 29 to 36 questions related to the supply chain uncertainty is variable. Eight criteria for assessing supply chain uncertainty demand, supplier and process is used. Criteria mentioned in Table (2) are presented.

Table (2): Criteria of supply chain uncertainty

Criteria	factors
The average duration delivered by suppliers The average accuracy suppliers Average quality suppliers The average length of time with suppliers	Supplier uncertainty
Period without stopping the production line program Stop the planned production period	Process uncertainty
Monthly demand forecast accuracy Size and number of major customers	Demand uncertainty

From 37 to 46 questions related to manufacturing activities is variable. In this study, ten cases of manufacturing activities have been proposed. Manufacturing steps outlined in Table (3) is presented. From 47 to 54 questions related to measuring supply chain performance is. To measure the operational structure of the six variables are used. Scale used for all six structures in Table (4) is presented.

Table (3): measures manufacturing

Manufacturing practices
Examples of successful modeling (benchmark)
Computer Aided Process Planning (CAPP)
Computer integrated manufacturing (CIM)
Concurrent Engineering
Flexible manufacturing system (FMS)
Internal Quality Assurance System
Just in time production system (JIT)
System repairs and preventive maintenance (PM)
Total quality management (TQM)
Value Engineering

Table (4): supply chain performance measures

Measure performance	structure
Improve the delay time over the last three years	Time delay
Improving inventory turnover last three years Improved inventory levels during the past three years	inventory
Time to market performance over the past three years	Time to market
Improve the purity materials last three years	quality
Rate of production items meet the past three years Status of inventory shortages during the past three years	Customer Service
Improve the flexibility of the last three years	Flexibility

It should be noted that the reliability of the questionnaire to measure Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used. Cronbach's alpha coefficients calculated in Table (5) is presented.

Table (5): Cronbach's alpha coefficients

conclusions	Number of index	Cronbach's alpha	Variable
Reliable	28	0.82	Locate production
Reliable	10	0.902	Supply chain uncertainty
Reliable	8	0.745	Manufacturing practices
Reliable	8	0.745	Supply chain performance

CONCLUSION

This section describes the results of variables and then test the research hypothesis is stated. Results from each of the variables described in Table (6) are presented.

Table (6): description of study variables

Variance	Standard deviation	AVREAGE	Maximum	Minimum	Variable
151.81	12.32	106.42	128	68	Locate production
15.49	3.93	31.71	40	23	Supply chain uncertainty
65.38	8.08	30.29	48	15	Manufacturing practices
22.31	4.72	26.29	39	14	Supply chain performance

To test the hypothesis of statistical regression methods are used. In each of these tests individually is zero, "each of the independent variables on performance is affecting the petrochemical industry supply chain" is and research is "any of the independent variables on the performance of petrochemical industry supply chain is effective in is considered. The test results in Table (7) are presented. It should be noted that regression analysis to be meaningful if the level is smaller than the error level (in this research, 05 / 0) may assume H1 is accepted.

Table (7): Results of hypothesis testing research

Conclusion	Coefficient of B	Coefficient of determination R Square	Correlation coefficient R	Significant level of sig	Hypothesis
Accepted	0.108	0.08	0.282	0.017	The first hypothesis
Accepted	-0.472	0.155	0.393	0.001	The second hypothesis
Accepted	0.242	0.177	0.414	0/000	The third hypothesis

Table (7) can be concluded that three hypotheses are confirmed. In the petrochemical industry, supply chain performance factors directly affect the production and positioning actions are manufacturing and supply chain uncertainty into the reverse supply chain performance is impressive. Considering the correlation coefficients obtained in table and comparing them can be concluded that the severity of the effect of independent variables on supply chain performance is different. The results can be summarized to following:

RESULTS

Results related to Hypothesis One:

- According to the first hypothesis test can be said, the managers decide on production location must be such as energy costs (water, electricity and other energy requirements in the petrochemical industry) and business expenses such as cost Transport and communications to the desired location and the lowest local cost includes .
 - choose to locate in the availability of land to produce energy (e.g. the availability of fresh water in petrochemical industry is required) be considered.
 - .- manufacturing factory managers should government policies in different geographical areas Rates of tax and trade laws should be considered.
- Results related to the second hypothesis: to select the best suppliers and reduce uncertainty petrochemical supply chains should be such as suppliers and delivery time by more carefully selected suppliers will consideration fashion. To reduce the period without stopping the production line program is suggested that the use of preventive maintenance system be used. Results related to Hypothesis III: For problems related to loss of hand preparation programs and

increase the performance of the production process, using software system to computer aided process planning can be effective. Also to integrate activities such as computer aided design, manufacture and repair of computers to help produce an integrated system to help computers are used. During the product design stage of expert opinions of various units such as production, quality, safety, industrial hygiene, shopping and so reduce the time for advance design and balancing parameters designed to prevent the creation of high costs and redesign using be. It also can be designed to combine operations and shared by specialist's suppliers and manufacturers (Company) should be. N. will provide knowledge required suppliers to reduce costs and help them produces the potential problems to improve the quality of parts and raw materials from petrochemical companies and provides them to achieve common goals of both organizations (and provider producers) use the production system when it can play an effective role. This approach for creating strong and ongoing relationships with a limited number of suppliers is.

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SOCIAL TOURISM IN EGYPT

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ABSTRACT

Social tourism refers to facilitating access to tourism for low income groups and/or the use of tourism as a regeneration and economic stimulation strategy. Although social tourism has its roots in the early 20th Century and is still a major component of the tourism sector in a range of countries, the concept has received relatively little research attention until recently.

Inward social tourism as a new trend plays a vital role in economic growth and development in developing and emerging countries. In additions, in developing and transition countries including, Egypt tourism sector represents a promising path towards an economic and social development. Further development of tourism sector in these countries is in need of development new trends in tourism.

This current study aims to reveal the concepts of social tourism in Egypt; and evaluating the its current status and dimensions.

The research depends on the descriptive approach, deep-structured interviews accompanied with open-ended and open-closed questionnaire directed to responsables and experts of tourism in Egypt, Field data are analysed by SPSS program.

the importance of the study:

The importance of study by considering the following points:

economic importance for social tourism.

standing over the importance of social tourism in Egypt especially in crises.

conduct a study to determine the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of social tourism in Egypt.

The research recommendations which can contribute to increase Egypt's share of social tourism.

Objectives of the study :

The study aims:

- Assessment of the current situation of social tourism in Egypt.
- Assess the potential and the resources available for social tourism.
- Identify obstacles to social tourism in terms of:
marketing and organization - infrastructure - human and technical cadres - legislation and customs transactions, etc.

The hypotheses of the study :

The study aims to test the validity of the following hypotheses:

- lack of marketing efforts to Egypt as a destination for social tourism.
- the lack of possibilities of natural resources for social tourism.
- Poor infrastructure in areas of tourist attractions.
- lack of human and technical cadres.
- lack of coordination between government agencies.

Key words:

Social tourism, Egypt, tourism, New trends, Economics.

DUMAGATS AS ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDS AND THEIR ROLE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT USING TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE

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ABSTRACT

Many indigenous and local communities live in territories that are biologically outstanding on a global scale. Traditional indigenous territories have been estimated to cover up to 24 percent of the world's land surface and contain 80 percent of the earth's remaining healthy ecosystems and global biodiversity priority areas. A significant fraction of the world's protected areas is found within or overlaps with indigenous lands, territories and resources. This remarkable spatial convergence presents both an enormous opportunity as well as a challenge for conservation efforts in protected areas and in the larger production landscape. Indigenous communities have also been responsible for the preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge and practices that are highly relevant for the use of biodiversity. This nexus makes it imperative that the rights, interest and livelihoods of indigenous communities are respected and reinforced in all relevant tourism planning projects (Global Environment Facility, 2007).

The Dumagat people are an indigenous group of Filipinos found along the coast of the Pacific ocean and in the hinterlands of the Sierra Madre mountains in the eastern part of the Luzon island, Philippines. They generally resemble the other Negrito groups such as the Aetas of Pinatubo mountain, Ati of Panay island and the Ata-Manobos of Davao and North Cotabato provinces. The Dumagats, however, are taller and of bigger built than the Ati and Aeta groups based on the study conducted by Blumentritt in 1980 and Eranista in 1994 respectively.

In this study, using ethnographic research method, the traditional ecological knowledge and practices of the Dumagats have been identified which play a pivotal role in ensuring sustainable development in their areas and also highlighted their roles as stewards of the environment.

Keywords: Dumagat, Indigenous, Traditional Ecological Knowledge, Sustainable Development

STAKEHOLDER MODEL APPLICATION IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN CAT TIEN, LAM DONG

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ABSTRACT

Although there is a lot of research on cultural tourism both within the domestically and internationally, the systematic and science research is less appealing on specific monuments as the potential cultural tourism in Cat Tien, Lam Dong, Vietnam. The study focused on up-coming valuable tourism resources in Cat Tien through assessing the tourism opportunity, challenging to plan and lead the refinement tourism expanding, therefore constructing the civilization tourism in Cat Tien with regard to stakeholder approach based. The stakeholder means “any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the organizations objectives” (Freeman, 2010). The stakeholder approach was born in 1984 for serving business management. However, with its effectiveness, Stakeholder approach has been applied in many areas such as rural development Simmons (1994) public management (Litvin, 2005), and tourism development (Aas, Ladkin, & Fletcher, 2005). Critically, no matter the area, the stakeholders must be identified carefully, every group has its own interest and duty, so the plan could not be achieve without any of them (Byrd, 2007). They should be involved throughout the entire planning and management process, not only in the single stages Gunn (1994). We can understand tourism is a dynamic industry, and it can go through a process of development. It could lead to the deterioration of many factors in tourism. (R. W Butler, 1980; R. W. Butler, 1993). The concept of sustainable development tends to develop projects that will not fail. Pearce (1998) stated in a very simple way "make everything finally" though it is an economy, or a culture (Smith, 2001). Sassenberg (2009) conduct a research to emphasize the role of stakeholder in sustainable tourism development in Golden bay, New Zealand. The study indicated that the sustainable tourism development is contributed by four stakeholders: local community, business organization, authorized governance, and research institute. According to Chambers, “A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living” (Chambers, 1992). At the result of output period, this is the very first Seri paper of local community factor emphasis of matter in achieving tourism sustainable progress in Cat Tien, followed by governmental roles and tourism enterprises contribution as a whole. Almost 100 numbers of local resident survey have been delivered and analyzed EFA data collection by quantitative method based through SPSS software.

KEYWORDS: Stakeholder, tourism development, community perception, culture

THE IMPACT OF TWO FACTORS ON EFL LEARNERS' FLUENCY

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, in the light of progress in the world of science, technology and communications, mastery of learning international languages is a sure and needful matter. In learning any language as a second language, Progress and achieving a desirable level in speaking is indeed important for approximately all learners. In this research, we find out how preparation can influence L2 learners' oral fluency with respect to individual differences in working memory capacity. The participants consisted of sixty-one advanced L2 learners including MA students of TEFL at Isfahan University as well as instructors teaching English at Sadr Institute in Isfahan. The data collection consisted of two phases: a working memory test (reading span test) and a picture description task, with a one-month interval between the two tasks. Speaking was elicited through speech generation task in which the individuals were asked to discuss four topic emerging in two pairs. The two pairs included one simple and one complex topic and was accompanied by planning time and without and planning time respectively. Each topic was accompanied by several relevant pictures. L2 fluency was assessed based on preparation. The data were then analyzed in terms of the number of syllables, the number of silent pauses, and the mean length of pauses produced per minute. The study offers implications on strategies to improve learners' both fluency and working memory.

Keywords: Fluency; Working Memory Capacity; Preparation; L2 Speech Production

ATTENTION DEFICIT AND HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER DISORDER IN PRESCHOOL PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) which cause deterioration in functionality, is the most common neuropsychiatric disorder in childhood today. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), according to DSM-V, is defined with attention deficit, impulsivity and hyperactivity concepts (Häcker & Stapf, 2004) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder has 3 main subtypes; the character dominated by lack of attention, the character dominated by hyperactivity-impulsive and related 3 more types. It is one of the most seen problems in Early childhood and childhood periods. Pre-school children with Attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), difficulties are experienced in diagnostics and education in Turkey. The aim of this study in this context is to discuss the causes, prevalence, treatment and the other related disorders of the character dominated by lack of attention (ADD) in Turkey . Writting was held on the basis of the studt is only Attention Deficit Disorder. The conclusion has discussions, personal ideas and some advices.

Keywords: ADD, Attention Deficit Disorder, preschool period

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, there has been a great scientific and social interest in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) (Hechtman and McGough, 2007). ADHD is a common neurobehavioral disorder of childhood which leads to a prominent deterioration in the life quality of a patient and the family. ADHD often takes years and it has biological, psychiatric, educational and social aspects. Children who are diagnosed with ADHD have various difficulties such as lack of attention, inability to get organized, and inability to provide the desired concentration in time. These problems lead to problems in the academic and areas of competence, low school achievement and being excluded from a group of friends and colleagues.

ADHD starts in the preschool period and it can also last into adulthood. It is a disorder which is characterized with hyperactivity, short attention span and impulsivity. According to the DSM-IV-TR (2007), ADHD is basically characterized by a persistent and continuous pattern of inattention and/or more frequent and severe hyperactivity-impulsivity compared to peers. ADHD begins in childhood

and it frequently lasts into adulthood (60-70%). Similar to other diseases, ADHD also positively responds to early diagnosis and treatment. However, it can lead to severe medical, academic and social problems in case it is not treated (Ercan, 2010).

1. Attention Deficit Disorder

ADHD has three basic subtypes; predominantly inattentive type, predominantly hyperactive-impulsive type, and the combination type.

In the predominantly inattentive type, "symptoms of attention deficit" are dominant. In this type, it is possible that there are no symptoms of hyperactivity and impulsivity or symptoms are not significantly severe. Severe distractibility can lead to problems such as delaying the work, having difficulties in getting organized, avoiding the long-term tasks which require mental effort, inability to pay attention to details, losing belongings, inability to complete the tasks and severe forgetfulness while performing daily tasks. The problem of children with attention deficit is being insufficient to start or finalize these functions on time and in a right place. These children frequently need more help, and proper attitudes and behaviors should be exhibited towards them. Furthermore, they need to be directed and reminded more according to their peers who can easily perform these tasks in their daily lives (Brown, 2013). Characteristics of the predominantly inattentive type of the disease were determined in the diagnoses criteria DSM-V (2014) and these are specified as follows:

- a) The child mostly does not pay attention to details or classes at school, and frequently and carelessly makes mistakes during activities at school (for instance; ignoring or skipping details or doing a wrong job).
- b) The child mostly has difficulty to maintain the attention during any type of activity or while playing games (for instance; having difficulty staying focused and attending to lectures, talks or reading classes).
- c) It mostly appears that the child does not listen to others (for instance; it seems as that her/his mind is somewhere else although there is no distraction).
- d) The child does not follow directions, and cannot complete the ordinary tasks and responsibilities during the daily life and at school (for instance; the child starts the job, but he/she quickly loses the focus and he/she is easily distracted).
- e) The child mostly has difficulty to organize the works and activities (having difficulty in managing the sequential jobs, keeping the school equipments and personal belongings in order. The child studies messy and disorganized and he/she has a bad time management and cannot obey time limitations).
- f) The child mostly avoids anything that requires a sustained mental effort, does not like these kinds of jobs and does not want to be involved in these activities (for instance; homework or responsibilities at school, preparation of reports in the period of youth or adulthood, filling forms and reviewing long texts).

- g) The child mostly loses her/his equipments, belongings and tools which are prepared for work or certain activities (for instance; School supplies, pencils, books, everyday tools, wallet, keys, articles, glasses, cell phones).
- h) The child is mostly and easily distracted by external stimuli (this can be observed as irrelevant thoughts in youths and adults).
- i) The child is often forgetful (having difficulties during routine and daily works, and errands, being late to return phone calls in youths and adults, being late in paying bills and adjusting daily life according to appointments).

According to DSM V (2014) criteria, at least six of these signs and symptoms should be observed during at least six months for the ADD diagnosis.

1.2. Causes of Attention Deficit Disorder

Lack of attention is a disorder characterized by problems in concentrating, being forgetful and disorganized, having difficulties in organizing tasks, being distracted easily during performing any kind of job, avoiding the tasks which needs attention and 'patience' and frequently making simple mistakes (Ercan, 2008). Even though ADD is the most frequently studied disease in the child psychiatry, mechanisms underlying the disorder have not yet been clarified. Various imaging techniques have been used in order to examine the brain structure and functions in ADD. It was primarily suggested that involvement of frontostriatal link was responsible for the disease. Additionally, it has been recently shown that the reason of ADD can also be morphological alterations in temporoparietal lobe and cerebellum, basal ganglia and corpus callosum (Giedd, 2010, Cherkasova, Hechtman, 2009). In the first metaanalysis which showed structural abnormalities in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), it was found that the maximum volumetric reduction was observed in the most posterior inferior cerebellar vermis, corpus callosum splenial, right caudate nucleus, total brain and right cerebral hemisphere of children with ADHD compared to controls (Valera, Faraone, Murray, Seidman, 2007).

Recently, interaction of genetic and epigenetic factors related to ADHD and environment have been actively examined. The mostly studied factors are as follows; maternal smoking and/or alcohol use during pregnancy and dopaminergic genes, low birth weight, psychosocial problems, serotonergic genes and disputes between parents (Pennington et al., 2009).

1.3. Attention Deficit Disorder and Preschool Period

Not all of ADD patients, but vast majority of them experience prominent problems. The incidence of attention deficient disorder with/without hyperactivity is between 6% and 9% in school children (Sürmeli, 2010).

Children with ADD should be need directed and reminded more according to their peers who can easily perform these tasks in their daily lives. Parents and acquaintances increasingly feel confusion and despair as the child falls behind in learning the management of daily tasks and interactions in life and at school. In order to achieve this, more than a particular talent is needed and child has a tendency to have problems in self-management. Since children's growth rate varies from person to person, it is possible that parents do not understand whether their children grow slowly or it is a matter of neurobehavioral disorder. In the beginning, the child may seem to fail to understand and achieve the expectations of parents compared to peers or there can be an unusual inconsistency in child's behaviors. Parents are worried about this situation and they may suppose that their children should be more matured in order to perform these tasks compared to their peers. This delay is generally very long in children with ADHD and the absence of the expected development and maturation leads to an increasing concern. Children with ADHD have more injuries due to their hyperactivity and disturbing behaviors (Hinshaw, 2002). Children with ADHD are highly restless and fearless. Majority of peers ask for directions and help for some dangerous situations. However, children with ADHD can be brave to touch hot or sharp things or walk across the street alone. They can resist against the control of adults. Brown (2013) classifies prominent features of a child with ADD as follows.

1. **Planning, establishing priorities and action:** Children with ADD struggle when they start an action. Even though it seems that they behave impulsively in some fields, it is generally observed that they cannot initiate easily in case the task is not interesting for them. They postpone the requirements and tasks until the last minute. They can motivate themselves only in the last minute and when it is urgent. The reason for this is the existence of a problem in cognitive functions that has become chronic.
2. **Focus, maintaining, shifting attention to tasks:** Children with ADHD have difficulties in paying attention to things which is not interesting for her/him or which force her/him. Understanding the meaning of sentences and paragraphs is an active process which requires a persistent and intense focus and attention. Since these children cannot get their attention from interesting things, they can have tendency to behave as they wish. This can deteriorate the social compliance and an individual can avoid performing tasks which are expected or asked from him/her.
3. Children with ADHD generally feel themselves tired during the day. The problem of sleepiness which can be observed while they are sitting or quietly standing is not due to being tired. Rather it is the chronic problem of maintaining the viability. Due to the slow

processing speed, these children need extraordinarily long time to complete these kinds of tasks. Children with ADD show reluctance to participate in works and games which requires attention and intense physical activity.

4. These children have difficulties in directing their feelings, they are less tolerant to disappointments, they suffer while they are trying to cope with daily life stresses and they easily feel 'overwhelmed' and 'nervous'. According to Brown (2013), Wender (1987, 1995) described that how individuals with ADD syndrome are lost in 'emotional instability', how they frequently feel down, and how they exhibit nervous complaints, furious behaviors or excitability which cannot be sufficiently controlled. It was emphasized in the study that children with ADHD are less tolerant to disappointments, they suffer while they are trying to cope with daily life stresses and they easily feel 'overwhelmed' and 'nervous'.
5. **The use of process memory and reminiscence:** Problems are generally related to the working memory and it is not related to the storage memory. One of the most important functions of the working memory is to keep a small piece of information in an efficient way while dealing with another work.

Working memory can be conceptualized as a desk where old and new data are constantly converted, combined and transferred. It does not only store the knowledge, it is also similar to a very effective calculation unit which efficiently processes instant information to enormous files of long-term memory. Working memory is very important for the group or individual discussions in which an individual tries to understand what is told and meanwhile prepares his/her answers to others. Children with ADHD have frequently important problems in these simultaneous functions.

6. **Follow-up and self-regulation action:** Children with attention deficit cannot follow the instructions from the beginning to the end, struggle to give attention to the work or play, lose the equipments and belongings which are needed for activities at home or at school, do not listen carefully, miss the details, appear uneven, struggle to perform activities which require mental effort for a long time, they are forgetful and their attention easily shifts to another field.

1.4. Prevalence and Treatment

ADD is most commonly observed as a preschool disorder, it can lead to important academic, social and psychiatric problems and its negative impacts can continue lifetime. Since it can affect the health of the individual, family and society, ADHD is accepted as an important health problem. ADHD can start in the early period of the life and it has a big impact on the individual's socialization (Retz and Rösler, 2009).

ADHD varies according to geographical regions and communities and its incidence is between 3%-13%. In preschool period children, according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III-R), ADHD was detected as 3.8-9.4% in Canada, 3.4% in Australia (DSM-III-R), 6.7% in small children and 2-3% in adolescents in New Zealand (DSM-III-R), 4.2% in Germany, 5% in India, 7.5% in Taiwan, 6-9% in China, 1.3% in adolescents in Netherlands, 9.5% in children and adolescents in Puerto Rico, 7.7% in Japan, 2-13% in Colombia [DSM-IV], 5.8% in 12-14 year old children in Brazil (DSM IV,1987; DSM IV,1994). American Psychiatric Association reports that the incidence of ADHD is between 5% and 7% in preschool children. According to a comprehensive metaanalysis study performed in 2008, it was found that the prevalence of ADHD throughout the world was 5.29% (Polanczyk and Jensen, 2008).

In Turkey, the prevalence of ADHD is detected as 5% in Turkish primary school children living in urban areas (Motavalli, 1994). In Trabzon, it was shown in a thesis study that ADHD rate was 2.81% in primary school students (Yıldırım, 1998). These differences can be related to the diagnostic criteria, cultural differences and limitations of methods used in studies. ADHD is more common among male and it has been reported that the female-male rate of the disease is respectively 4:1 and 9:1 throughout the world (2). After the change in the DSM-IV system and after sub types are formed, it was specified that the prevalence of ADHD in children increased from 3-5% [DSM-III-R] to approximately 12% [DSM-IV] (DSM IV, 1987; DSM IV,1994).

The treatment of the ADD should be comprehensive since it affects the functionality of the child in many areas. The primary aim of the ADD treatment is to solve behavioral, cognitive, social and familial problems. An efficient treatment is composed of medication, psychotherapy and psychosocial therapies. Family therapy, relaxation therapy, vitamin therapy, diet and 'biofeedback' therapies have been specified in various studies. However, there is no study which has systematically examined the efficiency of these ADD therapies. Psychosocial interventions can be family, school and child oriented. ADD assessments are important in family oriented therapies (Kayaalp, 2008).

2. Conclusion

Preschool period is one of the most critical periods of a human life and it is important to diagnose and treat this type of anxiety disorders during childhood. Therefore, particularly mothers should be careful observers for the early diagnosis. No matter how much intelligence they have, children with lack of attention can be compensated to some extent and they will be unsuccessful in the school life since they cannot focus on their education. Children who are not treated can experience depression, anxiety disorder, tic and behavioral disorders. The self-reliance of children can be deteriorated since they are continuously criticized by others. Therefore, the disorder should be diagnosed in an early period and it should be efficiently treated on time. In case it is noticed in early childhood years, providing efficient

education and opportunities will minimize this disadvantage during the developmental period of children. When preschool teachers notice something outside the norm, they should inform families and they should direct them for the early diagnosis and the treatment.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IWB MEDIATED VOCABULARY IMPROVEMENT AND EQ IN ELEMENTARY EFL LEARNERS

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ABSTRACT

With growing number of technology users it is increasingly difficult to ignore technology in demanding field of education. Even in improving countries, Interactive Whiteboards (IWB) or Smart Boards are being used by educators nowadays. In this study the improvement of vocabulary knowledge of foreign language students in an IWB equipped environment was compared with their Emotional Intelligence (EQ) which is a set of abilities individuals possess to use complicated information processing relevant to emotions and to use this information to direct thinking and behavior (Mayer, Salovey & Caruso, 2008). In order to conduct this study, 90 elementary students received 13 sessions of vocabulary instruction and filled out Bar-On's Emotional Intelligence questionnaire. The data gathered from pretest and posttest before and after IWB facilitated vocabulary instruction were correlated with the data obtained from the questionnaire. A positive correlation was found between students' vocabulary improvement and their EQ, so, results indicated that students with higher scores in vocabulary test had higher levels of EQ.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence; Interactive Whiteboard; Vocabulary Improvement

THE COMPLEXITY OF E-WASTE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: CASE STUDY FOR ZIMBABWE

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ABSTRACT

E-Waste has proved to be a systemic problem that is characterized by multiple stakeholders involved in complex and unpredictable interactions. It has no stopping rule and is a universal problem. Tackling this problem thus requires a systems approach. Collaboration between stakeholders with different backgrounds, disciplines and experience to develop a shared understanding around the problem as well as a shared commitment to designing an effective intervention to the problem. Conventional policy formulation processes cannot address this problem. Lack of legislation and effective infrastructure for e-waste management and handling is the biggest challenge Africa is faced with. In absolute terms, e-waste management in Africa is unregulated. Landfills and dumping sites are full of e-waste improperly dumped. The core of the paper will therefore deal with the case study of the development of a systemic design of interventions to address e-waste problem in Zimbabwe.

ASSESS THE LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF GUILAN AGRICULTURAL USING NUMERICAL TAXONOMY

(Case Study: The Rural Areas the Central City District of Rasht)

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ABSTRACT

In the process of planning for rural development, identify structural features for levels of development and awareness of the environmental potential of the each area is important. In the process of planning for rural development, identify structural features for levels of development and awareness of the environmental potential of the each area is important.

Generally, the level of development of the agricultural sector in different parts of region is not the same, and In fact the absence of homogeneity and heterogeneity is seen. This makes it inevitable necessity of the study the process of development in the parts of a region. Identify and explore the possibilities and abilities and then determining the levels of development of different regions is the first step in the planning process and the development of such areas. The overall objective of this study was to determine the level of development of agriculture in rural areas of Guilan using numerical taxonomy. To achieve this goal, six main indicators of agricultural to rank the villages in the province have been used. The data for the study of agricultural statistics and the letter was obtained by years 2007-2012. The results of this study showed that Falakdeh, Tosarvandan, Pirkalachay and Bijarbaneh have higher degree of development than other villages and villages such as Gurab Varzal, Kaftrod, and siaestalkh have lower-ranking. Some villages were excluded due to the heterogeneity of the other villages. Finally, strategies for agricultural development for different villages were presented.

Keyword: the level of agricultural development, numerical taxonomy

INTRODUCTION

Development is one of the concepts that are developed after World War II in the discussion of science, economics, social and political and governance as well as it has been a special place in international affairs. Development in terms of lexical have similar meanings of social change, social development, social development, modernization and progress and finally, the development is a comprehensive process in order to increase the socio-human power to respond to human and social needs; Meanwhile, the need continues to be refined in the light of cultural values in social and stable outlook of world (Taheri, 1997).

In Iran, more than three decades, policymakers, experts and planners use various ways of planning, such as regional, spatial and land to use this method, and the insistence on the economic, social and environmental power and potential in various areas to establish sustainable development in the field of national regional. Among the sectors that have always been considered in developing countries and regions, is agriculture that in Iran, due to the supply country's food needs is very important.

In fact development is the first and most important goal of all governments. Development is a process in which communities from condition of retardation and underdevelopment through more or less

identical developmental stages, and tolerance and the qualitative and quantitative changes to become a developed nation (Ghadiri & Habibi, 2004).

In the process of development, man managed to drain the swamps, overcoming hot deserts and dense forests of the tropics and the bizarre polar plains, and in agricultural development in rural areas has achieved stunning success. Measurement the performance of areas is necessary because today areas faced with a shortage of resources. So, this resource should be allocated in such a way that it can be more products or services offered through existing resources. In this study, rural conditions, in terms of agricultural development, are assessed with the method of numerical taxonomy in the province of Guilan.

By examining issues such as power and capabilities of agricultural development of province; Ranking rural areas in terms of development and whether in terms of deprivation and inequality in agricultural development in rural areas of Guilan province (in the villages) there is a significant difference or not?

So in this study, the main issue is the study of how the level of development of Guilan Agricultural using numerical taxonomy is evaluated?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Growth and development as the issue of socio-economic, first by economists and sociologists and researchers in some sciences was considered as the base of planning (Hadder, 2000). In principle development has been meant to improve the living conditions. Because of economics, is a knowledge about effective and efficient use of resources to meet the basic material needs of human life; development, is permanent attraction for economics and subsequent processes (Peet, 1999).

The challenges of today's world, food security and supply this early needs of humans (Essiat, 2001). Developing countries are faced with a serious challenge for the imbalance between population growth and agricultural production and the pressure of population growth and food supply constraints, has led to international attention to the research of environmental, food and nutrition (Burke et al, 2005). Due to this, in our country seems to be vital for agricultural development. In any case, the development of the agricultural sector is a prerequisite for economic development and until they don't remove obstacles to the development of this sector, other sectors will also not achieve growth and development (Zangi Abadi & Soltani, 2088).

In Iran, more than three decades, policymakers, experts and planners have use various ways, such as regional planning, environment and land to use this method, and the insistence on the economic, social and environmental power and potential various areas, establish sustainable development in the field of national-regional. Among the sectors in developing countries and regions are the agricultural sector in Iran that due to the country's food needs is very important. However, in recent years, the problems of rural areas, causing irregular migration, widespread poverty, inequality growing , rising unemployment, high agricultural waste and reduce rural incomes in rural areas (Rahnama, 2006).

In the north - Guilan and Mazandaran - thanks to the Alborz mountain range, good soil, lush vegetation and abundant water resources, fertile coastal plains, the climate has been created in Caspian which is a very efficient area of agriculture and the environment in Iran. In the West, temperate zone of the Zagros Mountains and its foothills, the different ways of life created by other regions of Iran. This area is very rich in terms of soil and water resources that over the centuries is the establishment of Iran's population. Moreover, in the East and South of the country, arid and semi-arid area in the center of the country, the area has created vast desert climate that the characteristics are low vegetation, warm climate and arid, low rainfall, a little current water, low population and scattered and far apart settlements. Such climate features include most of the country's territory.

In general, the approach used in this field can be divided into four categories approach to economic, social approach, physical- Space approach and comprehensive approach. Fits any one of these approaches, several strategies have been used. In economic approach, "Agricultural Development Strategy (Green Revolution)", "land reform strategy" and "Rural industrialization strategy" is detectable. The strategy of "basic needs", "participation in rural development" and "local communities' development" is related to social approach and spatial approach, "strategic planning of rural centers, village Counter- City Development Strategy", "urban functional role in rural development strategy", is detectable. "A comprehensive strategy for rural development and rural integration" and "sustainable development strategy", including strategies that are holistic approach than to rural development programming (Rezvani, 2002).

In the process of planning and rural development of the current situation and the level of development, investigating differences in local and regional development, factors affecting the development and ultimately attempting to solve problems and meet the needs in order to modify existing inequality is of particular importance (Parsons, 1949). Rural development is the process of increasing people's choice, extending public participation, enable people to make decisions in shaping their environment, increasing prosperity, development and potential opportunities, enable all people, especially women, small farmers and ... to organize and enable their space for teamwork (Papeli Yazdi & Ebrahimi, 2003).

Previous Research

Kohansal and Rafee Darani (2009) about the development of the agricultural of cities of Khorasan with the method of the numerical taxonomy concluded that Chenaran, Fariman and Sabzevar cities than other cities have higher degree of Agricultural Development and Kalat, Nishapur, Gonabad are also in a low degree.

Taghvaei and Rezaei (2004) with the using of classification techniques of the numerical taxonomy to determine the degree of development of rural areas of Ilam concluded that Greatest amount of benefiting villages in the city was Shirvan chardavol city and Ilam, Darrehshahr, Dehloran, Mehran, ivan and Abdanan are located in the next categories.

Movahhed and et al (2011) in a study with titled "Analysis of the degree of development of the city in Khuzestan province by using factor analysis and cluster analysis" paid to determine the degree of development of the cities of Khuzestan province. For this purpose, they paid by using 25 indicators of urban development, through factor analysis to analyze the indicators. The results of their research showed that Abadan, Andimeshk, Ahvaz, Bandar Mahshahr, Behbahan, Rāmhormoz, Shushtar, Omidiyeh are developed, Counties of Izeh, Khorramshahr, Dasht Azadegan, Shadegan, Masjed Soleiman, Shoosh, Baghmalek are less developed and the cities of Dezful, Lali, Hendijan, Ramshir, Gotvand Are among the underdeveloped city .

Soleimani (2008) study about determining the degree of development of rural areas in the city of Rasht by using numerical taxonomy and reported that: However, the overall improvement of all areas in the process of rural development is important, But attention to deprived rural areas and having less in terms of securing their basic needs and the adjustment for differences in their availability levels Is more important. In Rasht, even though all the villages in the development process need to preparing and implementing of projects Proportional to the type and level of their exclusion but six villages from the collection of villages, because in all aspects of social, economic and physical are in deprived condition, have a greater priority to the implementation of targeted development programs. The six Villages are included Jyrahndeh, Kenarsar and Noshahr, Balasbaneh, Lacan and Pirbazar.

Bhatia & Rai, (2004) by using 23 indicators (12 indicators for agriculture and 11 underpinning index) by using factor analysis and numerical taxonomy, paid to determine the level of agricultural

development of 380 blocks in 32 districts of India in the 2001's period. Based on the results of 56 blocks relatively developed Relatively developed based on the results of 56 blocks, 116 blocks were introduced less developed and developing 52 blocks.

Soares et al, (2003) in research by using factor analysis and cluster, the country of Portugal in periods of 1991 and 1995 were evaluated and ranked in terms of development.

Research Questions

- Is there the possibility of assessment of Level of development of Guilan Agricultural by the method of numerical taxonomy?
- is there a significant difference in the amount of deprivation and inequality agricultural development in rural areas of the central city of Rasht (at villages' level)?
- How would be ranking the rural areas of the central city of Rasht in terms of agricultural development by using the method numerical taxonomy?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is an applied in terms of the nature and is a research that by using the results of basic research has done to improve and integrity in the behavior, methods, tools, equipment, products, structures and patterns of human societies. The research on the nature and type of study is secondary analysis of data and available statistics. In other words, the information and indicators collected for each village and using appropriate statistical methods of the numerical taxonomy discussed to rank and classification of rural areas of the central city of Rasht. The study population consisted of rural areas is the central city of Rasht.

Statistical analysis and hypothesis testing

Numerical taxonomy are using to determine the level of development and evaluation of research questions. In other words, in the numerical taxonomy method that is a method of measuring the degree of development, one of the initial steps in the calculation is to determine the areas of homogeneous and heterogeneous areas is removed which contributed to the analysis results. That standard matrix of villages was calculated and results provided in the below table.

Table 1- size of the development of various villages in the central city of Rasht and rating them

Row	village	Development pattern C_{io}	size of the development d_i	ranking
1	Mobarak Abad	1.615	.672	11
2	Nokhodchar	1.626	.801	15
3	Shalko	1.474	.613	5
4	Falakdeh	1.445	.601	1
5	Pasikhan	1.932	.803	16
6	Bijarpas	1.5	.624	6
7	Bijarkenar	1.646	.684	12
8	Siaestalakh	2.183	.908	18
9	Tosarvandan	1.447	.602	2
10	Tarazkoh	1.894	.788	14
11	Siagalvandan	1.609	.669	9
12	Pishevar	1.474	.613	9
13	Bijarbaneh	1.472	.612	4
14	Vishga Sogheh	1.513	.629	7

15	Gorab varzal	2.380	.990	20
16	Pas Visheh	1.718	.714	13
17	Kaftrod	2.294	.954	19
18	Saghalaksar	1.601	.666	8
19	Katigar	1.614	.671	10
20	Pirkalachah	1.458	.606	3
21	Tash	2.1	.873	17
Average of development pattern Cio				1.761
The standard deviation of development pattern Sio				.321
Upper limit C +				2.403
Lower limitC-				1.119

Among the reasons that rural development is Falakdeh in the first place, the high ratio of beneficiaries with agricultural land of beneficiaries, tractors per beneficiary per capita and the ratio of the total area under cultivation for sprinkler irrigation crops is. It seems that lack of crushing of farms has dramatic impact of high per capita arable land area per beneficiary. This makes the development of a pressurized irrigation system better (With regard to the status of pressurized irrigation in the village) and also provides the other hand on the use of other technologies. The ratio of beneficiaries to the land of the farmers in the city of Falakdeh, Nokhodchar, Shalkoh, Tarazkph, Bijarbaneh, Katigar, Saqalaksar, is high and the mentioned index is higher in Shalkoh than other villages. Capita index of agricultural cooperatives for 1,000 per beneficiary in the villages MOBARAKABAD, Byjarknar, Byjarbnh, then Vyshh, Kftrvd and Pyrklachah higher figure than other villages and in Kaftrod although in the cooperative activities toward other villages have the better development and its experience can be used in the other villages, However, due to low level in the other indicators has very down position. Capita tractor per beneficiary in the villages of Falakdeh, Nokhodchar, Tosarvandan, Bijarbaneh, Saqalaksar, and Katigar is higher. The ratio of the above index in Nokhodchar is the higher amount than other villages but not has a good place. Index the ratio of electro pumps to the total electro pumps and diesel electro pumps (percent) villages of Falakdeh, Mobarak Abad, Nokhodchar, Pasikhan, Bijarpas, Bijarkenar, Siah Galvandan had better development and Bijarkenar village due to the high pressurized irrigation place toward other villages, could be as a model in terms of the using electro pumps instead diesel pump And can use it's experience in the other villages to develop electro pumps.

Capita Index for cultivated area for each beneficiary (ha) Mobarak Abad, Falakdeh, Pasikhan, Tarazkoh, Pasvisheh, Kaftrod and Pirkalachah is higher and Pasvisheh has highest index cultivated for each beneficiary (ha) compared to the other villages. Ratio index irrigated under pressure cultivation to the total area of irrigated crops, In the province, just in the villages Falakdeh, Nokhodchar, Shalkoh, Pasikhan, Saqalaksar, Katigar, Pirkalachah and Tash, has been development and Katigar due to the high proportion of cultivation under pressurized irrigation to the total cultivation crops than other cities, has best development of pressurized irrigation systems and can be a suitable model for other villages

CONCLUSIONS AND FINDINGS

The findings confirmed that using numerical taxonomy, it is possible to assess the level of development of Guilan Agricultural and according to the standard deviation of the model of development (Sio) that is obtained, and it appears that there is significant differences in terms of deprivation and inequality agricultural development in rural areas of central Rasht and with attention to the numbers obtained Under the title the size of development (di), ranking rural areas of the central city of Rasht in the amount of development has taken place.

The study has used of six indicators to assess the level of development of Guilan. To determine the respective indices, in addition to the use of indicators in the past, that was associated with agriculture,

the experts' idea was also used. It is worth mentioning that one of the important indicators of the development of agriculture, is value added, or the value of production in the various regions. Since it is very difficult to have access to such data, the index of per capita arable land area has used that this index has a significant impact on the income of the various regions.

It seems that the lack of Crushing farms has a great impact on the high per capita arable land area per beneficiary. This issue, on the one hand lead to better development of pressurized irrigation systems, and the other hand on the use of other technologies also provides. Although comparative advantage in promoting agricultural areas growth is effective, but having the right weather conditions and prone agricultural land, along with cooperatives and mechanization and scientific and technological and construction progress that can increase yield per hectare and caused the development of the agricultural sector.

Functional Suggestions of Research

- If the regions are facing with a crisis of inputs, especially water, the plans of agricultural development must have been to the conservation and optimum using of resources, which may also cause to reduce cultivated area.
- Further support for irrigation projects under pressure and also using of successful experiences in the development of agricultural cooperatives has significant impact on the development of its agricultural sector.
- To resolve the causes of underdevelopment of agriculture through the rankings of rural areas in terms of agricultural development pay to allocating of resources and doing activities required in each region.

Suggestions for Future Research

- Conducting research in other provinces and also in other rural and agricultural areas and comparing their results together.
- Reviewing the status of agricultural development in the economy of developing and underdeveloped countries
- Reviewing of present study through other possible methods, such as method Mauritius etc.

Limitations of Research

- Lack of existence of thesis with the topic of evaluation of agricultural development (especially) with the method of numerical taxonomy
- Lack of up-to-date the information of statistical yearbook of province
- Lack of sufficient cooperation Agricultural Jihad Organization

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THE RESUMPTIVE MARKER “SO” INSTANCES OF USE AND PEDAGOGICAL IMPACTS

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ABSTRACT

Conversation Analysis (CA) has already brought to light many features of spoken language that we may have glossed over or taken for granted in the past. In this case study, recordings of a dinner exchange between two subjects were analyzed using a CA framework. The researchers discovered repeated occurrences of the discourse marker “so” being used in the conversation. The instances where “so” appeared were studied for their functionality and it was discovered that “so” can function as a resumptive discourse marker in two ways. Pedagogical implications on discourse markers, specifically “so”, are also discussed for language teachers that want to help their students develop fluency in spoken English.

Keywords - Conversation analysis, discourse markers, linguistics, TESOL

THE DYNAMISM OF ROLE CONFLICT AND COPING STRATEGIES IN WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to contribute to the body of knowledge of women entrepreneurship by integrating the lines of empirical research on role conflict and coping with the process-based view of entrepreneurship as well as with Job Demand and Resource Model for entrepreneurs. Thereby provide a more comprehensive picture of understanding of role conflict and coping among women entrepreneurs. Desk research was undertaken to address the objective. The analysis show that women entrepreneurs have been increasing across all the regions. However, business owned by women perform less in all aspects as compared to the business owned by men. Studies so far have found that different reasons associated with the low performance of business owned by women as compared to those owned by men. These includes human, financial, social and psychological capital as well as institutional norms and values. Attributed to their gender, women involve in multiple roles which can create role conflict. Hence, the performance of business owned by women can also be explained by role conflict and their choice of coping strategies. Entrepreneurship literature show that entrepreneurship is a dynamic process. Thus, we argue that the experience of role conflict and choice of coping among women entrepreneurs to be dynamic. Finally, the research implies that the need for the provision of support for role conflict coping strategies for women entrepreneurs together with more traditional areas of support such as financial supports.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Women, Coping strategies

MOSQUE AND LEADERSHIP PERFORMANCE IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated background data of mosques and its leaders in rural and urban areas of Peninsular Malaysia. Randomly selected religious centres (mosques) in three states of Malaysia were visited in this study. The three states are Negeri Sembilan, Selangor, and Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur. The main focus of this study is to investigate the performance of religious centres (mosques) and its association with mosque activities and leadership competencies. Data for this research were collected from 121 randomly selected mosques and mosque leaders across the three states. In addition to the three variables above, this research also collected two categories of demographic data – background of mosques and background of mosque leaders - which are also important to explain the association of the three variables investigated. The demographic data in the category of background of mosques collected for this research are (1) mean of regular attendance for congregational prayers, (2) mean of residents around the mosques, (3) religious activities conducted by the

mosques, and (4) financial sources of the mosques. Meanwhile variables of background data of mosque leaders investigated are (1) age, (2) education, (3) current designation and career experiences, (4) years of service at mosques, (5) mean of religious classes conducted by the officers, (6) mean of religious classes attended by the officers, (7) mean of managerial courses attended by the officers. The purpose of this study is to provide some findings to support our understandings on the phenomenon of mosque performance in urban and rural areas of Peninsular Malaysia. Furthermore, results of the research are important to be used by researchers to understand the significance of religious centres (mosques) to the community and also to understand how far leadership variables are important to influence religious centre performance.

Keywords: Leadership behavior, leadership traits, imams of mosque, religious leaders.

APPLICATION OF THE INQUIRY CYCLE IN THE PROPAGATION OF GREIGIA SPHACELATA, ALONGSIDE MAPUCHE- LAFKENCHE ARTISANS IN LAKE BUDI, CHILE.

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ABSTRACT

The Inquiry Cycle is a methodology used to teach, divulgate and applicate the scientific method in a simple way; efficient to basic and applied ecological research in short and long term socio-ecological studies. We work with Mapuche-Lafkenche indigenous communities of the Budi Lake (Región de la Araucanía), Chile. Our work consists in restoring the plant “chupón”, *Greigia sphacelata* (Bromeliaceae), which is at a vulnerable state of conservation. This specie is the raw material used to make the Mapuche basketry, base of the subsistence economy of a significant number of families in this territory. This basketry is a manifestation of cultural identity, reflected through objects and artifacts the artisans make. Given the need to re-establish this plant, we are applying the inquiry cycle along with a small group of indigenous women to answer the question ¿Which is the fastest and most efficient way to germinate seeds and propagate “chupón” plants? We have designed an experiment of 4 quadrants (1 m²) with 4 pre-germinative pretreatments (which is easy to replicate domestically) on the backyards and gardens of the indigenous artisans’ houses, in rural areas. The count of the germination data will be realized at the end of every season throughout one year, while the treatment of the plants will take place during the next six months. Through the application of the inquiry cycle, we want to establish a relation of partnership with the Mapuche-Lafkenche communities. In addition, we want to illustrate the optimal way to reproduce the ”chupón” plants like a nurse specie for the ecological restoration of native vegetation, with emphasis on forest species providing non-timber forest products for the indigenous rural economy.

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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IMPLEMENTATION IN THE CHINA AVIATION INDUSTRY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN THE LOW COST CARRIERS AND FULL SERVICE AIRLINES

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ABSTRACT

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a common approach for a business entity to express its concern to the society and environment in addition to the shareholders' principle focus on profit making. Since CSR is a voluntary program on a self-regulated setting, the CSR initiative and emphasis can be adopted differently by individual enterprise. However, within the airlines business, the three CSR emphasizes are shared commonly, including ecological, social and economic dimensions, among different types of airlines. Although there are notable differences on managerial and operational orientation between low-cost carrier and full service airlines, the CSR initiative has been undoubtedly assumed or implied equally between the two. In fact, the rationale behind policy setting and actual implementation of CSR programs between low-cost carrier and full service airlines has not yet be fully investigated. Having a rapid expansion of China aviation market, more empirical evidence about the CSR implementation and responsibility profile in relation to the local business natures could give a better understanding of the CSR adoption in the China market. From both of sociology and business ethics perspectives, the focus of this study is to examine the potential variance and similarity of CSR work done by both low-cost carriers and full service airlines, particularly in China. Eventually, conclusion will be drawn on how CSR programs could fulfill airlines responsibilities to benefit the local community. Methodologically, content analysis will be employed in this study to evaluate and compare how different dimensions of CSR practice are interpreted, introduced and applied by the China aviation industry.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, CSR dimensions, low-cost carrier, full-service airlines, Content Analysis, China aviation industry

THE RESUMPTIVE MARKER “SO” INSTANCES OF USE AND PEDAGOGICAL IMPACTS

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ABSTRACT

Conversation Analysis (CA) has already brought to light many features of spoken language that we may have glossed over or taken for granted in the past. In this case study, recordings of a dinner exchange between two subjects were analyzed using a CA framework. The researchers discovered repeated occurrences of the discourse marker “so” being used in the conversation. The instances where “so” appeared were studied for their functionality and it was discovered that “so” can function as a resumptive discourse marker in two ways. Pedagogical implications on discourse markers, specifically “so”, are also discussed for language teachers that want to help their students develop fluency in spoken English.

Keywords - Conversation analysis, discourse markers, linguistics, TESOL

CLOUD COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY (CCT) AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION IN GHANA

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ABSTRACT

Information Technology Education is basically the teaching and learning of using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to store and retrieve information. ICT plays an important role in growing and maintaining our country's economic growth. Currently, the old system of classroom teaching and learning of ICT is changing and students in Ghana are becoming more technology oriented. Therefore, in this changing learning environment, it's important one thinks of at latest the technologies to incorporate in the teaching and learning process of ICT.

Our research shows that for the past decades, most educational institutions in Ghana are making grant strides in the development of curriculum for teaching ICT at the public and private institutions. Our research also shows that a good number of tertiary institution both private and public now offer various ICT and its related degree and diploma programs. The Ghana Education Service now runs the ICT at basic and second cycle levels as subjects. One of the latest technologies prevailing nowadays is cloud computing.

By sharing IT services as platform-based, software-based and infrastructure-based in the cloud, educational institutions in Ghana can now out-source non-core services and better concentrate on offering students, teachers, faculty and other staff the essential tools to help them succeed. This paper focuses on the impact and role of cloud computing on the study of ICT in the Ghanaian educational system and how one can provide quality ICT education by using cloud computing technology. A study of the previous works has helped us to design a model called **CCT4ICT** that can be used by any institution that wants to offer ICT education. The model was piloted at University of Energy and Natural Resources using the Bachelor of Science in IT degree program. The results shows that the model was effective and economical as the teaching and learning of the IT program was based on Cloud Computing Technology. There was also some challenges such as security of data and others.

Keywords: Information and Communication Technology Education, Cloud Computing Technology, SaaS, PaaS, IaaS, CCT4ICT.

DECORATIVE ARTS IN ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION DURING MOGUL PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

Islam as a divine religion began its mission in 610A.D. Second to fourth centuries (A.H.) were the glorious days of Islamic civilization. During those days, the caliphs' courts were open to diversities in terms of science and schools of thoughts. One of the controversial issues since those days until now was Art. Different schools of jurisprudence have various ideas about Art. Anyhow, the essence of this divine religion was totally in agreement with different types of arts. Decorative arts followed the previous approaches before Islam and then shifted to architect, pottery and ceramics with Islamic styles. The present work aims to shed more light on the concept of art from the Islamic point of view in general and focuses on decorative arts during Mogul period in particular.

Keywords: Islam, Islamic Civilization, Art, Decorative art

DOES SOX MATTER IN INFLUENCE OF NON-AUDIT SERVICES ON ACCOUNTING CONSERVATISM POLICY?

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ABSTRACT

There has been controversy over the restrictions that SOX imposes on non-audit services. To validate the effects of SOX, this paper explores the association between non-audit services and accounting conservatism before and after SOX enacted. Using accounting conservatism as a proxy for audit quality, the paper investigates whether the offerings of non-audit services by auditors impairs auditor quality and the quality of financial statements. The empirical results show that non-audit services do in fact impair audit quality and the quality of financial statements before SOX, but yields no conclusive results whether the provision of non-audit services affects audit quality. This result supports the positive effects of the regulations of SOX in governing the independence of auditors.

Keywords: Sarbanes-Oxley Act, Non-audit services, Audit quality, Accounting conservatism.

THE MIDDLE EAST EXAMEN OF THE NEW AGE TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY

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ABSTRACT

As soon as AK Party came to power alone in consequence of the 2002 elections, Turkey entered into a penetrating transition process with regards to not only interior organisation but also foreign policy apprehensions. The bilateral conversion having a subsidiary effect on one another started with the moment that was seized in the interior policy; on the other hand, the rise in the efficiency of the interior organisation occurred as an alteration in the foreign policy. The alteration in the foreign policy enabled Turkey to get out of the western and status quoist foreign policy speculation which had given cause for Turkey to be trapped in the passivity throughout the historical process. With the transition acquired in the foreign policy, in the new age, Turkey drew its own axis of foreign policy situating itself in the centre and in this respect, it scrutinised and reorganised its national benefits and the pursuits of foreign policy. The period, in which the transition of foreign policy started to concretise, has an agenda topic focusing on the Middle East not only within the frame of the search of the Turkish foreign policy for the efficiency and initiative, but also with the repellent contribution of regional and global balance. This study is going to make a comparative analysis on the attitude of the new age Turkish foreign policy, which had stayed in the praiseworthy route until the year 2012 in which the Arab Spring flared up, against the fractions and new balances in the Middle East and it is going to present whether the fractions in the Middle East have given a cause for a theoretical or a practical fraction in the new age Turkish foreign policy. The terms of principled foreign policy and valuable solitude that will be dealt with in the last analysis are going to be the main arguments of the foresight to be presented within the context of the denouement or the barrenness of the Turkish foreign policy.

Keywords: Turkish Foreign Policy, The Arab Spring, Syria Civil War, AK Party

THE PERCEPTION ON FOOD SAFETY SCANDALS OF YOUNG CONSUMER

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ABSTRACT

The problems of food safety in Taiwan have extremely damaged customers' trust in recent years. In this situation, it really makes consumers worry about what they could eat and buy in the future. The issue of the food safety management has been sustained attention and reported by people and the media. Although there are several of food safety scandals happened in the food industry in Taiwan, the severity of events is different. And some people were too worried about their life by following the unsure reports. In order to make consumers to identify the risk level of the food safety scandals and not to be too anxious, Taiwan's government has announced a policy named 'The traffic light for food safety' in Nov, 2013. It contains four lights, including green light, blue light, yellow light and red light, to represent the severity of food safety. However, it seems not work very smoothly on this policy.

The aim of this paper is to figure out how the consumers think about the food safety after the scandals and 'The traffic light for food safety' policy. Furthermore, to discuss the influence of food safety scandal toward customer's trust. Hence, we examined the perception on food safety scandals of consumers by holding a semi-question deep interview with several students in a college. In addition, a simple questionnaire survey data was also collected to understand more about the behavior of consumers.

The expected results of this study are: (a) to understand the cognition of consumer toward the food safety scandals, (b) to figure out the risk perception on food safety of consumers, (c) to find out more latent factor that may be related in food safety management or consumer's trust. The findings will provide government and food industry more information about consumer's perception of food safety scandals for consideration of improving consumer's trust.

Keywords: Food safety, Food safety scandal, consumer's trust, risk perception