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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### TRANSACTIONS ON AGRICULTURE

TRENDS IN LOUISIANA AGRICULTURE: EVIDENCE FROM DATA .....	1
Guthrie Sistrunk, The University of Louisiana at Monroe, Louisiana, U. S. A.	
Naveen Musunuru, The University of Louisiana at Monroe, Louisiana, U. S. A.	

### TRANSACTIONS ON AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS

FINANCIAL RATIO INDICATORS FOR FINANCIAL STABILITY OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN THAILAND.....	13
Poramate Asawaruangpipop, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, THAILAND.	
Opal Suwunnamek, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, THAILAND.	
Saovakon Lerdkanchana, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, THAILAND.	

RESEARCH AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT FOR ONE TAMBON ONE PRODUCT MARKETING: A CASE STUDY OF CHEMICAL-FREE HOM THONG BANANA, THA YANG AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE, THAILAND.....	17
Opal Suwunnamek, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, THAILAND.	
Thamrong Mekhora, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, THAILAND.	

### TRANSACTIONS ON BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING

PC-BASED WIRELESS ECG MONITORING SYSTEM.....	25
T. Padma, Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute Of Engineering and Technology (JNTU), Hyderabad, INDIA.	
M. Madhavi Latha, Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute Of Engineering and Technology (JNTU), Hyderabad, INDIA.	

### TRANSACTIONS ON CIS, CS, IS, IT & MIS

A FLEXIBLE GAME ENGINE PROJECT.....	31
Raymond P. Kirsch, La Salle University, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.	
Aaron Posner, La Salle University, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.	

TECHNO-HRM APPROACH TO ADD: THE ROLE OF COMPUTER-BASE THERAPY IN HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT.....	37
Adnan Omar, Southern University New Orleans, Louisiana, U. S. A.	
Hythem Omar, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Texas, U. S. A.	
Igwe E. Udeh, Southern University New Orleans, Louisiana, U. S. A.	
Beverly S. Jones, Southern University New Orleans, Louisiana, U. S. A.	

## **TRANSACTIONS ON ECONOMICS**

THE PENSION SYSTEM AND THE INTRODUCTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY CARDS IN ARMENIA.....	45
Gyulnara Hovhannesian, Yerevan State Institute for Economics, Yerevan, ARMENIA.	

THE PROBLEM OF MIGRANTS IN FRANCE.....	53
Mary Hovhannissyan, GLADZOR University, Yerevan, ARMENIA	

MORTGAGE CREDITING IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA: CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	57
Artak Sargsyan, Institute Of Management and Economic Reforms, Yerevan, ARMENIA.	

MORTGAGE CREDITING IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND TRANSITION ECONOMIES.....	63
Artak Sargsyan, Institute Of Management and Economic Reforms, Yerevan, ARMENIA.	

## **TRANSACTIONS ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (SME) IN UZBEKISTAN: PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT.....	71
Azimjon A. Umarov, Westminster International University, Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN.	

## **TRANSACTIONS ON LAW**

CREATING STUDENT SELF-AWARENESS THROUGH AN INTERNATIONAL LAW PRESENTATION EXERCISE.....	77
Rebecca LaForgia, The Flinders University of South Australia, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.	

## **TRANSACTIONS ON PSYCHOLOGY**

PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PUPILS OF ORPHANAGES AND BOARDING SCHOOLS.....	81
Lusine Pivazyan, Armenian State Pedagogical University, Yerevan, ARMENIA.	

## **TRANSACTIONS ON TOURISM**

TOURISTS' OPINIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF WATERWAY TOURISM IN LADKRABANG DISTRICT.....	85
Nantiya Aksornkitti, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, THAILAND.	
Nittaya Sitheechoke, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, THAILAND.	
Saowaree Taphontong, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, THAILAND.	
Saowakon Lerdkanchana, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, THAILAND.	

## **APPENDIX**

PEER REVIEWED PROCEEDINGS PUBLICATION GUIDELINE (PROCEEDINGS PAPER FORMAT).....	89
An Author's Guide for Preparing the Manuscript of a Conference Proceedings Paper.	
PROCEEDINGS PAPER (Blind Review Form) .....	95
STATISTICS OF CONFERENCE PAPER ACCEPTANCE FOR THIS ISSUE.....	97
AUTHOR INDEX.....	99

# TRANSACTIONS ON AGRICULTURE

## TRENDS IN LOUISIANA AGRICULTURE: EVIDENCE FROM DATA

Guthrie Sistrunk and Naveen Musunuru  
The University of Louisiana at Monroe, Louisiana, U. S. A.

### ABSTRACT

The agricultural data analysis presented in this paper gives a picture of the current situations with farming in Louisiana, the rapidly decreasing number of farms, increase in the average farm's acreage, less farm workers and the increase in the average age of farmers.

**Keywords and phrases:** Agriculture, farm, acreage, crop yield, real estate, farmers' age, machinery, productivity.

### INTRODUCTION

Louisiana agriculture has changed in many different ways over the past few decades. Some of these changes were the result of a new breakthrough in technology. Others were the result of economic conditions that were affecting agriculture. The average age of farmers in Louisiana has strongly increased over the twenty years. Time will tell what the average age of farmers will be. The number of farms in Louisiana has been on a steady decrease while the average farm size has increased. This is due to better technology such as better farm equipment and chemicals. Also better information is available for farmers to determine problems that may arise. The dollar amount of sales for most of the crops in Louisiana has remained virtually the same over the past twenty years. The top crops in Louisiana have in terms of acreage in 2005 been sugarcane, rice, soybeans, cotton, and corn. It will be interesting in the next few years to see if the crops remain at the top. Manual labor is becoming a thing of the past in Louisiana due to better and more efficient machinery, allowing farmers to a lot more done throughout the day.

### FARMS' CASH RECEIPTS

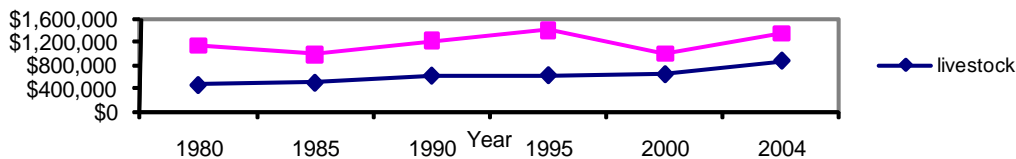


Figure 1: Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing.

Figure 1 shows the amount of cash generated in Louisiana from crops compared to livestock. The cash generated from livestock has been on a steady increase since 1980 and is continuing to rise. This is

**The rest of the paper continues.....**

# TRANSACTIONS ON AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS

## FINANCIAL RATIO INDICATORS FOR FINANCIAL STABILITY OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN THAILAND

Poramate Asawaruangpipop, Opal Suwunnamek and Saovakon Lerdkanchana  
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THAILAND.

### ABSTRACT

Financial stability of agricultural cooperative in Thailand was important amid an intensive competition. Four financial ratios comprising total operating expense to gross profit ratio, return on total assets, total assets turnover, and net profit ratio, by discriminant analysis confirmed the precision of "stable" and "unstable" cooperative. The model could be applied to other agricultural cooperatives, by replacing the value of 4 financial ratios to the model. The stability of the cooperative could be shown when the score was closed to 0.0976. On the contrary, if the score was closed to -0.1029, it implied that the cooperative was unstable.

**Keywords and phrases:** financial ratios, total operating expense to gross profit ratio, return on total assets, total assets turnover, net profit ratio, discriminant analysis, agricultural cooperatives

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Agricultural cooperative in Thailand was a business organization and plays very important role to the Thai economy. Amid an intensive competition, the cooperative business needed to be maintained. The objectives of this paper were, therefore, to find out financial ratios that could be able to indicate the financial stability of agricultural cooperatives in Thailand, and to apply a model that can classify agricultural cooperatives upon their financial status.

#### **Scope and methodology.**

The study focused on the financial data from 1,863 agricultural cooperatives, accounted for 75% of the total agricultural cooperatives in Thailand. This information had been published by Thailand's Cooperative Audit Department. The latest financial data of the year 2003 was collected as they had sufficient data for analysis.

Generally, financial ratios were divided into 4 groups: Liquidity ratios, Activity ratios, Leverage ratios, and Profitability ratios. Each area had different financial ratios. In this study, there were 3 groups and 5 financial ratios that information and data was enough to calculate. They were total assets turnover and return on total assets from Activity ratios, total operating to gross profit ratios and net profit ratio from Profitability ratio, and current ratio from Liquidity ratios.

**The rest of the paper continues.....**

# **RESEARCH AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT FOR ONE TAMBON ONE PRODUCT MARKETING: A CASE STUDY OF CHEMICAL-FREE HOM THONG BANANA, THA YANG AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE, THAILAND**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Action research of One Tambon One Product (OTOP), chemical-free Hom Thong banana was conducted between the researchers and Tha Yang Agricultural Cooperative Co.,Ltd. The objectives were to evaluate the Cooperative's business management, and to apply a suitable development system for this group. The research consisted of three components: organization development, product development and marketing. After 13 months of the operation, the Cooperative's sales were increased by more than 10%. Besides, new product development from defective banana and a new domestic distribution channel were proposed. The key success index of the cooperative showed a high score. It could be a good example for other cooperatives to follow.

**Keywords and phrases:** OTOP, Hom Thong banana, agricultural cooperative, marketing, product development

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The "One Tambon-One Product" concept is an income generating process of the community by the creation of products using their own local resources, while focusing on local participation and self-help (OTOP National Steering Committee, 2002). The government supported the community and their produce to encourage their local wisdom. Suitable marketing management to meet the standard and market expansion to the global economy were promoted. These could alleviate migration problems and strengthen local communities (Limsakul, 2002).

Chemical-free Hom-Thong bananas were one of seventeen pilot OTOP products selected by Department of Cooperative Extension, Thailand's Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in the fiscal year 2002. The objectives were 1) to study the existing products, production process, and marketing, 2) to develop suitable products that meet the actual market. This study was undertaken during November 2002-January 2004. This study focused on Market-led product development. The research structure is shown in Chart 1.

**The rest of the paper continues.....**

**TRANSACTIONS ON BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING**  
**PC-BASED WIRELESS ECG MONITORING SYSTEM**

T. Padma and M. Madhavi Latha  
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**ABSTRACT**

ECG is the science of analyzing electrical activity of the heart by measuring the potential at the surface of body by combinations of electrodes with an amplifier and CRT display. ECG needs to be continuously monitored onto the patient for several days following the initial incident of detecting the abnormalities. The main objective of my research work is to transmit the ECG signal to the central monitoring unit (computer), which is located within the area of coverage of the Antenna system at the Nursing Station in ICU. Signal pickup is through 3 lead system with the help of small module similar to the size of cell phone hooked to the patient which transmit the signals without any distortion via wireless system reducing the wires hangover.

Keywords and phrases: ECG, CRT, computer, Antenna system, ICU, signals, wireless systems.

**ABOUT THE HEART**

The heart is located in the chest between the lungs behind the sternum and above the diaphragm. It is surrounded by the pericardium. Its size is about that of a fist, and its weight is about 250-300g. It consists of four compartments: the right and left atria and ventricles

The heart has four valves. Between the right atrium and ventricle lies the tricuspid valve, and between the left atrium and ventricle is the mitral valve. The pulmonary valve lies between the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery, while the aortic valve lies in the outflow tract of the left ventricle (controlling flow to the aorta).

The blood returns from the systemic circulation to the right atrium and from there goes through the tricuspid valve to the right ventricle. It is ejected from the right ventricle through the pulmonary valve to the lungs. Oxygenated blood returns from the lungs to the left atrium, and from there through the mitral valve to the left ventricle. Finally blood is pumped through the aortic valve to the aorta and the systemic circulation.

**THE CONDUCTION SYSTEM OF THE HEART**

Located in the right atrium at the superior vena cava is the sinus node (sinoatrial or SA node) which consists of specialized muscle cells. The SA nodal cells are self-excitatory, pacemaker cells. They generate an action potential at the rate of about 70 per minute. From the sinus node, activation propagates throughout the atria, but cannot propagate directly across the boundary between atria and ventricles.

**The rest of the paper continues.....**

# TRANSACTIONS ON CIS, CS, IS, IT & MIS

## A FLEXIBLE GAME ENGINE PROJECT

Raymond P. Kirsch and Aaron Posner  
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### ABSTRACT

This paper describes an undergraduate research project completed by the authors during fall, 2005. The goal was to create a two-course sequence in game programming (GP). Preliminary studies revealed a plethora of ways to proceed. A multiple Application Programming Interface (multi-API) approach that includes the Graphical Device Interface (GDI) and DirectX 9 for 2D GP; OpenGL and DirectX 9 for 3D GP was chosen. Books were readily available, but they each focused on a specific API and game engine. A multi-API game engine that could support all four approaches was designed and implemented. The proposed two-course sequence is described in this paper including the Flexible Game Engine to support it.

**Keywords and phrases:** two-course sequence in game programming, multi-API approach, flexible game engine.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

There are many approaches to GP including hand-held devices, Flash/Director, multi-player, Win32, Java, PHP, DirectX, and OpenGL. The focus was on Windows because of its vast installed base, and on C/C++ for development because of its flexibility and wide acceptance in the game development community. In spring, 2005 a course was offered covering GDI GP. While a very nice introduction to 2D game programming resulted, with impressive results, GDI's hardware acceleration, memory management and speed limitations became apparent. The desire was to build on this experience. Investigations identified two approaches almost immediately: the DirectX and OpenGL graphics libraries.

Excellent books that are API-specific with some focusing on GDI (Morrison, 2005), or 2D (La Mothe, 2002; Pazera, 2002), others on 2D and 3D using DirectX (Harbour, 2005), or just 3D (Luna, 2003; Astle & Hawkins, 2004) were found. Each book provides its own infrastructure, an API-specific game engine.

Further investigations pointed to a design of two-course sequence to provide breadth and a comparative study of the four approaches to GP. The first course would be a version of the 2D GDI GP course augmented with DirectX for 2D that addresses the limitations mentioned above. The second course would build upon the first, going into 3D via DirectX and OpenGL.

**The rest of the paper continues.....**

# TECHNO-HRM APPROACH TO ADD: THE ROLE OF COMPUTER-BASE THERAPY IN HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT

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## ABSTRACT

Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), a neurobiological disease characterized by poor concentration, limited attention span, and impulsiveness, affects three million school-aged children nationwide. The cost of diagnosing, treating, and/or managing the condition of an ADD patient could significantly increase the overall healthcare spending by a company. Corporate healthcare managers must become aware of various options available for treating employees and dependents affected by ADD. As its incidence continues to rise, advancements in conventional treatments become imperative. Furthermore, limitations in traditional therapies have prompted concerned parents to seek alternatives. The use of interactive multimedia educational software is becoming ever more popular as cutting edge technology blends with customary treatments to offer an innovative, improved approach to treating this potentially debilitating disorder. This paper presents a review of the treatments of ADD that are available to healthcare consumers and describes a computer-based ADD therapy as a complement or an alternative to the treatment of ADD.

**Keywords and phrases:** ADD, therapy, parental management training, computer software, productivity loss, healthcare spending.

## INTRODUCTION

Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) is a debilitating neurobiological disorder affecting up to 7% of school-aged children age six to eleven years old (Gottlieb, 2002). Despite several name changes over the past fifty years, the current diagnosis of ADD shares a core of symptoms with earlier diagnoses of Minimal Brain Dysfunction, Hyperactive Child Syndrome, and Hyperkinetic Impulse Disorder including impulsivity, inattention, and motor restlessness (Zametkin, 1999). Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder is one subtype of ADD. Children suffering from ADD often exhibit limited attention span, hyperactivity, propensity for accidents, impulsiveness, irritability, low self-esteem, and emotional liability. Intelligence, however, is usually normal (Fadem, 1994). Other disruptive behavioral disorders, mainly oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder, as well as academic problems, frequently occur together with ADD (Elia, 1999).

**The rest of the paper continues.....**

## **TRANSACTIONS ON ECONOMICS**

### **THE PENSION SYSTEM AND THE INTRODUCTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY CARDS IN ARMENIA**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This paper discusses the characteristics of the traditional Armenian pension system. It explores why the old system is not adequate for retirement and for the security of the aging population of Armenia citizens. The urgent need for a new system and more secured system, Social Security Card, is discussed. Small case studies are used in the paper to explain the new system further.

Keywords and phrases: Pension system, insurance, GDP, Social Security Card.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The pension system reform carried out in any country upsets the economic and political balance existing in that country and makes a significant impact on State finances and on the operation of labor and capital markets. It also re-distributes incomes between and within generations ensuring a certain proportion between accumulation and consumption thus predetermining a certain level of well-being of the country's all citizens, including pensioners.

A resident of contemporary Armenia who thinks about securing a decent life at an old age faces today a dilemma of how to protect his personal savings from devaluation and of how to increase the family capital. The bankruptcy of a number of financial institutions, banks and insurance companies for various reasons and the loss of money deposited in banks deprived the deceived people of the last hope of returning them and created a psychological climate of distrust in similar institutions, including serious and stable financial institutions. As a result, there exists in the country a huge amount of "unemployed" capital that does not bring in a profit to its owner, to the society at large and to the State.

#### **INVESTMENT IN THE FUTURE**

The central problem of the State pension provision system existing in the country is that nothing in that distribution system is accumulated or invested for the future. It is not possible to find out to what extent the participants of the distribution system have "accumulated" their pension right. That right has obligations that are not secured financially and that can be regarded as a hidden domestic debt of the State.

**The rest of the paper continues.....**

# THE PROBLEM OF MIGRANTS IN FRANCE

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## ABSTRACT

The first wave of migration to France was in the 20th century. The second wave was after the second world war. The migrants were mainly Muslims from Africa and far East. They brought cheap labor to France. As time went on, the migrants united under Islam and became a group known as Mohammedan. The migrants, who were mainly blacks continued to flow into France. The new generation of the migrants became French citizens. They are mainly blacks. Low wage jobs, unemployment mainly among the Muslim youths and the Muslim culture further isolated Mohammedans from the main stream of the French society. Then, the French government passed racially insensitive laws that added fuel to the fire and the whole Mohammedan society boiled over. There were riots. However, the French government has since learned its lesson and it is taking measures to solve the Mohammedans social problems.

**Key words and phrases:** migrants, Muslims, Mohammedan, low wage, unemployment, laws, riots.

## INTRODUCTION

The latest events in Europe gave way to thoughts concerning its future. "Europe" means almost all European countries, this time singling out France, where the majority of emigrants make themselves quite noticeable by putting forward some demands. Today the population of France is about 61 million, 6 million of which are Mohammedan migrants, the 5% of which are natives and the 9000 among them extreme natives.

The above mentioned numbers show that France faces a big problem namely the Muslim activists, which were founded here at the beginning of 20th. After the end of World War the First Europe was in need of labor force the excess of which was in Africa and the Near East. To regulate this inequality, Paris opened the gates in fronts for the cheap labor emigration from colonies. After the end of World War the Second the emigration became much stronger. The government itself contributed to the migration process, creating living and working conditions for them. In 1926 the government built the big mosque of Paris. Nowadays there, are about 3000 mosques in France.

First migrants were exclusively men, who were coming for nothing else but temporary job: later on the Mohammedan colony was filled with women, as a result of which certain measures should have been taken for permanent places of living, working and for children upbringing. Because the major socio-cultural phenomenon drawing all Muslims together was religion, so the migrants started gathering around Islam.

**The rest of the paper continues.....**

# **MORTGAGE CREDITING IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA: CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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Editorial note: This paper is re-published to correct the error in the spelling of the author's name.

## **ABSTRACT**

This article is about mortgage crediting problems in Armenia. It focuses on the establishment of mortgage crediting system in Armenia discussing the main problems existing in this process and studying the international practice in this sphere. Finally the article makes recommendations for the establishment of mortgage crediting system in Armenia based on an in-depth study of different mortgage crediting models widely practiced internationally.

Keywords and phrases: American and German models, mortgage crediting, contractual savings, real estate, long-term crediting resources, debtors, state support.

## **INTRODUCTION AND DISCUSSIONS**

Mortgage crediting is the provision of long-term credits for obtaining real estate such as housing dwellings mortgaging the same or other real estate. Mortgage crediting is primarily directed towards solving such an important problem of population as obtaining housing dwellings. This article puts forward several problems existing in the establishment of mortgage crediting system in Armenia. For this purpose, it will discuss the main models of mortgage crediting used in the international practice and peculiarities of these models in different countries. Recommendations will be drawn on the main directions and conditions of establishing mortgage crediting system in Armenia.

Mortgage crediting can be provided at the presence of three necessary conditions:

1. Long-term crediting resources
2. Potential debtors with sufficient amount of stable income
3. A necessary object that is real estate to mortgage and the legal ability to do so.

Naturally there are a number of other factors and conditions such as inflation, high mortgage rates, short terms of crediting, drawbacks of legal framework, currency of crediting, etc. that can directly or indirectly influence on the effectiveness of this process. However, in the Republic of Armenia the provision of the above-mentioned three essential conditions is connected with several problems. To study and evaluate the peculiarities of these conditions it is essential to analyze each of the conditions separately.

**The rest of the paper continues.....**

# MORTGAGE CREDITING IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND TRANSITION ECONOMIES

Artak Sargsyan

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## ABSTRACT

Nowadays mortgage crediting is one of the best ways for housing financing for both developed and developing countries. International practice of mortgage crediting shows that this type of housing financing promotes increasing activities in real estate market, renovating housing resources, development of financial and banking system, growth of the construction volume and making obtaining dwellings available for the population with low and medium incomes. In this article we will discuss peculiarities of mortgage systems of the leading countries and some developing countries to describe the main differences and problems for developing countries and countries with transition economies in process of establishment of the mortgage crediting system.

Keywords and phrases: Securitization, Pfandbrief, imperfection of legislative base, standardization of mortgage loans, governmental housing programmes, refinancing, mortgage bonds, secondary mortgage market operators.

## INTRODUCTION AND DISCUSSIONS

Traditionally two main leading countries in the sphere of mortgage crediting are the United States and Germany. Even two basic models of attraction of long-term crediting resources are called “American model” (refinancing of mortgage loans) and “German model” (contractual savings). There are some European countries like Denmark, Great Britain and France that also have strong system of mortgage crediting and developed mortgage market.

United States of America.

Mortgage market in USA is one of the most developed and largest sectors of the economy. Mortgage system in USA is generally based on the securitization of mortgage loans for refinancing of primary creditors. For this purpose there are 3 main secondary market operators established by the State: *Fannie Mae - Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA)*; *Ginnie Mae - Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)*; *Freddie Mac - Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC)*. It must be mentioned that Fannie Mae at first was a 100% governmental organization and only in 1968 it was divided into two parts: Fannie Mae private organization and Ginnie Mae governmental organization. Activities of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are being controlled by Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO) [1].

**The rest of the paper continues.....**

# TRANSACTIONS ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP

## SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (SME) IN UZBEKISTAN: PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT

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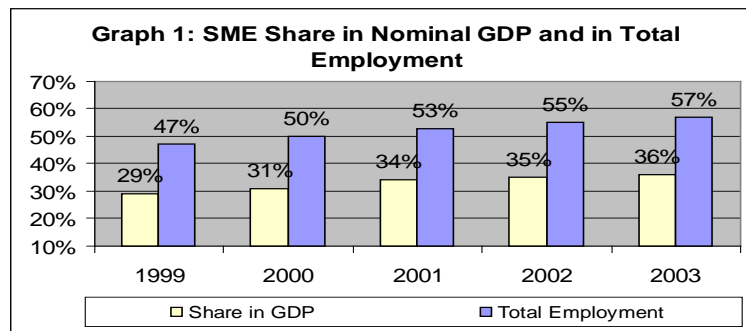
### ABSTRACT

Uzbekistan is a rapidly developing country in terms of economy, politics, and social life. Also, international recognition and business developments are pushing the country into “a developed country” status. The development is reflected in the private sector economy of the country. The economic trend in the country shows Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Sole Proprietorship and Entrepreneurship, altogether, are on the increase. This trend can be seen as fundamental to the development of Uzbekistan, itself. In this paper, the overall economic contribution of SMEs to Uzbekistan’s Growth Domestic Product (GDP) and the influence of foreign trade activities in Uzbekistan are presented. Factors that limit the development of SMEs including the impact of the government policies on SMEs are discussed. Finally, this paper presents some recommendations and methods that can be used to encourage the development of SMEs within the country’s systems.

Keywords and phrases: Small and Medium Enterprise (SME), Uzbekistan, Government Impact, Economy, Growth Domestic Product (GDP).

### THE IMPACT OF SMEs AND FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITIES ON THE UZBEKISTAN’S GDP

Small and medium enterprises play an increasingly important role as the “engines of economic growth and employment in Uzbekistan” (IFC: 2003). Graph 1 shows the impact of SME on the GDP and Employment in Uzbekistan.



Note: The nominal values were taken from IFC report, 2004: p20

The rest of the paper continues.....

## TRANSACTIONS ON LAW

### CREATING STUDENT SELF-AWARENESS THROUGH AN INTERNATIONAL LAW PRESENTATION EXERCISE

Rebecca LaForgia

The Flinders University of South Australia, South Australia, AUSTRALIA.

#### Abstract

The author had observed over the years of teaching international law that students often unconsciously adopt their own national perspective, as the norm for international legal analysis. The author developed an international law exercise, which reveals to the student the degree to which their national identity shaped their thinking on international legal issues. In having this self-awareness the student is then in a better position to engage in dialogue, realizing that theirs is a contingent position, not a universal position. This skill of self-awareness is an asset to the student who enters international business, international negotiation, capacity building or simply as an informed citizen.

**Keywords and phrases:** international law, identity, international exercise, self-awareness, student perceptions.

#### 1. Introduction

International law unlike other legal subjects is the study of law for all of humanity (Allott, 1990). There is still, however, a natural tendency for the student to identify with their own perspectives and legal traditions and priorities (Charlesworth, 2002). The project employed by the author is one that makes the student aware of this tendency.

The author had observed that often students unconsciously approached international solutions from their national identity. They were, however, often unaware of this tendency and considered that their analysis was “international”. The project was developed to generate self-awareness in the student of this tendency.

International law, unlike national law systems, is grounded on the legal idea that there can be a law for all (Allott,1990).This is a jurisprudentially and practically a difficult concept to conceive and realize. The student of international law, despite this difficulty, is required to conceive of international legal responses to international issue. They also have to assess the validity of the structures that administer international law. Without an international approach, the study of international law simply becomes the study of national issues from an international perspective.

**The rest of the paper continues.....**

**TRANSACTIONS ON PSYCHOLOGY**

**PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PUPILS OF ORPHANAGES AND BOARDING SCHOOLS**

Lusine Pivazyan

Armenian State Pedagogical University, Yerevan, ARMENIA.  
“The Future is Yours” Charitable, Social, Public Organization

**ABSTRACT**

Children are the most vulnerable to the effects of poverty because poverty strikes at the very roots of their potential for development — their growing bodies and minds. For today the question of education and adaptation of the children of orphanages and boarding schools to a delay of psychological development is one of the actual and socially considerable problems of a psychological science and practice. The contingent of these children is completely special. Nearly all of them have negative experience of communication with adults and don't have positive models of behavior. Almost all of them are characterize as aggressive children. They live under the script “The aggressive loser”.

Keywords and phrases: orphans, social adaptation, delay of psychological development, integration into society.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

According to UN statistics, approximately 50% of the Armenian population lives in poverty and 20% in extreme poverty. Armenia's economic situation has also struck at the heart of Armenian society: the Armenian family. In the last ten years increased poverty levels have resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of broken families. As a result of this during last years the number of children, who are left without care, is sharply increasing. It is acceptable to call these children “social orphans”. These "social orphans" are wards of the state, and most live in orphanages, suffering from a lingering belief that a state institution is a better place to bring up a child than a home.

Armenian's orphanages and state run boarding schools have become dumping grounds for children from very poor and broken families. In most institutions, the children live emotionally monotonous life and have very little contact with society. Most of the children living in the institution are manifesting emotional and social interaction problems. These children considerably concede to children, who are growing in the families, on all parameters of social adaptation:

- On ability to purchase of a trade and employment;
- On ability to avoid crisis and criminal situations in life;
- On ability to form own family and successfully to carry out parental educational functions.

**The rest of the paper continues.....**

# TRANSACTIONS ON TOURISM

## TOURISTS' OPINIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF WATERWAY TOURISM IN LADKRABANG DISTRICT

Nantiya Aksornkitti, Nittaya Sitheechoke, Saowaree Taphontong  
and

Saowakon Lerdkanchana

Faculty of Agricultural Technology, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang,  
THAILAND.

### ABSTRACT

This paper presents the results of the research on the management of waterway tourism in Ladkrabang district. It was found that most of tourists wanted to learn the way of life between nature and the community as well as learn about historical places, visiting temples and praying for luck and happiness and shopping for agricultural products and souvenirs. There were 4 routes of waterway tourism and each of them could be traveled within a day. It was recommended that "Home Stay" type of tourism should be further studied in order to sustain the income of the local people.

Keywords and phrases: Management, Waterway Tourism.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Ladkrabang district is located in the eastern outskirts of Bangkok with a land area of 124 square kilometres. Housing is mostly located along waterways, approximately 46 canals (Ladkrabang District, 2005). Farming has been the main occupation for a long time. However, after industrial investment has been expanded in this area, a number of local people have changed to work in industry.

Ladkrabang district is accessible to a number of roads and connected with other areas. Suwanabhumi, the new airport of Thailand, which was partly located in Ladkrabang district, will be a major factor enhancing the development of Ladkrabang areas. Especially, Thai life style along Pravetburirom Canal, which is the main water way of this area, will attract more tourists if tourism management is carried out.

The Floating market has been an activity of waterway tourism which was a primary type in using culture to attract those tourists who did not have this kind of culture. This would help to increase cash flow and employment, which finally resulted in economic growth (Tourism Authority, 1998).

**The rest of the paper continues.....**

## APPENDIX

### PEER REVIEWED PROCEEDINGS PUBLICATION GUIDELINE (PROCEEDINGS PAPER FORMAT)

An Author's Guide for Preparing the Manuscript of a Conference Proceedings Paper

<Title of paper>

Author's Name  
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and  
Second Author's Name  
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**Keywords and phrases:** Author Guide, Manuscript, Camera-Ready, ooiCTRLD Copyright Transfer and Conference Registration Forms.

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A paper that has never been published before is preferred. However, the paper could be an expansion, a modification or a revision of a previously published paper. If so, the topic must be new and an adequate reference should be made to the previously published paper.

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- Web, W. (March, 1998). Not being present to present. <http://www.video-conferencing.business.com>

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**(Research Journal of the ooi Academy, Transactions on....)**  
**and**  
**(Teaching Journal of the ooi Academy, Transactions on ....)**

**CONFERENCE STATISTICS**

1. About 187 papers were submitted to the conference this year.
2. 44 papers were accepted:
  - 22 Research Journal (RJ) papers.
  - 9 Teaching Journal (TJ) papers.
  - 13 Proceedings papers.
3. **About 93 people participated in the conference Face-to-Face and Virtual throughout the 11 ooiCTRLD Service Regions:**
  - CIS Service Region had their first Face-to-Face Conference on Saturday, May 20, 2006 in Yerevan, Armenia.
  - About 40 people attended; 8 papers (4 RJs; 4 Proceedings) were presented.
4. The estimate for Ruston Conference, Wednesday, May 24 – Saturday, May 27, 2006, attendance is 53 people:
  - 24 Face-to-Face.
  - 29 Virtual.

**JOURNAL PAPER ACCEPTANCE RATE**

The number of journal papers accepted for Research is 22. The number of journal papers accepted for Teaching is 9. The level of quality of papers published in the Research Journal and the Teaching Journal are the same. That makes the total journal papers accepted to be 31 out of 187 papers submitted. Therefore, the journal paper acceptance rate for this issue (Research and Teaching) is  $31 / 187 = 16.6 \%$

## AUTHOR INDEX

Aksornkitti, N. 85  
Asawaruangpipop, P. 13  
Hovhannesyan, G. 45  
Hovhannissyan, M. 53  
Jones, B. S. 37  
Kirsch, R. P. 31  
LaForgia, R. 77  
Latha, M. M. 25  
Lerdkanchana, S. 13, 85  
Mekhora, T. 17  
Musunuru, N. 1  
Omar, A. 37  
Omar, H. 37  
Padma, T. 25  
**Pivazyán, L. 81**  
Posner, A. 31  
**Sargsyan, A. 57, 63**  
Sistrunk, G. 1  
Sitheechoke, N. 85  
Suwunnamek, O. 13, 17  
Taphontong, S. 85  
Udeh, I. E. 37  
Umarov, A. A. 71

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