

PEER-REVIEWED
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE 2008

**YEAR-ROUND FACULTY STUDENT MULTIDISCIPLINE
GLOBAL CONFERENCES On Research**

Volume 8 Number 1
ISBN 0-9703797-3-0

Spring 2008

The Global Conferences
of the
ooi Consortium for Teaching, Research, Learning and Development (ooiCTRLD):
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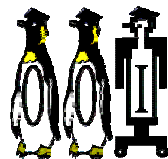
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ISBN 0-9703797-3-0

The following is the appropriate APA Editorial Style format for listing a single author paper published in this Peer-reviewed Proceedings.

Sample:

Nooriafshar, M. (2008). Innovative and effective methods of learning other languages and their benefits. *Peer-reviewed Proceedings of the 2008 year-round Faculty Student Multidiscipline Global Conferences on Research, Transactions On Languages*, Spring 2008, vol.8(1), pg 25-32.



THE PUBLISHER

ooi for PUBLISHING

P. O. Box 1392

Ruston, Louisiana 71273, U. S. A.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TRANSACTIONS ON ECONOMICS page 1

INVESTMENT TRENDS IN ARMENIA	3
Anna Hanisyan & Tigran Nikoghosyan, Yerevan State University, Yerevan, ARMENIA.	

TRANSACTIONS ON ENGINEERING page 9

MATHEMATICS IN ENGINEERING.....	11
K. Mrudula Sarma & K. V. Suryanarayana Rao, RGM College of Engineering and Technology, Nandyal, Affiliated with JNT University, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA.	

TRANSACTIONS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES page 17

SYSTEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS AS A KEY FACTOR IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.....	19
Olena Shkarupa, Sumy State University, UKRAINE	

TRANSACTIONS ON LANGUAGES page 23

INNOVATIVE AND EFFECTIVE METHODS OF LEARNING OTHER LANGUAGES AND THEIR BENEFITS.....	25
Mehryar Nooriafshar, University of Southern Queensland, Toowoomba, AUSTRALIA.	

TRANSACTIONS ON PUBLIC POLITICAL SCIENCE page 33

CIVIL SOCIETY.....	35
Mamikon Margaryan & Araksia Muradyan, Yerevan State University, Yerevan, ARMENIA. Civil Participation Development Centre, Yerevan, ARMENIA	

AUTHOR INDEX page 41

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TRANSACTIONS ON ECONOMICS

INVESTMENT TRENDS IN ARMENIA3
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INVESTMENT TRENDS IN ARMENIA

Anna Hanisyan
and
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Yerevan State University, Yerevan, ARMENIA

ABSTRACT

Armenia has experienced relatively high levels of domestic and foreign investment in the latest 5 years, which is explained by the factors such as stable economic policy of Armenia, the Armenian Diaspora's intermediation of investments and exports, and low-level and high-skilled labor force.

Key words and phrases: foreign direct investments (FDI), gross domestic product (GDP)

INTRODUCTION

Armenia has traditionally been the regional laggard in the Caucasus in terms of appealing to foreign investors. Indeed, according to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development during the period 2000 to 2007 Armenia attracted an estimated total of US\$1.48bn in net Foreign Direct Investigation (FDI), compared to Georgia which received a total of US\$4.30bn. With strong investment promotion strategy, it is anticipated that Armenia has high potential to become one of the best location for foreign investments. Remittances are another important source of external finance for the economic development of Armenia in the short run creating appropriate demand for domestic production.

OBJECTIVES, TRENDS AND SOURCES OF FDI IN ARMENIA

The Government of Armenia from its independence expressed its long-term commitment to attracting FDI for generating and sustaining economic growth, because of lack of domestic financial sources. The creation of favorable conditions for FDI, therefore, is a crucial issue of development strategy of Armenia.

So far the statistics on FDI in Armenia is as follows. Net annual FDI flows to Armenia increased from US\$24 million in 1995 to US\$ 232 million in 1998, with a gradual reduction observed in consequent years to US\$ 130 million in 1999, US\$ 104 million in 2000 and US \$70 million in 2001. This fluctuation is explained by the fact of the privatization of several comparatively large enterprises during 1995 - 1998. After 2001, the FDI started slowly grow and already in 2007 reached to 582 mln USD (for more details please see Table 1).

Table 1 Net FDI (According to IMF data)¹

Years	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
FDI (USD M)	70	111	121	217	252	267	582

¹Source: National Statistical Service of Armenia.

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*K. Mrudula Sarma & K. V. Suryanarayana Rao, RGM College of Engineering and Technology,
Nandyal, Affiliated with JNT University, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA.*

MATHEMATICS IN ENGINEERING

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and

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RGM College of Engineering and Technology, Nandyal
Affiliated with JNT University, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA.

ABSTRACT

By the famous quote “Mathematics is the mother of all sciences”, mathematics is a platform for understanding all sciences and its role in engineering design and scientific research is of fundamental importance. Especially in engineering institutions, mathematics occupies a prominent place. But some universities are forgetting its importance and they teach mathematics only as a tool, which is unwholesome to the present generations. There is a general lack of appreciation of what mathematicians have accomplished. Some of the mathematicians themselves fail to define and explain their subject in a global sense to their students, to the public and to government & industry. This paper presents the role of mathematics in engineering.

Key words and phrases: Mathematical model, algorithm, cryptography.

INTRODUCTION

Engineers belong to the greatest profession in the world, responsible for almost everything that makes life worth-living from leisure activities to medical treatment, mobile communications to modern transport systems.

Mathematics is the science of structure, order and relation that has evolved from elemental practices of counting, measuring and describing the shapes of objects. It deals with logical reasoning and quantitative calculation. It has been an indispensable adjunct to the physical sciences and technology and in more recent times it has assumed a similar role in the quantitative aspects of the life sciences.

Due to the advancements in technology occurring at a rapid pace through out the world, the role played by engineering graduates is also changing. The present day engineers need a thorough knowledge of mathematics, otherwise they could become redundant. In this paper, the significance of mathematics for engineering graduates will be critically analyzed..

SIGNIFICANCE OF MATHEMATICS IN ENGINEERING

Topics in mathematics such as, differential equations both ordinary and partial, laplace, fourier and z-transforms, multiple integrals, vector calculus, matrices, numerical methods, probability & statistics, linear programming and others are required for graduation in engineering. These topics play a crucial role in many engineering applications. The use of mathematics in solving engineering problems is so pervasive that it may be difficult to imagine any engineering application that does not require the use of mathematics. In this case mathematical notations, formulae or axioms are used directly in engineering applications. Real life situations cannot be discussed in classrooms. The notations to be

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Olena Shkarupa, Sumy State University, UKRAINE.

SYSTEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS AS A KEY FACTOR IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Olena Shkarupa
Sumy State University, UKRAINE

ABSTRACT

Over the years, economic, social and environmental impacts have traditionally been treated as separate issues. The main problem with these indicators of sustainability is that they are measured separately as if they were independent of each other. They are connected with environmental conditions, which control each indicator in the economic, social or environmental spheres. Environmental standards are instruments to regulate the quality of these inter-dependent systems.

Key words and phrases: environmental standards, management, human activities, environment.

INTRODUCTION

Famous Russian academician N.N. Moiseyev said: "Today one thing is really clear: standards of XIX century cannot be accepted by a century XXI. Mankind simply will not survive with them". It is time to think about the future: to resume reasonable restrictions, to develop rules of a life with nature, and industrial standards which will allow a reversal of the negative processes. Today actually there are questions of developing a new strategy of standardization, its role in preservation of life on the Earth, the problems of sustainable development, and the problems connected with the quality of life and regulation of attitudes in the system; in short, addressing "the person - the nature - the society".

With the conditions of a market economy, how can a conceptual combination of social, economic and ecological forces, a triad of sustainable development, which at first glance seems incompatible be achieved? How can a monitoring system and standards, which will connect the natural bases of: existence of the person, accelerated development of a society, and all civilization be constructed? Standards should adequately address the fundamental qualities of stable territorial life-support, the reliability and safety of objects needing environmental management, and other norms and values of living in harmony with nature.

THE IMPORTANCE OF VARIETIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

Management of any open stationary system (homeostasis) demands the constant control and maintenance of a narrow interval of its parameters. Finally the problem is reduced to constantly recurring processes, comparison of the characteristics of a system, and an environment with values of a certain interval of parameters. This is only possible using feedback mechanisms to monitor the condition of the system, adapting to the changing conditions of the environment. In this context (parameters of a homeostasis of the system), it is possible to consider these as original standards, i.e. standards which no one should have the right to break, and therefore are compelled to supervise and monitor constantly.

It is necessary to understand the regulated characteristics as environmental standards (standards, norm

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Mehryar Nooriafshar, University of Southern Queensland, Toowoomba, AUSTRALIA.

INNOVATIVE AND EFFECTIVE METHODS OF LEARNING OTHER LANGUAGES AND THEIR BENEFITS

Mehryar Nooriafshar
University of Southern Queensland, Toowoomba, AUSTRALIA

ABSTRACT

Human beings' ability to communicate in mother tongue can be easily taken for granted until a situation arises when one uses another language. How should people go about acquiring the necessary skills for learning a new language, in this situation? Can learning a new language complement modern tertiary courses such as Business? This paper discusses why and how human beings learn a new language. It presents innovative methods of learning a new language using the latest technologies and teaching/learning ideas and approaches. The use of emerging technologies such as immersive Virtual Reality is discussed. A number of multimedia language learning environments, which encourage creativity and right brain functions are presented and analyzed. The author draws on his own experience of learning several languages, which includes various branches of the Indo-European group.

Key words and phrases: language, mother tongue, Indo-European, learning by association.

INTRODUCTION

The word language can be traced back to its Latin origin *lingua*, which means tongue. Hence, quite appropriately, people often refer to it as a tongue. In any language, human beings use phonemes to build words that represent situations, actions or objects. People use these words in spoken or written forms to store their thoughts and ideas or transfer them to others. Each language has its own unique features and subtleties in development and the use of basic sound units, word construction and rules of stringing words to create a phrase.

English has become the international language of communication in formal and informal situations. Its uses have extended to situation when people from different linguistic backgrounds choose it as their common language. This global popularity is not just attributed to the fact that English is the language of a number of highly industrialized and powerful nations in the world, but it also attributed to the fact that English is a very rich language. This richness is a result of marriage between Latin-based and Germanic Anglo Saxon languages. The English people became bilingual a few hundred years after the French invasion. The French vocabulary gradually influenced English and converted it to a rich language. The modern English vocabulary contains about sixty percent of words of Latin origin. It is interesting to note that this combination has made English an ideal base language for learning other Indo-European languages used in Europe.

English has become a language with some unique features that are not found even in Romance or Germanic languages. These features contribute a great deal to having direct and relaxed conversation in any situation. For instance, take the pronoun *you*. Both Latin-based (Romance) and Germanic languages contain formal and informal versions. Formal *you* in German is *Sie* and it is used to address strangers or signify respect. The use of *Du* (Informal *you*) in any of these situations would signal

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TRANSACTIONS ON POLITICAL SCIENCE

CIVIL SOCIETY.....35
Mamikon Margaryan & Araksia Muradyan, Yerevan State University, Yerevan, ARMENIA.
Civil Participation Development Centre, Yerevan, ARMENIA.

CIVIL SOCIETY

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Civil Participation Development Centre, Yerevan, ARMENIA

ABSTRACT

Civil society refers to the arena of collective action around shared interests, purposes and values. Civil society is one of the "hottest" concepts in all of the social sciences that touch on political life. For some observers, it only includes political activity engaged through nonprofit organizations such as nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Some observers include all forms of voluntary participation, whether in the public or private sector, political or apolitical. Civil society is characterized as an associated life, as a good society and as a public sphere. The vision of a good society states how the goals are going to be achieved, and associational life does seem to be an important explanatory factor in most contemporary settings. Without third set of theories – civil society as the public sphere – there would be no just and democratic way to reconcile the views and secure a political consensus about the best way forward. In turn, a healthy associational ecosystem is vital to the public sphere, since it is usually through voluntary organizations and the media that citizens carry on their conversations. Finally, the institutional development of civil society in modern Armenia has been taking place according to regularities and features particular to the European civilitet.

Key words and phrases: Civil society, first school, second school, third school, non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

INTRODUCTION

According to Diamond Larry (1996), “Civil society is conceived here as the realm of organized social life that is voluntary, self-generating, self-supporting, autonomous from the state and bound by a legal order or set of shared rules... Actors in civil society need the protection of an institutionalized legal order to guard their autonomy and freedom of action ”.

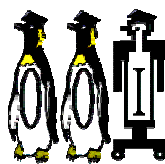
Civil society is a key concept in political theory. The meaning of civil society has come to define an autonomous sphere of civic voluntary associations independent from the state and from political society formed by parties. It is the realm of activities of free citizens and closely linked to civic virtues, responsiveness and social engagement. Civil society has become a powerful analytical concept for democratic theory, as well as a vision inspiring social actors to strive for more democracy, it is the arena of uncoerced collective actions around shared interests, purposes and values. In theory, its institutional forms are distinct from those of the state, family and market, though in practice, the boundaries between state, civil society, family and market are often complex, blurred and negotiated. Civil society commonly embraces a diversity of spaces, actors and institutional forms, varying in their degree of formality, autonomy and power. Civil societies are often characterized as organizations such as tax-exempt public charities, foundations, non-governmental development organizations, community and grassroots organizations, women's organizations, faith-based organizations, professional

AUTHOR INDEX

Anna Hanisyan	3
Araksia Muradyan	35
K. Mrudula Sarma	11
K. V. Suryanarayana Rao	11
Mamikon Margaryan	35
Mehryar Nooriafshar	25
Olena Shkarupa	19
Tigran Nikoghosyan	3

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