Labor Force In The Newly Reclamation Area Western of Delta

Yasser Abdelazim Abdelmawgoud Samak

Abstract:

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Keywords:

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التحليل العاولي والتوزيع الجغرافي للنشاط الاقتصادي بمحافظة أسيوط عام 2006

باحث أحمد عيد المبارك

Abstract:

تأتي التغيير في التوزيع الجغرافي للأنشطة الاقتصادية للسكان ليس فقط في محافظة أسيوط بل في كل الأقاليم الجغرافية؛ إنجازات لاتجاهات الدولة نحو الخصخصة والإصلاح الاقتصادي. وصولت الدراسة لقطاعات وحرف كانت تشكل نسبة كبيرة للعمالين بها وتحمل نحو أنشطة أخرى، مثل زيادة نسبة السكان العاملة بقطاع الصناعة والتربية، في مقابل انخفاض نسبة السكان العاملين في قطاع الزراعة وقطاعات الوسائط البحائية وارتباطها بالاتصالات، وثمة قطاعو أخرى محددة بأضلاعها، وهو قطاع الخدمات و وخاصة في مدن المحافظة، وتوصيل تحليل عمالم الاختصار لتحديد مجموعة من العوامل المتنوعة بالنشاط الاقتصادي أحدثها سبيلاً والآخر إيجابي. وقد توصلت الدراسة أيضاً بالتحليل العمالي لأقسام النشاط الاقتصادي لرتبة مجموعة من أنشطة بعض أسماءها البارزة "مجموعة الأنشطة ذات المجهد القانوني" و مجموعة أخرى أسميت بمجموعة "أنشطة المجهد الذكي". بينما استخلص التحليل العامل عاملين فقط: الأول عالم وشمل معظم العناصر، والثاني عالم، وهو "الإتأت وامكانية والمصادر والتعليم". وقد توازن التوزيع الجغرافي على مستوى مدن المحافظة؛ فكانت أكثر استقراراً للعملاء على اختلاف أنواعها، وقد أخذ في مقدمتها مدينة أسيوط، وقد علق على الدراسة تباين التوزيع الجغرافي على مستوى المدن والمراكز في جميع الأنشطة وعلى مستوى كل نشاط في كل مركز ومدينة بالمحافظة.

Keywords:

التحليل العمالي، النشاط الاقتصادي، محافظة أسيوط، توزيع الجغرافي، تحليل الانحرار

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مجلة كلية الآداب - جامعة المنوفية، 75، 324-297.
Examining Student Spatial Thinking in Preparation for the Integration of GIS in the Egyptian Geographical Primary Curriculum.

Yaser Abdelzim Abdelmawgoud Samak

Abstract:

Spatial abilities studies have tackled the topic from different aspects. Our study concentrates on primary school students so as to develop a geography curriculum appropriate to their potential abilities, especially their technological abilities. Student eagerness to navigate using Google Maps and play games that are more complicated than Geographic Information System (GIS) programs needs to be capitalized on. As a result, the researcher designed a scale for spatial abilities appropriate to the mental age of Primary stage students. The scale was consistent with the development of the new Mathematics curriculum promoting spatial abilities so as to make a good use of student abilities, as well as the curricula development of the Egyptian Primary education stage Geography curriculum. Spatial abilities will be developed in addition to promoting GIS and developing teacher abilities so they can easily incorporate GIS into teach school activities. In a correlational study, 311 participants were randomly selected from the Primary stage and tested. The study proved the validity of the scale and its reliability when applied according to its design purpose. The study proved the existence of significant differences between males and females, and between Primary and Preparatory stage students, as well as confirming student ability to deal with the components and items of GIS in mobile GPS. The study revealed student cartographical abilities and survey abilities to sketch maps by evaluating the drawings according to Kevin Lynch's method. The results indicate that there are many indexes encouraging student spatial thinking and promoting spatial awareness.

Keywords:

NULL

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International Journal of Science Commerce and Humanities, (3) 1, 52-79
How does Aggressive Parenting Affect Child Development and Personality? A Systematic Review

Khusaifan, S. J., Samak, Y. A., A.,

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to examine the negative affects of aggressive parenting on the social, emotional, and cognitive development of children across cultures and socioeconomic status. Multiple relevant and current disciplinary journals will be reviewed for the purpose of this study. Studies have shown that the effects of harsh and aggressive parenting can cause problematic behavioral issues in children. In this literature review, the focus will be directed toward the specific developmental factors being affected by aggressive parenting styles. The increase in aggressive behavior of children and of the parents will also be considered. The effects of stress, socioeconomic status, and cultural background on parenting styles will be examined for causation of aggressive parenting which leads to antisocial behavior in children. Finally, the view of long-term effects and psychopathology in adults who were raised in an environment where parenting was harsh and aggressive will be discussed. Studies have shown that harsh parenting can lead to difficulties in school, work, and self-reliant success. Self-efficacy and motivation can be stifled by a non-nurturing parenting style, which leads to complications in social and emotional interaction in adulthood.

Keywords:

Keywords: Aggressive parenting, harsh parenting, children's anti-social behavior

Published In:

The International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention, (3) 9, 2736 - 2746
Benefits for the Population of Assiut City of an Efficient and Sustainable Transport Network: A Study Using Graph Theory and GIS

Yasser Abdelazim Abdelmawgoud Samak

Abstract:

This study provides an analysis of accessibility and spatial interactions within Assiut City, Egypt, in order to develop a strategic plan for an efficient and sustainable transportation network. Graph theory, GIS and remote sensing techniques have been used to derive in-depth information about the existing and probable spatial network of transportation. Several indices were checked for compatibility with a possible future strategic plan on the basis of the findings of the study. Calculations show possible transport routes during disaster management and the degree of connectivity of the streets in the city, as well as details of ideal accessibility, spatial interactions and real-time variances. It is concluded that to ensure a sustainable strategic plan for a transportation network in Assiut City, it is important to analyze the data presented in matrices and to use the collation of this data for effective decision making.

Keywords:

Keywords: Transportation network, Transport planning, Strategic planning, GIS, Assiut City, Egypt

Published In:

American Journal of Geographic Information System, 5 (2), 40-54
Given the Demographics of Emotional Divorce of Spouses · How to Minimize It, Using Structural Equation Modeling: A Case Study in Egypt

Samak, Y., A. A., El-Keshky, M., E., Khusaifan, S., J.,

Abstract:

This study identifies eight factors: age, gender, education, occupation, place of residence, duration of marriage, number of previous marriages and number of children within the marriage, which can affect the occurrence of emotional divorce. These eight factors are explored through nine dimensions: emotional, intellectual, social-recreational, psychological, temporal, sexual, spiritual, physical and economic. Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis and path diagrams are used to extract emotional divorce from the eight factors. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is run to verify the above factor structure and evaluate the influence of each variable on emotional divorce. The corresponding beta coefficients in the regression equations reveal that education is the most dominant predictor of emotional divorce, with a 5% level of significance. It is equally predominant through seven of the nine dimensions (all excluding temporal). It is concluded that demographic factors such as age, gender and education levels play an important role in people’s day-to-day lives, particularly within marriages.

Keywords:

Keywords: Emotional divorce, Marital satisfaction, Divorce in Egypt, Structural equation modeling, Factor analysis.

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International Journal of Social Work, 3 (2), 49-70
The Demographic and Psychological Dimensions of Hopelessness: A Study into the Long-Term Effects of Childhood Abuse

Samak, Y. A. A., Khusaifan, S. J.,

Abstract:

The paper addresses the issue of child abuse (physical, sexual, emotional) in the context of demographical factors and other socio-economic parameters. Exploratory Factor Analysis and Confirmatory Factor Analysis were used with Structural Equation Modeling to arrive at the results. Factors such as age, gender, income level and education have a significant impact on hopelessness. Tendency of not disclosing when abused, not getting help, and getting deposed from are three dimensions which determine the construct of hopelessness in children. Abuses of female children at younger age lead to greater hopelessness.

Keywords:

Key words: Child hopelessness, child abuse, Egyptian children, disclosure, abuser pressure.

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International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention, 3 (11), 3035-3049
Abstract:

This study investigates the association between child abuse and the victim's negative feelings (sense of hopelessness) as well as the impact of demographic factors such as age, gender, and residence on both the incidence of child abuse and the development of those negative feelings in the victim. A total of 1,750 abused children between the ages of five and twelve years old, from fifty-eight villages and cities in the Assiut Governorate of Egypt, were interviewed about their experiences. It was found that abuse was just as likely to occur in urban and rural areas, and to either gender. Abused male children were less likely to disclose their abuse than female children and this difference was greater in urban areas. A child was more likely to report abuse when isolated and socially alienated, regardless of gender or place of residence. Interventions such as neighborhood improvements, psychotherapy, and parent training would help reduce the incidence of abuse and enable abused children to gain resilience.

Keywords:

KEYWORDS: Assiut Governorate, Egypt, child abuse, GIS, resilience

Published In:

Papers in Applied Geography, (1) 3, 1-16
Quality of life for Youth to Elderly: How Value and Happiness are Perceived, Case Study of Egypt Based GIS.

Yasser Abdelazim Abdelmawgoud Samak

Abstract:

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Keywords:

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Published In:

Papers in Applied Geography, 4 (2), NULL
Fighting Terrorism More Effectively with the Aid of GIS:
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Case Study

Alharith, A. A., Samak, Y. A., A.,

Abstract:

The paper focuses on the application of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to combat terrorist activities. Even though the Internet became a tool of mass destruction, upgraded information systems can help in understanding the landscape where the presence of terrorists is suspected. Thus, GIS can help in crime mapping and countering terrorism. Different tools and methods related to GIS technology are discussed here and their applications in ensuring effective security measures are focused upon. GIS provides the technology that enables geographical data collection from LIDAR, aerial photography and satellite imagery, data that is captured, stored, analysed and displayed in maps. The maps can reflect hot-spot gas field and oil field where terrorist activities are carried out. This also makes geography a key subject in understanding such activities. Apart from terrorism, the public health sector also has a huge application for GIS. Such technological method requires effective mapping and when combined with geospatial technologies, terrorism can be countered with appropriate action. The age of big data, digital mapping and other remote sensing technologies are discussed in the paper.

Keywords:

Keywords: Geographic Information System, GIS, Counter terrorism, Geographical data collection, KSA, Egypt, Lidar

Published In:

American Journal of Geographic Information System, V 7, Issue 1, 15-31
The Demographics of Minimizing Child Bullying by Maximizing Child Self-esteem: a Study from the Assuit Governorate, Egypt, Using GIS and Structural Equation Modelling.

Khusaifan1, S. J., Samak, Y. A. A.,

Abstract:

Background: Low self-esteem originating in childhood often has a negative effect throughout a person's life. Someone's self-esteem is primarily a result of how he is treated by his parents, with influences also from school and the workplace. This study gathers information from a group of children in Assuit Governorate provinces in Egypt about their experiences of abuse and their responses with regard to their self-esteem. Methods: The study used a 23-item questionnaire with both open-ended and closed-ended questions, presented in a face-to-face situation with 1,751 children aged 10-12 years. Most of the items were structured as per the Likert scale of 1 to 5. Amos software was used, along with a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) with path diagram models. A GIS (geographic information system) approach was used for mapping and plotting the outcomes of the research. Results: Punishment, ill-treatment and lack of warmth and praise for children seem to be the main reasons for low self-esteem amongst children in the area of study. The gender of the child has no significant effect as regards the means of discipline, whereas the marital status and education of the parents does have an effect. Conclusions: Educating and disciplining children is not an easy task, and parents need to receive good guidance in this area, with a focus on instilling positive behavior in children and an awareness of what is acceptable and what is unacceptable behavior, in order to prevent them from behaving in unacceptable ways.

Keywords:

Keywords: Child self-esteem, Child Bullying, Assuit Governorate, Egypt, GIS Structural Equation Modelling.

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The International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention, 4, 11, 4090-4097
Abstract:

PURPOSE: Socio-demographic factors such as gender, age, residence, parental marital status, parental education level, family monthly income and number of children in family under 18 play an important role in people’s day to day lives and especially in the maltreatment of children. The present study identifies these seven socio-demographic factors, which are hypothesized to influence maltreatment of children through three dimensions (1) What kind of abuse did you suffer from as a child? (2) Who abused you? (3) Who abused you more? METHODS: Exploratory Factor Analysis and Confirmatory Factor Analysis along with path diagrams are used to extract children’s maltreatment from the factors and Structural Equation Modeling is run to verify the above factor structure and evaluate the influence of predictors on child maltreatment. FINDINGS: The corresponding beta (β) coefficient in the regression equation shows that education and gender are statistically the predictors of child maltreatment at 5% level of significance and affect it through two dimensions (except Who abused you more?). CONCLUSION: Women are more likely to treat their children badly. People with better education are found to enact maltreatment of children. Other socio-demographic factors are not statistically significant in terms of impacting child maltreatment.

Keywords:

child maltreatment, child abuse, education, gender, demographic factors, Egypt, Assiut.

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