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Dear Friends,

This volume (Vol. 06, No. 02, 2016) of IARS’ International Research Journal contains the research manuscripts related to fields of National Education Policy, Education Objectives, National Planning, SPACE ECONOMY, REVOLUTION, SPATIAL EFFECTS, SANANDAJ CITY, Biometrics System, Criminal Identification, Terrorist Identification, Facial Recognition, and Finger Identification.

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Quick Statistics about this volume
This first volume of IARS’ International research Journal is an outcome of coordinate efforts of a team of about 26 people, including:
- 06 authors,
- 10 reviewers,
- 03 coordinators,
- 01 Editor in Chief,
- 02 Associate Editors,
- 02 designers, and
- 02 web masters

A total of 19 manuscript submissions were received through different media for publishing in this volume and after conducting (minimum) double blind reviews, 04 (including preface) were included in this volume, hereby meeting a selection ratio of around 21%.

Extended Abstracts
Draft National Education Policy 2016 - Will it help in achieving education outcomes?
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ABSTRACT – One of the milestone policies of Indian government is the National Education Policy. With the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution in 1976, education was moved from the State to the Concurrent List, or the 86th Amendment in 2002 under which education became an enforceable right. There after several initiatives were taken up by different governments to improve the quality of our educational institutions. So far, India has published two policies, one in 1968 and the other in 1986 which was revised in 1992. National education policy, 2016, has come a long way in addressing the challenges of our education provision and suggest reforms that may alleviate several of them. National Policy of Education, 2016 has been formulated keeping in view the global commitment which seeks to ‘Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all’. The EFA agenda initiated in 2000 had several unfinished agenda particularly those relating to youth and adult illiterates, out-of-school children, low access to Early Childhood Care and Education, inadequate opportunities for skill development and unsatisfactory quality of education and student learning levels. The NEP will, therefore, pursue both the unfinished EFA agenda and the targets associated with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 in relation to India.

Key words: National Education Policy; Education Objectives; National Planning
Identification Spatial Effects of Space Economy in Peripheral Areas Sanandaj

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ABSTRACT – Areas around cities are crystallization space organization with natural, social, economic and physical revelation in geographic context to another that inform in context of dynamic interaction of human and environment within economical and social system. In capitalism organizations space formation in order to goals of circulation and accumulation capital and in finally adapted to administrative and political structure and economic base each geographical place in priorities of accumulation of capital will form forms, structure and functions of different. The type of this research is descriptive-analytical and is based on the process of combining multiple methods. Therefore, this research attempt to evaluate the spatial effects of space economy revolution in the peripheral areas of Sanandaj. In this regard, It were identified criteria for space economy revolution in four dimensions social, economic, physical – environmental and infrastructure to identify the most important spatial effects of space economy revolution in the study area, with using multi – criteria decision analysis methods FTOPSIS in each dimension have been recognized. The results show that of the most important spatial effects of Space Economy Revolution in the economic sector include rising land prices, buying and selling land for farming and gardening, reduction in the area under cultivation, increased investment in real estate sector (buy and sell housing). The most important social effects of Space Economy Revolution in social dimension are rural population growth, increasing rural – urban migration and most important physical – environmental effects of Space Economy Revolution in the peripheral villages of Sanandaj include garden and agricultural land conversion to second home, destruction of natural landscapes of villages, and the spread of illegal construction. And in the infrastructure facilities and services dimension, the effects of Space Economy Revolution in the peripheral villages of Sanandaj include improving infrastructure of services, improving access to communication services and development of financial services such as Post Bank and Corporations.

Key words: SPACE ECONOMY, REVOLUTION, SPATIAL EFFECTS, SANANDAJ CITY

Biometric Identification Criminal, Terrorist, and Individual Identification System:
It's a New Wine & Taste
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ABSTRACT – Biometric system used for security purpose. Mostly the biometric system used for individual identification e.g. to scan finger, eye, iris, voice, signature, DNA, and Hand geometry. The main purpose of installing biometric system to minimize crimes and terrorist attack. The methodology of the paper to collect primary data from research, interviews, and human observation case studies. The objective of this research paper to control human theft, and terrorist activity in Pakistan.
Key words: Biometrics System; Criminal Identification; Terrorist Identification; Facial Recognition; Finger Identification.

Citations for Included Titles

