

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



Social Science and Humanities Research Association
10th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities
(ICSSH),
18-19 Feb 2017, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

18-19 Feb 2017

Conference Venue

Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab
Emirates

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Nemia C. Mallari

**Accountancy Department Polytechnic University of
the Philippines- Bataan Branch**

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 <p>Joao Sales GICICSSH1701051</p>	<p>Religion and Social Class: An Analysis of the Impacts of the Theology of Prosperity in different groups of the Evangelical Movement</p> <p>Joao Sales Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>This is a work in development, in which we intend to analyze how religion, more specifically, the theology of prosperity is adapted to the needs and anxieties of different social classes in order to satisfy their wishes and also influences, directly, the understanding and relationship with the divine – therefore with society. Here, we are based in an existent theory which unites religion and social class, using the classic studies of Weber and Bourdieu as well as the contemporary studies of the sociologists Jessé Souza, mainly regarding his analysis of the periphery modernity and the structural riff-raff, and Schluchter, focusing on his analysis of the weberian sociology.</p> <p>Referring to the analysis of the religion and its importance in society, during the modern age, mainly based in the marxist analysis, religion was pointed as something ideological, or as an instrument of a class to dominate another. Thus, when such domination had been overcome, religion would cease from existing. According to this understanding, religion would be related to something linked to the field of culture, apart from social class. Following this logic, social class is the result of an economic division, related to the way of production.</p>
 <p>Sucheta Agarwal GICICSSH1701052</p>	<p>Role Of Motivational Factors For The Success Of Indian Women Entrepreneurs</p> <p>Agarwal, Sucheta Research Scholar, DOMS, IIT Roorkee, INDIA</p> <p>Lenka, Usha, Ph.D. Associate Professor, DOMS, IIT Roorkee, INDIA</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Women attained unique identity and recognition through entrepreneurship, driven by pull (need for independence) and push (dissatisfaction with salaried jobs) factors. This paper studied the relationship of motivational factors for women entrepreneurship with the entrepreneurial success of women. A structured questionnaire (adopted from Benzing, Chu, & Kara, 2009) was used to collect the data from 156 Indian women entrepreneurs using convenience sampling. The questionnaire was administered personally to the women entrepreneurs. The response rate of the questionnaire was 63.5%. The collected data was analysed using exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and explored motivational and success factors. Motivational factors included earning, independence and recognition, satisfaction, and security. Entrepreneurial success factors included personal characteristics, social networks, market awareness, skills, and government support. Further, multiple regression was used, in which the value of R² (0.334) and adjusted R² (0.344) were significant at 5% level of significance. On the basis of the regression coefficient, a positive relation was identified between motivational and success factors. The study suggested coherent research for the encouragement of women entrepreneurs as it contributed to economic development and prosperity.</p> <p>Keywords: women entrepreneurs, India, motivation, success, exploratory factor</p>

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 <p>Lawrence Ekwok GICICSSH1701053</p>	<p>analysis, multiple regression approach.</p> <p>Facing Criminality On Facebook</p> <p>Lawrence ekwok Department of theatre and media studies University of calabar, calaba, Nigeria</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>This paper is titled: “Facing Criminality On Facebook”. Facebook as a social media technology-based interactive platform has no doubt raised the bar of interaction and communication among individuals, businesses, corporate organizations, and even governments and their agencies. This is especially so as it allows people and groups to create and share user-generated content such as individual profiles, texts, photos, audios and videos on a common connectivity. The platform has thus helped a great number of people and groups across the world to get information, inspiration, friends, do business, share ideas, pictures, audios and videos and even games faster than ever before. The fact that more than 1.65 billion people are active users of the Facebook platform emphasizes its relevance and impact in people’s lives globally, even as it stands out as the most popular social media or social network platform worldwide going by the number of users. But despite its relevance, impact and popularity, Facebook as a social networking site which was conceived primarily to enhance communication, promote friendship and businesses is fast becoming a platform for criminality and this has manifested variously in different parts of the world. This is especially so as research has shown that crimes such as scam, fraud, impersonation, hacking of accounts are fast becoming rampant on the social media platform, a situation which calls for urgent global attention and collaboration in combating these crimes.</p>
 <p>Dr. Sedat Cereci GICICSSH1701054</p>	<p>Fantastic World of Television on Computer Base</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Sedat Cereci Mustafa Kemal University Communication Faculty, 31001 Hatay/Turkey</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Television is the most attractive media of 21 Century and assembling is the base of television productions. Television constitutes enormous fantasy worlds and takes the spectator to its fantastic world by its artificial attractions. Spectators are affected by attractions of images which are revealed by technics of assembling in a film or a in television production. Technology is the most enormous component of 21.th century and most of people cannot avoid technology because of their businesses or because of their life styles. Computer is an unavoidable part of many people’s lives and computer is used a miraculous device in the world. Contemporary computer technics present television producers and to directors many facilities to assemble different images by the help of attractive technics of computer. Assembling is a kind of magic because of associating different images in a fantastic story and it provides the spectators to travel to a fictional world. Computer technics help this travell and ease to emerge a rationalist story from a fantastic story. Television productions sometimes use special shootings and these shootings include difficulties to apply. But contemporary computer technics help difficulties to apply them and affect people as they want to live in those fantastic</p>

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	<p>images. Computer technology adopts many attractive artifices and help television productions by revealing colourful attractions for television spectators. Key Words: Technology, computer, television, assembling, fantasy.</p>
 <p>Fadi Maher Al-Khasawneh GICICSSH1701055</p>	<p>A Genre Analysis of Research Article Abstracts Written by Native and Non-Native Speakers of English</p> <p>Fadi Maher Al-Khasawneh Department of English, Faculty of Languages and Translation, King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Research abstract has gained significant attention from the academic community as an important part-genre in the research article. A well- organized abstract would attract more readers and improve the opportunities of indexing and citation. This study aims at analyzing twenty abstracts written by native and non-native speakers of English in the Applied Linguistics field. The abstracts were selected from well-known journals interested in the field of Applied Linguistics. To achieve the purpose of this study, Hyland's (2000) model of genre analysis was employed to explore the differences between native and non-native writers in rhetorical structure of research abstracts. The results of the present study revealed that both native and non-native writers followed the rhetorical structure of three moves (Purpose, Method, and Conclusion), while there was a significant differences between those writers in the introduction and conclusion moves. Native writers were more eager to employ these two moves compared to their non-native counterparts. The findings of this study can help students and novice writers, especially those from non-English backgrounds to facilitate their successful acculturation into their disciplinary community. Keywords: genre analysis; research article; abstracts; rhetorical moves; Applied Linguistics</p>
<p>Eden Rose Brev Hernandez GICICSSH1701056</p>	<p>The Green Buildings: Its Effects In The Landscape Of Bonifacio Global City</p> <p>Eden Rose B. Hernandez University of Santo Tomas (Philippines)</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The purpose of this research is to identify the positive effects of green buildings to the landscape of Bonifacio Global City. Also, this tackles on how green buildings address the environmental problems and issues today. The first phase of this research involves gathering of data through books, online news articles and journals. In addition, the researcher cited examples to validate the information collected from different resources. Upon examination and analysis using the data gathered, assessment to this new approach in building construction should be modified in the modern use of proper planning and manufacturing structures. Moreover, green buildings offer special designs and features that contribute to the landscape totality of Bonifacio Global City. Through this research, building proprietors, constructors, architects, and engineers can be influenced to the contemporary concept or method in building development. Keywords: green buildings, landscape, environmental problems, building construction</p>

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 <p>Nino Mainguy-Bardzimashvili GICICSSH1701057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Autofiction origins and development of the phenomenon</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nino Mainguy-Bardzimashvili Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Autofiction has been a broadly discussed subject in literary circles for some years now and yet, once mentioned, it raises many questions in people. The ambiguity of the term is at the same time intriguing and not easy to define. Since the term autofiction was first used in 1977 by Serge Doubrovsky, the literature that is associated with it developed and changed quite a bit. However, it still remains as the literature of self-exploration, self-invention, self-reexamination. Autofiction writers are certainly distinguished by their openness, audacity and intrepidity when it comes to writing about taboos, sexuality, drugs, sexually transmittable diseases, relationships with parents, lovers and so on. Starting from the authors such as Serge Doubrovsky, Herve Guibert and following by Marguerite Duras, Annie Ernaux, Catherine Millet, Nelly Arcan, Hitomi Kanehara and others, one can observe that autofiction has become more than just a literary phenomenon. A number of manifestos and theories trying to define autofiction and announce it a separate genre, are almost always created by the autofiction writers themselves and very often contradict each other. Most of master and PHD works written on autofiction avoid approaching it theoretically and mostly discuss works from autofiction writers. In spite the fact that there is no solid theory which would support the idea of the autofiction being a separate literary genre, we can argue that it is at least a semi-genre. This article will explore the origins and the development of autofiction and will try to define the term and create a strong theoretical basis which can be used to find the place of this literary phenomenon in literary theory.</p>
<p>Shabir Sheikh GICICSSH1701058</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Impact of the Colonial Intervention in Kashmir: An attempt for Reforms (1885-1925. A.D)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shabir Ahmad Sheikh Research Scholar, Department of History, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab (India)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>This paper attempts to draw out the intricacies of the correlation between the British Residency and the ruling house of the Dogras in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It highlights the impact of the Colonial intervention in Kashmir and the substantial birth of multitude of reforms that shaped the Social system of the State and subsequent establishment of stable and efficient government in Kashmir during Maharaja's reign. These reforms compelled Britishers to depute an experienced and competent Settlement Officer. A. D 1887 Andrew Wingate, who was entrusted with the job of Introducing regular settlement in the state.</p>



Audrius Juodzbalius
GICICSSH17010598

Comparative Perspective of Generation Z and Luxury Fashion Goods in Mainland China and Hong Kong

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ABSTRACT

Asian countries are the primary markets for fast-growing luxury fashion goods, where trendiness and newness is a key element. In this region a growing number of luxury goods consumers create a need to monitor, analyze and assess the luxury goods consumer. This is especially true about several China's cities and Hong Kong which make the top ten cities of the world with the biggest money spendings on luxury goods. Nowadays, luxury goods consumers are younger and they are frequent buyers. The newest and at the same time the youngest generation of consumers named as a Generation Z is not an exception. Generation Z acts, thinks and works differently than any previous generations. Although it is not yet fully recognized but is already making a powerful influence on the luxury goods market trends. So, the purpose of this article is to analyze and compare China's and Hong Kong's Generation Z consumers need to purchase luxury goods and to identify the key features of their consumer behavior in mainland China and Hong Kong as well as to make the basis for marketing specialists to predict luxury goods market trends more accurately in these countries, form marketing strategies more precisely for individual luxury goods groups or brands.

Keywords: luxury, luxury goods, Generation Z, Generation Z consumers.



Murjanatu Salihu Barau
GICICSSH1701060

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PERFORMANCE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HND AND BSC CERTIFICATE HOLDERS IN HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

The paper focused on comparing the performance differences of HND and BSc certificate holders in hospitality industry. Different literatures related to the subject were reviewed from which many highlighted on the dichotomy that exist between these certificate holders at various levels which makes many HND certificate holders regard their certificates as useless and become less productive, as such causes less output in the side of their organisations. Structured questionnaire was used in retrieving data from 90 respondents sampled using purposive and systematic sampling methods. The personal data collected was analysed using simple frequency and percentages while five points likert scale of measurement was used in testing the hypothesis. It was strongly agreed that staff are employed in the organisations based on merit and HND certificate holders are more productive as well as guests are satisfies with the way they are received. Across the attitudinal statement, the alternative hypothesis is rejected that Bsc certificate holders are more productive and are occupying higher positions in the organisations ($P>0.05$). It was recommended that the dichotomy that exists

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	<p>between these two different certificate holders should be bridged. KEYWORDS: HND, BSc, Certificate, Performance, Hospitality.</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Rakiya Yusuf Sadiq GICICSSH1701061</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF ELECTRICITY USAGE IN HOTEL OPERATIONS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rakiya Y. Sadiq Department of Food Science Catering and Hotel Management, Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, P.M.B. 2052, Katsina, Katsina State, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The paper was set to evaluate the prospects and challenges of electricity usage in hotel operations. Different literatures related to the subject were reviewed from which many highlighted on the contributions brought about by electricity to the successful operation of hotel and some discusses on the challenges hotels are facing with regards to its usage. Structured questionnaire was used in retrieving data from 6 hotels and 60 respondents sampled using purposive and systematic sampling methods respectively. The data collected was analysed using five points likert scale of measurement. It was strongly agreed by the hotel staff that constant supply of electricity is among the higher factors that brought large turnover of customers to the hotel and lacking it causes a lot of wastage and spoilage of items and many customers to run away from the hotel (mean of 4.30 and 3.80) respectively. Across the attitudinal statement, the alternative hypothesis is rejected that “their other source of light performs exactly or more than what the major source is doing” (mean of 1.17) at critical value of 3.00 and alpha level (P>0.05). It was recommended that hotels should try to obtain other sources of light than relying solely on electricity.</p> <p>KEYWORDS: Prospects, Challenges, Electricity, Hotel.</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Humera Malik GICICSSH1701062</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Struggle of Fifth Generation and Human Right Violations in Kashmir</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Humera Malik Ph.D. Student at Pakistan Study Center University of the Punjab Lahore, Pakistan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Since the partition of India and Pakistan, Kashmir, as a disputed territory, had confronted with massive human rights violations of Indian troops. India is practicing worst form of state terrorism in Kashmir. In the result of uprising against Indian brutality, hundreds and thousands of unarmed Kashmiris have been killed by Indian army. Indian Held Kashmir (IHK) has been considered as the flash-point between India and Pakistan (the two rival states of South Asia). It is not out of place to say that Kashmir has been one of the longest controversial disputes. This region has been witnessed as the worst kind of human rights abuses conducted by Indian troops. India and Pakistan have fought several wars over the issue of Kashmir which is very dangerous for both the states after achieving status of nuclear power. Besides having rounds of talks of peace process, both countries are engaged in maligning each other to prove their claims just over the region of Indian-held Kashmir (IHK). Kashmiris have been fighting for decades to get their right of self-determination. India prevented Kashmiris to exercise</p>

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	<p>their legal right through force and fraud. They have been struggling against the Indian troops deployed by Indian government. The atrocities of Indian government have reached at the level where human life becomes miserable. In the present age, the quest for human rights is the result of greater enlightenment among people. This paper discusses the suggestions which can help to resolve this issue. The main theme of this paper is to describe the current scenario of young generation's struggle and the massive human rights violations in Kashmir. Despite of the UN resolution, Indian government does not endeavor to arrange plebiscite to ascertain the view of Kashmiris. Over years, various possible solutions have been discussed for the Kashmir issue but neither international nor bilateral effort became successful. The main objective of this research is that how the bayonet of India trampled the human rights of people of Kashmir.</p> <p>Keywords: Self-determination, Human Rights Violation, Trampled, Delusional, Viciousness, Aggressive posture, Provocative</p>
 <p>Anslem Rimau Bako GICICSSH1701063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Livelihood Strategies Adopted By Affected Pastoralists Due To Natural Resource Conflicts In The Northeast Arid Zone, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anslem Rimau Bako Department of Geography, Federal University, Gashua - Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ibrahim A. Jajere Department of Geography, Federal University, Gashua - Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>This study aimed to identify the crises encounter by pastoralists due to natural resource conflicts and assess existing adaptive livelihood strategies by pastoralists (in response to natural resource use conflicts). Cluster with purposive sampling techniques were used in the selection of villages. In each zone, pastoralists were selected using snow ball sampling. Both primary and documentary sources of data were used in addressing objectives of this study. For primary sources were household survey, focus group discussion, oral histories and Geo- coded transect walk. These methods were complemented with personal field observation of land use practices. In zone one, two, three and four, 30,21,24 and 16 pastoralists were selected for interview. In searching for a near ideal condition for ensuring their survival, pastoralists are faced with several crises that are detrimental to their survival. The coping strategies of pastoralists namely, sales of productive assets to bail out arrested members, begging, and migration to sell labour (mainly for fuel wood exploitation) force poverty ratchets, expose victims to participation in social vices in cities, and threaten the conservation of natural resources. Building and developing the capacity of pastoralists, giving livelihood support to conflict affected pastoralists and improving on the unsustainable livelihood assets of the pastoral group are recommended.</p> <p>Keywords: Livelihood, Strategies, Natural Resources, Pastoralist and Arid Zone</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Constraints Of E-Tourism To The Development Of Tourist Destinations In Katsina State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zubaida Ammani Malumfashi Department of Food Science Catering and Hotel Management, Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, P.M.B. 2052, Katsina, Katsina State, Nigeria.</p>

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<p>Zubaida Ammani Malumfashi GICICSSH1701064</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Katsina State is endowed with immense natural and man-made tourism resources when compared to its neighboring states that possessed recognition at local, national and international levels. These resources fall into cultural festivals, natural scenario, monuments and resorts which are located in the three zones that make up the state. The focus of this paper is to identify the constraints facing e-tourism in developing these products from their present status to national and international standards. Data were collected from 120 respondents using purposive sampling design through both primary and secondary sources. It was identified that with the potentials possessed by tourist sites in the state, e-tourism has the ability to boost and market them globally which will help in attracting more tourist to spend and the money be used in developing the sites. But irregular power supply, I don't care attitude from stakeholders, lack of funding from government, lack of basic infrastructure and facilities in the sites, religious and believe problems, harsh governmental policies, weather problems; ethnic, political and religious crisis, internet hackers, insecurity, unavailability of ICT network in the sites, cost of the facilities, lack of patronage and low literacy level of the local communities are among the impending factors affecting e-tourism to deliver to its expectation. It was recommended that for full benefit to be derived by tourist destinations in the state from e-tourism, it is imperative for government to assist in funding which will help in marketing as well as providing infrastructures and other facilities to the sites.</p> <p>KEYWORDS: Constraints, E-Tourism, Development, Tourist, Destination.</p>
 <p>Azhar Amin Zarger GICICSSH1701067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Culture and Tourism as drivers in BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Azhar Amin Zarger Research Scholar Department of South African and Brazilian studies Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (India)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Modern world has witnessed the dependency of the tourism on the basic principles of the exchange of the people along with the appearance and the experience of the culture. One can say that the culture and the tourism are the two sides of the same coin. Tourism is interrelated with the culture. The inter-link between the culture and the tourism has grabbed the attention of the scholars in the current times due to their importance at the regional, national and the global level. Culture along with the tourism has become the key factor of the growth and the development. The present paper highlights the role and importance of culture and tourism in BRICS along with several suggestions which will contribute in the growth and development of BRICS countries. It will help students of BRICS countries to know about culture of different countries. The attention on travel and tourism by all countries of BRICS can play a vibrant role in the cultural exchange, which will bring all countries closer to each other. BRICS nations are capable to play as engines for the growth and bright future not only for themselves but also for the rest of the world. Culture and tourism will offer fruitful outcome through the establishment of sustainable growth and development trajectories.</p> <p>Key words: Culture, Tourism, BRICS, travel.</p>

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Binta Hamisu Tafashiya
GICICSSH1701068

Effect of practical approach on teaching geometric concepts, on males and female performance. A case study of junior secondary school ii students in katsina metropolis, katsina state, nigeria.

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigated Effect of Practical Approach on Teaching Geometric Concepts, on Males and Females Performance among Junior Secondary School II Students in Katsina Metropolis, Katsina State, Nigeria. The research was based on JSS Students from which four schools were selected with 160 students using stratified sampling techniques. The design used is pre-test, post-test with control and experimental groups' designs. From the four schools randomly selected, two were randomly selected as experimental groups and two as control groups. Experimental group comprises two intact classes of 40 students each as well as the control group. The Geometry Achievement Test (GAT) was the main instrument used for data collection with reliability coefficient of $r=0.84$ and $r=0.82$ respectively. The statistic used was t-test for testing the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significant. From the result obtained there was a significant difference between the mean achievements of students taught geometric concepts using practical approach and those taught using Conventional Approach. Similarly, using Practical Approach in experimental group males and females differ significantly, males perform better than females. In view of the above findings. It was recommended that there should be adequate and constant supervision of Teachers to ensure Practical Approach Method for effective teaching and learning process. It is recommended that effective instructional strategy and materials should be used to reduce mathematics phobia and improve student's achievement in geometry. The study found as stable gender differences for the mental rotation ability which demonstrates males significantly outperform females in geometry. Conclusively, females should be motivated to cope with their counter parts in Geometry learning.



Salithamby Abdul Rauff
GICICSSH1701069

Role of Institutionalized zakat in addressing social problems in non-Muslim majority Sri Lanka

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ABSTRACT

Collection and distribution of Zakat in an institutionalised way has long been in force in non-Muslim majority Sri Lanka. It was often mosques to have been zakat institutions involving in collecting and distributing zakat institutionally. These mosques as zakat institutions, while playing an important role to empower the disempowered people in the society by institutionalized zakat, were facing some serious challenges and difficulties to pursue an institutionalized zakat. This phenomenon suggested their role in institutionalised zakat needed to be made effective even further to address socio-economic problems experienced by Muslims in Sri Lanka. This paper was an attempt to discuss roles, success and

	<p>challenges facing mosques as zakat instructions in implementing zakat. Qualitative interviews were conducted to five zakat institutions in two Districts of Batticaloa and Ampara in eastern province of the country. The findings showed that although these institutions managed to address peoples' problem by zakat, they also encountered significant challenges that deeply disturbed their zakat implementation. They included workforce shortage, bias, favouritism and inaction, ineffective zakat public awareness, poor contribution of zakat payers, recipients' misuse, and lack of monitoring mechanism. To address these challenges, this study proposed recommendations: a Zakat Awareness Campaign, a Community Support Empowerment, a Recipient Monitoring Mechanism, full time workforce, and a zakat steering body. Keywords: zakat, institutions, payers, recipients, collection</p>
<p>Salithamby Abdul Rauff GICICSSH1701069</p>	<p>A Probe Into Cultural Heritage Versus Modern Terrorism</p> <p>Hosseini , M Faculty of Islamic Studies and Political Science, Imam Sadiq University (ISU), Tehran, Iran</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Modern terrorism is defined as using violence to establish a fundamental state. They utilize religion and its credos and principles as a means for their goals. This paper try to raise the question on how the present days terrorism destroys historical-cultural heritage of Syria as a global cultural heritage and seeks to find the roles and goals of terrorists in ruining and demolishing these international heritages during "2014-2016".</p> <p>Intent to destroy and despoil the cultural heritage has been conducted by ISIS since 2014 in Syria. For example ISIS destroyed buildings include the minaret of the Great Mosque of Aleppo and the Al-Madina. Irena Bokova, the director-general of UNESCO requested publicly for the safeguarding of Syria's cultural heritage and announced it as "grave concern about possible damage to precious sites" On 30 March 2012. The Islamic State destroyed the Lion of Al-lāt, the temples of Bel and Baalshamin, the Arch of Triumph and other sites in Palmyra. The group also destroyed the Monastery of St. Elian, the Armenian Genocide Memorial Church, and several ancient sculptures in the city of Ar-Raqqah. Since terrorists have introduced themselves as Muslim, why they destroyed and are still destroying the ancient relics in Syria as an Islamic country?</p> <p>Mosque is the main symbol of Islamic cultural heritage and obviously it has been known as worldwide architecture heritage. Forasmuch as terrorists claim that they are original Muslims and obey Islamic ideology as real theist, they deliberate to ruin these valuable heritages. It is a clear inconsistency belief and behavior. What are the benefits of destroying mosques which are recognized as humanity capital?</p> <p>The current study is going to expose these unusual gestures and manners of terrorists.</p> <p>How is the vision of Islam into the cultural heritage?</p> <p>What is Islam's approach and perspective into this disaster (destroying of Syria cultural heritage)? And Does Islam confirm these terrorist treatments?</p> <p>To answer the proposed research questions, Syria history (particular ancient relics) and Islamic ideology (based on the Quran) are studied meticulously.</p>

 <p>Joseph Enyia Ekpang GICICSSH1701071</p>	<p>Social Media Sites: Interrogating The Phenomenon Of Emerging Global Communities</p> <p>Joseph E. Ekpang, Ph.D Department of Theatre and Media Studies, Faculty of Arts</p> <p>Patience O. Ekpang Department of Library and Information Science, Faculty of Education</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to examine the concept of global communities and attempt to establish a connection between them and social media sites. This has been done by carrying out extensive and rigorous analysis of the nature, character and operations of real global communities viz-a-viz virtual (on-line) communities on social media sites. The study reveals that new global communities are gradually being formed on social media sites but without any apparent effort at regulation. By demonstrating this fact the study highlights the urgent need for citizens of the world and the United Nations, through its appropriate agency, to focus attention on this nascent global phenomenon. This will, hopefully, provide the much needed framework that would regulate them in light of the tenuous relationship between these virtual communities and the real world.</p>
 <p>Zein Nidaulhaq Firdaus GICICSSH1701072</p>	<p>International Business of Indonesian Digital Entrepreneur with local context in their products</p> <p>Zein Nidaulhaq Firdaus Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia.</p> <p>Stanijuanita Marantika Izza Firdausi Rifqah Sajidah</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>In International Business, the actors who own the company and produce products, whether goods or services, can directly export it to their customers in other countries. Along with the development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) are greatly improved, where all aspects of life touch the digitalization, included International Business.</p> <p>Briefly, the business on the basis of the technology commonly called the Digital Entrepreneur - included a term start-up or e-commerce- has increased each year. Likewise in Indonesia, often the founders of digital entrepreneurs are among youth. This paper examines two questions: (1) how the Indonesian Digital Entrepreneur is bringing local context into products and bringing it into the international sphere. (2) The advantages and disadvantages of what is perceived by digital entrepreneur, such us a less barrier.</p> <p>The sample Indonesian Digital Entrepreneur discussed in this paper are MATOA that introduce the Matoa timber from Papua through high-quality watches, also SCHORS.ID which makes the cork oak bark as the main ingredient of manufacture purses and CALLUS MAHANATA makes bags with Indonesia typical pattern. It is a form of introduction of a good commodity and Indonesian</p>

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	<p>culture to the world, although the actors involved are between the people in each country, but it could be the Indonesia's representative because the founder still as a citizen of Indonesia.</p> <p>Keywords: International Business, Digital Entrepreneur Indonesia, Indonesia Local Context.</p>
 <p>Stanijuanita Marantika GICICSSH1701073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Analysis of Indonesia Cultural Diplomacy Through Angklung In Strengthening National Identity</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stanijuanita Marantika, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zein Nidaulhaq Firdaus Izza Firdausi Rifqah Sajidah</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Indonesia is the multicultural country. There are many differences and diversity that Indonesia has as language, race, tribe, religion even culture. Instead of becoming Indonesia heritage, it also becomes crack for the unity if the governance cannot supervise it with well maintain. One of the examples is Angklung that was ever claimed by Malaysia. It gives a lot of protests from Indonesia citizens and evaluation for Indonesia to maintain more the culture that Indonesia has. That moment proves how valuable Angklung is. According to Unesco, Angklung is an Indonesian musical instrument consisting of two to four bamboo tubes suspended in a bamboo frame, bound with rattan cords. To raise and strengthen national identity a lot of international music festival that became a stage for Angklung to introduce Indonesia. The purpose of this research is to identify how angklung can be one of soft power that strengthens national identity Indonesia. This research explains and describes the efforts made by the government as a form of cultural diplomacy to strengthen its national identity through the angklung.</p> <p>Keywords: Angklung, Cultural Diplomacy, Indonesia, Art, National Identity</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Izza Firdausi GICICSSH1701074</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Lombok as the Foremost Halal Tourism Destination in Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Izza Firdausi Department of International Relations, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stanijuanita Marantika Zein Nidaulhaq Firdaus Rifqah Sajidah</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Since 2012 the Indonesian government has welcome tourism which had received attention and created high demand from foreign tourists originated from Islamic countries. This situation has initiated a new sector which is known as Halal Tourism. Realizing this potential, Indonesia introduced 12 provinces as halal tourism destinations and adopt some regulations to facilitate the implementation and execution of halal tourism. Indonesia hopes to attract more foreign tourists from Moslem populated countries like middle east countries, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and other countries. This could be a chance for Indonesia to</p>

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	<p>maximize its potential as the largest Moslem populated country in the world and the scenic natural country which appeals many tourists to visit. In 2015, Indonesia managed to get three awards in the World Halal Tourism Awards. The awards are for the 1st World's Best Halal Honeymoon Destination, The 1st World's Best Halal Tourism Destination, and The 1st World's Best Family Friendly Hotel. Lombok was awarded with two award categories and has become the foremost halal tourism destination in Indonesia. Seeing this phenomenon, the Writers are excited to illuminate Lombok as the foremost halal tourism destination in Indonesian by using the concept of destination branding. Keywords: Halal Tourism, Destination Branding, Indonesia, Lombok.</p>
 <p>Rifqah Sajidah GICICSSH1701075</p>	<p>“Little Bandung” as Public Diplomacy of Indonesia</p> <p>Rifqah Sajidah Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia</p> <p>Izza Firdausi Stanijuanita Marantika Zein Nidaulhaq Firdaus</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>One of ASEAN purpose is accelerating the economic growth in its countries members and the form of manifestation is the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) play a role as one of the contributors to economic growth in Indonesia. SMEs have its own potentials and challenges in facing of the AEC. The effort in developing potential and find solutions to the challenges that faced by SMEs need support from all parties, such as the government, the enterprises, and the parties that related with the issue. In the end of 2015, the government of Bandung City introduced a "Little Bandung" program which is one of the efforts and strategies to support the development progress of SMEs in Bandung City to promote the local products, local foods, tourism and crafts to abroad countries such as Malaysia, France, and South Korea, and it will also broaden to other countries. The program also aims to prepare the Bandung City in facing the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). This paper explains how “Little Bandung” could become a tool in public diplomacy to introduce Indonesian cultures, tourism, and other unique features especially in Bandung City that ultimately expected to give some positive impacts on the economy of Indonesia. Keywords: SMEs, AEC, public diplomacy, little bandung</p>
 <p>Ovett Nwosimiri GICICSSH1701076</p>	<p>Ovett Nwosimiri University of Kwa-Zulu Natal PhD Candidate, Philosophy</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Can we Transcend or Go Beyond the Concept of Race for a Peaceful World? Historically the concept of race has played a significant part in the existence of African philosophy. Race, as part of the historical events, has been used as a reason for colonization. In recent years, there has been a numerous work on the concept of race. Some philosophers have devoted their time to the discourse of race and to understand the ascription of race. These philosophers have dedicated their time and energy to the concept of race. Philosophers, like Joshua Glasgow</p>

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(2009), W. E. B. Du Bois (1897), Lucius Outlaw (2001), Kwame Anthony Appiah (1992), Naomi Zack (1993, 2002) Emmanuel C. Eze (2002) and many others took up the task to explain the concept of race, and also to explain in their view whether concept of race should be conserved or eliminated. The Eliminativism holds that race is an illusion and that we should eliminate race-thinking. Conservationists hold that race is very real and that we should conserve the concept race.

My aim in this paper is look at the possibility of transcending the concept of race for a peaceful world. In order to answer the question posed on the title, I will briefly explain Joshua Glasgow' idea theory of 'racial reconstructionism', and I will propose a theory of 'racial transcendentalism' as the answer to the question posed. I will argue that the theory of 'racial transcendentalism' that I will advocate is neither that we should eliminate the concept of race or race-thinking, nor that we should conserve it, but that we should see the concept of race as a concept that has a different meaning and future beyond the mere meaning that calls for its elimination or conservation.



Dilek Çalışkan
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“Spirit Voices “ in Angela Carter’s novel Nights at the Circus

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ABSTRACT

This paper will explore the realities (truths) related to the “different other,” through “animal symbolism” and Deleuzian concept of “minor literature and art” opening a Third Space in the quest for knowledge in a Western oriented “global” world through counter local knowledges. Angela Carter’s novel Nights at the Circus (1984) presents Sophie Fevvers as the personification of “Wisdom in the Flesh” opening a third space in Western tradition of Knowledge Quest. As a bird-woman, a shaman and a trickster figure she is to bring about the desired change in Walser’s outlook related to “difference” and “the Other,” as Walser is an American reporter and comes from a former colony California, the land of the Native Americans. Walser accompanies Fevvers in her journey with the circus from London to St. Petersburg and then to the Russian Tundra and is subjected to experiential learning and is to learn to “satisfy“ his thirst for knowledge and truth. The Russian Tundra is ” the Edge of the World” and is a space where nobody wants to be. It is an “open land” and a “deserted place.” Angela Carter by telling the story of the circus and Fevvers in St. Petersburg and the Russian Tundra in the manner of the tribal story teller and using magical realism writes a counter story about the indogenous people of both Russia and America. She reverses the Bering Strait origin story of the Native Americans, who came from central Asia through the Bering Strait and settled down in America, to show the real stories of the indogenous people of both poles America (capitalism) and Russia (Tsarist Russia and communism). In this way, Angela Carter shows the plight of the people whose land are occupied by schizophrenic capitalist and globalist forces, which destroy the whole world with their progress and growth stories and the unsatisfiable desire for knowledge that brings greed and consumption. With this outlook, the Earth and its animate and inanimate inhabitants are turned into commodity and are endlessly consumed. Walser representing the male outlook is able to understand the plight of these people and species only after his amnesia and his encounter with the shaman in Russian

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	<p>Tundra. Substituted to experiential learning he is brought into the shaman's path and he will learn to speak the bird language and understand the hybrid Fevvers, the bird-woman and all the embodied ideas in her, so that there will be an opportunity for communication between the colonizer and the colonized.</p> <p>Key words: Animal Symbolism, Different Other, Shaman, Deleuze, Minor Literature</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Swaroop G.C. GICICSSH1701078</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">“The Rise of An Existential Hero in Cormac McCarthy’s The Road”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Swaroop G.C. Department of English, Prithvi Narayan Campus, Tribhuvan University, Pokhara, Nepal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The paper entitled as “The Rise of An Existential Hero in Cormac McCarthy’s The Road” is about existential struggle of an unnamed man to get the boy, his son rescued from apocalyptic situation in America. It deals the challenges that the man confronts and introduces problems for his existence. The research focuses on the man’s continuous effort and his resilience by highlighting how the adversity plays a vital role in enforcing him to act as a hero while exposing the man’s entanglement with his own inner ethical freedom and moral responsibility towards humanity. Although the characters are entrapped with void, despair, absurdity, angst and hegemonic obligation towards societal disposition, I argue that the man is able to liberate himself by providing meanings to his inner quest subjecting to individuality. McCarthy unveils how disintegration and incongruent environment in an individual’s life catalyzes to discover self’s identity from confined freedom to artistic freedom by which he responds to the possibility of existence of self even in the world devoid of meaning. The objective of my study, thus, is to show the man as an existential hero and interpreting his life and self directed actions from the existential point of view.</p> <p>KEY WORDS: Existentialism, identity crisis, existence, essence, society</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Bisi S. Olawoyin GICICSSH1701081</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">THE INFLUENCE OF NATIONAL CULTURE ON ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE OF NIGERIAN ENTERPRISES.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BISI S. OLAWOYIN Department of Management & Accounting Obafemi Awolowo University Ile – Ife; Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>While there appears to be some general agreement that organizational culture should derive, at least in part, from the diverse cultures of its employees in order to ensure harmonious relationship; there is no such agreement as to what specific cultural traits best explain effective organizational culture. This paper thus attempts to investigate the relationship between national culture and the organizational culture of selected Nigerian enterprises. It sought to identify cultural perceptions that influence managerial behaviour in Nigerian business organizations.</p> <p>National culture and organisational culture in different parts of the country were investigated through the use of questionnaire administered on employees and managers via postal and electronic mails. A total of 124 usable questionnaires</p>

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	<p>were returned. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse the results. Regression results showed that many of the dimensions of national culture have no significant relationship with organizational culture except for language and religion. Correlation analysis however provide additional evidence of association between national culture and organizational culture.</p> <p>The paper concludes that the size of the organization and the educational attainment of majority of its employees can serve as significant moderating factors for this association. Managers are therefore more likely to get cultural diffusion with increasing size of their organization and higher literacy among their employees.</p> <p>Key Words : National culture, Organisational culture, Managerial behaviour</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Ibe Sunny O GICICSSH1701091</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Socioeconomic Determinants and Impact of Capital Flight on Economic Growth of Nigeria (1985-2015)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ibe Sunny Obilor Dept of Banking and Finance, Imo State Polytechnic, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ejeka C. A. Dean School of Business Management, Imo State Polytechnic, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nathaniel Osuagwu Dept of General Studies, Imo State Polytechnic, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The rate by which capital flows from developing countries to developed countries has been on the high side. Nigeria is not exempted from this syndrome. It has been evidenced that corruption plays a major role in stimulating capital flight. Hence this study examines the socioeconomic determinants and impact of capital flight on economic growth of Nigeria. Previous studies did care about the socioeconomic determinants hence this study determines the significance of the impact of corruption on capital flight. The study covered the years 1985 to 2015. Multiple regression analysis was used in the analysis of the data. It was discovered that corruption and exchange rate respectively impact significantly on capital flight. It was also discovered that capital flight has a significant relationship with economic growth. The work recommended that the public authority should intensify effort in tackling corruption. Also an enabling environment should be created to attract investors and to encourage domestic products.</p> <p>Keyword: Capital Flight, Corruption, Exchange rate, Inflation, Economic Growth.</p>
<p>Cyril-Mary P. Olatunji GICICSSH1701092</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Boko Haram Plus Justified?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cyril-Mary P. OLATUNJI Department of Philosophy and Systematic Theology, College of the Human Sciences, University of South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Africa, no doubt, has once again become a global issue. This time, though not like a vast wasteland to balkanise, but certainly not as a conglomeration of empires and kingdoms, as was in the ancient times, to mesmerise the world with its wealth,</p>

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	<p>political organisation and military prowess. Africa has become the heartbeat of the Commonwealth of Nations for its inability to complement the resources of other nations in the concerted efforts to eradicate poverty and enhance the global economic performance. Though it is a worthwhile project to explain how Africa has come about its present situation, this paper prefers to address the question of why the present social, political and economic situation of Africa is not by accident. The paper employs the method of logical analysis to clearly distinguish between the “why” and the “how” questions regarding present predicaments of Africa and concludes that until Africa rejects and accepts what it should, it will never be able to undo its many woes and the best of programmes and policies will continue to fail.</p> <p>Keywords: Boko Haram, Africa, Africa, Philosophy, Education</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Ejeka C. A. GICICSSH1701099</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">Socioeconomic Determinants and Impact of Capital Flight on Economic Growth of Nigeria (1985-2015)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ibe Sunny Obilor Dept of Banking and Finance, Imo State Polytechnic, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ejeka C. A. Dean School of Business Management, Imo State Polytechnic, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nathaniel Osuagwu Dept of General Studies, Imo State Polytechnic, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The rate by which capital flows from developing countries to developed countries has been on the high side. Nigeria is not exempted from this syndrome. It has been evidenced that corruption plays a major role in stimulating capital flight. Hence this study examines the socioeconomic determinants and impact of capital flight on economic growth of Nigeria. Previous studies did care about the socioeconomic determinants hence this study determines the significance of the impact of corruption on capital flight. The study covered the years 1985 to 2015. Multiple regression analysis was used in the analysis of the data. It was discovered that corruption and exchange rate respectively impact significantly on capital flight. It was also discovered that capital flight has a significant relationship with economic growth. The work recommended that the public authority should intensify effort in tackling corruption. Also an enabling environment should be created to attract investors and to encourage domestic products.</p> <p>Keyword: Capital Flight, Corruption, Exchange rate, Inflation, Economic Growth.</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Osuagwu Nathaniel C. GICICSSH1701100</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">Socioeconomic Determinants and Impact of Capital Flight on Economic Growth of Nigeria (1985-2015)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ibe Sunny Obilor Dept of Banking and Finance, Imo State Polytechnic, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ejeka C. A. Dean School of Business Management, Imo State Polytechnic, Nigeria.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Nathaniel Osuagwu Dept of General Studies, Imo State Polytechnic, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The rate by which capital flows from developing countries to developed countries has been on the high side. Nigeria is not exempted from this syndrome. It has been evidenced that corruption plays a major role in stimulating capital flight. Hence this study examines the socioeconomic determinants and impact of capital flight on economic growth of Nigeria. Previous studies did care about the socioeconomic determinants hence this study determines the significance of the impact of corruption on capital flight. The study covered the years 1985 to 2015. Multiple regression analysis was used in the analysis of the data. It was discovered that corruption and exchange rate respectively impact significantly on capital flight. It was also discovered that capital flight has a significant relationship with economic growth. The work recommended that the public authority should intensify effort in tackling corruption. Also an enabling environment should be created to attract investors and to encourage domestic products. Keyword: Capital Flight, Corruption, Exchange rate, Inflation, Economic Growth.</p>
 <p>Dr. Anita Sharma GICICSSH1701101</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Feminine Desire across East and West: The Poetry Of Kamala Das and Dorothy Livesay</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Anita Sharma Department of English, GC Theog, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh University Shimla , INDIA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Kamala Das and Dorothy Livesay, who took the poetic horizon by storm in their respective literary career, have secured a permanent place in the commonwealth literature. Their exemplary candor, exalting love experiences aglow with unquenchable thirst for sexual gratification, and unsatisfied chasing hunger for sex amounting to lust glutted with hidden sensuous desires make their verse highly readable and admirable in the academic world. Their verse dealing with love, lust and the consequent frustration does not merely talk of their personal emotions but they are also common to women who seek love and respect in a male-oriented society. Love is that makes the world go round in their feminine verses seeking autonomy. Keywords: common wealth, feminine, verses, autonomy.</p>
<p>Sibel Durul Elbir GICICSSH1701107</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING AND COMMUNICATION ENVIRONMENTS: AN EXAMPLE OF ANADOLU UNIVERSITY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gülsen Serap Çekerol Faculty of Open Education, Anadolu University, Eskişehir, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sibel Durul Elbir School of Foreign Languages, Anadolu University, Eskişehir, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Open and distance learning, is a process in which learners are apart from each</p>

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	<p>other and learning resources in time and/or in location, thereby, their interaction with each other and with learning resources are based on remote communication system. The system reaches millions of people by not requiring to come to the campus, providing equal opportunity to everyone, disabled or abled and removing geographical and regional barriers. Anadolu University Open and Distance Learning System represent the system in Turkey, and keeps developing day by day since 1982 as a mega sized university. Parallel with the rapidly development of the diversity of communication environments are supported with student satisfaction. In this study, after the explanation of learning and communication environments of the system, the results of the questionnaire, obtained from the students who registered in the 2015-2016 academic year, will be discussed. The effectiveness of communication and learning environments will be questioned by interpreting these findings. Keywords: Open Education, Distance Learning, Communication and Learning Environments.</p>
 <p>Hassan Shahraki GICICSSH1701108</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rural Entrepreneurship and Globalization</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hassan Shahraki Phd Student In Agriculture Extension And Education Department, Bu Ali-Sina University, Hamadan And Lecturer In University Of Zabol</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The present study with a qualitative approach aimed to investigate and analyze rural entrepreneurship in the era of globalization. The theoretical orientation of researchers depended on the cultural turn point of view in rurality studies. The main goal of paper was to form and present a theoretical alternative for the mainstream economic rural entrepreneurship that is drawn on the orthodox-positivistic characteristics such as self-interest, profit and globalized values that carry a hegemonic power. Based on the grounded theories, some key research questions were drawn. The research data was gathered through deep interviews. A number of 25 entrepreneurs, experts and practitioners in agricultural sector were purposefully selected by both theoretical and maximum variation sampling methods. Textual data analysis was done by a content analysis method using a strategy of theoretical coding (open, and axial). The results showed that the interviewees imply that entrepreneurship and globalization are two important factors in the economic area which are defined and explained with elements include competition, benefit, productivity, privatization, and technology. The subjective and cultural issues such as rural traditions and lived-experiences don't play a role in the ideas of respondents. The research proposed finally the concept of "cultural rural entrepreneurship" instead of economical entrepreneurship. Keywords: Rural development, globalization, rural entrepreneurship, cultural entrepreneurship, content analysis</p>
<p>Jamilu Musa GICICSSH1701109</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Access And Utilization Of Family Planning Among Rural Women</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JAMILU MUSA KANO STATE POLYTECHNIC</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Family Planning has been described as the organized efforts to assure couples who want to limit their family size and space their children have access to</p>

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	<p>contraceptive information and services and are encouraged to use them as needed. The paper intends to find out the information source about family planning, whether the women have ever discuss family planning with their husbands and the influence of the husbands on the women's access and use of the services. 200 women were studied in Rano local government area of Kano state, Northern Nigeria. The paper discovered that there are information sources in the area and that majority of the women have discussed and sought for family planning, but access were denied by some husbands and a good number of women today access the services secretly. This is a complete departure from the previous practices and is largely due to socio-economic factors. It was recommended that the National Campaign Programme towards family planning awareness and utilization as envisaged by the National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development should be implemented to its logical conclusion, to ensure wider information for potential users and husbands should be encouraged to permit and sponsor their wives to access and utilize family planning methods. This should be done under proper guidance with a view to promote reproductive health, infant and maternal survival.</p> <p>Key terms: Access, Utilization, Husband's permission, Family Planning methods, Source of information.</p>
 <p>Suleiman Amali GICICSSH1701110</p>	<p>Drug Abuse and students' Academic Performance in Isa Kaita college of Education, katsina state.</p> <p>Suleiman Amali Department of sociology, Federal university, Dutsin-Ma katsina state.</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The paper examines drug abuse and students' academic performance in Isa Kaita college of Education, and it's implications on the realisation of sustainable development goals in Dutsin-Ma, katsina state. The study was aimed at examining the socio demographic profile of the respondents, identify the types of drugs abused, sources of drugs abused and reasons behind drug abuse by students; as well as the implications and effects of Drug abuse on students' academic performance and realisation of sustainable development goals. The data for the study was collected from both primary and secondary sources. A sample size of 200 was randomly drawn. The findings of the study revealed a strong relationship between drug abuse and academic performance. Peer group influences, poor socialisation and peculiar family background were discovered to be major factors that influence people into drugs. The study recommends among others that for sustainable development goals to be attained, the National Drug law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) must collaborate more with sister agencies saddled with similar responsibilities to tackle the vice. Also, jobs should be created so as to take the minds of the youths off drugs. Lastly, the family and educational institutions should be pragmatic and act with courage towards nipping this social vice in the bud.</p> <p>Keywords: Drug, Drug abuse and Academic performance and sustainable development goals.</p>



Orbunde Emmanuel
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Ethno-religious conflicts and national question: an impediment to democratic consolidation and the realisation of the sustainable development goals in Nigeria.

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Katsina State

ABSTRACT

Nigeria as a Nation has evolved over the years with a lot of upheavals and trials. Nigeria continues to struggle with a lot of ethnic, religious and sectional tensions and conflict for more than 50 years after independence. The Nation's survival has continually been threatened by these ethnic & religious conflicts. The problem has attained a more worrisome dimension recently with the outbreak of more fierce ethnic conflict, i.e. the Fulani Tiv clashes of 2013-2014, and the ethnic boundary disputes in Taraba and Nassarawa states. This paper seeks to provide a chronological background to the problem, while at the same time highlighting the path Nigeria is to take to curb the issue and also provide some indices to help stem the tide of ethnic & religious conflicts in Nigeria as the country embarks on the realization of the United Nations sustainable development goals as a nation. The work made use of some conflict theories such as the relative deprivation theory and the frustration – aggression theory, but on the whole the political economy approach still has a lot to do with the development of ethnic conflicts in Nigeria. The work came to the realization that despite all these conflicts problems & situations, Nigeria will still fare better as a one United country instead of a divided one, as its been advocated by some sectional groups. The paper recommends a re-awakening in every body's commitment to the Nigerian project as a Nation with a strong resolve to creating the enabling peaceful environment for the realization of the sustainable development goals as envisaged by the united nation SDGs agenda.

Keywords: Nigeria, ethnic conflict, National Question, Sustainable Development, Democratic Consolidation



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The History of Freemasonry in Pre-Independence Malaya: The Case of Johor Royal Lodge

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ABSTRACT

Freemasonry has historically flourished hand in hand with the global expansion of the British Empire. Largely composed of British colonial officers and royal elites, Freemasonry has traditionally been used by the British Empire to advance their political and economic interests in their colonies, and functioned as a global cosmopolitan social network that connects British expatriates throughout the globe and as a moral compass that teaches positive values such as benevolence, universality, and egalitarianism. One of the Malay rulers initiated into the fraternity and who consequently played an important role in the development of his state was HRH Sultan Sir Ibrahim of Johor, whose initiation into Freemasonry in 1906 served to reinforce his political authority in his own state without invoking British animosity.

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	<p>Sultan Sir Ibrahim was most influenced by the Masonic teaching of “making good men better”, which became the foundation of The By-Laws and History of Johore Royal Lodge, published in 1922. The By-Laws, which was compiled by HRH himself was integrated with both Quranic admonitions and Masonic principles, which he believed encourage positive attributes in the individual such as being kind, charitable, honourable, and trustworthy to one’s brethren. As a direct result of this, he was able to give Islam a more omnipresent influence in Johor through providing Islamic education, and promoting and participating in Islamic rituals throughout the year. Thus, Sultan Ibrahim’s deep commitment to Freemasonry demonstrates how he was able to establish a common ground between Islam and Freemasonry, and to use Freemasonry to make not only good men better, but also good Muslims better.</p> <p>Keywords: Johor Royal Lodge, Kingdom of Johor, British Freemasonry, Sultan Sir Ibrahim of Johor</p>
 <p>Popoola Kareem Hamed GICICSSH1701113</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VALIDATING CONSTRUCTS OF CREATIVE TEACHING AMONG TEACHERS IN ISLAMIC PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN KUALA LUMPUR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Popoola Kareem Hamed Kulliyah of Education, International Islamic University Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The purpose of the study was to explore the underlying constructs that influence creative teaching of teachers at Islamic schools in Malaysia and to validate the psychometric properties of teachers’ creative teaching in terms of the convergent validity and discriminant validity of the measure. The sample consisted of 273 teachers at four Islamic Private schools in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. The data was collected using 30 items adopted from a questionnaires measuring creative teaching of award-winning teachers at The Great Teach Award 2003 and 2004. The results of the study yielded four multidimensional constructs that influenced teachers’ creative teaching at four Islamic Private Schools in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. The study revealed that the construct of creative teaching is a valid and reliable multidimensional one. The findings are therefore useful as evidence for making informed decisions for those involved in developing creative teaching skills for teachers at Islamic Private Schools, and also for informing future research in this area.</p> <p>Keywords: Creative Teaching, Exploratory Factor Analysis, Confirmatory Factor Analysis Structural Equation Modeling</p>
<p>Mostafa Mostakmeli GICICSSH1701114</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Investigation of the educational and administrative productivity level of Iranian educational complexes and its associated challenges; Focusing on studying educational complexes of South Khorasan Province</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mostafa Mostakmeli PhD student of Higher Education Management. Shahid Beheshti University. Tehran. Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Since knowledge is an important key to achieve the productivity, competitiveness, wealth and prosperity in today’s society, most countries have focused on strategies to develop human capital in order to gain access to better quality of</p>

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	<p>education. Improvements of the educational system have traditionally been a challenging topic for scholars of management training and executive manager of the education and training system. Approving a plan to establish educational complexes in 1389 is one of the Iranian educational policy to fulfill school-centered standards in order to reduce the educational problems and to strengthen school units. This study aimed to examine productivity of these educational complexes from the educational and administrative aspects and associated challenges; therefore, it could be considered a descriptive research. The population consisted of 154 rural centers and 25 urban centers. According to Morgan table, 85 managers and 243 teachers were selected by stratified sampling according to each region. Also, making interviews, resorting to the library and using two researcher made questionnaires were used to collect data from administrators and teachers. Content and face validity was examined through the theoretical fundamentals and expert professors. Teachers' questionnaire reliability was calculated using Cronbach's alpha which was equal to 98.2. Administrators' questionnaire reliability was calculated using Cronbach's alpha which was equal to 95.8. To analyze the gathered data (percentage, frequency, charts and mean the descriptive statistics was used ;furthermore, inferential statistics was used using SPSS software in order to check the significance in data. The results have showed that complexes achieved their goals both in educational and administrative aspects. The most challenging issue in educational aspect was creating conditions for students to gain first-hand experiences and in administrative aspect were organizing labor, developing good relations with employees and delegating sufficient authority to managers.</p> <p>Key Words: educational complex, productivity, administrative and educational aspects</p>
<p>Mohammed, Rabi'u Kankia GICICSSH1701115</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Utilization of E-learning tools by Office Technology and Management Lecturers, Lessons from North-Western Nigeria Polytechnics</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohammed, Rabi'u Kankia Department of Office Technology and Management Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, Katsina</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The emergence of e-learning is one of the most powerful revolutions in education. Utilization of e-learning tools is of paramount importance in teaching and learning. This study examined the utilization of e-learning tools among Office Technology and Management lecturers in north-western part of Nigeria polytechnics. Two research questions were answered and two hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The population of the study consists of 86 OTM lecturers in eight polytechnics in North Western Nigeria. A five point scale Likert type was used to provide answer for each questionnaire item. While t-test was used in testing the two hypotheses. The major findings were that there was poor utilization of e-learning tools among lecturers in north western Nigeria polytechnics, and that there was acute shortage of e-learning tools in polytechnics in the region. It is recommended that the institutions management should provide the necessary e-learning tools to the OTM departments and the lecturers must embrace e-learning in earnest, so as to enlist in the global e-learning family.</p> <p>Keywords: Utilization, e-learning, tools, OTM, polytechnics</p>



 <p>Dr. Syed Aftab Aalam GICICSSH1701116</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Social Behavioral Abuses and Dressing Laws: A Comparative Study of United States of American and Saudi Arabian Societies</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Syed Aftab Aalam Department of Islamic Studies The University of Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Comparisons of statistical data regarding rape, domestic violence, female kidnapping, Emotional Abuses, Sexual Harassment, divorces and HIV/AIDS in the United States of American and Saudi Arabian societies as declared by the United Nation Organization and the international Statistical Organizations has been completed. Which displays that ratio of these social behavioral abuses is higher in the USA than in Saudi Arabia. The basic cause of this difference is found in that the both societies have different or contrasting social environment and culture. The USA has semi-naked or short dressing practices and it encourages free gender mixing social environment, on the other hand, Saudi Arabian society practices full body covering dressing, and it discourages free gender mixing environment in its society. Roots of full body covering dressing and discouragement of free gender mixing are directly connected to religious social injunctions, especially to Islamic veiling system. In rubric phenomenon, it can be taken that social behavioral environment of USA encourages free gender mixing and short dressing behavior but in Saudi Arabia, Islamic veiling system especially in public and generally inside families and homes is being practiced. In this paper, a thorough study of Islamic veiling system given in Surah Al-Noor and Al-Ahzaab of Al-Quran was done. Sufficient evidences are found to prove that Islamic Veiling System can prevent a society from the aforesaid social behavioral abuses. Saudi Arabian society is more closely observing Islamic veiling system but the American society is practicing opposite to the Islamic Veiling System in multiple social and geographical environments. Resultantly, it can be declared that Islamic veiling system not only reduce the above said social abuses but also restrict them in the bud. So it is recommended that if any society acts upon the rules of Islamic veiling system, it can minimize social abuses i.e. rape, domestic violence, female kidnapping, Emotional Abuses, Sexual Harassment, divorces and HIV/AIDS etc.</p> <p>Field of Research: Behavioral Abuses, Rape, Emotional Abuses, Divorces, HIV/AIDS, Islamic Veiling system, Dressing Laws.</p>
<p>Yenle, Mershak Shem GICICSSH1701117</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Negative Effects Of Economic Recession On Teaching, Education And Learning In Developing Countries Such As Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">YENLE, MERSHAK SHEM Department of English, School of Languages, Federal College of Education, Pankshin, Plateau State, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Abstract: this paper examines the negative effects of economic recession on teaching education and learning especially in developing countries such as Nigeria where the economy is in sorry state. The paper further x-rays the causes of</p>

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	<p>recession to include: war, high banking interest rate, political instability, poor fiscal powers, rising in oil price and bursting of houses. It goes on to look at some of the negative effects: unemployment, lower wage, excessive government spendings, budget deficit, taxation, rising bond yields, job loss, change in life style and untold hardship on the people. This goes beyond the citizenry to create more problems on teaching, education and learning such as poor education funding, employment trends changes, in migration and mobility pattern, among others. Nonetheless, the paper concludes by suggesting to government to enact long lasting policies, need for political stability, better funding of the education sector and to stand firm in staging war against corruption as recommendations. making recommendations.</p> <p>Keywords: Economic, Recession, Negative, Education.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Okumagba Paul Oghenero GICICSSH1701119</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Care Of The Aged Population In Nigeria: A Social Policy Lag</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Okumagba Paul Oghenero Sociology Department, Faculty of Social Sciences, Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>It is well established globally that the population of the aged is increasing drastically, this current trend will not only affect developed societies but also developing societies who have not taken it into cognizance of future occurrence and challenges that will befall their countries for not putting into her nations goals, policies and actions to carter for their aged population. Unfortunately however, there appears to be unusual inattention in the identification of appropriate rights and policies for the protection of the aged. Well formulated aging policies will help to combat future occurrence of neglect \s of the aged giving full resource allocation to a high level based on future internal and environmental anticipated challenges. This will give the countries and other social concerns a sense of purpose and proper setting of priorities. This paper therefore, conceptually addressed the situation in Nigeria as strategies in model for combating impending challenges. Based on this therefore, this paper concludes that when appropriate policies and rights are put in place, the aged will live a meaningful life.</p> <p>Keyword: Aged Population, Social Policy, Right of the Aged, Nigeria Constitution.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Crystal Magotra GICICSSH1701120</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Refugee Crisis In A Globalized World: A Study</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Crystal Magotra School of liberal studies, PDP, Pandit deendayal petroleum university, Ahmedabad, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Refugees are people who have had to flee their country because of armed conflict, serious human rights abuses or persecution. Just over 21 million people – or 0.3% of the world’s population – are refugees right now. This includes 5.2 million Palestinians, many of whom have been refugees for decades. 1 The vast majority of refugees are hosted in low and middle income countries, with one quarter (about 4.2 million people) living in least developed countries.2 As of the end of 2015 Jordan hosted the largest number of refugees in the world (2.1 million</p>

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	<p>Palestinian refugees who have lived in the country for decades, and 664,100 refugees under the mandate of the UN refugee agency, UNHCR). Turkey hosted the second largest refugee population, 2.5 million, including the highest number of refugees from Syria. The number of refugees entering Turkey continued to grow in 2016 and according to government sources reached 3 million in June (around 2.7 million are from Syria).³ Both Pakistan (1.6 million) and Lebanon (1.5 million) were home to more than 1 million refugees while Iran (979,400), Ethiopia (736,100), and Kenya (553,900) all hosted more than half a million each. ⁴ In Lebanon nearly one in five individuals is a refugee. Meanwhile many of the world's wealthiest nations host the fewest refugees, both in absolute numbers and relative to their size and wealth. For example, the UK has accepted approximately 8,000 Syrians since 2011, while Jordan – with a population almost 10 times smaller than the UK and 1.2% of its GDP – hosts over 656,000 Syrian refugees.⁶ At the end of 2015, the total refugee and asylum-seeker population in wealthy Australia was 58,000, compared to 740,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in Ethiopia.⁷ This situation is inherently unfair, and undermines the human rights of refugees. Almost 5 million people have fled Syria in the last five years. Most of them live in just five countries: Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. While the situation of refugees from Syria has received considerable media.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Sumon Sharma GICICSSH1701122</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cyber Crime: Nepal's Position in the World</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sumon Sharma Tutor in Modern Boarding English School, Nepal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Nepal, a developing country of world, has no invention on computers and no good command in Information Technology. This paper shows the position of developed countries in the world, the cyber warfare going between each other. Nepal doesn't have that level but has its own domestic cyber offences. It doesn't mean developed countries don't have domestic problem, they do have but the crime they commit is very intellectual. However they have strong mechanism they often find out the criminals. But with the passage of time Nepal government also should be aware and secured its internet and telecommunication network. Nepal can be laboratory for the foreign hackers to rehearsal their crime. Nepal should have strong mechanism to find out such criminals. So a development in information technology and trackers is vital for Nepal.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Lieutenant Colonel Amitabh Hoskote GICICSSH1701122</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Jammu & Kashmir And The Politics Of Article 370: Seeking Legality For The Illegitimate</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Amitabh Hoskote, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Vishakha A Hoskote Rani Durgavati University, Jabalpur, India,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Article 370 of the Constitution of India provides special autonomous status to the state of Jammu & Kashmir. The erstwhile Article 238, pertaining to Part B states or former princely states was repealed by the 7th Constitutional Amendment in 1956 after the reorganisation of states. However Article 370 overrode the</p>

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	<p>provisions of Article 238 as special provisions to the state of J&K. The provisions of Article 370 have been controversial right from inception, with Dr BR Ambedkar as the principal drafter of the Constitution, having refused to draft the article owing its bias and unequal dispensations within the framework of a free India. The drafting was eventually done by Gopaldaswami Ayyangar, who was a former Diwan to the Maharaja of J&K. It was initially meant to be temporary in nature. This paper intends to examine the Article and the validity of the politics attached to it, based on four specific arguments, these being: First, how the very Genesis of Article 370 spawns conditions for inequality in India. Second, how the Retention of Article 370 implies festering of contentious issues. Third, how the Ramifications of Article 370 forge inequality within the state of J&K. Fourth, how the Politics over Article 370 only seek limited leverage from it.</p> <p>The arguments have been examined through an engagement with primary and secondary sources, and attempt to address the views presented in sources representing different traditions. Article 370 has been examined using the points of views across a spectrum of opinion; an interpretivist approach tries to classify this debate in the larger context of its continuation or revocation.</p> <p>Was Article 370 used for the delegation of power as it was originally intended to do for a vulnerable population who were insecure about their identity and their culture? Did Article 370 recreate power structures as it was intended to, or did it just add another level of subterfuge to extant biases in society? Did Article 370 indeed increase the level of accountability in the institutions of the state that were meant to protect the rights of the people and therefore empower them? Has Article 370 improved social mobility in any manner, or has it in fact served to only curb it further? Is there an underlying and inherent contradiction in the debate about whether the state wants to be a part of India or its quest for self governance? Finally, has Article 370 worked in the manner it was envisaged to, or has it succeeded in aggravating inequality within the state and in the larger context of India? The analyses of these arguments would seek to answer the question whether Article 370 should continue or be revoked, and whether it is related to the growth of conflict in J&K.</p> <p>Key Words Conflict, Jammu & Kashmir, Inequality, Development, Ethnicity, Constitution, Politics.</p>
 <p>Vishakha A Hoskote GICICSSH1701124</p>	<p>Jammu & Kashmir And The Politics Of Article 370: Seeking Legality For The Illegitimate</p> <p>Amitabh Hoskote, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India</p> <p>Vishakha A Hoskote Rani Durgavati University, Jabalpur, India,</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Article 370 of the Constitution of India provides special autonomous status to the state of Jammu & Kashmir. The erstwhile Article 238, pertaining to Part B states or former princely states was repealed by the 7th Constitutional Amendment in 1956 after the reorganisation of states. However Article 370 overrode the provisions of Article 238 as special provisions to the state of J&K. The provisions of Article 370 have been controversial right from inception, with Dr BR</p>

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 <p>Prof. Mathew Marion CJ GICICSSH1701126</p>	<p>Gender Equality And Women Empowerment: Significant Pathways To Development</p> <p>Prof. Mathew Marion CJ Head and Dean, School of Education Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences (SHUATS) Allahabad. Uttar Pradesh. INDIA</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Living in a highly technological society, often we forget to respect the dignity of a human person. Human beings are the crowning glory of God's creation. The history of humankind reflects dreams, aspirations, expectations as well as limitations. These limitations are created by persons and inherited by succeeding generations. Despite the constant efforts by the various regulations and laws, the plight of women in India is pathetic. All kinds of atrocities and a long list of discrimination against them continue to undermine the social fabric. It was this grim reality surrounding the plight of women in India that ignited a sense of social responsibility in those who formed various organizations and movements</p>

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	<p>towards empowering women. Gender-based violence and economic discrimination remains the most pervasive and persistent form of inequality. If we are really committed to creating an environment that is conducive to women's empowerment we have to build into right system of education that upholds values.</p> <p>Gender equality is, first and foremost, a human right. Women are entitled to live in dignity and in freedom from want and from fear. Empowering women is also an indispensable tool for advancing development and reducing poverty. Gender equality implies a society in which women and men enjoy the same opportunities, outcomes, rights and obligations in all spheres of life. A critical aspect of promoting gender equality is the empowerment of women, with a focus on identifying and redressing power imbalances. Women's empowerment is vital to sustainable development and the realization of human rights for all.</p> <p>Key Words: violence, gender, empowerment, discrimination, inequality, Development</p>
<p>Sana Sameer Kanwar GICICSSH1701127</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Challenges in Indian Radio Broadcasting with Special Reference to Youth A Study of Genre Based Radio Stations in India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The research studies the listenership trend of youth especially of north Indian region. The need gap of what is expected by the listeners and what they receive through radio is analysed. The study was done not only considering youth as listeners but also the broadcasting professionals and the other custodians of the industry such CEO, producers, RJ's etc.</p> <p>The research has tried to make in depth analysis of what variety means to the people, what makes it so crucial and how it is to be delivered.</p> <p>The definition of entertainment has changed rapidly. the findings presents a balance picture of what it means to present the qualitative content to the audience.</p> <p>Being part of a constitutional democracy, it is also studied that to what extent government influences the private fm's and in reality what should be the level of liberty given to this broadcasters.</p> <p>Often the study of radio and its impact has to seen at two levels one at the national and other at the regional. In Indian market the regional radios are at the disadvantaged edge with scarcity of funds and limited revenues. The study also tries to answer the question-how to create healthy competition amongst all the players. The idea is to find out the challenges in private radio broadcasting with emphasis on programming and content which goes on AIR. The study was done with reference to the youth and the need for genre based radio stations was analyzed. Since Indian private Radio industry is still considered to be young, it hasn't started with the concept of genre based channels. The research proposes the need of genre based channels along with the listing of the challenges.</p> <p>Keywords- Radio Broadcasting, FM Radio, Private FMs, Genre Based Radio Stations, Youth Based Radio</p>
<p>Namhee Lee GICICSSH1701128</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Consumer response to carbon labeling of hotel across demographics</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Namhee Lee, Department of Tourism, Hanyang University, 222 Wangsimni-ro, Seongdong-gu, Seoul 133-791, Republic of Korea</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Namjo Kim Department of Tourism, Hangyang University, 222 Wangsimni-ro, Seongdong-gu, Seoul 133-791, Republic of Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>As various environmental problems caused by human behavior have been increasing, it is required to switch human behavior to reduce negative impacts on the environmental problems. Carbon labeling, as a behavioral solution to lessen harmful impacts on the climate change, has been introduced to encourage environmentally friendly consumption patterns. This study attempted to make research to answer the following questions: (1) How do consumers' perceptions of carbon labeling differ across demographic characteristics?; (2) How do consumers' attitudes toward staying a carbon-labeled hotel differ across demographic characteristics?; (3) How do consumers' behavioral intentions for staying a carbon-labeled hotel differ across demographic characteristics? In total, 1,001 cases were used to answer the study questions by analysis of variance (ANOVA) and a post hoc test (Fisher's LSD). The findings indicated that there were significant differences in perceptions of carbon labeling, attitudes toward a staying carbon-labeled hotel, and behavioral intentions for staying carbon-labeled hotel across demographic characteristics, including age, marital status, presence of children, education and income. Furthermore, this study suggests some crucial implications for promoting marketing strategies and green consumption by assessing the effectiveness of carbon labels.</p> <p>Keywords: Carbon labeling, Carbon-labeled hotels, Demographics</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Jin Seok Han GICICSSH1701129</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An impact analysis of 2016 Gyeongju earthquake for sustainable tourism: Content analysis of newspaper articles</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jin Seok Han, Department of Tourism, Hangyang University, 222 Wangsimni-ro, Seongdong-gu, Seoul 133-791, Republic of Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Namhee Lee, Department of Tourism, Hangyang University, 222 Wangsimni-ro, Seongdong-gu, Seoul 133-791, Republic of Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Namjo Kim Department of Tourism, Hangyang University, 222 Wangsimni-ro, Seongdong-gu, Seoul 133-791, Republic of Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The 5.8-magnitude earthquake, the most powerful seismic activity since 1978, occurred in the historic city of Gyeongju that is one of the prominent tourist destinations possessing the UNESCO World Heritage in Korea. The earthquake has had a negative impact on the Gyeongju tourism industry. The purpose of this study is to explore various phenomena involved in 2016 Gyeongju earthquake. A content analysis was performed on the total of 587 articles from three Korean major daily newspapers. The results of the content analysis show the following six phenomena: (1) decline in inbound tourist flows, (2) increase in perceived risk and negative image about tourist destination, (3) increase in anxiety and stress of</p>

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	<p>local residents (4) destruction of life and property, (5) damage to cultural heritage, and (6) necessity for social support. Furthermore, this study suggests coping strategies to prevent the negative economic, socio-cultural, and environmental impacts of natural disaster on tourism industry and provides important implications for sustainable tourism. Keywords: Disaster, Natural disaster, 2016 Gyeongju earthquake, Sustainable tourism, Content analysis</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Junghoon Lee GICICSSH1701131</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Effect of Rural Tourism Community’s Social Capital on Tourism Development Performance: Focused on the Moderating Effect of Community’s Cultural Disposition</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Li xiu School of Tourism, Taishan University, Shandong-Taian, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lee, Junghoon Tourism Research Institute, Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Choi, Seungdam School of Tourism, Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The purpose of this research is to investigate the influence of rural tourism community’s social capital on the outcome from its tourism development. Literature review suggests that the social capital inherent in the relationships among community members influences the performance of the community. The review also suggests that the role of social capital differs depending on the characteristics of the community. One of the major variables to explain the community’s characteristics is its cultural disposition. Based on this review, two hypotheses were formulated. Hypothesis 1 states that the social capital of the community positively influences on the outcome from its tourism development. And hypothesis 2 states that the influence that social capital has on the outcome of tourism development varies depending on the differences in cultural disposition of the communities compared. This research utilized 3 elements from Hofstede cultural dimensions to investigate the role of community’s cultural disposition. Those were individualism, collectivism and uncertainty avoidance. In order to test the hypotheses a questionnaire survey was conducted on “Han” and “Uighur” rural tourism communities in China. These two communities were considered to have different cultural dispositions, and total of 418 questionnaires were collected from them. Statistical analysis utilizing factor analysis and ANOVA revealed that hypotheses 1 and 2 were supported. The comparison between two communities with Hofstede’s 3 cultural elements also showed that they have different cultural dispositions, supporting the validity of empirical study setting to test the role of cultural disposition as a moderating variable. Future research suggestions to avoid interference of exogenous variables and implications from this study were discussed.</p> <p>Keywords Social Capital, Tourism Development Performance, Community’s Cultural Disposition, Hofstede Cultural Dimensions</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Xiu Li GICICSSH1701132</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Effect of Rural Tourism Community’s Social Capital on Tourism Development Performance: Focused on the Moderating Effect of Community’s</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Cultural Disposition</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Li xiu School of Tourism, Taishan University, Shandong-Taian, China,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lee, Junghoon Tourism Research Institute, Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Choi, Seungdam School of Tourism, Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The purpose of this research is to investigate the influence of rural tourism community's social capital on the outcome from its tourism development. Literature review suggests that the social capital inherent in the relationships among community members influences the performance of the community. The review also suggests that the role of social capital differs depending on the characteristics of the community. One of the major variables to explain the community's characteristics is its cultural disposition. Based on this review, two hypotheses were formulated. Hypothesis 1 states that the social capital of the community positively influences on the outcome from its tourism development. And hypothesis 2 states that the influence that social capital has on the outcome of tourism development varies depending on the differences in cultural disposition of the communities compared. This research utilized 3 elements from Hofstede cultural dimensions to investigate the role of community's cultural disposition. Those were individualism, collectivism and uncertainty avoidance. In order to test the hypotheses a questionnaire survey was conducted on "Han" and "Uighur" rural tourism communities in China. These two communities were considered to have different cultural dispositions, and total of 418 questionnaires were collected from them. Statistical analysis utilizing factor analysis and ANOVA revealed that hypotheses 1 and 2 were supported. The comparison between two communities with Hofstede's 3 cultural elements also showed that they have different cultural dispositions, supporting the validity of empirical study setting to test the role of cultural disposition as a moderating variable. Future research suggestions to avoid interference of exogenous variables and implications from this study were discussed.</p> <p>Keywords Social Capital, Tourism Development Performance, Community's Cultural Disposition, Hofstede Cultural Dimensions</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Yahaya Sani GICICSSH1701133</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An Assessment on Empowering Rural Men on Poverty reduction and Entrepreneurship Growth. A Study from Jigawa State</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Yahaya Sani Jigawa State College of Education P. M. B. 1002, Gumel</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The portion of education pertaining to the variety of skills needed to build and maintain the infrastructure of a developing (moving out of poverty) society: building trades; plumbing; electrician; well-drilling; farm and transport</p>

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	<p>mechanical skills (and others) are clearly needed in large numbers of individuals, if the society is to move out of poverty or subsistence. This research work will explore some vital information regarding poverty alleviation and growth of entrepreneurship for rural men through empowerment program in Jigawa State. 80 questionnaires were distributed to sampled 10 men who engaged in Wood work, Metal work, Leather work, Irrigation farming and Tailoring in each of the local governments of the Jigawa East senatorial zones. The data collected were analysed, and the findings of the study educating people on how Jigawa State government is making effort to reduce poverty among the rural men and improve the empowerment program so as to enhance entrepreneurship growth in its rural areas. The findings of this study can be a source for public policy formulation and implementation as well as impact to body of knowledge.</p> <p>Key Words: Empowerment, Entrepreneurship, Poverty and Rural Men</p> <p style="text-align: center;">An assessment on empowering rural women for poverty reduction and financial security. A study from Jigawa state, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Yahaya Sani Jigawa State College of Education P. M. B. 1002, Gumel</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Poverty is severe in rural areas, where up to 80 per cent of the population live below the poverty line, and social services and infrastructures are limited. The country's poor rural women and men depend on agriculture for food and income. About 90 per cent of Nigeria's food is produced by small-scale farmers who cultivate small plots of land and depend on rainfall rather than irrigation systems. This research work will explore some vital information regarding poverty alleviation and rural women empowerment program in Jigawa State through assessing the impact of empowerment programme on rural women and their financial security as well as finding out the impact of empowering programme on poverty reduction and explore whether rural women in Jigawa state utilize the empowerment programme if any, in poverty reduction. Findings of this study can be a source for public policy formulation and implementation as well as impact to body of knowledge.</p> <p>Key Words: Empowerment, Entrepreneurship, Poverty and Rural Women</p>
 <p>Dr. Dahiru Abdulkadir GICICSSH1701133</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An Assessment on Empowering Rural Men on Poverty education and Entrepreneurship Growth. A Study from Jigawa State</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Yahaya Sani Jigawa State College of Education P. M. B. 1002, Gumel</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Dahiru Abdulkadir Jigawa State College of Education , Gumel , Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The portion of education pertaining to the variety of skills needed to build and maintain the infrastructure of a developing (moving out of poverty) society: building trades; plumbing; electrician; well-drilling; farm and transport mechanical skills (and others) are clearly needed in large numbers of individuals, if the society is to move out of poverty or subsistence. This research work will</p>

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	<p>explore some vital information regarding poverty alleviation and growth of entrepreneurship for rural men through empowerment program in Jigawa State. 80 questionnaires were distributed to sampled 10 men who engaged in Wood work, Metal work, Leather work, Irrigation farming and Tailoring in each of the local governments of the Jigawa East senatorial zones. The data collected were analysed, and the findings of the study educating people on how Jigawa State government is making effort to reduce poverty among the rural men and improve the empowerment program so as to enhance entrepreneurship growth in its rural areas. The findings of this study can be a source for public policy formulation and implementation as well as impact to body of knowledge. Key Words: Empowerment, Entrepreneurship, Poverty and Rural Men</p>
 <p>Nesita Anggraini GICICSSH1701134</p>	<p>Communal Rights: Indonesian's Government Effort to Protect the Rights of Indigenous Group</p> <p>Nesita Anggraini, University of Indonesia,</p> <p>Umery Lathifa, University of Indonesia,</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The rapid development of infrastructure in Indonesia indeed requires a considerable amount of land. This often results in neglect of the rights of indigenous people to possess and utilize their sacred land. The effort to protect the land of indigenous people in Indonesia often fails because of two things: 1) there is no certification of the land and 2) even when the land is certified on behalf of group leader, the land is then sold or rented to other parties hence the failure to protect the existence of indigenous group. To solve this problem, Indonesian's Ministry of Land and Spatial Planning has issued Regulation 9/2015, which then revised by Regulation 10/2016, through which the Minister created a new right of land called communal rights. These rights give joint-ownership land titles to indigenous groups or any groups that have inhabited a land for more than ten years. In addition to guaranteeing their rights to possess a land by giving certification, communal rights are given to prevent the land being transferred to parties other than the indigenous group itself. This paper will explain the basic concept, process, and requirements of communal rights in the framework of Indonesian's land law. This paper will then explain how communal rights can help protecting the existence of indigenous people in Indonesia. Further, this paper will mention several shortcomings of communal rights in the level of regulation as a suggestion for improvements. Keywords: Communal Rights, Indigenous People, Title of Land, Protection</p> <p>LAPOR!: The Utilization of the Public Service Complaints Handling Facility as a Tool for Evidence-Based Policy Making</p> <p>Nesita Anggraini, University of Indonesia,</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>As one of the eight countries who initiated Open Government Partnership,</p>

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	<p>Indonesia has launched several programs in order to create a more open, accountable, and responsive government. One of the programs initiated is called LAPOR! (Indonesian for Report!), a nationally integrated complaint handling tool through which society can submit any complaints related to development programs and public service delivery. In 2016, LAPOR! has received 122,225 reports; 9,197 of them were complaints, 2,672 were requests for information, 406 were whistleblowing reports, and 681 were aspirations. Each of these reports is stored in the system of LAPOR! and available to those who need them as long as it is still in line with its privacy policy. For society, these reports can be utilized as primary data in research. While for government, the reports can be used as tools to examine the existing problems in society in order to create the right policy. This mechanism has been done by various government institutions including local governments. This paper will focus on the potential use of complaints data as a tool for evidence-based policy making along with the best practice done by the local government of Bojonegoro – a city in Indonesia appointed as the world's Open Government Partnership Subnational Government Pilot Program. Keywords: LAPOR, Complaint Handling, Public Service, Evidence-Based Policy</p>
 <p>Uzma Litaf GICICSSH1701135</p>	<p>Effect of different concentration of apple pulp and sugar on the shelf stability of prepared apple leather at ambient temperature</p> <p>UzmaLitaf, Agriculture Research Institute, Tarnab, Peshawar</p> <p>Sher Hassan khan, Agriculture Research Institute, Tarnab, Peshawar</p> <p>Muhammad Usman Ali , Department of Food science and technology, Faculty of Nutritional sciences, NWFP Agriculture University Peshawar</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The aim of the study was to evaluate a suitable combination of apple pulp and sucrose solution for the preparation of apple leather, stored at ambient temperature. The treatments were T0, T2, T3, T4 and T5. The samples were wrapped in aluminum foil and then packed in polyethylene bags and evaluation was carried out for total period of 60 days. Physiochemically analysis, acidity, brix0, moisture and sensory characteristics of; color, taste, texture and overall acceptability (using Larmond scale) were evaluated at 15 days interval. The moisture content of apple bar was decreased from 16.76 to 11.55 throughout the storage. Maximum increased was observed in T4 (53.26%) followed by T5 (34.16%), in compare minimum fall was observed in T0 (17.65%) followed by T1 (21.23%). The TSS of apple pulp was 14 brix0 when sucrose solution was added in different ratio, after drying the TSS of apple bar was increased from 14.41 to 89.26 during storage. Maximum increased was observed T5 (85.34%) followed by T3 (84.33%), while lowest raise was observed in T0 (81.81%) followed by T1 (82.022%). The pH of apple bar was reduced from 3.3 to 4.478 for the period of storage. Maximum reduced was perceived in T5 (47.147%) followed by T4 (44.410%), in compare minimum fall was observed in T2 (24.242%) followed by T3 (31.437%) and T1 (31.927%) .The titratableacidity of apple bar was increased from 0.16 to 1.39 for the period of storage. Supreme increased was perceived in</p>

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	<p>T0 (93.69%) and T2 (89.2%) followed by T2 (90.605%), while lowest raise was observed in T4 (65.090%) followed by T5 (77.61%). The storage intervals had effect on the mean scores for organoleptic assessment. Mean scores of juries for the color of apple bar was reduced from 7.20 to 5.73 for the period of storage. Supreme decreased was perceived in T4 (50%) followed by T4 (33.33%), while lowest fall was observed in T1 (9.88%) followed by T0 (10.71%). Mean totals of juries for the taste of apple bar was reduced from 7.83 to 5.73 for the period of storage. Maximum reduced was detected in T4 (53.85%) followed by T5 (42.86%), while lowest fall was observed in T1 (9.88%) followed by T0 (13.71%). Mean scores of judges for the texture of apple bar was reduced from 7.75 to 5.67 for the period of storage. Maximum decreased was perceived in T5 (53.57%) followed by T4 (52%), while lowest fall was observed in T1 (11.43%) followed by T0 (12.90%). Mean scores of juries for the overall acceptability of apple bar was reduced from 7.54 to 5.54 throughout the storage. Maximum decreased was perceived in T5 (50%) and T4 (50%) followed by T3 (23.33%), while lowest fall was observed in T1 (11.43%) followed by T0 (14.21%). Overall results showed that the treatment T1 was found most acceptable.</p> <p>Keywords: Apple leather, storage, Physico-chemical analysis, organolyptic analysis.</p>
<p>Michael Steiner GICICSSH1701065</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Economic Impact of Sport and Sport Organizations. The Case of the Austrian Skiing Association and its Private-Public Character</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Michael Steiner Department of Economics, University of Graz, Austria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The Austrian Skiing Association/ASA (Der Österreichischer Skiverband/ÖSV) is the largest sport organization in Austria and has dominated skiing in the Alpine and related world for decades. It is best known for its capacity to build a highly professional and competitive team and for organizing big international events attracting big crowds on site and even bigger ones on TV and social media. But it also works as an association motivating and supporting men and women of all ages to be active in this kind of sport.</p> <p>The paper analyses the economic impact of these activities on the Austrian economy in terms of its contribution on gross domestic product, employment and income. Or formulated differently: How large would the loss be if the ASA would not exist and pursue all its activities?</p> <p>The paper first gives an overview of skiing activities (measured in terms of winter tourism and overnight stays) both within Austria and its regions as well as of skiers coming to Austria from different regions of Europe. It then calculates the economic dimensions connected with skiing starting with direct touristic expenditures and deducing its indirect effects in the supporting industries and services.</p> <p>Based on insights of marketing research it evaluates the contribution of the ASA to this total outcome of skiing activities and measures its impact on GDP, employment and income. Apart from these quantitative dimensions it points to additional qualitative effects.</p> <p>Finally it reflects on the specific institutional character of the ASA. As a private nonprofit organization it creates economic and social value. It also acts as a catalyst – it increases identification with and raises motivation for skiing. At the</p>

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	<p>same time it depends on a largely public financed infrastructure. It therefore can be interpreted as a special case of private-public-partnership.</p>
<p>Andrea Giampiccoli GICICSSH1701094</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Community-based tourism and diversification strategy: an initial examination</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Oliver Mtapuri School of Built Environment and Development Studies, University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban, South Africa,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Andrea Giampiccoli Department of Hospitality and Tourism, Durban University of Technology, Durban, South Africa,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sean Jugmohan* Faculty of Management Sciences, Durban University of Technology, Durban, South Africa,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Community-based tourism (CBT) is gaining greater traction and relevance in the tourism sector in general. While CBT development has its own specific characteristics, it is fundamental to underline that CBT is also a business, which includes the dimension of entrepreneurship. It has concomitant typical business functions such as decision making and as such should be considered, as a micro-small enterprise at its inception. Thus, it behoves upon the operators CBT ventures to act and adopt general business principles, tactics and strategies to remain sustainable and ensure growth. Diversification is when a company expands from its main business to other products markets and this is imperative even for CBT projects since it is an important strategy in many companies. Firms in the tourism sectors also diversify. Babenko (2014:128) highlights the importance of diversification in tourism sector for small firms thus: ‘Today, diversification of services is one of the instruments of the tourist enterprise’s growth strategy, due to which it can extend its services and spheres of activity. However, its successful implementation requires profound knowledge and thorough preliminary assessment of the company and its environment. Although diversification is sometimes difficult for the small companies, it proves to be inevitable when their original markets become unviable’.</p> <p>While business models related to CBT have been proposed, specific studies which explore the theory and practice of diversification by CBT projects seems scarce, if not completely absent. As a contribution to fill this gap, this presentation aims to initiate to specifically explore diversification opportunities within the CBT context. The exploration also covers specific and essential characteristics as well as the limitations of diversification in CBT. Besides the use of secondary sources, the presentation, also examines a case study from South Africa, to argue that CBT ventures possibly often should consider diversification as a strategy to remain sustainable and enhance growth.</p> <p>Keywords Tourism, community-based tourism, small firms, diversification.</p>
<p>Sibel Durul Elbir GICICSSH1701107</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Open And Distance Learning And Communication Environments: An Example Of Anadolu University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gülşen Serap Çekerol</p>

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	<p>Faculty of Open Education, Anadolu University, Eskişehir, Turkey</p> <p>Sibel Durul Elbir School of Foreign Languages, Anadolu University, Eskişehir, Turkey</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Open and distance learning, is a process in which learners are apart from each other and learning resources in time and/or in location, thereby, their interaction with each other and with learning resources are based on remote communication system. The system reaches millions of people by not requiring to come to the campus, providing equal opportunity to everyone, disabled or abled and removing geographical and regional barriers. Anadolu University Open and Distance Learning System represents the system in Turkey, and keeps developing day by day since 1982 as a mega sized university. Parallel with the rapidly development of the diversity of communication environments are supported with student satisfaction. In this study, after the explanation of learning and communication environments of the system, the results of the questionnaire, obtained from the students who registered in the 2015-2016 academic year, will be discussed. The effectiveness of communication and learning environments will be questioned by interpreting these findings.</p> <p>Keywords: Open Education, Distance Learning, Communication and Learning Environments.</p>
 <p>Suleiman Amali GICICSSH1701110</p>	<p>Drug Abuse and students' Academic Performance in Isa Kaita college of Education, katsina state</p> <p>Suleiman Amali Department of sociology, Federal university, Dutsin-Ma katsina state.</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The paper examines drug abuse and students' academic performance in Isa Kaita college of Education, and it's implications on the realisation of sustainable development goals in Dutsin-Ma, katsina state. The study was aimed at examining the socio demographic profile of the respondents, identify the types of drugs abused, sources of drugs abused and reasons behind drug abuse by students; as well as the implications and effects of Drug abuse on students' academic performance and realisation of sustainable development goals. The data for the study was collected from both primary and secondary sources. A sample size of 200 was randomly drawn. The findings of the study revealed a strong relationship between drug abuse and academic performance. Peer group influences, poor socialisation and peculiar family background were discovered to be major factors that influence people into drugs. The study recommends among others that for sustainable development goals to be attained, the National Drug law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) must collaborate more with sister agencies saddled with similar responsibilities to tackle the vice. Also, jobs should be created so as to take the minds of the youths off drugs. Lastly, the family and educational institutions should be pragmatic and act with courage towards nipping this social vice in the bud.</p> <p>keywords: Drug, Drug abuse and Academic performance and sustainable development goals.</p>

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Orbunde Emmanuel
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Ethno-religious conflicts and national question: an impediment to democratic consolidation and the realisation of the sustainable development goals in Nigeria.

ORBUNDE EMMANUEL

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria as a Nation has evolved over the years with a lot of upheavals and trials. Nigeria continues to struggle with a lot of ethnic, religious and sectional tensions and conflict for more than 50 years after independence. The Nation's survival has continually been threatened by these ethnic & religious conflicts. The problem has attained a more worrisome dimension recently with the outbreak of more fierce ethnic conflict, i.e. the Fulani Tiv clashes of 2013-2014, and the ethnic boundary disputes in Taraba and Nassarawa states. This paper seeks to provide a chronological background to the problem, while at the same time highlighting the path Nigeria is to take to curb the issue and also provide some indices to help stem the tide of ethnic & religious conflicts in Nigeria as the country embarks on the realization of the United Nations sustainable development goals as a nation. The work made use of some conflict theories such as the relative deprivation theory and the frustration – aggression theory, but on the whole the political economy approach still has a lot to do with the development of ethnic conflicts in Nigeria. The work came to the realization that despite all these conflicts problems & situations, Nigeria will still fare better as a one United country instead of a divided one, as its been advocated by some sectional groups. The paper recommends a re-awakening in every body's commitment to the Nigerian project as a Nation with a strong resolve to creating the enabling peaceful environment for the realization of the sustainable development goals as envisaged by the united nation SDGs agenda.

Keywords: Nigeria, ethnic conflict, National Question, Sustainable Development, Democratic Consolidation



Caroline Buarque Leite
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GICICSSH1701113

Polyamory: The Need For The Recognition Of New Family Arrangements And Generation Of Legal Effects Based On In Human Rights And Post Modern Family Concept Of The 21st Century

Caroline Buarque Leite de Oliveira

Legal Sciences, Autonomous University of Lisbon, Portugal

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze the polyamory, to define as a family form, lined on a deductive methodology. The research demonstrates with fulcrum in the fundamental rights and guarantees, the necessity of recognition this new familiar design and generation of legal effects, justifying its State protection. According to the perspective of Contemporary Civil Constitutional Law, is made an analysis of the evolution of family models and concepts, bringing an influence of fundamental rights and human rights, in which they are considered as plural families. The study will focus on polyamory, highlighting the characteristics of this new form of family, explaining about the Brazilian Judiciary's understanding of its recognition, and defending its own concept of family.

Palavras-chave: Polyamory. Families. Human Rights. Fundamental Rights. Constitutionalisation of Civil Law.

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Jeongmin Seo
GICICSSH1701121

Fragmented Oppositions and Syrian Civil War

Jeongmin Seo
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ABSTRACT

The Syrian uprising is an ongoing, violent internal conflict in Syria. It is part of the wider Arab Spring, a wave of upheaval throughout the Arab World. Public demonstrations across Syria began on 26 January 2011 and developed into a nationwide uprising. Protesters demanded the resignation of President Bashar al-Assad, the overthrow of his government, and an end to nearly five decades of Baath Party rule. However, the uprising has been protracted beyond some expectations, not producing the change of regime but resulting in large casualties. This paper aims at examining why the conflicts have been protracted. This research assumes that internal conflicts or fragmentation has been one of the most important factors behind the protracted Syrian crisis. The uprising has sectarian undertones. The opposition is dominated by Sunni Muslims, whereas the leading government figures are Alawites, affiliated with Shia Islam. As a result, the opposition is winning support from the Sunni Muslim states, whereas the government is publicly supported by the Shia and other minority religious and ethnic groups.

In an attempt to explore the divisions and fragmentations of the Syrian opposition, this study has examined the ethnic, factional, and sectarian composition of Syria and the activities and goals of main opposition groups. Furthermore, this research has conducted a field research to forecast the prospect of the Syrian crisis. According to the interview results, most Arab scholars and citizens believe that the Bashar regime has lost its legitimacy in the course of the prolonged nationwide protest and would not be survived in spite of the internal conflicts and fragmentation of the opposition forces.



Ogunde Olukemi
Oluyemisi
GICICSSH1701125

The Impact Of Macroeconomic Variables On Nutritional Status Of Farming Households In Dass Lga Of Bauchi State, Nigeria

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Sosanya Mercy Eloho (Mrs)
Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the impact of macroeconomic variables on the nutritional status of farming households in Dass LGA of Bauchi State, Nigeria using percentages, regression analysis, and correlation analysis. Data used for this study were obtained from the secondary and primary sources. Semi- structured questionnaire were administered to farming households in Dass LGA of Bauchi State and secondary data on GDP growth rate, inflation, exchange rate, lending rate, and value of non oil export were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin. Result from the regression analysis indicated a negative relationship between the farmers output and GDP growth rate, a negative relationship between inflation rate and farmers output, negative relationship between exchange rate and farmers output, a negative relationship between

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	<p>lending rate and farmers output and a positive relationship between the value of non oil export and the farmers output. Anthropometric characteristic of children showed severe stunting for 15.2% of the children, severe underweight for 11.4% and severe wasting for 9.3% of the children in farming households. Correlation result showed an association between farm output and nutritional status of households. It was recommended that as a matter of urgency, the Government of Nigeria should institute policies that will increase investment in the agricultural sector so as to increase output and improve nutritional status of farming households.</p> <p>KEYWORDS: Farming households, Dass, Output, Regression, Nutritional status.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Alba Miriello YRSICSSH1701051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Is it possible a platonic republic in our modern societies?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alba Miriello Mphil student in Philosophy at UCL (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>In the Republic, Socrates says that social justice is ‘doing one’s own’, i.e. ‘everyone must practice one of the occupations in the city for which he is naturally best suited’. One would ordinarily suppose social justice to concern not only the allocation of duties but also the distribution of benefits. I argue, in this essay, that this expectation is fulfilled not by Plato’s conception of social justice, but by the normative basis for it, Plato’s requirement of aiming at the happiness of all the citizens. I argue that Plato treats social justice as a necessary but not sufficient means to happiness that guarantees only the production of the greatest goods; ensuring that these goods are distributed so as to maximize the happiness of the whole city requires a direct application of Plato’s happiness principle, which I interpret individualistically and then use to explain women’s equality in work and education. In this paper, I focus specifically on Platonic social justice and investigate its relationship to ordinary conceptions of social justice.</p> <p>Gregory Vlastos asks whether ‘there is such a thing as a theory of justice in that dialogue whose formal theme is “dikaiousune”, (dikaios) and answers that there is: social justice in the Republic is the justice of reciprocity, according to which “it would be just for us to give of our best to benefit others who would be willing to give of their best to benefit us”. Plato supposedly articulates this intuition in a principle Vlastos calls “functional reciprocity”, according to which each has a right to those, and only those, socially distributable benefits which will maximize his contribution, regardless of the ratio which the value of services rendered bears to that of benefits received. Vlastos is able to regard this as a genuine theory of justice because, in the first instance, it allocates rights — that is, rights to goods — and so would seem to fulfil my weaker requirement that a theory of justice concern itself with the distribution of goods. Vlastos criticizes Plato’s conception of social justice, characterized as functional reciprocity, on two main counts: first, it grants citizens only formal equality, or impartiality of treatment, not substantive equality. Second, it does not accord rights to persons as human beings; instead, what it offers is an idealization of the justice of the work-ethic — the domain in which, generally speaking, persons must earn their rights through their productive labor.</p>





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Culture and Tourism as drivers in BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa)

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ABSTRACT

Modern world has witnessed the dependency of the tourism on the basic principles of the exchange of the people along with the appearance and the experience of the culture. One can say that the culture and the tourism are the two sides of the same coin. Tourism is interrelated with the culture. The inter-link between the culture and the tourism has grabbed the attention of the scholars in the current times due to their importance at the regional, national and the global level. Culture along with the tourism has become the key factor of the growth and the development. The present paper highlights the role and importance of culture and tourism in BRICS along with several suggestions which will contribute in the growth and development of BRICS countries. It will help students of BRICS countries to know about culture of different countries. The attention on travel and tourism by all countries of BRICS can play a vibrant role in the cultural exchange, which will bring all countries closer to each other. BRICS nations are capable to play as engines for the growth and bright future not only for themselves but also for the rest of the world. Culture and tourism will offer fruitful outcome through the establishment of sustainable growth and development trajectories.

Key words: Culture, Tourism, BRICS, travel.



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Women Struggle: A Critical Analysis of Woman at Point Zero and The Color Purple

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ABSTRACT

Women across the globe face the discrimination based on gender which not only leaves a physical scar on their bodies but a mental scar as well which is hard to erase. Women have realised their importance and they have been fighting for their rights from long back and it is still prevalent as it has not been achieved yet. The discrimination against women is an old story now and it differs from country to country. Emma Watson, a well known English actress in her UN speech initiated a new step by launching a campaign known as HeForShe campaign as according to her it is important to include men for the fight of women emancipation. This wave of feminism is burning across the world including the Third World countries as well. Nawal El Saadawi in her book Woman at Point Zero beautifully portrays the condition of Egyptian women particularly Firdaus who is the main protagonist of the novel. This novel is based on a true event where Nawal met Firdaus in the jail who was a criminal and was soon to be hanged for the murder which she committed. The interesting thing was that Firdaus was not appealing for life time imprisonment instead of death penalty and demanded death. Nawal got very curious to know about her life and finally

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	<p>Firdaus narrated her whole life story which was full of sufferings and struggle done to her by the men in her life and the society. Actually Firdaus was tired of this male dominated society and death was the only source of emancipation for her. On the other hand Alice Walker a well known Afro American writer in her book <i>The Color Purple</i> depicts the life of Celie who is an African woman whose life was also full of hardships and discrimination. But Celie survived all the harsh situations of her life which included mostly her domestic life and finally found her emancipation. The researcher in this paper by using comparative and analytical methodology is trying to build a bridge to fill the gap that women no matter of what country or race belongs, is connected to each other through the pain which is caused discrimination based on gender. It is interesting to note that both the protagonists through the end found their emancipation in their own ways. Keywords: African Culture, Egyptian culture, Feminism, Women Emancipation ,Women Discrimination.</p>
 <p>Nooshin Loghmani GICICSSH1701140</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The review of prohibition of Police from obtaining evidence through entrapment as an example of the confluence between citizenship rights and duties of police</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nooshin Loghmani Iranian Bar Association, Islamic Azad University ,Sari, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The term "civil and citizenship rights" better than any other word can express the need of human beings to equality and freedom has been always emphasized by our lawyers. The civil and citizenship right in fact contains civil, political, social and economic rights that a citizen will gain it because of living in a particular territory or having relationship with the government. In fact, human should be considered as axis for being benefited by the rights and it must be said that all the people living in society are benefited from civil and citizenship rights. Criminal proceedings, especially the step of discovery of the crime and the preliminary investigation which under domestic law, Police officers are obliged to do it; are some of the most important areas that our criminal laws emphasize on respecting to people's civil and citizenship rights. At this stage our legislator has determined some duties for police officer and ignoring them will lead to violation of people's civil and citizenship rights. Prohibition of obtaining evidence through entrapment is one of these duties that is reviewed in this study. Key words: law, citizenship, police, entrapment.</p>
 <p>A Stephen GICICSSH1701143</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Case Study on the Impact of Climate Change in Rural Women Life: With Special Reference to Primitive Tribal Women in North-East India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A Stephen Department of Sociology, Ph.D. Scholar, Periyar University, Salem, Tamil Nadu, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The issue of climate change is not a new story. It is one of the most daunting global challenges of our time. Detrimental effects of climate change can be felt in the short-term through natural hazards, such as landslides, floods, and hurricanes etc. and in the long-term, through continuous gradual degradation of the environment. The adverse effects of these events are felt in many areas and</p>

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	<p>Women in rural areas especially primitive tribal women are particularly vulnerable to climate change because they are highly dependent on local natural resources for their livelihood. The study, therefore, focused attention on the way in which the climate changes affect the livelihood of Maram Naga Tribal Women. To know the alternative steps taken by the Maram Naga Tribal Women to overcome the hardship. To identify the Government schemes which are received by the Maram Naga Tribal Women, Interlink of climate change and illiteracy, poverty and rising income inequality among primitive Maram Naga tribal women. The study was conducted among the primitive Maram Naga tribal Women in Manipur. The respondents were chosen on the basis of old aged people, as they have more experienced a climate change throughout their life. 10 Eldest women including the Queen of Maram Naga were Chosen for the study. The study found that Climate Change plays a vital role in Maram Naga tribal women life as almost all Maram Naga Villages are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Climate change plays a vital role in increasing poverty, illiteracy and income inequality in this community where their peoples are depending only on rice cultivation.</p> <p>Keywords: North East India, Climate Change, Impact, Primitive Tribe, Maram Naga Women.</p>
<p>Linda Ankiambom Lawyer epse yang GICICSSH1701139</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Origin, Evolution and Changing Perspectives of Widowhood In The Bamenda Grassfields Of Cameroon Since The Pre-colonial Period</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Linda Ankiambom Lawyer epse yang Department Of History, Faculty Of Arts Letters And Social Sciences, University Of Yaounde , Yaounde, Cameroon</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>This paper examined the practice of widowhood in the Bamenda Grassfields of Cameroon since the precolonial period. Every society struggling to deal with women who lost their husbands ended up with some norms for widows during widowhood. This was done through the developing of rules which were very often reactions to past and common experiences. The rules often sought to deal with the people's fears, loves, hopes and aspirations. However, widowhood eventually lost its original reasons and increasingly became a problem in most if not all African societies.</p> <p>The objective of this work has been to trace the original reasons for the practice of widowhood rites and how it evolved and experienced change in some selected communities of the Bamenda Grassfields. It is also to explain the culture of widowhood in the Bamenda Grassfields so that the understanding can guide researchers in the search for solutions to the widowhood practices. Following a historical research guided by a questionnaire, both primary and secondary sources were consulted. Oral interviews were conducted with resourceful individuals and a selected group of widows in the study locale. The data collected led to the conclusion that the practice of widowhood in this area evolved continuously and resulted in severe abuses that need to be redressed.</p> <p>Key Words: widowhood, rites, culture, Bamenda Grassfields.</p>
<p>Namjo Kim GICICSSH1701141</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Consumer response to carbon labeling of hotel across demographics</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Namjo Kim Department of Tourism, Hanyang University, Seoul, Republic of Korea</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Namhee Lee Department of Tourism, Hangyang University, 222 Wangsimni-ro, Seongdong-gu, Seoul 133-791, Republic of Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>As various environmental problems caused by human behavior have been increasing, it is required to switch human behavior to reduce negative impacts on the environmental problems. Carbon labeling, as a behavioral solution to lessen harmful impacts on the climate change, has been introduced to encourage environmentally friendly consumption patterns. This study attempted to make research to answer the following questions: (1) How do consumers' perceptions of carbon labeling differ across demographic characteristics?; (2) How do consumers' attitudes toward staying a carbon-labeled hotel differ across demographic characteristics?; (3) How do consumers' behavioral intentions for staying a carbon-labeled hotel differ across demographic characteristics? In total, 1,001 cases were used to answer the study questions by analysis of variance (ANOVA) and a post hoc test (Fisher's LSD). The findings indicated that there were significant differences in perceptions of carbon labeling, attitudes toward a staying carbon-labeled hotel, and behavioral intentions for staying carbon-labeled hotel across demographic characteristics, including age, marital status, presence of children, education and income. Furthermore, this study suggests some crucial implications for promoting marketing strategies and green consumption by assessing the effectiveness of carbon labels.</p> <p>Keywords: Carbon labeling, Carbon-labeled hotels, Demographics</p>
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