

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



Social Science and Humanities Research Association

**24th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities
(ICSSH), 09-10 Oct 2017, Dubai**

09-10 Oct 2017

Conference Venue

24th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 Oct 2017, Dubai

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



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

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. Taramol.K.G.

**Assistant Professor of Economics, School of Business, Manipal University
Dubai, UAE**

PLENARY SPEAKER

24th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 Oct 2017, Dubai

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Iulia Para

West University of Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania



Mbaeri C. C.
GICICCCH1712051

Foreign Capital Inflow–Economic Growth Nexus: Nigeria Perspective

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Njoku G.O

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Abstract

The efficacy of foreign capital inflow in the developing nation for greater economic growth and development is a subject for constant examination and review. The classical economist postulate that the flow of capital into low income countries helps in producing resources to close savings – investment gap in the recipient countries. In Nigeria, the government has indulge into series of policy designed to attract foreign investments. Some agencies, private institution liaise with international organization to promote small business enterprises through the provision of foreign capital and technical assistance. However, the effect and benefit of the capital inflow has been a thing of concern in the country. This paper therefore aimed at investigating the nature, impact and relationship between foreign capital inflow and the Nigeria economy. The study is correlative in nature and adopts a quantitative approach using data from Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulleting and National Bureau of Statistics. The researcher employed

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	<p>the use of simple regression analysis in analyzing the data within the period of 1990-2015. The findings of the study shows a strong positive relation between foreign capital inflow and economic growth which means that capital inflow has positively affect the economic growth of Nigeria. The researcher recommends that effort should be geared towards attracting more capital inflow in Nigeria through the provision of adequate infrastructure and policy framework that will be conducive for business men and women.</p> <p>Keywords: Foreign capital, Capital Inflow, Economic growth, Economic development, Economy.</p>
 <p>Binta Hamisu Tafashiya GICICCCCH1712052</p>	<p>Effect Of Practical Approach On Teaching Geometric Concepts, On Males And Female Performance Among Junior Secondary School Ii Students In Katsina Metropolis, Katsina State, Nigeria.</p> <p>Binta Hamisu Tafashiya Department Of Mathematics And Statistics, College Of Science And Technology, Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, Katsina</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper investigated Effect of Practical Approach on Teaching Geometric Concepts, on Males and Female Performance Among Junior Secondary School II Students in Katsina Metropolis, Katsina State, Nigeria. The research was based on JSS Students from which four schools where 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.</p>



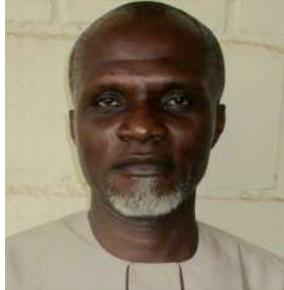
**Amina Mohammed
Yarima**
GICICCCCH1712053

English as a second language in Nigeria

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Abstract

English as a second language in Nigeria and the language of instruction in secondary schools has many challenges in the education delivery. This may be due to the large number of ethnic groups that tend to give more priority to their local languages. The importance of English language in our educational system is paramount. It is the foundation stone towards learning and improvement in all subjects. On the other hand, the quality of education of every nation or society is largely dependent upon the quality of instruction. This paper therefore looks into the various issues pertaining the use of English language as a second language of instruction in our post primary schools in order to achieve the overall goals of education. At the end, the recommendations are postulated that various English language skills. Organizing workshops for teachers, provision of relevant and latest instructional materials that will meet the needs of our students etc.



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Foreign Capital Inflow–Economic Growth Nexus: Nigeria Perspective

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Abstract

The efficacy of foreign capital inflow in the developing nation for greater economic growth and development is a subject for constant examination and review. The classical economist postulate that the flow of capital into low income countries helps in producing resources to close savings – investment gap in the recipient countries. In Nigeria, the government has indulged into series of policy designed to attract foreign investments. Some agencies, private institution liaise with international organization to promote small business enterprises through the provision of foreign capital and technical assistance. However, the effect and benefit of the capital inflow has been a thing of concern in the country. This paper therefore aimed at investigating the nature, impact and relationship between foreign capital inflow and the Nigeria economy. The study is correlative in nature and adopts a quantitative approach using data from Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin and National Bureau of Statistics. The researcher employed the use of simple regression analysis in analyzing the data within the period of 1990-2015. The findings of the study shows a strong positive relation between foreign capital inflow and economic growth which means that capital inflow has positively affect the economic growth of Nigeria. The researcher recommends that effort should be geared towards attracting more capital inflow in Nigeria through the provision of adequate infrastructure and policy framework that will be

	<p>conducive for business men and women. Keywords: Foreign capital, Capital Inflow, Economic growth, Economic development, Economy.</p>
<p>Njoku Gospel GICICCH1712055</p>	<p>Foreign Capital Inflow–Economic Growth Nexus: Nigeria Perspective</p> <p>Mbaeri C.C Banking and Finance Department, Imo State Polytechnic Umuagwo, Nigeria</p> <p>Njoku G.O Banking and Finance Department, Imo State Polytechnic Umuagwo, Nigeria</p> <p>Nwokeforo, Churchill Mathematics and Statistics Department, Imo State Polytechnic Umuagwo, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The efficacy of foreign capital inflow in the developing nation for greater economic growth and development is a subject for constant examination and review. The classical economist postulate that the flow of capital into low income countries helps in producing resources to close savings – investment gap in the recipient countries. In Nigeria, the government has indulged into series of policy designed to attract foreign investments. Some agencies, private institution liaise with international organization to promote small business enterprises through the provision of foreign capital and technical assistance. However, the effect and benefit of the capital inflow has been a thing of concern in the country. This paper therefore aimed at investigating the nature, impact and relationship between foreign capital inflow and the Nigeria economy. The study is correlative in nature and adopts a quantitative approach using data from Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin and National Bureau of Statistics. The researcher employed the use of simple regression analysis in analyzing the data within the period of 1990-2015. The findings of the study shows a strong positive relation between foreign capital inflow and economic growth which means that capital inflow has positively affect the economic growth of Nigeria. The researcher recommends that effort should be geared towards attracting more capital inflow in Nigeria through the provision of adequate infrastructure and policy framework that will be conducive for business men and women.</p> <p>Keywords: Foreign capital, Capital Inflow, Economic growth, Economic development, Economy.</p>



Ibe Sunny Obilor
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Socioeconomic Determinants and Impact of Capital Flight on Economic Growth of Nigeria (1985-2015)

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Abstract

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.

Keywords: Capital Flight, Corruption, Exchange rate, Inflation, Economic Growth.



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	<p>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. Keywords: Capital Flight, Corruption, Exchange rate, Inflation, Economic Growth.</p>
 <p>Osuagwu Nathaniel C. GICICSSH1712058</p>	<p>Socioeconomic Determinants and Impact of Capital Flight on Economic Growth of Nigeria (1985-2015)</p> <p>Ibe Sunny Obilor Dept of Banking and Finance, Imo State Polytechnic, Nigeria</p> <p>Ejeka C. A. Dean School of Business Management, Imo State Polytechnic, Nigeria</p> <p>Nathaniel Osuagwu Dept of General Studies, Imo State Polytechnic, Nigeria</p> <p>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. Keywords: Capital Flight, Corruption, Exchange rate, Inflation, Economic Growth.</p>
 <p>Rahantu Ahmad Coomassie GICICSSH1712059</p>	<p>Effects Of Dividend Policy On The Value Of A Firm</p> <p>Rahantu Ahmad Coomassie College of Administration and Management Studies, Department of General Studies, Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, Katsina state, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Dividend policy is an important element of corporate governance. It is the determination of the division of earnings to shareholders and the company itself. That is the determination of what to be distributed as dividend and what to be withheld as internal financing option. What goes to the shareholders in the short run constitute an important decision parameter for the overall survival of the firm. Classes of investors exist and they differ significantly in their investment decisions. There are those that are interested in immediate gains and there are others that are interested in delayed income. If the earnings of the firm are to be distributed immediately to the shareholders, it may affect the value of the firm. Cash dividends satisfy shareholders desire for some return on their investments</p>

and increase their confidence in the future of the firm. This enhances the value of the share in the market because the demand for that share may increase. The firms strive to retain as much as possible to meet the financial needs of the firm, in particular for expansion purposes. It might be an ideal way to maintain profit and growth rates. If dividend is paid less money will be available for reinvestment and the growth of the firm might be affected. If much is retained, the shareholders might show dissatisfaction by selling off their shares. This will mean higher supplies in the market of the shares of the company than the demand for it. The overall effect that may translate to lower prices for the stock. This means the worth of the firm might decline. There may appear to be an apparent opposing interest between the firm itself and the shareholders, since the higher the dividend payout, the lower the retention by the firm. Hence the determination of optimal dividend pay over ratio is extremely important for the firm. This is because whether the ratio of the dividend payout is high or low, the value of the firm is going to be affected. It is therefore the intention of this study to look at the variations in dividend policy and come up with statistical evidence to establish the actual relationship of dividend policy and the value of the firms in Nigeria.



Gizachew Asrat
GICICSSH1712062

**Legal and Institutional Accommodations of Minority Rights in Federal Ethiopia:
A case study in Goba and Ginir District, Oromia Regional State**

Gizachew Asrat

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Abstract

In the FDRE Constitution ethnic groups which are territorially defined have become the bearers of sovereign power and entitled to the right to self-determination. None of the regions are homogenous as there are dispersed internal ethnic minorities which either belongs to the majority nation in other region or double minority groups. The Constitution of Oromia does not recognize the existence and the distinct identity of ethnic minority groups in this region though the 2007 population census indicates that there are significant numbers of dispersed ethnic groups in this region. This paper aimed to assess to what extent the representation, cultural, economic and justice and rights of ethnic minority in Ginner and Goba Town Administration were practically implemented. Hence fore, in this paper some institutions like Town administration, Town council, Municipal office, and Education Bureau and Amharic school had selected to assess the prevailing conditions in relation representation. To know the perceptions of service users on selected public institutions a descriptive study had used that enriched through oral and written interview, discussion, personal observation and survey. As a finding, the study come up with similar situation exist in both town administration, ethnic minorities were , systematically segregated and discouraged from joining the civil service, lack of political participation and real representation in woreda council, their culture are not practiced and there is exclusion in the economic areas. Therefore, researchers recommend the woreda administration or kebele administration with the regional and federal government should create fertile ground for people to people integration through popular festivals, awareness creation, workshops towards the issues, and the like.

Key words

<p>Musa Ahmad Madawaki GICICSSH1712063</p>	<p>Ethnic, Ethnic Federalism, Federalism, Minority</p> <p>Economic Impact of Cattle Rustling and Arm Banditry in North Western Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Musa Ahmad Madawaki Department of History and International Studies, Faculty of Arts, Social and Management Sciences, Federal University, Birnin-Kebbi, Kebbi State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper is a study on the activities of cattle rustlers and arm bandits in north western Nigeria. The study is conducted through the use of primary and secondary sources, thus, literatures on the subject have been studied and interviews were conducted with eye witnesses and affected people. Based on these, the factors for cattle rustling and arm banditry and their activities were discovered. It is found out that the phenomenon of cattle rustling and arm banditry is associated with the socio-economic malaise of Nigeria, issues which gave rise to insurgencies of Boko Haram and oil pipe lines vandalism. The impact of such activities on the society and economy of the affected states and the country have also been examined. Cattle rustlers and arm bandits have instilled fears among farming communities, a situation which led many to abandon their only means of livelihood; this is because; the aftermath of any attacks usually left many wounded or dead and large number of animals being stolen. Between 2011 and 2016 hundreds of lives were lost; thousands of livestock were carted away and thousands of acres of farm lands were abandoned. This grossly affected the economy of the region and Nigeria in general.</p> <p>Key words: cattle rustling, arm banditry, insecurity, economy</p>
<p>Tsogtsuren Bayasgalan GICICSSH1712065</p>	<p>The Impacts of Organizational Justice, Organizational Culture, Knowledge Management and Employee Engagement on Employee’s Job Satisfaction: The Case of Public Administration Officers In Mongolia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tsogtsuren Bayasgalan School of Economics and Business, Mongolian University of Life Science, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tugsuu Gerelkhuu Ph.D, Lecturer at Management Department, School of Economics and Business, Mongolian University of Life Sciences, Mongolia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Danzan Baigalmaa Ph.D, Head of Academic Affairs, Graduate School, Mongolian University of Life Sciences, Mongolia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Puntsagsuren Munguntsetseg MBA, Lecturer at Agricultural and Applied Economics Department, School of Economics and Business, Mongolian University of Life Sciences, Mongolia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Employee’s job satisfaction is one of the main influential factors for the effectiveness of human resource development. We studied a comparison between public and private universities academic staffs of organizational culture and workplace structure, job satisfaction and commitment in our previous studies. In this study, we try to study more theoretical framework of job satisfaction in</p>



	<p>position among public officers in Mongolia. The aim of this study is to investigate the impacts of organizational justice, organizational culture, knowledge management and employee engagement on job satisfaction among public officers. This research topic has been studied and is well-known in worldwide. In Mongolia, context the topic of study has been developed at low level. Data collected and analyzed from descriptive research can help public sector employees understand factors of job satisfaction. Therefore, the research methodology organized and used some information from statistical calculations in Mongolia. Data were collected from 228 participants who work in public organizations. The participants were from Mongolian cities such as Ulaanbaatar, Darkhan and Erdenet and districts near to Ulaanbaatar city, including Nalaikh, Khutul, Baganuur. The results showed that effects of all factors such as organizational justice and culture, knowledge management and employee engagement had positive impacts on job satisfaction.</p> <p>Key words: Mongolia, OCTAPACE justice, culture, employee, knowledge management, job satisfaction.</p>
<p>Dr. Mohammed Mustapha Namadi GICICSSH1712066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nature and Prevalence Of Domestic Violence Against Men In Dala Local Government Area Of Kano State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Mohammed Mustapha Namadi Department Of Sociology, Faculty Of Humanities, Management & Social Sciences" "Federal University Kashere P.M.B. 0182 Gombe State Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behaviors by one or both partners in an intimate relationship such as marriage, dating, family, friends or cohabitation. Domestic violence has largely focused on women as victims and men as perpetrators. Domestic violence against men tend to go unrecognized since men are less likely to admit to or report such incidence because of embarrassment and fear of ridicule. The present study examines the nature and prevalence of domestic violence perpetrated against men by women in Dala Local Government Area of Kano State, Nigeria, through specifically identifying the forms of abuse experienced and examining their responses to the abuse perpetrated by women at home. A total of 120 male victims of domestic violence were sampled using multi-staged, purposive and snowball sampling techniques. The data were collected using questionnaire and in-depth interviews; and were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social sciences and content analysis. The findings of the study revealed that domestic violence against men manifests in various forms, namely verbal, physical, psychological, sexual, emotional and economic abuse. The results indicate that men of ages between 25 and 34 years are physically abused more than any other age group. The study recommends greater advocacy to enlighten the public about the existence and reality of the evil of domestic violence and effective legislation to curb domestic violence against men.</p> <p>Keywords: Domestic violence, male victim, intimate partners, women as perpetrators.</p>
<p>Mustapha M.Kime GICICSSH1712069</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Granger Causality Test Approach to Money Supply Growth and Inflation In Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mustapha M.Kime Department of Economics Social Sciences, College Of Edu Sci And Tech Bama, Nigeria</p>



	<p style="text-align: center;">Zannah Kaloma Ali Department Of Sociology Umar Ibn Ibrahim El-Kenami College of Education Science and Technology Bama, Borno State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study examines the causal relationship between money supply growth and inflation in Nigeria using time series data for the period of thirty-three (33) years). In analyzing the data both ordinary least square (OLS) regression method and granger causality test were employed. Variables for this study are (inflation, money supply growth MS1& MS2, interest rate, exchange rate and fiscal deficit). The OLS result indicates narrow money supply growth MS1, interest rate and fiscal deficit are positively related to inflation. While broad money supply MS2 and exchange were negatively related to inflation. However granger causality result revealed that there is a unidirectional causality running from money supply growth to inflation in Nigeria which is in tandem with classical quantity theory assertion. Finally, the study recommends a long term stabilization of monetary policy instrument especially the open market operation (OMO) and the need for government to reduce its deficit financing.</p> <p>Keywords: Inflation, Money Supply Growth and Granger Causality</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">David Imhonopi GICICSSH1712070</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Information And Communication Technologies (ICTs): New Media Tools For Language Teaching And Learning InTertiary Institutions In Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">David Imhonopi Ph.D, Department of Sociology, Covenant University, Canaanland, Ota, Ogun State., Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ugochukwu MosesUrim M.Sc, Department of Business Management, Covenant University, Canaanland, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Today, information and communication technologies (ICTs) have redefined the way communication is carried out and further pushed the envelope with regard to the way information is disseminated, creating more channels of interaction between stakeholders in the society. Studies are ongoing on how ICTs can be useful in language teaching and learning in tertiary institutions today. The impact ICTs have had in improving governance, agriculture, medicine, banking and commerce, education, inter alia, so far, is being predicted to have the same impact when utilised for language teaching and learning. Thus, ICT tools like PowerPoint, e-conferencing, compact disks (CDs, VCDs and DVDs), distance learning, among others, are instruments that can facilitate knowledge acquisition, language teaching and learning in tertiary institutions. Through ICTs, the teacher-student interaction in the learning process is situated within a dynamic pedagogical context that could go beyond the four walls of a traditional classroom. This situation forebodes better days for teachers and students alike as more channels of interaction are created, thus enhancing language teaching and learning. It now behoves teachers and students to take advantage of these technologies in furthering knowledge acquisition with regard to language teaching and learning. Among other things, in this paper, the authors have</p>

	<p>critically appraised the use of ICTs in language teaching and learning in tertiary institutions in Nigeria, identified the various limitations to this process and made recommendations that can be useful to policy makers and stakeholders involved in tertiary education. Keywords: Information and communication technology; Language; teaching; learning; tertiary institution</p>
 <p>Alhaji-Bala Birnintsaba Dahiru GICICSSH1712071</p>	<p align="center">Impact Analysis On Financial Inclusion In The Economic Growth Of Nigeria</p> <p align="center">Dahiru Alhaji-Bala Birnintsaba Department Of Banking And Finance, Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda,P.M.B. 1012, Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State, Nigeria</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>To achieve greater financial inclusion, financial services should reach the poor and socially excluded groups of a country. Banks and other financial institution can play a vital role in filling up this gap. The research will explore the significance of involvement of various banks towards attaining financial inclusion and the extent of it in the development of our economy. Thus it is disheartening to note that, the number of people with access to the products and services offered by the banking system continues to be very few despite years after the introduction of inclusive banking initiatives in the country through measures such as the cooperative movement, nationalization of banks, creation of regional rural banks, etc. The research will also contribute in exposing the knowledge of involvement of various banks to attain this financial inclusion and the extent of it in the development of an economy.</p>
 <p>Olatinwo Khafayat Yetunde GICICSSH1712072</p>	<p align="center">Outer Space: A Possible Safe Haven For Criminals</p> <p align="center">Olatinwo Khafayat Yetunde Ph.D Candidate, Faculty of Law, Dept of Jurisprudence & International Law, University of Ilorin, Ilorin Kwara State Nigeria Lecturer, Dept. of Law, Coll. Of Humanities, Management and Social Sciences, Kwara State University, Maletе, Nigeria</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>The world has been witnessing an increase in the number of fugitives almost on a daily basis especially in the developed economies with well regulated policing system. The need for law offenders to evade arrest and possible sentence has led to seeking hideout in different places and countries; and eventually to places unimaginable like outer space. This environment, capable of habitation by human beings, is estimated to begin around 100km above the surface of the earth and has special international legal regimes to regulate human activities. This paper will assess the possibilities of fugitives escaping to Outer Space and the legal consequences of their presence and extradition from this environment. Keywords; Outer space, criminals, habitation, extradition, international cooperation.</p>
<p>Dr. Mohsen Nasrin GICICSSH1712073</p>	<p align="center">Patterns of Expectations in Perception of Cinemetrical Graph</p> <p align="center">Dr. Mohsen Nasrin Carleton University, Department of Art and Culture, Ottawa, Canada</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>According to Barry Salt, “[t]he original impulse for the creation of Cinemetrics [was] to find some kind of order in the succession of shot lengths that occur over the duration of a motion picture.” The founders of cinemetrics hoped to find frequent patterns or shapes that might be observed in the trendlines. It seems that this expectation has not yet been realized because the cinemetrics’ graph usually give a fuzzy picture of the overall pattern of the film and shot counters do not find specific shapes of trendline in relation to a film era, a film genre, or a particular national cinema. In this paper, I will argue that, although the statistical method is limited to time constituents (i.e., it is grounded on duration) and by cause of which apparently injures our subjective involvement with the film-world, by inviting other factors into the study, we can discover more detailed and more informative results in our investigation to find certain patterns regarding the shot distribution. We cannot fully get rid of shot value given that the software is limited to duration. However, we can decrease its value and allow for other factors to be taken into account by introducing different categories in our studies. I will primarily focus on what I have discovered in my analysis of near 700 films in order to shape a framework for further studies in using statistical tools.</p>
<p>Eke Vincent Ikechukwu GICICSSH1712074</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Appraising The Importance Of Creating A Niche For Nigeria In The Global Liquefied Natural Gas (Lng) Business</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Eke Vincent Ikechukwu Department of Marketing, Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The world is now focusing on natural gas as the optimal substitute for crude oil. Thus the development of large gas reserve throughout the world and its low emission characteristic and cost effectiveness are making natural gas the fuel of the future .Expert predict that by 2030 natural gas will be meeting 25% of global energy needs. Nigeria is well place to take advantage of this robust growth outlook. With 5 trillion cubic meter of proven reserve at the end of 2004, Nigeria has the largest gas resource in Africa—more than a third of the continent. To put in context, its potential market, North Sea producers, Norway, and the LLK and the Netherlands have just 4.5 trillion between them while US has 5.3 trillion. It is hoped that when OKLNG and Brass LNG come on stream alongside the currently producing Bonny LNG, Nigeria will be producing 61mtpa, representing a quarter of current global production. This paper seeks to highlight the opportunities available in aggressively pursuing a fast pace development strategy by describing the technical, financial and environmental challenges that need to be surmounted</p>
<p>Sambo Shehu GICICSSH1712075</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Role Of Religion In Nation Building Nigeria s Case</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sambo Shehu Islamic Studies, College of Art and Humanities,Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic, Sokoto, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Throughout the long era of human history, religion has been a major contributing factor to nation building in Nigeria, especially on its ideas and values that have produced civilization and total commitment to nation building in terms of accommodation, acceptance and maintenance of social justice. The level of</p>



	<p>development of a country is as a result of many factors. Economists tend to emphasize the impact of economic variables; however, political, religious, and social factors can also be very important and determinant of national development. It is against this background that this paper will focus on the role of religious in nation building in Nigeria, particularly the role or contribution of the two major religions (Islam and Christianity) and the challenges towards nation building in Nigeria. The paper will finally draw a conclusion and recommendation.</p> <p>Key words: Religion, Nation, Building, Nigeria</p>
<p>Padmini Sharma GICICSSH1712076</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Services in Virtual World: Understanding Work in Delivery Service of E-Retailing</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Padmini Sharma Research Fellow, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Guwahati, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The advent of e-retailing has brought about colossal transformation in the realm of traditional retailing services. As a part of virtual services, the human component involved in this sector, is hidden right from placing of an order till its delivery. These workers once deemed as a segment of invisible workforce in academic debate has of late, caught attention along with their growing resentment. The subject matter of this paper is set against a backdrop of re-defining work and politics of production in contemporary service economy. In India, the paradigm shift, unlike other Asian economies, witnessed a transition from agriculture to service sector without much growth in the manufacturing sector. Furthermore, in the realm of service sector, disparity of wages and quality of work, has been a burning issue, with the sector's expansion being increasingly characterised as, 'jobless growth'. The stage for global division of labour in information processing work as Huws (2014) presents, was set in the era of 1990s to mid 2000s however, the dramatic change in employment relationship took place after the financial crisis of 2007-08. The new forms of web based work environment encompassed new forms of labour but old forms of exploitation, that have been claimed to have arisen, through dicey work arrangements being introduced with the help of information technology (Scholz and Ross, 2013; as cited in Huws, 2014). Even in Indian context, revolution of information technology shifted focus, from traditional to contemporary services, where one such sector to have received a big push is that of, e-retailing. As a product of virtual services, the work organization has not been intensely captured in academia, as a consequence of which, the sector's workers have generally been excluded from the mainstream workforce. In the era of rapid proliferation of service activities especially, as a consequence of global outsourcing, the assortment of heterogeneous work constellations involved in the e-retailing value chain necessitates evaluation of work and employment relationships practiced in such services. Though the sector is seen to be an intensive IT based service work, an empirical estimate by Anand et al. (2013, p.9) for the year 2012, claims that, around 74.4% of the sector's workforce is concentrated in the lower end segment that is, in warehousing and logistics, implying a high dominance of blue collar jobs that is expected to expand through creation of 0.8 million jobs by 2021 (Anand et al. 2013). Hence, employment of such huge number of feet on the ground signifies a new trend of work on wheels in contemporary economy that stands to be the backbone of the entire e-retailing industry. Hence, this paper,</p>



	<p>using Phenomenology approach, makes an attempt to understand the work of delivery boys engaged in e-retailing in Guwahati, a city in India. This paper intend to analyze the nature of work and control inherent in global digital economy or, specifically of a visible workforce of an invisible work environment that is being termed as a major emerging blue collar job in several metro cities of India. Hence, such impact of technology on global division of labour will help conceptualise the emerging labour process and politics of production inherent in such work. The role and governance of labour market institutions can contribute towards policy initiatives in safeguarding the interests of these workers.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">MC Dube GICICSSH1712077</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Epistemologies of South African History Teachers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MC Dube Department of Social Sciences Education,University of KwaZulu-Natal,Durban, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Research objectives: To understand epistemologies of South African History teachers about School History as specialised subject knowledge and;To understand why School History teachers hold epistemologies that they have about School History as specialised subject knowledge. To understand what the Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS) say about School History as specialised subject knowledge.</p> <p>Methodology: Methodology: Case study, Data generation methods: Card sorting Document analysis, Interviews, Data analysis:Theme analysis, Findings School History develops knowledge through teaching learners about identity, local, national and global history. Also, School History develops learner knowledge about different racial groups, good and bad behaviour, as well as about leaders, leadership and leadership styles e.g. dictatorship and autocracy. Furthermore, learners develop knowledge about values, politics, political figures and political transformation. Lastly, learners develop knowledge about good citizenship, history skills and the constitution. Beside, School History developing knowledge School History is also a nation building mechanism.</p> <p>Research outcomes: To understand what School History teachers suggest about School History as specialised subject knowledge.To understand the influence of epistemologies on teaching-learning activities. To understand the potential, importance, value and significance of School History as specialised subject knowledge.</p> <p>Future scope: I would love to understand the views of School History learners on School History as specialised subject knowledge.I would also like to know the reasons and conditions that make School History unpopular.</p> <p>Key words: School History; History teachers; epistemologies; specialised subject knowledge.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sedigheh Karimi GICICSSH1712078</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rouhanis Equity Government: A new period of reform in Iran?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sedigheh Karimi Asia Institute,The University Of Melbourne,Melbourne, Australia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper addresses the question of whether Iran entered a new period of progressive reform with the instatement of the Rouhani Government, particularly</p>



	<p>in the context of the women’s movement. It first considers auxiliary matter of the meaning of reformation, how Iran’s leaders interpret ‘reformation’ as a theoretical concept and what their goals are in doing so, and the approaches of reformists to socio-political issues. My paper then analyses the views of decision-makers and policy-makers during three periods: (the reform period (1997 – 2004), the post-reform period (2005 – 2013), and the equity government (2013 – present) and examines their similarities and differences moving beyond a broadly relevant and general discussion of reform in Iran. I turn to the question of when the women’s movement was initiated and when during its subsequent ongoing activity it reached the awareness that use of the internet could pave the way for future action. I demonstrate that the women’s movement has gravitated towards using the internet not only in continuing its activities but also in broadening its support base.</p>
<p>Ashwini Raisinghani GICICSSH1712079</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Comparative Study Of The Impact Of Octapace Culture On Gen X And Gen Y- In Banking Sector</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ms. Ashwini Raisinghani B.Com (Hons.) School Of Liberal Studies, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>OCTAPACE culture refers to the set of principles in an organization which are inclusive of plethora of ethics, values, beliefs, attitudes, norms, ethos, climate, environment and culture. This questionnaire is designed to measure the organization’s ethos, categorically for Generation X and Generation Y of that specific organization. The ethos of an organization are implicitly the core values and fundamentals of attributes that are inherent to that organization and the work culture which is prevalent there. In this paper, we attempt to establish a comparative study between Gen X and Gen Y of the organization. Gen X are quoted to belong between the period of 1966-1976 and Gen Y are quoted to belong to the period of 1977-1994. This is a descriptive research which has been conducted on the lines of openness, confrontation, trust, authenticity, pro-action, autonomy, collaboration, experimentation. The sample size of this analysis is 100, and the sampling is taken from selected banking sector. Furthermore, it aims to establish the impact of working culture on employees and what are the requisites of retaining the current and prospective subordinates and keeping them motivated. Additionally, the instrumental segment in the organization emerged when it was faced by a freezing period, from 1987 to 2009, wherein there was a prolonged period of selective probation. Owing to this, the organization was faced with the challenge of introducing the existing subordinates to the newly developed changes in the “computer era”. The organization cited that there were only 2% of those who were equipped with these changes, therefore it was a huge challenge to channel such sudden changes in the organization completely. This research is conducted to assess the work culture and the workings of the instruments of OCTAPACE and to suggest crucial changes in the organization required, if any. Keywords: Organization culture, OCTAPACE culture, organizational performance</p>
<p>Wen Bin Zhang GICICSSH1712080</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Study on the Coordination of Local Government Departments under the Policy of " multi-planning united " in China - Taking Xiamen as an Example</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wen Bin Zhang</p>



	<p style="text-align: center;">Department Of Urban Planning,National Cheng Kung university(Taiwan),Xiamen ,China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>As a developing country, China's research on urban planning and the formation of urban planning system are relatively late compared to the western countries. In 1989, the Chinese government introduced the first urban planning law, "Urban Planning Law of the People's Republic of China". Until 2008, the Urban Planning Law of the People's Republic of China was updated as the "Urban and Rural Planning Law of the People's Republic of China". However, such a short period of development, China's urban planning system there are many contradictions and shortcomings. Which is the conflict between multiple planning and the various planning departments and so on. So the Chinese scholars in 2001 proposed to integrate multiple planning together that is the "multi-planning united" theory ("multi-planning united " generally refers to the overall urban planning, land use planning, economic development planning and environmental protection planning, but for different local government The definition of " multi-planning united " may be different). However, the differences between the various footholds of the planning, the contradictions between the departments in charge, the differences manner of Developing a urban planning and the number of years of planning have led to difficulties in Multiple planning's integration. In recent years, Xiamen City, " multi-planning united " implementation has made good progress, urban planning system gradually improved, planning departments to achieve a higher level of information sharing, coordination and so on. This study will take Xiamen as an example to study the game between departments in the process of the implementation of " multi-planning united ". Through the relevant theories of cooperative public management (CPM) and other related theories, Analyze the local government departments' Contradictions and difficulties, and efforts to solve these difficulties. This is of great significance for future analysis and to solve interdepartmental coordination issues.</p>
 <p>Hajara Shariff Inuwa GICICSSH1712081</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Impact Of Public Procurement Policy And Strategies As Alternative Way In Achieving Value For Money</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hajara Shariff Inuwa Department Of Public Administration, School Of Management Studies,Kano State Polytechnic,Kano, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Modern organizations worldwide have embraced public procurement with consideration for its apparent contribution towards cost reduction optimization of value for money. The paper examines the public procurement strategies and policy as viable alternative way of cost reduction in public sector, and also aimed, at promoting procurement procedure either, through tendering, or negotiation which reduces costs and unnecessary expenses. It is a conceptual paper which utilizes in-depth analysis of relevant literature on public procurement. Moreover, the research area of study is limited to public sector in Nigeria with particular reference to Kano state. Moreover findings from this research provides practitioners and academicians a starting point for understanding the proficiency and importance of public procurement policy and strategy as means of cost saving. The result of analysis shows that effective public procurement policies help towards cost reduction. Consequently, it is recommended unit to initiate policies</p>

	<p>to help in reducing cost of doing business. Keywords: procurement, procurement policy/strategy, Value for Money</p>
 <p>SaAdatu Muhammad GICICSSH1712082</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Impact Of Public Procurement Policy And Strategies As Alternative Way In Achieving Value For Money</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SaAdatu Muhammad Department of purchasing and Supply Management, School of Management Studies, Kano State Polytechnic, Kano, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Modern organizations worldwide have embraced public procurement with consideration for its apparent contribution towards cost reduction optimization of value for money. The paper examines the public procurement strategies and policy as viable alternative way of cost reduction in public sector, and also aimed, at promoting procurement procedure either, through tendering, or negotiation which reduces costs and unnecessary expenses. It is a conceptual paper which utilizes in-depth analysis of relevant literature on public procurement. Moreover, the research area of study is limited to public sector in Nigeria with particular reference to Kano state. Moreover findings from this research provides practitioners and academicians a starting point for understanding the proficiency and importance of public procurement policy and strategy as means of cost saving. The result of analysis shows that effective public procurement policies help towards cost reduction. Consequently, it is recommended unit to initiate policies to help in reducing cost of doing business.</p> <p>Keywords: procurement, procurement policy/strategy, Value for Money</p>
<p>Ojo Kayode Ayobami GICICSSH1712083</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An Exploration of Gender Signaling behaviour of Vehicle Drivers in Minna</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ojo Kayode Ayobami Urban & Regional Planning Department, Federal Polytechnic, Bida, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kolawole A. F Quantity Surveying Department, Federal Polytechnic, Bida, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dauda E. N Legal Studies and Mass Communication Department, Federal Polytechnic, Bida, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ojo T.G Legal Studies and Mass Communication Department, Federal Polytechnic, Bida, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The study examine Gender Signaling Behaviour (GSB) of Vehicular Driver's in Minna city with a view to asses their navigational aids usage as regards safe driving measures. The study was carried out around selected junctions due to the high volume of traffic it generates and its busy nature and covers 9408 vehicle drivers around the City of Minna at a designated intersection with emphasis on observing the possession of navigational aids by the drivers on gender basis and the respective signaling behavior at 10 selected points. 84.3% from the total observed drivers are Male drivers, which account for the highest drivers in Minna, and 15.7% are female drivers but no female commercial driver found in</p>

	<p>the City of Minna. The study shows that Private Cars accounted for the highest type of vehicles on the road in Minna metropolis with a total number of 5248(55.8%), followed by 2541(27.0%) Tricycle, 1071(11.4%) Commercial taxi and finally commercial buses of 548(5.8%), given a total of 9408. The findings show that 13.6% of the drivers had no signaling aids, and as high as 86.4% had signaling aids, however, of the 9408 drivers studied for signaling behavior, 6415 (68.2%) failed to use the navigational aids while turning at junctions. It was also found driver's gender has no significant influence on their signaling behaviour at intersections. Chi Squared test shows that there is distinction in signaling behavior of all commercial drivers from calculated χ^2 value of 1540.019a of commercial vehicles with calculated χ^2 value of 1296.078c of their signalling behaviour which is $>$ than $p=0.05$, at the same time there is also significant difference in signaling behaviours of private and commercial driver's where also calculated value of 5662.378a of private and commercial drivers with 1244.694c of their signaling behavior is greater than $p=0.05$, The study recommends, along with others, that the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) and Vehicle Inspection Officers should be as strict with the vehicle drivers in enforcing road safety measure to enhance safe driving on the motor ways.</p> <p>Keywords: Gender, Signaling Behaviour, Private and Commercial Drivers, Traffic Volume</p>
 <p>Elizabeth-Ihugh Yecho GICICSSH1712084</p>	<p>Linguistic and Cultural Imperialism in Benue State: A Historical Tragedy of Ethnic Minorities in North-Central Nigeria</p> <p>Dr. (Mrs.) Yecho, Elizabeth-Ihugh Department of History and Strategic Studies, Federal University Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria</p> <p>Mr. Tsavmbu, Aondover Alexis (corresponding) Department of Languages and Linguistics, Federal University Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Nigeria's population of over 170 million is as diverse as it is large with over 250 ethnic nationalities. The three largest ethnic groups are the Hausa-Fulani, the Yoruba and the Ibo said to account for 29%, 21% and 18% respectively. The remaining 38% is made up of the various ethnic minorities in the country such as the Ijaw, the Kanuri, the Edo, the Ibibio, the Nupe and the Tiv. Compounding this mix, since the pre-independence era, is the presence of English language, which has remained a formidable force on the Nigerian cultural and linguistic mix, which has continued to mount increasing pressure on ethnic minorities particularly in North Central Nigeria. Given this scenario, the researchers embarked on this field research to find out how the ethnic minorities in Nigeria have fared; how they have been coping against these contending linguistic and cultural forces with particular emphasis on the three major ethnic groups in Benue State. Using a close ended questionnaire and observation as instruments, data was collated from a sample of 150 respondents at the ratio of 50 per ethnic group. The findings show the various ways in which English language and other dominant ethnic groups in Nigeria like Hausa, Yoruba and Ibo have negatively impacted on both the cultures and languages of the three major ethnic groups in Benue State. The work also shows that unless the steps recommended in this research work are immediately taken, ethnic minorities in Benue State</p>

	<p>particularly and Nigeria at large are in danger of linguistic and cultural extinction in the face of the dominant linguistic and cultural forces mounted against them. Key words: cultural imperialism, linguistic imperialism, ethnic minorities, cultural domination, linguistic and cultural forces.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Aondover Alexis TsavmbuGICICSSH171 2085</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Linguistic and Cultural Imperialism in Benue State: A Historical Tragedy of Ethnic Minorities in North-Central Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. (Mrs.) Yecho, Elizabeth-Ihugh Department of History and Strategic Studies, Federal University Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mr. Tsavmbu, Aondover Alexis (corresponding) Department of Languages and Linguistics, Federal University Dutsin-ma, Katsina State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Nigeria's population of over 170 million is as diverse as it is large with over 250 ethnic nationalities. The three largest ethnic groups are the Hausa-Fulani, the Yoruba and the Ibo said to account for 29%, 21% and 18% respectively. The remaining 38% is made up of the various ethnic minorities in the country such as the Ijaw, the Kanuri, the Edo, the Ibibio, the Nupe and the Tiv. Compounding this mix, since the pre-independence era, is the presence of English language, which has remained a formidable force on the Nigerian cultural and linguistic mix, which has continued to mount increasing pressure on ethnic minorities particularly in North Central Nigeria. Given this scenario, the researchers embarked on this field research to find out how the ethnic minorities in Nigeria have fared; how they have been coping against these contending linguistic and cultural forces with particular emphasis on the three major ethnic groups in Benue State. Using a close ended questionnaire and observation as instruments, data was collated from a sample of 150 respondents at the ratio of 50 per ethnic group. The findings show the various ways in which English language and other dominant ethnic groups in Nigeria like Hausa, Yoruba and Ibo have negatively impacted on both the cultures and languages of the three major ethnic groups in Benue State. The work also shows that unless the steps recommended in this research work are immediately taken, ethnic minorities in Benue State particularly and Nigeria at large are in danger of linguistic and cultural extinction in the face of the dominant linguistic and cultural forces mounted against them. Key words: cultural imperialism, linguistic imperialism, ethnic minorities, cultural domination, linguistic and cultural forces.</p>
	<p>Cost Of Election Litigation And The Quest For Justice In Nigeria: Who Bears The Brunt?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Akinlade Marcus Temitayo Senior Lecturer, Department Of Political Science, ,Ollege Of Education,,Ikere Ekiti , Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The electoral history of Nigeria is repleted with fraudulent practice which leads to relentless contest of election results by the purported defeated candidates and political parties. The attendant implication that accopany the flooding of election</p>

<p>Akinlade Marcus Temitayo GICICSSH1712086</p>	<p>tribunals with petitions. Legal practitioners consequently have filled days at the tribunals with expansive financial implication to the petitioner and defendants alike. The costs notwithstanding, the petitioners pursue their case in a bid to enact justice by claiming their people mandate; the study takes a look at the cost of election litigation and the quest for justice in Nigeria with focus on who bears the brunt. The paper adopts historical method and JJ Rousseau's individual and general will to illuminate the study. The work identifies some case's where court upturned election results as declared by INEC. It discusses some reasons for electoral malpractices in Nigeria and it discovers that INEC officials, politicians and party faithfuls are culprit in electoral fraud. It also found that non punishment of beneficiaries and perpetrator make electoral malpractices persist. Again, the findings reveal that cost of refunded to the victor by the Nigeria state because such individual have on struggle for justice in order to affirm the general will rather than their individual will. It is therefore recommended that the beneficiaries of electoral fraud and other perpetrators should be ban from the re-run election and from holding political offices for a period of twelve years and jailed for the same period. Keywords:cost ,election ,litigation ,justice</p>
<p>Reksi Merindo GICICSSH1712087</p>	<p>The struggle of Indonesia to defend the Culture claimed by Malaysia (2007-2012)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reksi Merindo Facult of Pshicology and Social Culture,Universitas Islam Indonesia,Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rizka Varazita Facult of Pshicology and Social Culture,Universitas Islam Indonesia,Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Indonesia and Malaysia are two neighboring countries that are geographically close and are in one clump that is Malay. That's why two countries have almost the same kind of culture. In this study will discuss related klime undertaken by Malaysia to Indonesia and the responses of the two countries and the efforts taken by Indonesia. The similarity of cultures the hallmark of Indonesia with Malaysia on the common denominator of musical instrument tone of a song, as well as the cultural customs. That's what makes the case the number of claims against the culture of each country. Another factor that led to clime is the development of society first that in fact forming race of Malay (Javanese, Minang, Bugis, Mandailing) which originally comes from Indonesia and then immigrated to Malaysia, which had previously brought a genuine culture of Indonesia and introduce it to the public in the entire country of Malaysia, in addition to also the lack of attention from the Indonesian government in maintaining and preserving culture. In the culture of dispute resolution do many lanes Indonesia in maintaining a culture that is claimed by Malaysia as well as using cultural diplomacy. But In the case about claim, there is a different view from both countries, where Malaysia claimed not do that but declared as "meltipot" While Indonesia still blame Malaysia with the existing evidence. Keywords: culture, clime Malaysian, state relations, history, melting pot, cultural diplomacy</p>
<p>Yusuf Ibrahim Gamawa GICICSSH1712088</p>	<p>Nigeria s Foreign Policy : a Burden for Review and Action by the Administration of President Muhammadu Buhari</p>

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Abstract

There is no doubt that Nigeria's foreign policy is indeed outdated. This is evidenced in the fact that we now live in different times. Though Nigeria's role in Africa still remains significant, however, the time "Africa" was made the centre piece of Nigeria's foreign policy, was a time when many countries in the continent were struggling to throw off the yolk of colonialism. And the adoption of such a policy was to stand in solidarity with those nations that were struggling to achieve or gain independence. And today, no single country in the continent is under foreign rule or direct control, and the times now call for a review of Nigeria's foreign policy to reflect the nation's current circumstances and realities among the committee of states across the globe. And there is no time than under the present administration of President Muhammadu Buhari. The Buhari administration must look critically and make an assessment of how and which way to direct Nigeria's foreign policy. The responsibility appears to be binding on President Buhari's administration having been neglected or not given the required attention by many previous regimes and administrations. The confidence of Nigerians in President Buhari's vision, promises and commitment to change and general progress/ greatness of Nigeria seems to justify such expectations in the area of foreign relations and policy. There is need for Nigeria to be more involved in world affairs and to seek observer status in certain supranational institutions including the E.U, NATO and the SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) in this era of globalisation, and the accompanying system of interdependence. This paper tries to provide a guide with regards to the review of the foreign policy of Nigeria by President Buhari to reflect the realities and challenges of the times in which we are living. The paper argues that Nigeria must be a global player despite being a regional power in consideration of its potentials and position in the scheme of things, drawing lessons based on Realist theories in international affairs and conduct. The paper also takes a look at some of the challenges in Nigeria's foreign relations, in comparison with the experiences of states like Japan as models with regards to foreign policy and development. The paper is an empirical study that is based on the classical and neo-realism theories of International Relations.

Key words: Realism, Nigeria, Africa, Global, Foreign Policy, Review

Republic of Turkey and the Gulf States: Threats and Prospects

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Abstract

Until recently, the republic of Turkey does not get involved in the affairs of the Gulf States or the Middle East as whole, except during the years of the Ottoman Empire when the whole of the Middle East came under Ottoman Turkey. However since the founding the new republic by Kemal Ataturk and its westernization policy, Turkey had all the time looked to the west and only in the



	<p>2000's began to be involved in the affairs and politics of the Gulf region. The Gulf region remains strategic to many outside powers like the U.S, Russia and the E.U states as a result of its energy resources. Within the region there has been fierce rivalry for power and domination among the Gulf States. The rivalry and struggle for influence is seen to be particularly between Saudi Arabia and Iran. The Gulf States view Iran with suspicion for its ambition in the region and feel threatened by Iran's nuclear development program. The Gulf States therefore welcomed the entrance of Turkey into the affairs of the Gulf region mainly with the hope that it could counter Iranian influence in the region. The paper argues that the republic of Turkey must strike a balance between its interest in the region and the interests of its Gulf partners and its relations with Iran on the one hand.</p> <p>Keywords: Turkey, Gulf, Iran, perceptions, policy</p>
<p>Mohammed Mamun Usman GICICSSH1712090</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">“Conflict-Induced Displacement in Nigeria: An Overview on Cultural and Security Implications”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohammed Mamun Usman School of Preliminary Studies, Sule Lamido University Kafin Hausa, Jigawa State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Conflict-induced displacement has remained the main cause of internal displacement in Nigeria. It also constitutes some implications to both personal and national security, essentially among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and their host communities. The objective of the paper is to explain the security implications in the light of Internally Displaced Persons' plight involved in this type of displacement, like violence, loss of assets, loss of loved ones, cultural and family dislocations, as well as the eventual outcomes like psychological trauma, unemployment, discrimination, stigmatization and rejection. The security implications were synthesized through explanations of criminological theories, such as General Strain Theory (GST), Culture Conflict Theory (CCT) and Social Disorganization Theory (SDT). Some feasible recommendations like adopting comprehensive mechanisms to deal with the IDPs situation, integrating the IDPs in designing peace processes in their host communities, and utilization of research-based roadmap in rehabilitation of the IDPs were suggested as solutions to the problems discussed</p> <p>Key Words: Conflict, Displacement, Security, Implications, IDPs, Theories.</p>
<p>Maham Latif GICICSSH1712091</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Study of Female Characters as Protagonists in Selected Feminist Cinema</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Maham Latif Department of English Language and Literature, Lahore Garrison University, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The paper intends to explore the factors in a film that make a female character, a feminist character. It would also focus on main features that set the feminist character apart from a non-feminist character. For this purpose, the dissertation deals with two major films of Western Cinema as its subject; <i>Pretty Woman</i> and <i>Erin Brockovich</i>. It is structured using the Literary Theory of Feminism and the Feminist Film Theory. The research not only focuses on the position of the female</p>

	<p>protagonist but also it deals with the portrayal and representation of the character. It shows how a film is a form of language and the way its characters are shaped up is how it really communicates with the audience. Both the films are examined using the tool of Feminist Film Theory that concentrates on the concept of Male Gaze and Female Spectator. The paper shows how the films present the female protagonists as a subject rather than an object. Key words: Feminism, Male Gaze, Female Representation, Film Theory, Western Cinema.</p>
<p>Avtarnika Omega Lakra GICICSSH1712092</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Study Of Facebook and Its Effects On Adolescents Self- Presentation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Avtarnika Omega Lakra School of Human Ecology,Tata Institute of Social Sciences,Mumbai, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Facebook is a now a global phenomenon. This research study looked at the effects of Facebook on adolescents' self-representation on 90 school going students between 13 to 17 years from Raipur, Chhattisgarh. A quantitative approach using a structured questionnaire was used. Data from the study showed Facebook was the most popular SNS for adolescents, followed by Whatsapp. Smart phones emerged as the most common medium for accessing SNS which along with cheaper priced internet packs are considered to have promoted the SNS use. Adolescents used Facebook to connect with friends, classmates, relatives and family. Most adolescents check their Facebook account several times a day using their smart phones. Adolescents use Facebook for chatting, commenting, reading posts and messaging with each other. The desire to connect and communicate is the major quest of virtual world. Facebook is used for identity construction and a medium of expression through pictures and status updates. It was seen that most parents were aware of their children Facebook account; there were only few reports on parental supervision. The use of SNS helped adolescents feel entertained, connected and loved. Adolescents remained slightly true while interacting on Facebook. The findings showed that adolescents had both positive and negative experience on Facebook. For adolescents Facebook remained most important part of their life because it had helped them to stay connected with their loved ones and it represented a part of them. These findings suggest important implications for further studies and counseling, relating to psycho education, sensitization and increasing awareness among both parents and adolescents. Keywords:Social media, effects and experiences, adolescents, changing socializing process</p>
<p>Shazia Perween GICICSSH1712093</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Muslim Parents" view on mate selection for their sons in Bihar</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shazia Perween Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences,Aligarh Muslim University,Aligarh, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper explores views of parents' on mate selection of their sons. The importance of marriage and the desirability of characteristics and traits in the prospective daughter-in-law were investigated from 89 participants out of which 42 were fathers and 47 were mothers with at least one son in the age group of 15-25 years, in Bihar, India. Non-probabilistic sampling was used to collect data</p>



	<p>using a pre-coded questionnaire, where 28 characteristics of the prospective partner were rated on a 5-point scale, along with 13 evaluative questions rated as most preferred. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for analysis of data. Marriage was considered important for the sample. The five characteristics identified by parents as most desirable in their prospective daughter-in-law were not a smoker; does not drink alcohol; is chaste; is not divorced/separated; is a good cook & house keeper; and parents are not dependent on her. A significance difference was found between men and women on the characteristic of good looks. The findings of the study are important for research in the area of marriage and cultural, religious and social influence can be seen in the characteristics chosen by the parents in their prospective daughter-in-law. There is potential for research on gendered marriage choices, specifically among various marginalized populations. Interaction of cultural practices and the marriage preferences of the parents and their children can be further explored.</p> <p>Keywords: Gender Differences, Marriage, Mate selection, Muslims</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Tamar Naomi GICICSSH1712094</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Analysis on How Urban Resilience Frameworks Look at Risks for Women, Men, and Children Living in Informal Settlements by Seeing Through Perspective of Social Environmentally Justice Principle: City Resilience Framework by ARUP</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tamar Naomi Development Administration and Planning, Development Planning Unit, University College London, London</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>There are a lot of urban resilience framework already, for example City Resilience Framework by ARUP. But whether or not they see the risk of women, men, and children specifically is still questionable. It is considered important to include the nature of men, women, and children in this analysis and measurement of resilience, so we can analyze better on what the city needs as an improvement, by specifically seeing the gap between their (women, men, children) existing roles and needs towards the issue and what the city already has provided (based on the resilience framework indicator). Just like other development planning theories and approaches, it will be less holistic to not include gender and children into account, because there will be a tendency of generalization/homogenization of vulnerable group. Not only ensuring the gender inclusivity, but the main objective to examine this matter in the framework is also to ensure whether they are socially environmentally justice or not as a tool to measure the city's resilience. The scope of the analysis is having the examination of the City Resilience Framework created by ARUP. With the background and scope of analysis as mentioned, thus the research question would be: How does City Resilience Framework Look at Risks for Women, Men, and Children Living in Informal Settlements by Seeing through Perspective of Social Environmentally Justice Principle? To answer the question, the author will do data collection from documents and the analysis will be qualitative. The author will apply the "Gender Roles and Needs" to the framework by examining each of the indicators within the framework, and afterwards comparing the result of indicators examination with literature understanding about social environmental justice concept, to measure whether the framework has taken social-environmental justice into account. The result would be a set of recommendation for this framework in terms of gender inclusivity and social environmental justice aspect.</p> <p>Keywords: city resilience framework, social environment justice, gender,</p>



 <p>Dr.Neveen Dīaa El Deen Hassan Al Qassaby GICICSSH1712095</p>	<p>informal settlement, risk management, urban resilience framework, A Modernised Image of Women s Prototypes in Fairy Tales: Anne Sexton s Cinderella, a Feminist Perspective</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr.Neveen Dīaa El Deen Hassan Al Qassaby Lecturer at the center of Languages and Translation at the Dept.of English Language and Literature in the Accademy of Arts,Cairo,Egypt</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper is a feminist study of Anne Sexton’s poem, “Cinderella,” published in Transformations (1971), and of the archetypal gender roles in fairy tales. The researcher focuses on the views of A. Dworkin and M. Lieberman, which complement each other. She traces, from a feminist point of view, the different prototypes of men and women. Those archetypes are the idiotic characters of the prince and the father on the one hand, and the sweet angel / princess and the transparent character of the fairy godmother, with her absolute kindness versus the bewitching power of the stepmother and the stepsisters, on the other. Sexton, the “middle-aged witch,” (Sexton, “The Gold Key” 2), subverts the system of punishment and reward depicted in fairy tales. It is pre-known that the stepmother and her daughters should be punished for their apparently tyrannous plans. However, the researcher realises that the only sin of those women is that they are decision makers. Therefore, their active presence, which develops the events of the story, leads to their repulsion by the phallogratic power. The two prototypes of men and women are ironically punished, when they follow the norms of masculine society, which advocate complete respect for the doctrine of phallicism. Moreover, in Sexton’s feminist transformation of Cinderella’s story, the actions of those male archetypes are degraded from any sense of nobility or kind heartedness and they turn to be selfish and foolish. Sexton, the wise witch, hopes that her mature readers will change their views, after reading her transformed fairy tales. Consequently, sexton criticises the phallogratic system of powers, which places man, at its top, as a narcissit patriarch whose role is to oppress women. However, Sexton’s feminist discourse, which deconstructs indirectly, the masculine language of fairy tales, is an active step to replace the male domineering power of her society with thoughts of equality between men and women in the course of time.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Auwalu Musa GICICSSH1712096</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">International Financial Reporting Standards and Value Relevance of Financial Information: An Ampirical Evaluation of Nigerian Listed Companies</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Auwalu Musa Department of Accounting, Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Bauchi State University, Gadau, Bauchi, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study investigates the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and value relevance of financial information among Nigerian listed companies after the adoption of IFRS. 77 sample companies were randomly selected from the population. Data were collected from UUM-Data stream through the annual reports and accounts of companies, which consist of Stock price (dependent variable), Book value of equity and net income as (independent variables) for the year 2016. Ordinary Least Square Regression was the method used in analyzing the variables. The regression result revealed that there is a positive and</p>

	<p>significant relationship between book value of equity and net income on stock price. These reveal that the financial information of listed companies in Nigeria is more value relevant after the adoption of IFRS. In view of the findings, the study recommends that, Nigerian Stock Exchange should ensure that all listed companies are comply with the accounting framework issued by IFRS, in order to have full disclosure of their financial information.</p> <p>Keywords: IFRS, Value Relevance, Financial Information, Stock Price, Nigeria</p>
<p>Bambang Martin Baru GICICSSH1712097</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Utilization Of Social Capital In Strengthening Village Government Institutions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bambang Martin Baru Public Administration Study Program, University of Merdeka Madiun, Mudji Rahardjo Law Faculty, University of Merdeka Madiun, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Harianto Public Administration Study Program, University of Merdeka Madiun, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Veny Ari Sejati Communication Study Program, University of Merdeka Madiun, Madiun, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Social capital is a social resource potential of the villagers, who have great power to support organization of the village governmental functions. There is no trust/belief the villagers against the conduct of the Government of the village development program, various villages have not yet correspond to the aspirations and needs of the citizens of the village, and there was even a tendency more accommodating the interests of elite-elite village. Trust is very important to foster the role of Government in organizing the villagers and is unlikely to succeed without the support of villagers. Therefore it needs to be grown trust through regulation-oriented policies in the interests of the citizens of the village, as well as the commitment of the Government apparatus is a village in real action gives public service functions properly.</p> <p>Keyword: Social Capital Villagers, Resource Agencies, the Village Governmental Functions</p>
<p>Kagbala Tarms Jacob GICICSSH1712098</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Language Or Law The Fulcrum Of Society</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kagbala Tarms Jacob, Lecture II Center For General Studies, Federal Polytechnic Ekowe Bayelsa State, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Language is homoloquent and the definition of human existence. It is the fulcrum of the hegemony and harmony in any society. Without language there is basically no society. Many authors like chromsky, crystal, and professor Nwosu and umar faroq are among the plethora of authors and scholars that has outlined the inevitability and unavoidable role played by language in human society. On the other side of the divide, legal scholars, practitioners, political scientist and philosophers have continually argued that the success and failure of any society is strictly premised on law and not language or moral consciousness. They argue</p>



	<p>that law is the very pivot to which every society revolves. According to Thomas Hobbes in his memorable description of the relevance of law too society. He posited that life outside an organized society ruled by law would be solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short. It is on this premise that this paper finds expression and seeks to ex-ray inevitability of language in nation building and the inseparable marriage between language and law. And why there will be no law in the absence of language. In conclusion, the role of language in the development of law and legal systems will be explicated.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Mouna Kohil GICICSSH1712099</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Gothic and the Double in Frankenstein</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mouna Kohil Department of Languages, Superior School of Industrial Engineering, Annaba, Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The Gothic narrative operates in a myriad of ways to provoke a sense of fright in the readers. Through its various agents such as darkness, gloomy settings, villains, secrets, death and killing, the Gothic aims at generating a feeling of uneasiness in its recipients. One of the interesting Gothic manifestations in a work of literature is the notion of doubling. The double or the doppelganger, as a chief agent belonging to the Gothic, implies the existence of two characters which share the same features but have different attitudes. The paper will examine the characters of both Victor Frankenstein and his creature in Frankenstein by Mary Shelly. Victor has a doppelganger. he is doubled by his own creation. both characters were rejected by their parents, killed each other's spouse and endured their loss, both were vengeful, lived in an exile and met a tragic end. The paper will shed light on the various elements that alleviate fear in the narrative to prove that the Gothic is a unique genre able to have a strong effect in a different genre (science fiction). the study will highlight the similarities between Victor Frankenstein and his double and prove that not only Victor has a double but the creature as well is doubled respectively</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Viashima Luper GICICSSH1712100</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The impact of deforestation on the environment: a study of Agaie Local Government of Niger State</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Viashima Luper Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Faculty of Social Science, Federal University Dutsinma ,Katsina State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Deforestation as a global problem has been on for decades, increasing rapidly in the past 50 years. Countries like Brazil, Indonesia, Thailand, DR Congo, Nigeria and other parts of Africa are reportedly worse hit by deforestation bringing about severe environmental effect to both plants and animals. This study examines the cultural determinants and impact of deforestation of Agaie Local Government Area of Niger State. The main objective of this work is to establish a causal link between deforestation and the negative socio-economic impact on the environment. A sample size of 250 respondents was randomly drawn. The findings revealed that certain activities of men like felling trees for timber and firewood, bush burning and mining were found to be responsible for deforestation in the study Area. The study recommends that proper education on cultural determinants and impact of deforestation on Agaie should be embarked upon to</p>

	<p>sensitize people on the impact of deforestation on plants and animals. Also, the whistle blower policy should be extended to cover monitoring and supervision of the natural forests.</p> <p>Keywords: Forests, Deforestation, Environment, Agaie.</p>
<p>Benjamin Chukwuma Nwori GICICSSH1712101</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessment Of Community And Social Development Projects And Poverty Reduction Measures In Ebonyi State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nwori Benjamin Chukwuma Department Of Political Science, Ebonyi College Of Education, Ikwo, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Omebe Matthew Amuche Department Of Political Science, Ebonyi College Of Education, Ikwo, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The fast rate at which globalization is gaining currency nationally, internationally and at the community levels is quite encouraging. One of the integral aspects of globalization is community development. Poverty prevalence in third world nations is more pronounced at the community levels. Therefore, community development is the whole essence of integrating people's efforts within a defined geographical area to transform and improve on their standard of living in terms of socio-cultural, economic, politics, science and technology, food security, health and other indices of social existence. This paper is designed to assess the level of efforts and strategies employed by community and social Development Agencies in reducing poverty in the country with special focus on Ebonyi State, Nigeria. The paper is designed to cover the introduction which x-rayed the background of the subject matter, an overview of Ebonyi State Community based and Social Development Agencies, factors affecting / management of project, system theory as the theoretical framework, recommendations and references of relevant literature.</p> <p>Key words: community, Social development, projects and poverty reduction</p>
<p>Adeta Abimbola GICICSSH1712102</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessment of the Role of the Nigerian Military in Combating Boko-Haram Insurgency in North East Nigeria(2009-2016)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Adeta Abimbola Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Zaria, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The study is an assessment of the Nigerian military in combating boko haram terrorists in the north east from 2009 – 2016. The study was necessary because this period marked a rapid increase in terrorism and insecurity in the geo-political zone which necessitated the deployment of the military in managing the conflicts. In spite of the professional way the military had handled the conflicts, the outcomes sometimes drew uncomplimentary responses from members of the public. This revealed some inadequacies on the part of the military which informed the need for this study to identify the role of military in combating the boko haram terrorists and the challenges facing the military. The study adopts a descriptive method and data for the study were collected from primary sources through questionnaires and in-depth interview from military personnel and civilians living in the conflict zone. Major findings of the study revealed that the military aided in the maintenance of law and order, provided security for key</p>

	<p>installations and clear boko haram terrorists out of the conflict zone. Also, the study identified the following challenges facing the military; deployment of troops without the right equipment and adequate arrangements for logistics re-supply, shortage of manpower, inadequate training and the issue of personalities behind terrorism in Nigeria was brought out. Based on the findings, the study proffered strategies that will re-position the military for better performance in future civil conflict management. These include the need for federal government to provide the military with equipment necessary for internal security operation, adequate manpower and penalized personalities supporting terrorism.</p> <p>Key words: Conflict, internal security operation, terrorism</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Shantanu Siuli GICICSSH1712103</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">How does Raja Rao intensify the very concepts of Vedanta to depict the socio-cultural complexities of Indian civilization through his literary works?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shantanu Siuli Department Of English ,ICFAI University Tripura ,Kamalghat, Agartala, Tripure-799210, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Raja Rao is a highly philosophical writer of different kinds of metaphysics which are very rational and relevant in terms of our pre-colonial and postcolonial societies. On rereading a few of Rao's stories I am vexed and perplexed too with his skillful handling of framing of psychological concept of mankind. Unlike R. K. Narayan or M.R. Anand, Rao was not of painter of canvassing the portrait of untouchable societies or of social hierarchies of the utmost recesses of human societies. Rather he advocates the complexities of human thoughts, their lacking of being rational and also of their malpractice willing suspension of disbelief. Rao's intellectuality and strong ideological conscience make his valuable readers to investigate the inner recesses of their fellow beings, of their dear and near ones introspectively. He makes us believe that this kind of investigation is not to be very easy without the prior knowledge of Vedanta. According to him(guided by the concept of Advaita Vedanta of Adi Sankaracharyaa) Vedanta, being the oldest concept of Hindu philosophy, is the pioneer rather the hallmark of assessing the complexities and turmoil of human mentalities and thoughts.</p> <p>Key words:psychological concept of mankind, ideological conscience, knowledge of Vedanta, Advaita Vedanta, Adi Sankaracharyaa, dualism and non-dualism</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Richard Capulong GICICSSH1712104</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Comparative Analysis Of Sartre's And Foucault's Concepts Of Subject And Freedom</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Richard Capulong Philosophy Department,De La Salle University,Manila, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The concept of subject is significantly linked to the concept of freedom for the latter is thought to be an important aspect of subjectivity. Sartre's subject, the pour-soi, is described as a being-for-itself that is ontologically free and has no pre-given essence. Pour-soi has also its freedom in situation, the way by which one creates an essence for himself/herself. Foucault rejects the idea of a self-governing subject and insists on the influences of discourses and disciplinary practices in the emergence of the subject. If the subject is free, then this freedom is the way for him/her to recreate himself/herself. In this paper, I argue that both Sartre and Foucault agreed on the impermanence of the subject's essence, but Foucault's</p>

	<p>subject has actually a pre-conditioned essence since it is formed as a consequence of the prevailing discourses and disciplinary practices. Freedom is both important for both of them. Primarily for Sartre, it is the way to create one's essence. For Foucault, freedom is not about creating one's essence but it is more on understanding the prevailing historical constraints that have molded us into becoming certain kinds of being. While Sartre's freedom is the means to create one's very own essence, Foucault's concept of freedom as experimentation is about undoing and reconstructing the historically constrained subject. But freedom itself is a kind historical force that conditions us to become a specific kind of beings. Thus, the paper aims to look at the converging and diverging points of the two philosophers on the concept of subject and the relevance of freedom in the creation/recreation of this subject.</p> <p>Keywords: Freedom, Subject, Postmodernism , Sartre, Foucault</p>
<p>Maryam Umar Ladan GICICSSH1712105</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Remedying The Scourge Of Poverty: The Islamic Perspective</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Maryam Umar Ladan Department Of Arabic And Islamic Studies Sokoto State University, Nigeria, Sokoto State University, Nigeria, Sokoto, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Poverty has always been a constant feature of society throughout history. It has existed in the lives of people and it is a fact that although the majority of people lives in poverty, the remaining minority lives in luxury. While some countries called the first World countries lives in luxury, the third World countries lives in poverty. It remains an undesirable phenomenon affecting vast number of people across the globe despite governmental, institutional and private organizations' interventions with measures aimed at cushioning its adverse effects. Unequal distribution of societal resources, accumulated wealth in the hands of few, lack of access to education and employment, individual responsibility among others, were highlighted as factors associated with poverty. Poverty predisposes poor individual to malnutrition and starvation, exposure to disease, thereby resulting to violence, crimes, and experiencing lifelong problems. Evidences show that about 50 percent of the world population lives on less than 2.50 dollar a day, 90 percent of whom are from Sub-Saharan Africa and south Asia including countries where Islam is the major if not one adherent religion. As a solution to poverty, Islam prescribes a system of annual Zakat (charity). The Islamic law prescribes that every person who has a saving that reaches a certain limit should give out 2.5 percent of the total annual earning (as in income, money, farm produce and even jewelries) to deserving and prescribed citizens. This is to, among others; reduce the level of inequality through distribution of wealth in the Muslim Ummah (community). Furthermore, Islam encourages the rich in several places in the Glorious Qur'an to spend their wealth on poor people other than the compulsory 2.5%. Therefore, it is unarguably that, the Islamic system of distribution of resources (as zakat) is the best strategy to poverty eradication. Thus, strongly recommended for desired results in poverty eradication efforts. If every rich person gives Zakat sincerely, poverty will be eradicated in the World, and not a single person will die of want of food or material things.</p> <p>Keywords: Islamic, social, poverty.</p>
<p>Forma Lajarato-Gonzales GICICSSH1712106</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sama Folk Literatures And Its Significance To The Sama Way Of Life</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Forma Lajarato-Gonzales, Ph. D.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Mindanao State University-Tawi Tawi,Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Sama folk literature has gone a long way even before the coming of Islam and Christianity to the Philippines. These has been the source of Sama identity and a potent force in their way of life . Sama is one of the ethnic groups in the Philippine Archipelago who is rich in cultural heritage specifically in folk literatures. This study has documented, described and analyzed the Sama Folk Literature . It utilized the descriptive-qualitative design and was conducted in the ten municipalities of Tawi-Tawi, Philippines. Thirty key informants from the ten municipalities were chosen to obtain the accurate information of these folk literatures. A camera recorder was used as instrument in gathering the data and were treated in matrix format . Based from the data gathered, it was found out that the Sama ethnic groups have several folk literatures that form part of their life and has served as a key to development and progress. Results of the study also revealed that from these folk literatures derived a Socio-Cultural Theory (Vygotsky and Rogoff, 2000) that sama folk literatures are part of their sociological activity especially in both Academic and Humanities. It is also concluded that Sama folk literatures serve as a pattern of educational and social development especially in literary arts . Further, this Sama Folk Literatures is one of the immaterial cultures of the Sama that is transmitted by a world of mouth from generation to the next.</p> <p>Keywords: Social Science, Sama , Folk Literatures, Sociological activity, Culture , Tawi Tawi, Philippines</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Adijat Olateju GICICSSH1712107</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The impact of access to micro credit programme on women empowerment: A case study of Cowries Microfinancebank in Lagos, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Adijat Olateju Economics,Lagos State University,Lagos, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Women empowerment is important in an economy as it helps to enhance women’s development in terms of economic, social and political aspect of their life. Empirical evidences have shown that micro credit has be effective tools for enhancing women empowerment especially in developing countries. This paper investigates the impact of micro credit progrmme on women empowerment in Lagos, Nigeria. A total of 354 women microenterprises were selected randomly from the list of Cowries Micro Finance Bank. These data were divided into participant women entrepreneurs and non-participant women entrepreneurs. The data were analyzed with a Propensity Score Matching (PSM) Technique. The result of the Average Treatment Effect on the Treated (ATT) from the PSM indicates that the microcredit programme does not have a significant effect on the empowerment of women in the study area. It is therefore recommended that the loan programme should be complemented with other programmes such as training, grant and periodic monitoring of programme.</p> <p>Key words: Empowerment, micro credit, social, Economic, political, Training, Development Jel classification: P36, R11</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Samson Deme GICICSSH1712108</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Kidnapping As A Contemporary Social Problem In Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Samson Deme Department of Sociology, Faculty of social Sciences,Plateau State University</p>



	<p style="text-align: center;">Bokkos, Nigeria, Jos, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>A decade ago kidnapping caused little border to security agencies in Nigeria. But in these last few years, kidnapping has assumed centre stage of crime, second to only insurgencies in the North-East and South-South of Nigeria. Security agencies are throwing in everything they have to stem the tide. At the onset, it was a crime exclusively taking place in the South-South and South-Eastern Nigeria. But with the recent signing into law the death penalty for kidnapping in Benue state, North central state are beginning to think in that dimension. At the onset, foreign expatriates were usually the targets, but in recent times anybody that can be paid for, is a target. It makes clear how wide it has spread. What is the root cause of kidnapping, is unemployment and poverty associated with perpetrators of kidnapping, or is it simply the social malady of get-rich quick syndrome in Nigeria, what is the impact on Nigerian economy and foreign investments, what is the psycho-social impact of kidnapping on victims and their families, what extent do security agencies understand the modus operandi of kidnapers in Nigeria, how equipped is the Nigerian security agencies in combatting kidnapping? This study is poised to answer these questions. The study is a survey, drawing its sample 100 respondents from security agencies and the public in Benue state. It uses questionnaires to obtain information from respondents. Sample selection is done using purposive non-random sampling method, since there is need to target persons with required knowledge.</p> <p>Keywords: Kidnapping, Crime, Insurgency, unemployment</p>
<p>Suleiman Abubakar Jabo GICICSSH1712109</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Developed Economies and Foreign Direct Investment into BRIC Economies</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Suleiman Abubakar Jabo Business and Management Studies, Abdugusau Polytechnic, Talata Mafara, Zamfara State</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The world has become a global village as regional boundaries disappear and heterogeneous economies become homogenous. To this end, foreign direct investment has been one of the instruments of the world's massive transformation (Vijayakumar et al, 2010). During this modern time, emerging economies such as the BRIC countries consisting of Brazil, Russia, India and China are seen as the four giants which have recently been on the forefront of FDI inflows as they have established policies to attract FDI into their economies (Singh et al, 2012). These economies have assumed a highly relevant role in the world economy being producers of goods and services that is of high international demand, hence, accounting for more than 80 per cent of the global gross national product and 80 per cent of world trade (including EU intra-trade) (Euro stat, 2012). However, these economies do not have or are part of any trade or economic union and for this reason they are referred to as the BRIC economies according to 'Goldman Sachs Investment Bank' (Wilson and Purushothaman, 2003).</p>



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Effects of Advanced Organizers on Retention and Performance in Conservation Concepts among Senior Secondary Biology Students in Jigawa, Nigeria

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Department of science education, Sule lamido University, Kafin Hausa, Jigawa
Nigeria**

Abstract

This study investigated effects of advanced organizers on retention and performance in conservation concepts among secondary Biology students in Jahun, Jigawa State, Nigeria. One hundred and thirty seven (137) students were randomly selected from eleven (11) senior secondary schools that constituted the sample for the study from a total population of one thousand two hundred and twenty five (1225) SSII students in Jahun zone. The study adopted the pretest, post test and post-post test quasi experimental and control group design. The students in experimental group were taught using lecture method enriched with advanced organizers while those in control group were taught using lecture method for the period of six weeks. The topic taught was conservation of natural resources from senior secondary school curriculum. The instrument used for data collection was Conservation Concept Performance Test (CCPT) with reliability coefficient of 0.89. Four Research questions and four null hypotheses were formulated and tested using independent t-Test at 0.05 level of significance. Pictorial and textual advanced organizers were developed, also a lesson plan was developed for experimental and control groups. The major findings from the study include: obtaining a significant difference between the mean academic performance scores of students taught conservation concepts with advanced organizers and those taught without advanced organizers in favour of the former. There is also a significant difference between the mean retention scores of students taught conservation concepts with advanced organizers and those taught without advanced organizers in favour of the former. Another finding is that there is no significant difference between the mean academic performance scores of male and female students taught conservation concepts with advanced organizers. There is also no significant difference between the mean retention scores of male and female students taught conservation concepts with advanced organizers. Based on the findings it was recommended that advanced organizers be used by biology teachers to teach in senior Secondary Schools among others.

Towards attaining Sustainable Development Goals: the Role of Environmental Education in Nigerian Universities

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Nigeria**

Abstract

This Study adopted a Survey Design of research. the population of the study consist of 108 students drawn randomly from 300 level students of the faculty of education Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa, the study consist of two objectives and two Hypotheses which was tested at $P < 0.05$ level of significance. The instrument used for the study was Environmental Awareness and Attitude

	<p>Questionnaire (EAAQ). Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient was used to analyze the data. The result indicated improvement in students' Awareness and Attitude as compared before and after taking environmental education as a course of study. It was recommended that all students in the university should offer Environmental Education as one of the general studies courses before graduating.</p> <p>Key words: Environmental Education, Sustainable Development Goals.</p>
<p>Jacob Yecho GICICSSH1712111</p>	<p>Insurgency In The Niger-Delta: A Threat To National Unity And Development</p> <p>Jacob Yecho Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Federal University, Dutsinma, Kstdina Stste, Dutsinma, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>When Nigeria became an independent state in 1960, it was with a notable sense of optimism. Led by popularly elected politicians, endowed with a strong diversified economy and an efficient civil service, Nigeria by virtue of its size, population and resources was marked out as one of Africa's emerging powers. The discovery of oil shortly after independence made a strong case regarding Nigeria's potentials. Several years after independence, instead of the nation's rich natural and human resources to be used as a source of blessing, oil particularly has instead become a source of conflict and backwardness of Nigeria. Different ethnic militias and insurgent groups emerged along regional and tribal lines to seek equality and social justice for its people. Out of all the groups the Niger-Niger Delta insurgencies posed the greatest threat to the Nation's economy and National unity given the importance of oil to National development. Using the structural strain theory, this paper highlights the source of Niger-Delta insurgency, review its evolution from the emergence of MOSOP down to MEND to the recent group; the Niger-Delta Avengers (NDA). The paper also discussed the nature and extent of Niger-Delta insurgency and hence assessed the effects of insurgency on Nigeria's unity and National development. As a way of resolving the Niger-Delta insurgency for national development, the paper recommends restructuring and decentralisation of the Nigerian state, dialogue instead of coercion. It is also the submission of the paper that physical infrastructural facilities should be put in place in the Niger-Delta region through adequate monitoring and supervision.</p> <p>Keywords: Insurgency, national unity, development, militias</p>



 <p style="text-align: center;">Elizabeth Yecho GICICSSH1712112</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Traditional Pottery Production Amongst the Tiv People of Benue State From the Pre-colonial Era to 2000: The Role of Women</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elizabeth Yecho History, Faculty of Arts, Federal University Dutsin-Ma, Dutsinma, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Traditional pottery production is an important living art that has been with humanity from time immemorial. It is one of the world's languages that do not require any interpretation from anybody before it is identified and understood. Tiv women are very good at the production of pottery products through the use of traditional methods. It is based on this that the paper discusses the origin of traditional pottery production. The paper also examines the various stages the Tiv women use in the production of pottery. The paper further discusses the various uses of pottery in Tiv society. It also assesses the various challenges Tiv women encounter in carrying out their roles in traditional pottery production. Some recommendations are also proffered on how to ameliorate these challenges.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Anirban Mukherjee GICICSSH1712113</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Re-examining the role of Ethnic Associations in the USA: The Case of Bengali-Indian Associations in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anirban Mukherjee Department of Humanities and Management Studies, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT), Rae Bareilly, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This qualitative research focuses on the role that the urban amenities play in the assimilation and adaptation of Bengali-Indian IT professionals as creative class workers to social life in a metropolitan area in U.S. In addressing the debate of whether creative class workers follow jobs or jobs follow creative class workers, the findings reveal that the decision of Indian IT professionals to locate in the Kansas City metropolitan area was primarily influenced by the availability of job opportunities and had little to do with available amenities. However, once located in Kansas City, the social amenities (e.g. participation in ethnic Indian associations and formation of networks with other Indian workers residing in the city) contributed to the satisfaction of Bengali professional workers and influenced their retention in the city. Interestingly, some professionals attributed their reluctance to move from Kansas City Metropolitan Area to the potential loss of relationships that they have developed over time. However, the presence of social amenity (active participation and involvement in ethnic associations and greater presence of fellow coethnics) was identified as an important hurdle towards the assimilation of Bengali professionals to the host society. The respondents explained that their hectic work schedule, family responsibilities, and involvement with the ethnic Bengali associations in the city left them with little time to mingle with Americans outside work. Most Bengali professionals therefore considered their assimilation to be segmental i.e. fully assimilated in the office environment but not in the social sphere. The finding thus adds to Brettell's (2005) contention that ethnic associations are the instruments for facilitating civic engagement and integration to the host society and deviate from the arguments made by Piore (1979) and Massey (1981) that assimilation follows social mobility. Keywords: Ethnic Associations, Social Networks, Segmental Assimilation</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Rosita Guzman Castro</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Outcome-Based Learning of Social Science Courses: Insights from University</p>

24th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 Oct 2017, Dubai

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



<p>GICICSSH1712114</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Students</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rosita G. Castro, Ed.D. Faculty, Center for General Education, Department of Languages & Social Sciences, AMA International University, Salmabad Kingdom of Bahrain</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study aimed to determine the perception of the university respondent-students of the Outcome-Based Learning of the Social Science Courses. This study made use of the descriptive research method to determine the implementation of the Outcome-Based Learning of the Social Science courses in all university programmes. The gathered data from this study were subjected to descriptive statistics such as means and standard deviation; ANOVA and t-test were also used for the inferential statistics. The result of the study showed that: the university student- respondents perceive that the OBL of the Social Science courses have valuable relationship to their degree programme. Likewise they also perceived that the learning outcomes are clear and understandable to them. Regardless of the sex and programme of the university- student respondents, all shared the same positive feelings towards OBL of the Social Science courses. The OBL of the Social Science proved significant to the university non working student-respondents and less significant to the working students. Students should be encouraged to utilize the directed and independent learning hours by giving them applicable activities like case studies to analyze and explore how and what they have learned applies to real world situations.</p> <p>Keywords: Course Assessment, Directed learning, Independent Learning, Outcome-Based Learning</p>
 <p>Anupama Sharma GICICSSH1712115</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Culture and Tradition: A valid justification to gender inequality and subjugation?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anupama Sharma Law and Social Sciences, O.P. Jindal Global University, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Evolution of society and culture flow together for its contemporary relevance. Problem arises when society seeks a change but the pre-existing culture and tradition come in conflict. The paper focuses on the existing gender equality in the dynamics of marriage in few regions of India. The most popular resistance towards deviance from such rituals owing to their inherent gender biasness is preservation of the cultural and traditional treasure which the older generation has passed on. This not just curbs the compliance of social structure with the contemporary needs but also restricts the creativity and growth of new cultures and traditions. The paper establishes this through surveys and interactions with people belonging to different generations who fall in constant conflict of retaining old and evolving new culture and tradition.</p> <p>Keywords: Culture, tradition, gender inequality, justification</p>

 <p style="text-align: center;">Hassan Rouhvand GICICSSH1712120</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Thinking Cultural Space: A Mapping Of Articulation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hassan Rouhvand Faculty of Human Sciences, Shahid Rajaei Teacher Training University (SRTTU), Tehran Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Articulation, as an approach, is the core pursuit of Stuart Hall in his cultural studies. This paper seeks to examine the significance and performance of the concept based on two variables of space and culture. In so doing, the researcher advocated inductive method and brought under the spotlight five pairs of key concepts in Hall's studies. Comprehensive relational study of 'periphery & center', 'resistant & dominant', 'textuality & punctuation', 'other & self', 'local & global' was aimed at an exploration into their modes of (inter)connectivity. The findings showed that Hall's articulation approach to cultural studies, far from being a simple joint of elements or eclecticism, signifies a range of complicated parallel movements, namely, simultaneous struggles for positions as well as negotiation of those positions.</p> <p>Keywords: Culture, Space, Articulation, Stuart Hall, Struggle</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Hassan Rouhvand GICICSSH1712122</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Semiotics of Superimposition, Translatability of Governable Spaces</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hassan Rouhvand Faculty of Human Sciences, Shahid Rajaei Teacher Training University (SRTTU), Tehran Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Tales of immigrants and accounts of diaspora experience appear frequently in Jhumpa Lahiri's Indian-American fiction. Her narratives are crowded with visual objects, all with cultural significance and spatial function. This study is a visit to the micro space of a Bengali couple in This Blessed House of Lahiri to explicate the struggles which seek to inscribe preferred meanings onto the outdoor and indoor geography of the house and to translate spatial codes into cultural language. The researcher has followed a progressive approach, as with the story development, to picture gradual and multilayer superimposition of foreign emblems onto the homely decorations in the house and to study their function. It is unfolded at the end of the paper that the emerging relations between the mixed signs on show signify a challenge to the sole ownership of space, its governable uniformity and its axiomatic truth.</p> <p>Key words: Superimposition, Sign, Space, Diaspora, Lahiri</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">H Theresa Darlong GICICSSH1712124</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Elucidating The Portrait Of Darlong Women: Analysis Of Rights And Privileges Of Women Class In The Darlong Society</p> <p style="text-align: center;">H Theresa Darlong Department Of Sociology, Women's College, Agartala, Tripura, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The Darlong in the present state of Tripura (India) precisely belonged to the Kuki-Chin group of Mongoloid race having a small eyes and blunt nose features. Besides, the ethnic tribe in recent time have undergone substantial changes due to the intermingling of different races in the mentioned territory. In the midst of all these mingling, the society remained stiff and steadfast holding on to the</p>

	<p>phalocentricism where the unprivileged and suppressed class voices are often trampled and negated or rather called to be the Victorian ‘women in the attic’. The coming of Christianity among the tribesmen and women in the early twentieth century did mark the era of change but the core internal ruling of the society - gender bias. On the other hand, denial cannot be made on the prevalence of the faculty of acceptance (either consciously or unconsciously) among the Darlong women in conceptualising the gender role in and out of the society leaving a huge dilemma on the science of their psychology- creating an atmosphere of Coleridge’s ‘willing suspension of disbelief’. Stepping further, the ethnic tribe had never encounter any social unrest up till today from the part of the suppressed class so as to surface a concrete truth of the their submissiveness and unwillingness to be so calling for an absolute social study. Under the circumstances, the paper attempts to delineate the probabilities and possibilities of phalocentric triumph over feminist while analysing the refute rights and privileges of the Darlong women in the contemporary Darlong society. Keyword: Darlong, Women, Rights and Privileges, Society and Gender.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sheriff Bukar GICICSSH1712125</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Boko-Haram Insurgency And Economic Development: A Case Study Of Kano State , Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sheriff Bukar Department Of Social Services,Ramat Polytechnic Maiduguri,Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Boko-Haram militias originated from northeastern states of Nigeria; it is built upon levels of ascendancy, recognition and strength, upon the misguided acts of religious fanatics. They aim towards taking absolute political control of Nigeria through violence, killing, destruction and bombing. Its devastating effect affects the socio-economic and political development of the country; particularly Kano state as the commercial hub of the northern region and sub-Saharan Africa has received serious damage on its economy. The guess, as to why Kano was attacked on 20th January, 2012 was argued. Consequently, the saga remains an historical sad event that brought in its wake blood flow and death in Kano, but with God mercy, effort of government and support of peace loving commercially oriented people of Kano; the incidence is presently under control.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Yutao Zhao GICICSSH1712126</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Immunization Improved After The Affordable Care Act: A Pre-Post Comparison Using National HealthInterview Survey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yutao Zhao Student,St Pius X High School,Houston, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Objectives: Affordable Care Act (ACA) requires that private insurance plans cover recommended preventive services without any patient cost sharing. Adults 19 years and older who are enrolled in new group or individual private health plans will be eligible to receive vaccines recommended by the ACIP prior to September 2009 without any cost-sharing requirements. In this study we compared adult immunization rate, and health care utilization and health care affordability before and after ACA.</p> <p>Methods: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data in year 2009 (before policy change) and year 2015 (after policy change) were used to conduct a pre-post comparison. All participants in this study were between 19 years old or older</p>



	<p>as the last day of survey year. Adult immunization included influenza vaccine in the past 12 months, Pneumonia vaccine ever, Hepatitis A vaccine ever, Hepatitis B vaccine ever, Zoster or Shingles vaccine ever, Tetanus vaccine in the past 10 years, Vaccine included pertussis/whooping cough(yes/no). Health care utilization included times in ER/ED, total number of office visits, total number of home visits, and number of surgeries in the past 12 months. Health care affordability included 'Couldn't afford prescription medicine', 'Couldn't afford mental health care/counseling', 'Couldn't afford dental care', 'Couldn't afford eyeglasses in the past 12 months'. Logistic regression models were conducted to test if there is improvement in adult immunization, health care utilization and health care accessibility in 2015 when compared to year 2009. Sex, race, age, body mass index (BMI) were controlled for in the multivariable analysis.</p> <p>Results: A total of 27597 (55.8% female) in year 2009 and 33547 (55.2%) in year 2015 were included in the final analysis. The average age was 48.0 and 50.2 in year 2009 and 2015, respectively.</p> <p>The annual influenza vaccine rate increased from 34.7% in 2009 to 44.6% in 2015 ($p<0.001$). About 20.5% received pneumonia vaccine in year 2009 compared to 26.4% in year 2015 ($p<0.001$). About 11.5% received Hepatitis A vaccine in year 2009 compared to 14.4% in year 2015 ($p<0.001$). About 29.9% received Hepatitis B vaccine in year 2009 compared to 28.7% in year 2015 ($p<0.01$). About 6.8% received Zoster or Shingles vaccine in year 2009 compared to 21.9% in year 2015 ($p<0.001$). About 58.9% received Tetanus vaccine in the past 10 years as in year 2009 compared to 61.2% in year 2015 ($p<0.001$). About 50.7% received Vaccine for pertussis/whooping cough in year 2009 compared to 71.7% in year 2015 ($p<0.001$).</p> <p>The average ER visits were 0.35 in 2009 and 0.32 in 2015 ($p<0.001$). The average office visits were 2.58 in 2009 and 2.60 in 2015 ($P=0.11$). The average home visits were 5.30 in 2009 and 5.30 in 2015 ($p=0.99$). The average surgeries was 1.30 in 2009 and 1.34 in 2015 ($p=0.13$).</p> <p>About 10.6% could not afford prescription medicine in 2009 and 6.8 could not in 2015 ($p<0.001$). About 3.0% could not afford mental health care/counseling in last 12 months in 2009 versus 2.1 in 2015 ($p<0.001$). About 15.9% could not afford dental care in last 12 months in 2009 versus 11.8% in 2015 ($p<0.001$). About 8.8% could not afford eyeglasses in last 12 months in 2009 versus 7.3% in 2015 ($p<0.001$).</p> <p>Conclusions: Thanks to ACA, the adult immunization service uses were improved significantly, e.g., influenza vaccine, pneumonia vaccine in year 2015 when compared to year 2009. ER use was significantly lower in 2015 than 2009. Health care affordability was improved in 2015 after ACA. After eliminating the cost-sharing, adults in US indeed used immunization more often and less ER thanks to improved health care affordability.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Tajalli Fatima GICICSSH1712128</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Emotional and Behavioral Problems among Adolescents</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tajalli Fatima Lecturer, Department of Business Administration, Sialkot, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Adolescence is the time amongst childhood and adulthood that is manifest by growth and change and physical and emotional development. the paper identifies the adolescent's behavioral and emotional problem, if problem identified at the</p>



	<p>begining level, it plays important role in the prevention of problem. It is found that girls perceive more emotional behavioral problems than boys. Parents mostly discuss thier feelings with girls; therefore girls have strong facial expressions. that is the reason bys learn to follow up on thier emotions as opposed to discuss them.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Ong Tah Fatt GICICSSH1712130</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Influence Of Exposure On Public Acceptance Towards Physical Activity Involvement Of Person With Disability(PWD): Exploring The Mediating Role Of Attitude Using SEM Approach</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ong Tah Fatt Department Of Sport Science,Tunku Abdul Rahman University College,Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aida Roha binti Abdul Rasid Faculty of Sports Science and Recreation, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Societal perception and acceptance towards disability can have a devastating impact upon the self-confidence and self-image of people with disabilities (PWD), which can deter the involvement of person with disabilities in physical activity. This study aims to examine and extends the empirical evidence of the causal relationships among exposure and attitude components on public acceptance towards PWD involvement in physical activity. A convenience sampling technique was utilized to collect data from the public (n=444), who were involved in physical activity in four urban Public Recreation Park in Klang Valley, Malaysia. Structural equation modeling analysis was conducted to test the hypothesized conceptual model, and examine the relationship among the constructs. Attitude ($\beta=.473$, $p<.01$) displays stronger influence on public acceptance compared to exposure ($\beta=.204$, $p<.01$). The study provides empirical evidence for the identification of partial mediating mechanisms between exposure and public acceptance towards PWD involvement in physical activity. The findings suggest the need for public to have more exposure (experience, knowledge, contact) with the disabled community, which will cultivate positive attitude and hence improved the acceptance towards PWD involvement in physical activity. Implications of the result for future practice and directions of research are discussed.</p> <p>Keywords: Exposure, attitude, public acceptance, people with disabilities.</p>
<p>Prof. Gabriel Dwomoh GICICSSH1712131</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Impact Of Microfinance On Poverty Alleviation: A Case Study Of Sinapi Aba Savings And Loans Limited</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Francisca Omama Koranteng Branch Manager, Sinapi Aba Savings and Loans Limited, Kumasi, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prof. Gabriel Dwomoh Institute Of Entrepreneurship And Enterprise Development,Kumasi Technical University,Kumasi, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Microfinance, banking to the poor, is a recent global phenomenon introduced by Nobel Prize Winner Dr. Mohammed Yunus of Bangladesh in the 1970's. The poor are not usually allowed access to credit due to the inability of the poor to repay the loan. Therefore one of the mechanisms to get the poor engage in economic</p>

	<p>activities is through the microcredit. It is important to know the impact of microfinance and small loan on poverty alleviation. The main objective of the study was to know whether microfinance (SINAPI ABA SAVINGS AND LOANS LTD) has contributed to poverty alleviation. Microfinance gives the poor households, the ability to managed household emergencies, build assets and reduce vulnerability to crisis. A sample of 100 respondents of traders was selected from Atwima Nwabiagya District precisely Abuakwa considering the various types of trade in the area. The study focuses on the beneficiaries of SINAPI ABA SAVINGS AND LOANS LTD, enhancing the poverty alleviation through financial services, managerial skills and education which will eventually reduce poverty. In the analysis information from primary data that was obtained through questionnaires administered to beneficiaries and staff of SINAPI ABA SAVINGS AND LOANS LTD and was employed in the research work. The administration of questionnaires of collecting data covered a period of one and half months. The beneficiaries were selected at random from the records of SINAPI ABA SAVINGS AND LOANS LTD in the Abuakwa branch of the Atwima Nwabiagya District, while the officials were selected based on purposive sampling techniques. The responds of the questions from management and clients were coded. Computer data analysis software, the Statistical Package for Social Scientist (SPSS) was employed to analyse the data. Frequency tables and graphs were constructed where necessary. The data was qualitatively analysed in most cases. The study revealed that most of the clients who benefited from the registered loan have increased income.</p> <p>Keywords: microfinance, loans, Sinapi Aba, poverty, financial services</p>
<p>Francisca Omama Koranteng GICICSSH1712132</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Impact Of Microfinance On Poverty Alleviation: A Case Study Of Sinapi Aba Savings And Loans Limited</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Francisca Omama Koranteng Sinapi Aba Savings And Loans - Abuakwa Branch, Sinapi Aba Savings And Loans Limited, Kumasi, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prof. Gabriel Dwomoh Institute Of Entrepreneurship And Enterprise Development, Kumasi Technical University, Kumasi, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Microfinance, banking to the poor, is a recent global phenomenon introduced by Nobel Prize Winner Dr. Mohammed Yunus of Bangladesh in the 1970's. The poor are not usually allowed access to credit due to the inability of the poor to repay the loan. Therefore one of the mechanisms to get the poor engage in economic activities is through the microcredit. It is important to know the impact of microfinance and small loan on poverty alleviation. The main objective of the study was to know whether microfinance (SINAPI ABA SAVINGS AND LOANS LTD) has contributed to poverty alleviation. Microfinance gives the poor households, the ability to managed household emergencies, build assets and reduce vulnerability to crisis. A sample of 100 respondents of traders was selected from Atwima Nwabiagya District precisely Abuakwa considering the various types of trade in the area. The study focuses on the beneficiaries of SINAPI ABA SAVINGS AND LOANS LTD, enhancing the poverty alleviation through financial services, managerial skills and education which will eventually reduce poverty. In the analysis information from primary data that was obtained</p>



	<p>through questionnaires administered to beneficiaries and staff of SINAPI ABA SAVINGS AND LOANS LTD and was employed in the research work. The administration of questionnaires of collecting data covered a period of one and half months. The beneficiaries were selected at random from the records of SINAPI ABA SAVINGS AND LOANS LTD in the Abuakwa branch of the Atwima Nwabiagya District, while the officials were selected based on purposive sampling techniques. The responds of the questions from management and clients were coded. Computer data analysis software, the Statistical Package for Social Scientist (SPSS) was employed to analyse the data. Frequency tables and graphs were constructed where necessary. The data was qualitatively analysed in most cases. The study revealed that most of the clients who benefited from the registered loan have increased income.</p> <p>Keywords: microfinance, loans, Sinapi Aba, poverty, financial services</p>
<p>Dr Ifeanychukwu Michael Ababa GICICSSH1712133</p>	<p>An Ethical Investigation Into The Performance Appraisal Of Security Agencies In The Management Of Crimes In A Democratic Society: Nigeria As A Case Study</p> <p>Ifeanychukwu Michael Ababa, Phd Department Of Political Science, University Of Nigeria, Nsukka</p> <p>Okafor Nneka Ifeoma, Phd Department Of Philosophy, University Of Nigeria, Nsukka</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study set out to assess the performance of security agencies in the management of security challenges. The study was necessitated by the debate in theoretical literature on the relationship between democracy and security. While a group of analysts contend that democracy enhances the security of lives and property of the citizens of a political entity, there are others who argue that on the contrary democracy exacerbates the security challenges in a hitherto non-democratic but peaceful society. The former view is however dominant. With the reintroduction of liberal democracy in most country, it was expected that a new lease of secure existence was in the offing. It was however not expected that this peace and security will come by automatism, it is expected that state institutions would function more efficiently to protect the law-abiding citizens from the few misguided elements who may want to foment trouble. Using Nigeria as a case study for this research, the study proposed to investigate whether the re-introduction of democratic rule in Nigeria in 1999 has ethically enhanced the security of lives and property of Nigerian citizens between 1999 and 2017, and whether the high level of corruption in Nigeria's security services hampered the capacity of the security agencies to ensure the security of lives and property of Nigerians. Data for the study was gathered and analyzed using the descriptive method. The theory of the state formed the framework of its analysis. The study found that the re-introduction of civil rule in Nigeria has not ethically enhanced the security of lives and properties of Nigerian citizens and the high level of corruption in the security agencies has hampered their ability to ensure the security of lives and properties of Nigerian citizens. The study then recommended among other things the elimination of current spate of mindless embezzlement of public funds to enable the dividends of democracy, including security of lives and property, to trickle down to the masses. It also recommended the overhauling of the security agencies to make them more professionally oriented.</p> <p>Key Words: Corruption, Democracy, Nigeria, Security.</p>

<p>Salsabila Fitriana GICICSSH1712135</p>	<p>The Condition of Socio-Economic immigrants after the Implementation of Chosen immigration Policy in France</p> <p>Salsabila Fitriana French Literature Studies, Faculty of Humanities, University of Indonesia Campus UI Depok 16424, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study discusses the socio-economic conditions of immigrants after the implementation of chosen immigration policy as a means of improving the quality of immigrants who come to France. Chosen immigration policy is focused on selecting immigrants. In terms of socio-economic conditions, the economic aspects of the study are related to the French unemployment rate, and the various professional employment sectors with profiles of immigrants who will enter France. From the social aspect, this study will relate the profile of immigrants to the level of discrimination concerning the capability of French-language in the sector of work as an indicator. There has been a gradual change in educational background before and after the implementation of this policy. In the period before the implementation of chosen immigration policy, 41% of immigrants who came to France only had Un Certificat d'études Primaires (CEP), instead, after implementation of this policy there was an increase Educational background that as much as in 2012, there are as many as 63% of immigrants have managed to get into France with the license of high school graduates. However, the involvement of immigrants in the employment sector is still dominated by unskilled labor and unskilled employment, only 10% of the total number of immigrants in France has a more prestigious job. French immigration policy during the reign of Nicolas Sarkozy is still not show significant improvement of immigrant qualifications. This happens because there is still dominance of immigrants who work as unskilled labor.</p> <p>Keywords: Immigrants; Chosen Immigration; Selection, socio-economic</p>
<p>Arpita Chatterjee GICICSSH1712139</p>	<p>Surviving Consumerism And Eating Disarrays In Margaret Atwoods The Edible Woman</p> <p>Arpita Chatterjee Department Of English, Faculty Of Humanities,Rashtrapant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University,Nagpur, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The drive of my paper is to examine the notion of social satire, revealing and amending the society's blight in relation to the novel, The Edible Woman by the Canadian author Margaret Atwood. The novel is unambiguously absorbed in the 'body politics' in the Consumerist Society. In The Edible Woman, Atwood furnish a critique of North American consumer society in the 1960s from a feminist point of view. As a feminist social satire, it takes detailed bend at the way society has tailored the methods of marginalizing and preventing women from having power, authority and influence. It uses the narrative device of embellishment, revealing the carnal negative elements of consumer society, making it humorous and bitterly satiric. It is an early preview of the witty characteristic of Atwood's writing style stating the utopian world-making of carnal and corporeality that will be a central concern in all her later work-feminism. The Edible Woman is an exposure of an economically sound woman taking time to be aware of her</p>

	<p>marginalization as the 'second sex'. Marian, the central character, digs deep into the social conditions of the 'archetype' followed by ultimately researching at the 'individuation'. I will argue that how The Edible Woman politicises on woman's body stating the constant struggle between self-control and self-assertion while analyzing the extent to which Atwood's fiction might dismantle culturally-encoded concepts of femininity keeping the problems related to Identity Crisis</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Robin Nunkoo GICICSSH1712140</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Computation Of A Customer Satisfaction Index For The Accommodation Sector And An Examination Of Its Antecedents</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Robin Nunkoo Department Of Management, Faculty Of Law And Management, University Of Mauritius, Reduit, Mauritius</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mr. Viraiyan Teeroovengadum Department of Management, University of Mauritius, Reduit, Mauritius</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Accommodation is one of the largest components of the tourism sector. The accommodation services market is characterized by ever rising level of competition among the service providers. Customers are therefore provided with a range of accommodation choices and thus, have higher expectations. Despite the practical usefulness of a national customer satisfaction index, there has been no attempt to develop one for the South African accommodation sector. The purpose of this research is therefore to develop a South African Accommodation Customer Satisfaction Index (SAACSI) using data collected from 672 travelers staying at the various accommodation establishment located in the different provinces of South Africa. The study uses Partial Least Square (PLS) to test a structural model and the formulae of Fornell et al. (1996) to compute the SAACSI. Five service quality dimensions of accommodation services were found to have a significant positive direct effect on customer satisfaction at the 5% level of significance, namely, accommodation infrastructure, expertise of employees, room quality, safety and security and waiting time. Among these, the ones having the strongest influence on overall satisfaction level of customers aver to be waiting time ($\beta = 0.219$), followed by room quality ($\beta = 0.161$), expertise of employees ($\beta = 0.160$) and accommodation infrastructure ($\beta = 0.156$).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Cakti Indra Gunawan GICICSSH1712144</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Can Cakti Economics Theory (Cet) Solve Unemployment In E-Government?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Putriyana Asmarani Department of International Relation, CV International Research Development for Human Beings, Malang, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cakti Indra Gunawan Department of International Relation, CV International Research Development for Human Beings, Malang, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Various form of e-government have been glorified either it is measured as fail or successful. Wide ranges of impacts that change the structure, policy as well as management have been in the discourse of e-government. This study, evaluates recent job loss or in high risk civil servant jobs as one of e-government impacts under the backdrop of Cakti Economic Theory, a theory found in 2016 as a new</p>

	<p>e-government managemnet system. This study concludes set of solutions that Cakti Economic Theory can possibly provide to unemployment, underemployment or job loss civil servant issues. Key Words: Technology, unemployment, e-government, new productivity management</p>
<p>Md Motibur Rahman GICICSSH1712148</p>	<p>Trends and Patterns in Voter turnout in West Bengal Assembly Elections (2006-2016): A study in Electoral Geography</p> <p>Md Motibur Rahman Research scholar, Department of Geography, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (India)</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>India is the largest democracy in the world. Democracy is a social philosophy and the most geographic form of government wherein people have the power to make decision about issues of politics and also they chose their representative. The present paper has been study the spatial patterns of voting turnout in West Bengal assembly elections from 2006 to 2016. Electoral geography is relatively a very later emerging field of research in geography and remained as the sub-field of political geography. In general, voting turnout means the percentage of eligible voters who cast a ballot in an election. Voting turnout is measured as the percentage of registered voters in a constituency (a geographical area) who actually exercise their voting right at time of election. Voting is the most common and the most widely form of political participation which related to electoral processes. So, it is clear that identification of the spatial pattern and trends of voter turnout can be used as an effective tool to assess the level of political awareness in a region. The voting behavior of the voters can be effectively understood in the light of the socio-economic characteristics of constituencies in which they live. The present study is conducted in West Bengal assembly election. West Bengal is one of the most densely populated states of India and located in the eastern part of the country. The study is gone through on the basis of three research questions that is i) what is the spatial patterns of voting turnout? ii) Is this turnout varying with time? And iii) why does the spatial patterns of voting turnout have that form? In this study, ecological approach is used to analysis the patterns of voting turnout. Thirteen voting determinants variables and ten socio-economic variables are selected for showing the trends and patterns of voting turnout. All the analysis are done through various statistical techniques like standard deviation, coefficient of variation, correlation, regression, multiple coefficient of determination and factor analysis techniques. Choropleth maps are used to depict the spatial distribution of different levels of voting and spatial variation of voting turnout is depicted in the form of Z-scores of percent votes</p>

	<p>polled. Finally, the study find out that 2011 assembly elections recorded the highest voter turnout which was 84.35% and remained as the highest voter turnout in the electoral history of West Bengal. But these trends of voting turnout came to decreases in 2016 assembly elections that are 82.66%. Other important notable findings are that voter turnout is higher among male electorate than female electorate and higher in urban areas than rural in all three successive assembly elections in West Bengal.</p> <p>Key Words: Assembly elections, Electoral geography, democracy, voting turnout, West Bengal, India, voting behaviour.</p>
 <p>Saba Javed GICICSSH1712149</p>	<p>Determinants of Income Diversification among Rural Households of Pakistan</p> <p>Saba Javed Institute of Agri. And Resource Economics, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Abdul Majeed Nadeem Department of Economics, Govt College University Faisalabad, Pakistan Centre for Economic Research , Shandong University China</p> <p>Muhammad Zahid Rafique Centre for Economic Research , Shandong University China</p> <p>Muhammad Asif Kamran Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology (NIAB) Jhang Road Faisalabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study is designed to determine the poverty status and determinants of income diversification in rural areas of Pakistan using cross sectional data of Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) for 20102011. The variables used for measuring income diversification are demographic indicators, poverty status, and income of households. Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) poverty measures show that 43.1% poor and 56.9% nonpoor resided in rural areas of Pakistan. A Tobit model was employed to examine the determinants of livelihood diversification among households. The results show that non-poor and female headed household with higher family size diversify more as compared to poor, male headed household with small size of family members. The place of residence (province used as proxy) also plays important role for income diversification. It is recommended to improve the ways of income diversification among rural household to reduce poverty.</p> <p>Keywords: Poverty, Income diversification, Rural Pakistan, Tobit Regression Model, FGT Poverty index</p>

Muntazir Ali Sayed
GICICSSH1712154

Can Laughter Therapy Be Used As An Add-On Therapy Along With Anti-Anxiety And Anti-Depression Drugs? An Interventional Research

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Abstract

Objectives:To assess the effectiveness of laughter therapy on the levels of anxiety & depression among inmates of an old age institution currently on anti-anxiety and anti-depression drugs and find out its effectiveness as an adjunct add-on therapy along-with respective drugs for anxiety & depression.

Methodology:The study was conducted on old-age home inmates having anxiety & depression. The sample size was 76 (Experimental: 37 & Controls: 39). Experimental group was given the intervention from 05/19/2016 – 08/28/2016. Both groups were on respective drugs. Data analysis was done by inferential statistics. Anxiety and depression were scored using Geriatric Anxiety Inventory (GAI) and Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS). The special population of inmates of old age institution aging from 55-80 constituted the study subjects.

Findings:For Experimental Group: For Anxiety- the mean score before and after the administration of laughter therapy (the intervention) was 14.4054 and 9.2702 with SD as 2.4995 and 2.2441 respectively (the t-value was 24.9721 which was highly significant at $P<0.001$); For Depression- the mean score before and after administration of laughter therapy was 9.7837 and 5.3243 with SD as 1.9022 and 1.3754 respectively (t-value was 23.6926 which was highly significant at $P<0.001$). **FOR CONTROL GROUP:** For Anxiety- the mean score before and after administration of laughter therapy was 14.9743 and 13.2564 with SD as 2.4005 and 6.3535 respectively (t-value was 9.1803 which was significant at $P<0.005$); For Depression- the mean score before and after administration of laughter therapy was 10.2051 and 9.3846 with SD as 1.1960 and 1.3101 respectively (t-value was 5.4376 and it was significant at $P<0.005$).

Research Outcome:Inmates of old age institutions suffer from anxiety and depression. Laughter therapy can lead to reduction in the levels of anxiety and depression. The intervention can serve as an adjunct and an add-on cost-effective and patient complaint therapy in rapidly alleviating anxiety and depression in patients with anti-anxiety and anti-depression medications. The author believes laughter therapy to be a harmless means of tackling symptoms of anxiety and depression and improving the mental status and patient compliance if given along-with anxiety and depression drugs.

Future Scope:Research into the effects of laughter on the other body systems like endocrine system, immune system and its role in promoting the relationship between healthy aging and drug usage should be encouraged. Also research on other age groups of population should be encouraged.

Key-words:Add-on therapy, anti-anxiety and anti-depression drugs, Clinical research, Laughter therapy, Special population

<p>Adegboyega Adedolapo Ola GICICSSH1712155</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Electoral Violence and Arms Proliferation in Nigeria: Causes and Consequences</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Adegboyega Adedolapo Ola Conflict Transformation and Peace Studies, School of Social Sciences, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gerelen Jagganath (PhD) University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>One of the greatest challenges facing the Nigeria political system is the violence that ensues whenever elections are conducted to elect the nation's leaders. This main objective of the study was to examine the relationship between electoral violence and arms proliferation in Nigeria. It also examines the causes and implications of electoral violence on the electorate, entire community and Nigeria political system. The adopted research methodology was a desktop research, where information was obtained from Journals, textbooks, conference papers and others. The findings of the study revealed a link between small arms and electoral violence, and it was discovered that illicit proliferation of small arms is a major cause of electoral violence in Nigeria. The study established the lack of trust of the politicians on the electoral process which is a challenge to the nation's nascent democracy and sustainability of peace and security. The study therefore, recommended that security agencies that are involved in the electoral system should be trained on electoral security system, in order to improve the level of security in the country. The study also posits that the control of small arms is very essential in curtailing the high level of illicit flow of arms in the country before and during elections. The findings also recommend that the Nigeria government should cooperate with foreign nations and experts by introducing electronic voting system into the nation's electoral system, in order to solve the issue of electoral violence in the country. Keywords: Electoral Violence, Arms Proliferation and control, Politicians, Security.</p>
<p>Mahdi Tamizifar GICICSSH1712159</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Explanation of Changes in Values and its Relationship with Subjective Welfare (Case Study of Three Generations of Iranians from 1951 through 1995)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gholamreza Ghafari Assistant professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, Tehran University, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reihane Tamizifar Master of Arts in Social Programming and Social Policy, Tehran University, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mahdi Tamizifar Master of Arts in Finance, Tehran University, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study investigated the procedure of the changes in values and welfare in Iran, which was conducted among three generations in Tehran. The key question is "what differences are found in value changes and subjective welfare of different generations of the population under study; and how are these differences associated with the occurred social changes in Iran?" The sample (n=384)</p>

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	<p>consisted of three generations of Tehran residents: the generation who has lived before Revolution (those who were born between 1946 and 1959), the generation who has lived in the time of Revolution and the war between Iran and Iraq (those who were born between 1960 and 1979) and the generation of after Revolution (those who were born between 1970 and 1995). Findings indicated that the tendency towards changes and conservativeness is significantly different among the generations. The average tendencies towards values that showed achievement of personal aims are significantly different among generations. There is a relationship between the first generation's affective well-being, and the second and third generations' subjective welfare. But the tendency towards self-transcendence is of no significant difference among generations and these values are only related to the second generation's subjective and cognitive welfare. Overall, it can be said that the tendency towards different values and the feeling of subjective welfare is different among generations, but this difference is not that big to be named a "gap".</p> <p>Keywords: value, subjective welfare, generation, generation changes</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Anam Shahid GICICSSH1712166</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Social Evils In Media: Challenges And Solutions In 21st Century</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ms. Anam Shahid Assistant Professor, Department Of Academics, Cromwell Uk International Education, Pearson Assured Center, Ajman, Uae</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ms. Maria Sumbul Assistant Professor, Department of Academics, Cromwell UK International Education, Pearson Assured Center, Ajman, UAE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Technology and social media has become a vital part of daily lives of people, especially children. There are advantages of using technology and being active on social media but there are equal disadvantages and risks that come along with excessive use of gadgets. As per American Academy of Pediatricians, children are spending 7 hours a day on media such as computers, phones, I-pads, television and other electronic devises. A child as young as age 2 starts using mobile phone to view rhymes and videos on you tube which brings many risks like speech delay, aggressive behavior, sleep deprivation, weak sensory and balance system etc. A child observing the young parent and sibling develops a sense of consumerism i.e. having one's own mobile phone, laptops and other items. Each individual in a house carries their own gadget which develops a sense in child to have his own cell phone and I-pad and this goes on to other belongings also. Media, technology and products have not only become part of our children lives but their life revolves around it. Even the teenagers spend 70% of their time on mobile phones, which makes them socially connected but physically isolated. Moreover, addicted to social apps and games, forcing them to check every minute's tweets and updates, also download new games in the market and purchase expensive game oriented mobile phones. These elements carry the risk of negative effects on mental health, cyber bullying, texting/sexting and contact to problematic and illegal content. The paper examines the social evils and problems caused by media, technology and consumerism in children from age 2 till 18. The paper attempts to provide solutions from parents and pediatricians perspectives that would be helpful for other parents and individuals, in addressing the difficulties instigated by gadgets and social media in addition to molding their children as healthier citizens.</p>



	<p>Key Words: Social Evils, Social Media and children, Risks of technology and media</p>
<p>Chargui Bachagha GICICSSH1712167</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Identity Politics And The Rise Of Populism In The Uk:A Case Study</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chargui Bachagha Department Of English, Faculty Of British Studies,University Of Ibn Badis,Mostaganem, Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Over the past thirty years global mainstream politics has been witnessing the emergence and the development of radical-sometimes extreme-populism. On both sides of the Atlantic, populists have been crowding out established parties; they have gained votes, seats, and even formed majority governments. Simultaneously, vast academic research in the political and social sciences concerning the causes, strategies, and the underlying logic behind the rising populist phenomenon have blossomed. This study further investigates identity politics in relation to the rise of populism in the UK, more specifically the programmatic shifts made by British populist parties toward an identitarian politics based on “ethnophilian separatism”. The enquiry offers a twofold contribution. First, it questions how, through identity politics, the British radical right successfully mobilized deep social divides, anxieties and frustration about issues of immigration and EU membership. Second, it analyzes one of the underlying questions, which is whether the British radical right had exploited already existing popular feelings of disenchantment and resentment, or did it itself created them. This study will be conducted through a case study of the UK Independence Party and the British National Party and the use of qualitative content analysis. Ultimately, this piece aims at understanding the rise of populism in the UK as a predominantly identity-driven phenomenon.</p>
<p>Sameer Hamdan GICICSSH1712168</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Analyzing The Component Of Literature Incorporated In EFL Text Books In Primary Teaching In Jordan,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Sameer Hamdan MA. Yasmine Oreinat, Faculty Of Educational Sciences And Arts /UNRWA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Teachers , methodologists and syllabus designers in general and English teachers specifically, are always concerned with the suitable approach and material they are going to implement and present in their classes to their students. One of the</p>



	<p>most challenging type of material for English classes is literature. All agree that Language learning requires acquiring four skills of reading comprehension, writing, listening and speaking. Some sources provide materials that can meet some of these skills, but literature has proved a good source that enhances and strengthens these four skills. Also, authentic language learning deals with culture, and with social understanding. It is this feature of language that demands materials dealing with culture. Literature in a way or another is culture; that is, it is not to say that literature deals with culture, but it should be said that literature is the culture of the people acquiring and using that language. In addition, it can be claimed that the use of literature in language classes encourages more thoughtful and purposeful language learning. Taking this claim into consideration, implementing literature in learning materials, the learners are not only exposed to the real use of language, but also they become critical thinkers and literature admirers. First, This paper focuses on analyzing EFL texts used in Public schools in Jordan to reveal the amount of literature implemented in them, second, it will suggest a new perspective to implement literature in our syllabuses. The focus will be only on literature incorporated in student's reading texts, but the use of some separate pieces of literature as novels or plays is beyond the scope of this paper.</p> <p>Key words : lerature, EFL texts, Jordanian schools, culture</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Gaetano Bruno Ronsivalle GICICSSH1712170</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Model To Select, Train And Assess “Data Scientist” Professional Profile In Banks: Artificial Neural Networks And Information Technology Applied To Human Resource Department</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G.B. Ronsivalle Associate Professor, University of Verona, Verona, Italy A. Boldi Research and Development, Wemole S.r.l., Rome, Italy</p> <p>The “data scientist” professional profile is becoming more and more important in the banking sector, as companies need to analyze, interpret and use the big amount of data coming from business lines and customers. However, HR departments still do not have a reference model in selecting, placing and developing data scientists in a more effective and efficient way, also protecting their industrial relationships. HR department should provide operational answers to the following questions: a) in which area should I place the current or the new human resource to best employ his competences? b) how much should I invest in tailored training paths to improve his competences? c) how should I assess his performances, one year after the employment? To manage this complexity, we used a specific typology of artificial neural network (Self-Organizing Maps), to find clusters emerging from mathematical algorithms. We applied this tool to an actual case, a multinational bank, analyzing several data scientist profiles, belonging to different organizational areas. First, we collected the data from the qualification and the job description profiles offered by that specific financial institution. Therefore, we configured the neural architecture. Then we connected the input neurons with a two-dimensional map, setting the synaptic weights randomly. Finally, we trained the map by repeating the data of a small group of vectors, corresponding to the best performer's profiles identified by the banks. The software generated a Kohonen Map representing the topological distribution both of profiles in the bank and of competences of each resource before and after a defined work period. We believe every HR department could use these maps to</p>

	<p>a) arrange the resources in the organization, b) obtain accurate and quantitative data about the required economic investment in training and c) evaluate their performance: banks would benefit from having customized training paths. Keywords: neural networks, banks, data scientist, competences, kohonen map, training, assessment, reporting, information technology</p>
<p>Benlakhdar Mohamed Larbi GICICSSH1712171</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Role Of The Dashboard In Improving Marketing Decisions In The Algerian Economic Firm</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Benlakhdar Mohamed Larbi Department of Management, University of Bechar, Algeria, Bechar, Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The main aim of this study is to highlight the role of the dashboard in the company's management through its characteristics, such as status, content, presentation, frequency, consistency and quality of the dashboard . These characteristics play a great role in the improvement of decision making in the field of Marketing mix. This later can not be done only by following the decision-making steps and considering the dashboard as an effective and essential tool in directing, controlling and recovering the orientation for a perfect performance. According to a practical study on 103 economic companies in Algiers, the work concludes that there is a great influence of the characteristics of marketing dashboard in explaining the effectiveness of decision-making on the level of primary changes of marketing in these companies. Keywords: controlling, Dashboard, decision making, marketing decision.</p>
<p>Delvia Muharramah GICICSSH1712174</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Effect Of Using Guided Discovery Learning Approach Toward Students Reading Comprehension</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Delvia Muharramah English Department Of Language Teaching, Jambi University, Jambi, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nunung Fajaryani S.Pd, M.Pd Thesis Advisor I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Robi Soma S.Pd, M.Pd Thesis Advisor II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research was aim at finding out the effect of applying Guided Discovery Learning Approach toward the eight graders' reading comprehension at SMP N 1 Kota Jambi. This research was quasi experimental design. There were two classes namely, experimental and control classes, Guided Discovery Learning</p>

	<p>Approach was applied in the experimental class, meanwhile, Grammar translation method was applied in the control class. There were seven meetings for each class including pre-test and post-test. The result of this research showed that Guided Discovery Learning Approach affected on students' reading comprehension. The enhancement was proven by the increasing of students' reading score after the treatment. The result of this research showed that the average score in the first meeting (pre-test) was 69.25 and the average score of post-test result was 94.64. the difference between pre-test and post-test was 25.39. Hence in control class, the average score of pre-test result was 65.57 and the average of post-test result was 80.02 with the difference between pre-test and post-test was 14.45. So, it was indicated the method in this research was significantly increase on students' reading comprehension. Key Words: Guided Discovery Learning Approach, Reading Comprehension.</p>
<p>Mohammad Motiee GICICSSH1712181</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">David Henry Hwang's M. Butterfly, a Story of Gender Deconstruction</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohammad Motiee Ph.D. in English Literature English Department, Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The present paper aims at focusing on David Henry Hwang's M. Butterfly in the light of Jacques Derrida's method of deconstructive reading. Deconstruction looks at a text from a different angle and mostly focus on what is marginalized or suppressed. This way, it could explore the reason behind such inferiority and superiority and also achieve the ultimate goal of understanding remained behind the relationship between the binary pairs. To get this, we need to pursue Derrida's key terms such as deconstruction, logocentrism, and difference. It demonstrates how the existence of the logos guides to a fixed stereotypical meaning whereas in his idea, there is no fixed meaning for a text as the meaning is differed in each time of reading. He deconstructs the elements of the language in order to achieve new meanings and free readers' minds from their preexisting biases. Since Hwang focuses mostly on the stereotypes and marginalized people in his play, this research aims at exploring how deconstructive reading could be applied to this play by focusing on gender stereotypical meaning. The researcher tries to look for clues that lead to stereotypes, fixed ideas and binary oppositions to show how the writer tried to subvert these ideas by deconstructing them. Key Words: Deconstruction, Logocentrism, Gender Stereotype, Othering, Binary Opposition</p>
<p>Yahya Khansari GICICSSH1712182</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Effect of Experiential Marketing on the Purchase Intention and Loyalty of Online Customers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yahya Khansari PhD in Marketing Department of Management, Tehran Gharb Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Today, communicating with the target customer and engaging them with a product or brand while respecting their privacy and not bothering them in a mutual manner which makes the product durable in the customer's memory is a</p>

	<p>great challenge in the marketing and advertising world. Experiential marketing is a response to this challenge so as for the marketers to use the customer's five senses in a positive way and make the brand durable in their mind. Considering different aspects of virtual marketing, the present study will suggest a model which inspects the effect of these aspects on the online customers' purchase intention and hence their brand loyalty. The subjects for this study were all the Iranian internet users who did online shopping in the summer of 1392. To collect data, a 40-item questionnaire was used, whose reliability was calculated through Cronbach's Alpha and its validity through Exploratory Factor Analysis and first and second order Confirmatory Factor Analysis. The results show that the aspects of experiential marketing have a meaningful and positive effect on the online purchase intention and that the effect increases with the balancing variables (trust and purchase factors). Besides, the purchase intention variable plays a mediator role between experiential marketing and customer loyalty. Keywords: experiential marketing, online purchase intention, customer loyalty</p>
<p>Omar Bendjima GICICSSH1712187</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Culture of manager of a medium or small enterprises</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Omar Bendjima Faculty Of Economy, University Tahri Mohamed Bechar, Bechar, Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohamed Benali A Faculty Of Economy, University Tahri Mohamed Bechar, Bechar, Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Small and medium enterprises have witnessed several developments in recent years thanks to the policies and programs of support given by the state, and that is due to their importance in local and national development. Nevertheless, the success and development of these firms depends on a number of factors, especially the human element, for instance, the culture of the manager has its origin in the culture of the community and is of crucial influence in these firms. In fact, this culture is nothing more than a set of values, perceptions, beliefs, symbols and practices repeated, in addition to the knowledge it has received from the readings and the modern means of education. All these factors have an impact on the effectiveness of governance, its resolutions, instructions and performance of its function as a manager of a medium or small enterprise is inevitably affected by these cultural values, it is the driving force, the leader, and the observer at the same time. Keywords : Small and medium enterprises, the culture of the manager, the culture of the community, values, perceptions, beliefs, symbols, performance.</p>



**Dr. Chennakesavalu
Purushothaman
GICICSSH1712191**

Humanities And Social Sciences Are Two Eyelids Of The Society

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The self-orbiting earth planet bears wonders. In primitive ages while the human was living with animals in the forest, the earth planet influenced him to acquire distinct and wonderful knowledge. That became instrumental to establish societies, found villages and ultimately country and to nominate the best among them to rule the country naming him as the king. Some kings were selfish propelling the people under adversity. Fortunately thinkers came to their rescue preaching morals and virtues to the kings indirectly through their writing and mass discussions. These in later years were named as Philosophy, an important branch under humanities. In my Full Paper I have detailed the philosophical thoughts that were in existence in ancient Tamil Nadu, India, quoting their simple and exemplary way of human life.

Besides the philosophical part, I have detailed the HISTORY part of humanities citing the origin of the proclamation of Magna Karta by the king of England of PLANTAGENET dynasty which indirectly contributed liberation to humanity. Based on this gifted liberation, revolutions in France and Russia changed the course of the then world which became instrumental for liberating those countries which were under the clutches of colonial rule.

India was one such country in the series of liberation which later became democratic country. For detailing the POLITICAL SCIENCE, a branch of social sciences I have selected the Indian Democratic processes and the Governments formed after elections. I have traced the conduct of the election process of the toddling Indian Democracy since its FIRST election in 1952. I have furnished the facts of election proceedings and the formation of various governments and their achievements. With agony I have detailed the fate of the THREE days, 413 days, and 18 months of BJP Governments which ruled such a vast country. I have further detailed with anguish about the numerous midterm elections in a country which enjoys the status of the largest democratic country. I lived as a witness for these elections and I am to put before you that the electioneering propaganda by the various parties and the voting processes of the citizens launched the entire country into festive mood and people actually took it not as political election but as grand festival.

I am confident that my full paper would be useful for those who are interested in the above subjects.



<p>Didik Harianto GICICSSH1712190</p>	<p>Comparison of Company Value Creation Before and After Separation of Business Using Economic Value Added Method</p> <p>Didik Harianto Magister Management, Telkom University, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>One of the efforts made by the company to expand its business is by separating the field of business into a new company that specifically manage the business portfolio. PT Infrastruktur Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk (Telkom Infra) is a subsidiary of PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk (Telkom) which was established to specifically develop the portfolio of Managed Service business, which previously was part of PT Dayamitra Telekomunikasi (Mitratel). The main purpose of this study was to compare the value creation that occurred before and after the separation of the Managed Service business in the case studies of Telkom Infra and Mitratel. Benchmarking is done by measuring Economic Value Added (EVA) of Mitratel before the separation with EVA of Mitratel and Telkom Infra after the separation of Managed Service business. The results of the research can be utilized to provide information to Telkom, Mitratel and Telkom Infra regarding the measurement results using EVA and also as feedback on the decisions made by Telkom in separating some of the infrastructure business by establishing Telkom Infra. The results of this study are also expected to enrich the research repertoire about the measurement of corporate finance performance using EVA method, especially in telecommunication Business.</p> <p>Keywords: Economic Value Added (EVA), measurement of corporate performance, corporate finance performance</p>
 <p>Ap Dr Wan Sazrina Wan Zaid GICICSSH1712127</p>	<p>Pharmacoethics : Development And Validation Of Instrument To Measure Knowledge, Perception And Awareness Of Graduating Pharmacy Students On Pharmacy Code Of Conduct For Pharmacist And Bodies Corporate By Pharmacy Board Of Malaysia In Selangor And Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur</p> <p>Wan Sazrina Wan Zaid Department of Pharmacy Practice, Faculty of Pharmacy, Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences, 3410, Jalan Teknokrat 3, Cyber 4, 63000 Cyberjaya, Selangor, Malaysia</p> <p>Mohd Rusyaidi Bin Mohd Sulaiman Department of Pharmacy Practice, Faculty of Pharmacy, Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences, 3410, Jalan Teknokrat 3, Cyber 4, 63000 Cyberjaya, Selangor, Malaysia</p> <p>Shaharuddin Bin Abdul Rashid Department of Pharmacy Practice, Faculty of Pharmacy, Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences, 3410, Jalan Teknokrat 3, Cyber 4, 63000 Cyberjaya, Selangor, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This cross sectional study aimed to create a psychometric instrument based on the Malaysian Code of Conduct for Pharmacists and Bodies Corporate (PCC) for the measurement of the PCC knowledge, perception and awareness among</p>

	<p>graduating pharmacy students in Selangor and Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and to test its validity and reliability. A set of questionnaire was designed and refined via an expert group discussion and statistical analysis. It contains three sections; personal information questions to test the knowledge on PCC and questions to test the perceptions and awareness on PCC. The instrument was administered randomly to 260 students among 6 institutions that offers undergraduate pharmacy course (UKM, UM, UiTM, CUCMS, Taylor's University and IMU). Data was analyzed using SPSS for Windows version 20.0. Validity of the instrument was examined by performing exploratory factor analysis. Its internal consistency reliability was measured via Cronbach's alpha value. Two main factors were extracted from 30 items in the knowledge on PCC section and two main factors were extracted from 14 items in perception and awareness on PCC section. They were classified as General Knowledge, Practical Knowledge, Awareness and Perceptions. After deletion of total of thirteen unstable items, Cronbach's alpha values were 0.80 (General Knowledge on PCC), 0.63 (Practical Knowledge on PCC), 0.85 (Awareness on PCC) and 0.53 (Perceptions on PCC). These results indicate early evidence of the instrument's validity and reliability for use in Selangor and Wilayah Persekutuan, Malaysia. In conjunction, the studies of pharmacoethics promise bright future with the new generations of pharmacist for this new instrument.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sorana Vatavu GICICSSH1712134</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Addressing oil price changes through business profitability in oil and gas industry in the United Kingdom</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sorana Vatavu Department Of Finance, Faculty Of Economics And Business Administration, West University Of Timisoara</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ovidiu-Constantin Bunget Department Of Accounting And Audit, Faculty Of Economics And Business Administration, West University Of Timisoara</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Iulia Para Department Of Marketing And International Relations, Faculty Of Economics And Business Administration, West University Of Timisoara</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Andrei Pelin Department Of Management, Faculty Of Economics And Business Administration, West University Of Timisoara</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In this paper we investigate how crude oil price and volume traded affected the profitability of the oil and gas companies in the United Kingdom since the financial crisis started. The study uses insights from the financial situations to develop a model that also focuses on how changes in oil price impact performance. Due to the fact that empirical results indicate a non-linear relationship between various financial indicators, oil price, oil volume and firm profitability, the model is estimated using a comparative regression analysis, including the generalized method of moment estimation techniques for panel data set. It seems that profitable oil and gas companies managed to face the drop in oil price and recover, being characterised by large cash flows and stock turnovers, efficient use of assets, and high solvency rates. Although the oil price and volume</p>



	<p>traded do not significantly affect profitability and other financial ratios, if the oil price continues to decrease, it would permanently affect both the UK economy and oil and gas companies which, in order to survive, are making drastic cuts and deferring important investments, often at the long-term expense of asset performance. These results could be useful for investors, managers or decision makers, reclaiming strategic decisions in the current uncertain and volatile environment.</p>
 <p>Iulia Para GICICSSH1712138</p>	<p>Measuring The Efficiency Of The Sanitation Service: Approach Using The Data Envelopment Analysis Methodology</p> <p>Oana-Ramona Lobont West University of Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania</p> <p>Alexandru Bociu Doctoral School of the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, West University of Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania</p> <p>Nicoleta-Claudia Moldovan West University of Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania</p> <p>Iulia Para West University of Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper examines the efficiency of the sanitation service provision, registered in 2016 by 48 administrative-territorial units in Romania, Timis county, using Data Envelopment Analysis methodology. Subsequently, we demonstrate to what extent the DEA methodology, on the basis of input and output variables specific to the production possibilities frontier, involve structural improvements to obtain a complex and objective assessment of the sanitation service. The results identify 12 administrative-territorial units with efficient service provision, without any input variable influencing the maximum efficiency level.</p> <p>Key words: Data Envelopment Analysis, sanitation service, efficiency, Romania, Timiş.</p>



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GICICSSH1712166

Social Evils In Media: Challenges And Solutions In 21st Century

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Abstract

In this century, the mass media have come to rival parents, school, and religion as the most influential institution in children's lives.

Media and Values Magazine

Just as we teach our children how to ride a bike, we need to teach them how to navigate social media and make the right moves that will help them. The physical world is similar to the virtual world in many cases. It's about being aware. We can prevent many debacles if we're educated.

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