CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Social Science and Humanities Research Association (SSHRA)

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE

17-18 Feb 2018

Conference Venue

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

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

1

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Prof. Taramol.K.G.
Assistant Professor, Economics, School of Business, Manipal University Dubai, UAE

Prof. Taramol.K.G. is currently working with School of Business, Manipal University Dubai as Assistant.Professor in Economics. With her 12 years of experience in significant leadership positions and substantial expertise in academic governance and curriculum development, she has taught undergraduate and post graduate courses in United Arab Emirates and India. Professor Taramol.K.G. Holds M.Phil. degree from Alagappa University, India, Master of Education from Kerala University, Master of Economics from Mahatma Gandhi University, Post Graduate Diploma In Business Management from the South Asian Institute of Management and Technology India.

Most recently the coordinator of Quality Focus Group and the subject area coordinator, School of Business Manipal University Dubai, Professor Taramol K.G.'s ongoing research interests surround Economics, Entrepreneurship, and Education. She has presented more than fifteen papers in national and international academic conferences and published papers in internationally ranked journals.Her research paper on "Poverty alleviation through Neighborhood Groups" won the excellent paper award from IIER in 2014. She has won "Best Presentation Award" from ICSMET in 2015, received the 'Best session paper award' from BMEAS, Dubai, UAE 2015 and 'Best presenter Award' from ICHSSE in 2016.Prof.Taramol K.G. has served as session chair for two international conferences.Further, she has served as keynote speaker at the International Conference on Social Science, Literature, Economic and Education, Dubai in 2016. She is a motivational speaker, conducted several lectures in professional institutes and social institutions on topics like, Be an opportunity Maker, Internet addiction among Children, Personality Development etc.,. She is a Lifetime member of Kerala Economic Association (KEA).

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

2

PLENARY SPEAKER

Anna Czyz
Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogy, Pedagogical University of Cracow,
30-060 Krakow, R. Ingardena 4 St.

Adjunct professor Anna Czyz, audiophonologist: speech therapist, hearing care professional. Surdopedagogue, psychologist. The beneficiary of staff exchange programs Charles University in Prague (2015, 2016), University of Barcelona in Spain (2017). Delegate of the conference i.a in Bulgaria, Latvia, Thailand, Australia. Author of over 50 scientific articles published in Polish and international journals.

A member of the Committee for Innovation at the Pedagogical University of Krakow, secretary of the scientific journal Annales Universitatis Paedagogicae Cracoviensis. Studia Paedagogica.

Research interests are concentrated around the problem of development supporting of disabled people, biopsychosocial functioning of persons with hearing impaired especially for alternative and augmentative forms communication. An important part of the scientific work is devoted to subject of social inclusion of disabled people and early intervention for children with developmental problems.Currently conducted research: Subjective determinants of coping with stress of people with hearing impairment, A system of early support for the development of a child with disabilities in Poland.

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

3

Michael Steiner GICICSSH1801092	**People in Motion Economic approaches to Immigration and Emigration.** **Michael Steiner** **Professor at the Institute of Economics** **Karl-Franzens-University of Graz, Austria** **Abstract** **Migration in its different forms – immigration, emigration, refugees – has become a main topic for policy makers. Researchers – and especially economists – are slowly taking up the topic from diverse angles and perspectives. The paper will give an overview on recent contributions to the topic. It will first give a picture of global patterns of migration. It will then outline the effects caused by increased and changing character of immigration. It will also discuss to what extent the departure of skilled people causes harm to the (predominantly poor) countries they left. Finally it will evaluate what to expect from the future – to what extend are migration flows likely to be sustained and what are the driving forces behind.**
Dr. Nadeem Luqman GICICSSH1801051	**Life Expectations and Achievements as Risk Factors of Depression among Students.** **Dr. Nadeem Luqman** **Assistant professor** **Amity Institute of Behavioral and Allied Science, Gurgaon** **Prof (Dr) Padmakali Banerjee** **Pro-Vice Chancellor** **Dean Academics Amity University Gurgaon.** **Abstract** **Aim: of present investigation is to examine Life Expectations and Achievements as risk Depression among Students.Overall scenario reveals that student population is worst affected with depression reasons are many first the illogical competition among parents, demand of academic excellence from their children's put lot of pressure on their children's to excel in any subject they consider proper thus in turn if children's are not able to achieve parental expectations results in depression, sometimes they develop suicidal tendency too. Keeping the same thing in mind investigator decided to design such study.** **Methodology: In order to investigate the above mentioned aim investigator developed open ended questionnaire to investigate Life Expectations and Achievements, while in order to investigate the depression BDI 2nd Ed was used. Sample consisted of n=300 mean age was 16 to 25 years.** **Results: Results revealed both the factors of Life Expectations and Achievements became the causal factor of depression among students. Findings show that higher senior secondary groups scored significantly higher on corresponding depression of sub-group specific aims (Life Expectations) as compared to graduation group. Higher senior secondary group scored significantly higher on corresponding depression of sub-group achievements not upto expectation as compared to graduation group. Finally higher senior secondary group scored significantly higher on corresponding depression of sub-group not competent to achieve as compared to post-graduation group.**
Dr. Astri Ghina GICICSSH1801052	**Identifying The Learning Process In Developing Entrepreneurial Graduates** **Astri Ghina**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

4

	Faculty Of Economics And Business, Telkom University, Indonesia **Aurik Gustomo** **School Of Business And Management (Sbm), Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia** **Abstract** **Entrepreneurial graduates has well regarded as a vital contribution to achieving sustainable business growth. Despite numerous studies conducted to elaborate the process to develop the entrepreneurial graduates, the results are mostly fragmented. The descriptive research reported here provides comparison the learning process between two Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in developing entrepreneurial graduates based on the systematic framework of entrepreneurial university. The findings of study are expected to contribute for further development in research and practice.** **Keywords: Entrepreneurial, Entrepreneurial Graduates, Systematic Framework, Entrepreneurial University, Business Growth**
Azeez Olaniyan **GICICSSH1801054**	**Ethnic militia build-ups and peacebuilding challenges in oil-bearing communities of Ondo state, Nigeria** **Azeez Olaniyan, PhD** **Department of Political Science Ekiti State University** **Ado Ekiti, Nigeria** **Abstract** **This paper focuses on the phenomenon of ethnic militia build-ups in Ijaw/Ilaje oil-bearing communities of Ondo state in Nigeria, which have resulted in fragile peace and peacebuilding problems. The history of the two neighboring ethnic groups, who migrated to their present locations at different times, is laced with suspicion and acrimony, which have translated into wars at various times. The last one, which was fought between 1998 and year 2000, witnessed massive deployment of ethnic militias of both groups. The Nigerian state was able to arrest the situation and set up series of peacebuilding strategies. However, these efforts have not translated to a permanent peace. Thus, almost two decades after the war, there still exist deep-seated mutual distrusts, culminating in fragile peace and security challenges. The ethnic militias have remained armed, increasing in size and constituted security challenges onto the communities. On several occasions, they have been fingered in acts of kidnapping, robbery, oil pipeline vandalism, rape and thuggery. This scenario raises some pertinent questions: what explains deep-seated rivalry and fragile peace between the Ijaw and Ilaje groups in Ondo state? What accounts for ethnic militia build-ups? What peacebuilding strategies were put in place by the state after the last war? What are their limitations? What are the implications on human security and development in the areas? Both primary and secondary data was utilized for the study. The primary data was generated through extensive fieldwork carried out in the oil-producing areas. Secondary data was sourced from texts, newspapers, magazines, official gazette, archival materials and the internet. findings locate the problems in quest for identity, domination attempts, elite manipulation, land disputes, resource contests, state lapses, leadership problem and youth unemployment. It then makes some recommendations.** **Keywords: Ethnic Militia, Violence, Fragile Peace, Insecurity, Peacebuilding, Nigeria**
Noah Echa Attah	**Large-Scale Land Acquisition in Nigeria and Conflict: Critical issues for**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

5

GICICSSH1801055	**Pro-Poor Peacebuilding**

Professor Noah Echa Attah
Department of History and Diplomatic Studies
Federal University, Kashere, Nigeria

Abstract

While there are several studies on large-scale land acquisitions in Nigeria, little attention has been paid to their attendant conflicts and the needed 'peacebuilding' processes. At best, conflicts over community land disputes and the unending farmers-herdsmen conflicts are the dominant discourses in scholarly works. Indeed, while conflicts have largely been neglected or ignored in land grab discourses, the centrality of land to rural peoples' lives and their violent responses to the massive dispossessions and the imperatives of peacebuilding is the interest of this study, with particular focus on the activities of Shonga Farms, Dominion Farms and Wilmar International. These agribusiness groups have been selected for study due to how much their activities have triggered violent conflicts. This study uses qualitative data and relevant information generated via both field work and desk work. Semi-structured questionnaires and interviews are conducted with targeted stakeholders such as government officials, investors, community representatives and third party who could provide additional information. Secondary data sources such as policy documents on existing studies, research papers related to the issues and other relevant documents from reliable organizations are critically analysed.
Keywords: Land Acquisition, Conflict, Peacebuilding, Pro-poor, Nigeria

	Accounting Quality and IFRS Adoption: Evidence from China

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Abstract

All companies listed on both Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange are compulsory to prepare their financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). This research examines the influence of adopting IFRS on accounting quality for a sample of Chinese listed companies over a period of 2003-2016 with sample of 16638 observations over a four-year period before and a nine-year period after he adoption of IFRS. This study assess whether the level of earnings management is significantly lower after the adoption of IFRS, and stated earnings is more value relevant during the IFRS period by using the Ohlson model and modified Jones model. The empirical outcomes illustrate that accounting quality altered with greater earnings management and greater value relevant after the adoption of IFRS in China. The present study adds to the literature on IFRS adoption and earning quality in two methods. First, this study fills a gap in the current literature by studying the influence of adoption of IFRS on earnings quality in an emerging market as most of the current studies on earnings quality and IFRS have been showed on data from the U.S and European countries,. Second, the results of this

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

6

	study have significant implications for auditors, international firms, policymakers, and users of financial reports. As the fast growing of China's economy advantages global recognition, the Chinese stock market is taking the consideration of investors the world over. Keywords: International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), Accounting quality, Earnings management, Value relevance, China.
Mohd Abubakar **GICICSSH1801057**	**The Relationship Between Service Quality And Customer Satisfaction In The Leather Shoe Making Industry: Evidence From Kano State, Nigeria** **Mohd Abubakar (Hotoro)** **Department Of Marketing Kano State Polytechnic** **Kano Nigeria** **Abstract** **This study investigates the relationship between services quality and customer satisfaction in the small scale industry with focus on Leather shoe Industry in Kano state, Nigeria. A target population of this study constituted 230 respondents who participated in the study. Research questions and objectives were sets alongside the hypotheses that were formulated and tested. Descriptive statistics method, comprising the simple percentage and tables were used for this study for data presentation and analysis. Regression analysis and person product moment correlation coefficient (r) were employed in testing the hypotheses. The result of the study reveals that service quality affects customer satisfaction. The result shows that service quality affect customer retention and there is a positive relationship between service quality and customer satisfaction. The result also confirms that customer satisfaction is an important factor that influences customer retention, the paper recommended that leather shoe industries should investigate the most significant service quality dimension, and focus their extra attention on service quality, in view of the fact that of its effects on customer satisfaction. To make certain that customer satisfaction level is high, leather shoe industries must first of all know the hope of the customers and how they can meet such opportunity in order to fit customer's precedence with what the organization gives much attention on Customer satisfaction, this will help leather shoe industries to better understand various service quality that affect on the whole customer service for customer loyalty and retention. It has been discovered that it costs to attract new customers than to retain existing ones. It is also recommended that leather shoe industries should welcome suggestion from customers and more programmes should be premeditated to assess service quality and customer satisfaction.** **Keywords: Leather Shoe industries, Customer, service quality dimension, Customer Satisfaction, Customer Loyalty and Retention.**
Dr. Christiana O.Ogbogu **GICICSSH1801058**	**An overview of academic women's leadership styles in a Nigerian public university** **Dr. Christiana O.Ogbogu** **Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Administration,** **Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.** **Abstract** **The leadership styles of female academics in leadership positions in a Nigerian Public University were assessed as well as their experiences and challenges. The strategies for increasing their participation were explored with a view to promote gender equality in the university management cadre**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

7

	of a Nigerian public university. Primary data were generated through the administration of the multifactor leadership questionnaire (Antonakis, Avalio and Sivasubramaniam, 2003) on 80 randomly selected staff who work under the supervision of female academic staff. The questionnaire assessed aspects of leadership styles exhibited by female leaders as well as how effective they are. In addition, 10 academic women occupying leadership positions were purposively selected for in-depth interviews. The essence was to solicit their experiences on the job, assess their leadership styles and initiate strategies that can engender gender equality in management positions. Descriptive statistics in the form of frequencies and means were used in analyzing the data and for reporting the results.The results revealed that women manifested democratic and transformational leadership styles which inspire followers' commitment and creativity. It was found that women lacked informal networks to draw upon as well as experienced isolation and subtle discrimination. They were challenged with having to contend with hard work, long hours, in-house politics as well as domestic responsibilities. It was revealed that the implementation of the university gender policy with management support, as well as training women to acquire leadership skills would advance them to management positions. Keywords: Academic women, leadership styles, gender equality, public university, university management.
Putriyana Asmarani **GICICSSH1801067**	**Can Cakti Economics Theory (Cet) Solve Unempoyment In E-Government?** **Putriyana Asmarani** **CV International Research Development for Human Beings** **Malang, East Java, Indonesia** **Cakti Indra Gunawan** **CV International Research Development for Human Beings** **Malang, East Java, Indonesia** **Abstract** 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 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
Melodee Marciana E. de Castro **GICICSSH1801068**	**Innovative Tendencies of Women Entrepreneurs in the Philippines** **Melodee Marciana E. de Castro** **Assistant Professor, University of the Philippines Los Baños** **PhD Candidate, De la Salle University-Philippines** **Micro Small and Medium Enterprises constitute more than 97% of the total number of business enterprises in the Philippines. A notable number constitutes of women entrepreneurs of which 43% in 2014 are necessity driven. Among the ASEAN 6 countries namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, Philippines exhibited the highest discontinuance rate with women even having substantially higher (11.7%) than men (7.1%). Empirical researches suggest that ambidexterity**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

8

translate to growth, profitability, adaptation, survival, and long term success. This study identifies the determinants of innovative tendencies of women entrepreneurs in the Philippines. Association and regression tests were applied using the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor database from 2013 to 2015. Innovative tendencies in this study were classified into product innovation, market innovation, technology innovation and internationalization. Among the possible determinants analyzed include individual entrepreneurial profile, classification of women and environment. Findings reveal that motivation, network and type of industry significantly influence innovative tendencies of Filipino women entrepreneurs. A paradigm shift that may brought about through education, trainings and government support is necessary for women entrepreneurs to harness their innovative tendencies.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, innovative tendencies, women

Samaa Haniya **GICICSSH1801069**	**Rethinking MOOCs from the Defibrinated Learning Approach: Towards Multiple Paths of Learning.** **Samaa Haniya** **PhD Candidate, University of Illinois Urbana Champaign** **Abstract** The phenomenon of Massively Open Online Courses, commonly known as MOOCs, is a recent innovation and one of the fastest growing trends in higher education. Thousands of learners from all over the world enroll in these courses to seek knowledge. However, some studies suggest that only a small number of these learners go on to complete their courses successfully (Chen, 2014; Daniel, 2012; Liyanagunawardena et al., 2014). The issue of low completion rates has been an alarming concern in popular media and literature since the early years of MOOCs till recent times (Chen, 2014; Yuan & Powell, 2012). Respectfully, this notion only mirrors a didactic approach of learning without considering the uniqueness of the oneself and learning identities. In problematizing the notion of success or failure, I would argue that students create for themselves different learning patterns that auit their needs. In rethinking MOOCs from the differentiated learning approach (Haniya & Roberts-Lieb 2017; Cope & Kalantzis, 2012), this paper examined the online behavior of 10,818 learners enrolled in the "Subsistence Marketplaces" MOOC offered by the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. In utilizing learning analytics methods, specifically K-mean clustering, the study revealed five unique learning behaviors and participation patterns that the students follow. They are: advanced, intermediate, overview, risky and belated patterns. This research further suggests redesigning MOOCs to be more flexible and suitable for the varied levels of participation that students desire.
 Saidur Rahaman **GICICSSH1801070**	**Spatio- Temporal Impact of Aerosol and Black Carbon on Climate of Delhi** **Saidur Rahaman** **Research Scholar, Department of Geography, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi- 11007, India.** **Pankaj Kumar** **Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi- 110007, India.** **Abstract** **The climate of Delhi is semi-arid and mainly influenced by its inland position**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

9

	and prevalence of continental air during most of the year. The seasonal variation showed a maximum average concentration during the winter (25.5 μg m−3) and a minimum during the monsoon season (7.7 μg m−3), with post- and pre-monsoon values at 13.7 and 9.4 μg m−3, respectively. However, in a mega city like Delhi, the major sources of black carbon emission are vehicular pollution and thermal power plants, which have considerable effects on air pollution and radiation. The summer temperatures peak at more than 45°C and the very low temperatures in the winter can be as low 1°C in the night time. In the pre- monsoon period (April- June), frequent dust storms from western and north western desert regions gets mixed with the mineral dust aerosols cause large- scale loading of dust aerosols over Delhi. However, there are only limited black carbon measurements from such large population centers from India. Present study, for the first time, is focused on the spatio- temporal variation of clearly sky direct aerosol radiation forcing (DARF) over a north Indian station, Delhi. Keywords: Aerosol, Black Carbon, Delhi, Spatio- Temporal Change.
Alkali Mohammed Grema **GICICSSH1801071**	**Islamic Perspectives And Boko Haram Ideology On Western Education** **Alkali Mohammed Grema** **Department of General Studies** **Mai Idris Alooma Polytechnic, Geidam Yobe State Nigeria** **Abstract** **The ideology and philosophy of the Boko Haram movement can be best understood by explicating the two words "Boko" and "Haram". In Hausa language the word "Boko" is an equivocal term which means either "Western" or foreign, while the word "Haram" is an Arabic derivative meaning "forbidden" piecing the two words together 'Boko Haram' means to forbid everything western education. This study was aimed to examine the importance of western education in Islamic perspectives, citing the reasons from Quran and Sunnah and the principles of Islamic jurisprudence (Usul-al-Fiqh). It was clearly believed that Scholars of Islamic jurisprudence have categorised issues and actions requiring an Islamic verdict (fatwa) into two (2) broad categories; Ibadaat and Mu'amalaat.** **The major findings of this study indicates that any education whether foreign, secular or modern, that is useful and which does not go against the explicit teaching of the Quran and Sunnah is permissible (Halal). Quran and Sunnah encourage Muslims to seek knowledge in all fields of human endeavours, knowledge or education cannot be prohibited (Haram) simply because it is modern or new, it has to contradict the clear teaching of the Quran and Sunnah before it can be considered prohibited(Haram).** **Keywords: Western education, Islamic perspectives, Prohibited, Permissible, ideology**
 Mutawalli Alhaji Sule **GICICSSH1801072**	**Assessment of ECOWAS Free Movement Protocol in Promoting Regional Growth and Development in West Africa** **Mutawalli Alhaji Sule** **Department of Social Development, Mai Idris Alooma Polytechnic Geidam, Yobe State, Nigeria** **Abstract** **This study will critically assess the Economic Community of West African State [ECOWAS] on its activities on regional integration, growth and development as a panacea to regional free movement of people and goods. ECOWAS was formed in 1975 with the objectives of among others**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

10

facilitating economic development, fostering relation and promoting peace among her members. In her efforts of achieving these objectives, several protocols among which the protocol on free movement of people was adopted aimed at removing all obstacles for the movement of people across the subcontinent. Although, success have been recorded in removing all kind of visa requirements through the introduction of one passport, less have been found to have achieved of its much expectations. Non harmonization of currency, poor political commitment and existence of multiples checkpoints hampered the success of the protocol. This study examined the success recorded and the challenges that hijacked the full implementation of the protocol; About a half a century of its creations, ECOWAS in spite her remarkable achievements in promoting unity, maintaining peace and enhancing political and economic relations, have yielded less particularly in relation to the implementation of the free movement protocol. Though, movement of goods and people is much more advanced in comparison to the earlier years of decolonization, it is still bedeviled by so may be abuses. Since majority of West African people are not highly educated, there is the need of informal education system to acquaint people with the basic formalities or requirement involve in their cross border affairs within the sub region. There is also need for the automation of immigration and custom services to help fasten the procedures of border administration. The present manual system was found not suitable in the contemporary world.
Key Words: ECOWAS, Free Movement, Success, Challenges

Media And Health Information: Nigeria Experience

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GICICSSH1801073

Abstract
Nigeria has no standing state-supported welfare scheme. Instead, most people rely on their extended families in time of sicknesses and disease afflictions. Medical care is provided for government and commercial enterprises, but it is wanting among the rest of the population. Despite several attempts at reform, many Nigerians still lack access to primary health care, largely because the greater majority of treatment centers are located in big cities. Facilities are often under-staffed and under-equipped. This paper examines the role media play in promoting healthy living among Africans and Nigeria in particular using medicinal plant. The paper also places premium on the popularity and importance of television and the internet but acknowledged radio as the most effective and efficient medium for grassroots mobilization and information dissemination in developing countries. It can be used to stimulate community dialogue, debate and for the provision of public information about health problems, disease prevention and general cleanliness. The researcher adopted survey research method in the study. Purposive random sampling technique and structural interview guide as an instrument. The paper concludes that preventive rather than curative measures should be upheld for effective health of all and however recommends that use of appropriate language and communication of the recipient should be used to achieve the objective of the entire efforts.
Keyword: Media, Health communication, Experience, Information

Azadeh Tavoli
GICICSSH1801074

Understanding the relationship between coping style and social anxiety among Iranian college students

Azadeh Tavoli

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

11

Department of Psychology,Alzahra University,Tehran

Abstract
Objectives: The aim of the current study was to examine the relationship between social anxiety and coping style among Iranian college students. Further, an extensive effort was done to study the role of coping style in predicting social anxiety. **Method:** One hundred fifty college students were selected randomly. All participants were asked to complete the Social Phobia Inventory and Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations. The data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient , stepwise multiple regression and The t-test. **Results:** The results indicated that there was a significant negative relationship between social anxiety and problem-focused coping style (p<0.001). Also, there was a significant positive relationship between social anxiety and emotion- focused coping style (p=0.02). In contrast, there was no significant association between social anxiety and avoidance coping style. Using the multivariate regression analysis model, results indicated that emotion- focused coping styles and problem-focused contributed mostly in predicting levels of social anxiety. The results also showed that females reported significantly higher levels of emotion- focused coping styles (p<0.001), but there was no difference between the males and females in problem-focused and avoidance coping styles.
Conclusion: These findings indicated that coping style is a significant predictor of social anxiety. Also, among the three coping styles, emotion-focused coping is the best predictor of social anxiety among Iranian college students. Results were discussed in light of previous studies and based on importance of considering the role of Improving Students' coping strategies in universities.
Key words: social anxiety , coping style, emotion- focused, avoidance, problem-focused

Evidence-Based Policy for Socio-Economic Development: Implications for South Africa's Cooperative Sector

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Durban, South Africa

Andrew Emmanuel Okem
GICICSSH1801075

Abstract
The notion of evidence-based policy has attracted attention in both the academic and the public service in the past three decades. Recognising the values of evidence-based policy, member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development adopted it as an integral part of their existence. Similarly, international financial institutions as well as multilateral donors have made evidence-based policy a precondition for supporting development projects in recent years. While the value of evidence-based policy is increasingly recognised, it has remained largely on the margins of policy in many low and middle-income countries. This study aims to examine the application of evidence (or the lack thereof) in South Africa's approach to its cooperative sector. Underpinned by the scoping review approach, the study systematically examined government policies, strategies and reports on the country's cooperative sector. A scoping review of the South African cooperative sector The study finds that the sector's policy has been largely devoid of a strong evidence base. Against this backdrop, I argue that the limited application of evidence contributes to the continued weak status of the country's cooperative sector despite decades of

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

12

	government's support. The paper ends with recommendations on how evidence-based policymaking can be used to strengthen the country's cooperative sector.
Muhammad Yousaf Jamil **GICICSSH1801077**	**Futuristic Perspective Of Technology, Innovation And Entrepreneurship: A Conceptual Framework For The Success Of Any Organization** **Muhammad Yousaf Jamil** **Director Quality Enhancement Cell,** **University of Management and Technology, Lahore** **Absract** **Three perceptions relating to financial development have developed vibrant and are the significant to success in modern times in the futures perceptive First, the key to economic progression is technology. Secondly, innovation is the driver of technology growth. Finally, entrepreneurship is an extremely influential but extremely underappreciated contributor to innovation. Technological progresses have turned out to be one of the most important contributing factor of global competitive advantage. Countries which create and apply new technologies to the production processes can accomplish high economic growth rates and meet to the high income countries quite easily. This article will highlight the futuristic perspectives of Technology, Innovation and Innovation towards the success of any organization, any city or any country.**
Hizbullah Alhassan Aliyu **GICICSSH1801080**	**Analysis of Qur'anic Schools' Curricula in Northern Nigeria** **Hizbullah Alhassan Aliyu** **Department of Islamic Studies** **Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa** **Abstract** **The Qur'anic school is usually found in or outside the mosque itself. Indeed, the oldest Muslim Universities in Morocco and al-Azhar in Cairo, were established in a mosque. Today hundreds of these schools are to be found in Northern Nigeria, located either in mosques, private houses especially built for this purpose. The Qur'anic schools in northern Nigeria, unlike in formal schools, there are no rigidly codified rules, but there are few conventional ways of behavior which guide the pupils and the teachers. Although the periods for the classes are fixed, the teacher does not treat tardiness as a serious offence. He is ready to pardon a late comer if he is convinced that his lateness was caused by some engagement at home. The teacher is able to declare a holiday if some religious obligation such as a burial feast or naming ceremony takes him away from home. The aims and objectives of this paper is to analyze the curriculum that have been used in the Qur anic schools in northern Nigeria. Literature have been reviewed and the paper observe the foundation of the Qur'anic schools in Northern Nigeria, the nature of their curricula and realize the efforts and initiatives so far made by the teachers towards the Development of Qur'anic schools curricula in Northern Nigeria .The paper recommend that Qur'anic schools teachers should incorporate in their teaching some appropriate rules and regulation that may governance their schools,** **Keywords: Curriculum, Qur'anic Schools, Northern Nigeria,Analysis**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

13

Auwal Abubakar Kassim **GICICSSH1801081**	**Assessment of Environmental Literacy and Motivation among Undergraduates Students of Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa** **Auwal Abubakar Kassim** **Department of Science Education,** **Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa, Jigawa State, Nigeria** **Abstract** **Ecological issues are some of the contemporary issues facing the world today. A number of conferences and conventions were held with a view of finding a long lasting solution to environmental problems. However, there seems to be a considerable ignorance about environment especially in developing countries where public does not have enough awareness and motivation to the environment. What the human do about the environment depends on how they think about it. This Study therefore investigated the Motivation and literacy level among undergraduate's students of sule Lamido university kafin Hausa, Jigawa State Nigeria. 80 students were randomly sampled and used for the study, using cross sectional research design. Two instruments were used for data collection, parametric statistics was used to analyse the data. The findings indicated Low motivation on environmental issues among the students; it was recommended that environmental Education should be made compulsory among all undergraduates' students in the university.** **Keywords:Environmental Education, Environmental Literacy, Motivation**
Marew Abebe **GICICSSH1801082**	**Examining Minority Rights Protection under the Ethiopian Federal System** **Marew Abebe** **Oda Bultum University, Ethiopia** **Abstract** **This research investigates minority rights protection under the Ethiopian Federal State structure envisaged in its legal instruments and institutional setups. The Ethiopian Constitution gives the right to each Nation Nationality and People to preserve its identity, administer its own affairs within its own defined territory; establish its own governmental organizations pertinent to its geographical settlement and get fair representation. Although the Constitution to recognize and protect the interests of minorities is admired, the practice is detached from the theory; the interests of minorities are lumped with relatively dominant ethnic groups aren't addressed. Still, there are minorities including but not limited to Danta, Bahirwork Mesemese, Dube, Zeyese, and the Wolene peoples who haven't been given self-determination, nor are recognized as distinct nationality. Contradicting the constitution and their constitutional rights, the claims of such minorities are suspended and delayed. The research indicates, though the people are eager to see their distinct nationality to be recognized, they could get neither the regions' nor the federal favor and such decision depends on not only on the legal requirements but also on a mere political considerations which is of course the political consideration is unconstitutional.Minority, Rights, Ethiopia, Federal State**
Hussaini Alhaji **GICICSSH1801085**	**An Assessment Of The Effect Of Poverty On Sustainable Environmental Development In Hadejia Local Government, Jigawa State** **Nigeria** **Babangida Garba** **Geography,Jigawa State College Of Education Gumel, Nigeria.,Gumel, Nigeria**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

14

Hussaini Alhaji
Geography,Jigawa State College Of Education Gumel, Nigeria.,Gumel, Nigeria

Abstract

This study examines the Cause, Effect and Control of Poverty on Sustainable Environmental Development of a Hadejia Local Government in Jigawa State study area (Hadejia) is one of the twenty Seven (27) Local Government of Jigawa State. Five out of eleven wards of Hadejia Local Government were selected using random sampling techniques and one hundred structure questionnaire were distributed to the wards to obtained information on an Assessment of the Effect of Poverty on Sustainable Environmental Development of Hadejia.It was found the some of the effect and causes of poverty on the environment in the area include land pollution, flooding, deforestation among others which has implication on the health status of the citizen and environmental degradation.The data obtained were subjected to analysis in tabular form, the study ended with some recommendation among which is the effort of government toward poverty eradication measures and public awareness on environmental issues through public enlightenment campaign among others.
Keywords:Poverty, effect, environment, sustainable, development.

Babangida Garba **GICICSSH1801086**	**An Assessment Of The Effect Of Poverty On Sustainable Environmental Development In Hadejia Local Government, Jigawa State Nigeria** **Babangida Garba** **Geography,Jigawa State College Of Education Gumel, Nigeria.,Gumel, Nigeria** **Hussaini Alhaji** **Geography,Jigawa State College Of Education Gumel, Nigeria.,Gumel, Nigeria** **Abstract** This study examines the Cause, Effect and Control of Poverty on Sustainable Environmental Development of a Hadejia Local Government in Jigawa State study area (Hadejia) is one of the twenty Seven (27) Local Government of Jigawa State. Five out of eleven wards of Hadejia Local Government were selected using random sampling techniques and one hundred structure questionnaire were distributed to the wards to obtained information on an Assessment of the Effect of Poverty on Sustainable Environmental Development of Hadejia.It was found the some of the effect and causes of poverty on the environment in the area include land pollution, flooding, deforestation among others which has implication on the health status of the citizen and environmental degradation.The data obtained were subjected to analysis in tabular form, the study ended with some recommendation among which is the effort of government toward poverty eradication measures and public awareness on environmental issues through public enlightenment campaign among others. Keywords:Poverty, effect, environment, sustainable, development.

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

15

The impact of Remittances on Economic Development

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Mohammed Nuru Umar
GICICSSH1801087

Abstract
Remittance is a transfer of money by a foreign worker to an individual in his or her home country; migrant economic remittances are an important and growing source of foreign funds for several developing countries. Presently, remittance inflows are more than double the official aid received by developing countries. This paper analyze the impact of remittances on economic development it also examine remittance in relation to a number of key aspect of human development and how remittance inflow motivate household and its effect on poverty and inequality, wealth, education and health. The study adopts economic theory of altruism which emphasize on motivation and practical concern for welfare of others. Finally this research paper use secondary source of data collection as a methodology.
Keywords: Remittances, Development, Poverty, Education, Health and Economic growth.

Fiscal Policy And Economic Stabilization In The West African Monetary Zone

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Abstract
There has been growing concern that the fiscal apparatus of Convergence Criteria in WAMZ countries may have constrained the capacity of governments in the region to stabilize their economies through active countercyclical fiscal policy. This has generated doubt on the feasibility of a common currency in the zone and the possibility of a wider monetary unification of WAMZ and WAEMU in the region. This study investigates the extent to which governments of WAMZ countries have used discretionary fiscal policy as a stabilizing tool over the past two decades and whether the constraints on fiscal policy associated with the Convergence Criteria may have hampered their capacity and/or motivation to pursue active counter-cyclical fiscal policy. The study also examines if the convergence-related constraints on fiscal policy has impaired the capacity of governments in the region to maintain and increase public investment. We ask the data whether and how these constraints have made fiscal policy in region the pro-cyclical and test if fiscal sustainability and synchronization hypotheses hold for countries in the zone. The study proposes to rely on Instrumental Variable (IV) Regression Framework with Structural Break to estimate how discretionary fiscal policy responds to hypothesized determinants of the cyclical condition in the pre-convergence and convergence-era WAMZ. We expect that the results from the study will not only inform policy that will foster fiscal sustainability and more effective counter-cyclical stabilization for countries in the zone but will also supply lessons for the future monetary union in the region.
Key Word: Fiscal Policy, Economic Stabilization, Counter-Cyclical policy, Africa.

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

16

Busari Lasisi **GICICSSH1801089**	**Literary works as historical documents: A new historicist reflection on Ahmadou Kourouma's Texts** **Busari Lasisi** **Affiliation: Department Of French, Faculty Of Arts,Kaduna State University,Kaduna, Nigeria** **Abstract** **Literary works are often devalued to mere fictions and are left with no essence and contributions to history. The sub-structured rational delineating literary works from history is anchored on the aesthetic and flowery expressions that are therein embedded for artistic enrichment. This does not distance a literary work (from which ever genres it is drawn) reflecting the socio-economic, cultural and political cum religious perspectives of a given people and society. This is the very reason justifying the veracity that a writer does not anchor his writing outside of his society. He writes mirroring (his or a given society's) events, places and duration of consciousness thereby making history evident. In the light of this reality, literary works are not just seen as fictions, imaginative and unrealistic pieces; for they are never unconnected to history. Thus, making authors of literary works historians and their works engrafted useful historicaldocuments. Using the works of Ahmadou Korouma, a renown Ivorian writer, the praxis of this paper therefore in New Historicism approach postulatesthat literary works are underlying unexplored historicmaterials, and literature a jumelle to history.** **Key words: Literary works, Historicism, Reflection.**
Emmanuel Terna **GICICSSH1801090**	**The Legacy of David Humility: A model for Leadership in Nigeria** **Emmanuel Terna** **Department of Religious Studies, School of Arts & Social Sciences,Federal College of Education,Obudu, Cross River State** **Abstract** **Leadership is the ability to move organization from current to future states, create visions of potentials opportunities for organization, instill within employees commitment to change and instill new cultures and strategies in organization that mobilize and focus energy and resources in relation to the overall development of man.** **Since Nigerian attainment of independence in 1960, one of her greatest problem is leadership that is humane, focus, purposeful and committed in achieving the fundamental goals of leadership. This is because pride and arrogancy is visibly demonstrated in leader's actions and dealings. It is on this premise that the author employed the use of descriptive approach in redefining and redirecting the concept of leadership among Nigerian and indeed African leaders using David humility as a model. In the main, the author in his opinion conceives leader's humility as something special and unique ingredient for uncompromising development in Nigeria and Africa in general.**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

17

Yusuf Alkali
GICICSSH1801091

Curving The Menece Of Corruption In Public Sector, The Role Of Conventional And Islamic Principles

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Abstract

Corruption has become a global phenomenon, especially countries in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly Nigeria. While the importance of public sector in achieving sustainable growth and development cannot be overemphasized, corruption has persistently characterized the sector for long, based on the devastating effects of corruption, it is absolutely necessary to ponder on how Islamic and conventional management principles can impact on curving the menace. The paper uses Fayol's fourteen management principles as a tool of analysis which philosophy was drawn largely on achieving effectiveness and efficiency in an organization. The paper concludes that management principles are indispensable axioms of converting corruption effectively and sustainably in the public sector. The paper recommends that these principles should not just be seen as guides but as a protective amour from the perplexity around the vicissitudes of corrupt life.

Keywords: Corruption, Islamic, Conventional, Management and Principles

Dr. Zubeeda Banu Quraishy
GICICSSH1801093

Technological Innovations in the Classroom- Challenges and Opportunities in Indian Schools- A Case Study

Dr. Zubeeda Banu Quraishy
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Abstract

Research Objectives:
While advances like digital publishing, mobile computing, and the Internet have the potential to dramatically transform the quality of education in India, so far, the diffusion of ICT in Indian schools has been slow and the impact on school education minimal.
In order to understand the state of ICT in education, both in general and specifically in the Indian schools and explore the potential and challenges of integrating technology and innovative teaching and learning methods in Indian classrooms, action research was undertaken.
Methodology:
Action Research along with documenting the process
Findings:
With a goal of improving student learning in English and Science subjects for grades 5 and 6, BridgeIT (program involving mobile technology coupled with activity based learning) India's first mobile technology project involved 160 teachers engaging nearly 5700 students from government schools across states of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The students attending these schools belonged to the marginalized sections of the society and had little or no exposure to technology and other innovative teaching and learning methods.
Research Outcomes:
The program had a strong, positive and statistically significant effect on student learning for the above two subjects with BridgeIT students outperforming their counterparts in control schools by an average of 8 percentage points in English and 15 percentage points in science for the

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

18

above period.
Future Scope:
While chalk and blackboards are still the most widely used teaching tools, however, this picture is rapidly changing. There is widespread recognition for 21st century skills, for example, how to use technology, particularly the computers effectively, in order to function in modern society.

This recognition is not just about acquiring a lengthy list of technical skills; it includes an appreciation of the power of ICT to bring about a major change in learning not just what we learn but how we learn.

Developed Economies And Foreign Direct Investment Into Bric Economies

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Abstract
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).

Izomo Edogiawerie Julius
GICICSSH1801097

Statistical Analysis of Women Access to Resources in Elections in Nigeria

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Abstract
Poor participation of women in politics and governance has been a major concern at global level and is not only peculiar to West Africa and Central Africa. In Nigeria, women participation in politics is not proportionate to the 50% of the nation's population which they represent and has not translated into equal representation in political leadership positions. The global issue of goal 3 (to promote gender equality and empower women) of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other international clarion calls for bridging the gap created by long-term discriminations against women and making women visible in politics made Nigeria and other Africa nations to recognized women in the political sphere and include them in both appointive and elective positions.
Yet, there persists poor participation of women in politics and the number of women in political positions is graving at a slow rate despite efforts to change

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

19

such trend.

One major challenge is the issue of lack of finance. Politics in the sub region, especially seeking elective position is an expensive venture requiring huge financial involvement and solid financial backing. Generally, the relatively pathetic poor financial disposition of women is a critical challenge which mostly accounts for their poor participation in politics and political defeat in elections. About 90% of women in Nigeria, according to Ngara et al (2013) currently live below poverty line, so in spite of concession granted by some major political parties which lowers the cost of obtaining party nomination forms for women into elective office, nonetheless, the cost of realizing electoral ambition is still far beyond the reach of even the most highly placed women in the absence of "a godfather who foots the bill in exchange for unlimited favour when the seat is eventually secured" (yahaya, 2012).

Considering the financial backing, the godfathers' and other financiers of politicians prefer male political aspirants to female ones based on the societal value assumption that political activities are masculine and male candidates are believed to stand better chance of winning elections. Women generally, have poor access to credit facilities, lack of inheritance right for developmental purposes; including culturally unacceptable control of their income and resources while living with their husbands (for married ones) contribute to their lack of financial strength as a major challenge in their active participation in politics. This paper tries to address the issue of women access to resources in elections.

Keywords: Elections, Resources, Women, Politics, Participation.

Muhammad Lawal Bawa Maru **GICICSSH1801099**	**The Effect Of Fraud Risk Factors On Forensic Auditing In Deposit Money Banks Listed In Nigeria** **Muhammad Lawal Bawa Maru** **Accounting Department, Abdugusau Polytechnic Talata Mafara, Zamfara State, Nigeria,Abdugusau Polytechnic** **Talata Mafara, Zamfara State, Nigeria,Nigeria** **Abstract** **The major objective of this study is to find out the effect of fraud risk factors on forensic auditing of deposit money banks listed in Nigeria. The study employed correlation research design in a sample of 14 banks for a period of ten years (2007-2016) using ordinary least squares (OLS) multiple regression technique of analysis after correcting for heteroskedasticity, it was found that nature of industry and ineffective monitoring are positively impacting on the forensic auditing in the DMBs listed in Nigeria. External pressure reveals a negative significant influence on forensic auditing in the deposit money banks (DMBs) listed in Nigeria. The study recommended that, the management and the board of directors of the DMBs listed in Nigeria should use continually forensic auditors in order to prevent and detect financial fraud.**
Yunusa Umar **GICICSSH1801100**	**Socio-Economic Implications Of Youth Involvement In Electoral Violence In Bauchi State** **Yunusa Umar** **Department Of Crime Management And Control** **Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic Bauchi P.M.B 0094 Bauchi, Bauchi State Nigeria.** **Abstract** **Nigeria as a multi-ethnic society account of all kind of instability such as**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

20

political and ethno-religious violence, Electoral violence is an extremely sensitive issue possibly as sensitive as religion in Nigeria. In deed electoral violence in Nigeria is like an octopus; its spread leaves no one, the politician and the voters, electoral winners and the losers, security agents and helpless citizenry, the young and old, men and women, there is no exception. The violence no doubt has led to lost of lives and properties and to some extent paralyses business activities. The paper utilizes secondary data such as; text books, journals, news papers, magazines, internet and periodicals. The major consequences of this situation have been increased insecurity in several dimensions of the nation´s socio-economic and political life of the country. The paper also observe that majority of those who participate in political violence are youth with little or no education. Conclusion and recommendations were however offered on how to ameliorate electoral violence in Nigeria. Keywords: political violence, thuggery, socio-economic, youth.

Pulwasha Khan
GICICSSH1801101

Girl's attitude on Bus stop and Bus stop Harassment

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Abstract
         The purpose of this study was to explore all types of harassment girls' face when they have to wait for their required bus on the bus stop with other male and female passengers and also explore different attractive attitudes of female passengers on bus stop which became the reason of harassing behavior of male passengers towards them. Semi structured interview method was used in the research. Twenty semi structured interviews were conducted on bus stops of two different locations: Railway station and Daewoo stop. The verbatim of interviews were entered in excel sheet and imported in NVivo 11. NVivo analysis was done Two major Nodes were emerged from the results which were Types of harassment and triggers of harassment. Results revealed that verbal harassment; commenting, physical harassment; touching and whistling are the most common harassment on bus stop. Further research revealed that Girl's attitude is also sometime responsible to cause harassing behavior from males but it is not completely because of girls that they are harasses by male members and girls attraction gaining attitude is the most frequently reported attitude as a trigger of harassment on bus stop.
Keywords: harassment, bus stop, females, attitude

Anam Shahid
GICICSSH1801102

Attitudes towards Sexually Molested Females and the Impact of their Attitudes on Sexually Molested Females

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4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

21

Abstract

The present study is aimed to investigate the attitudes towards the sexually molested females and how their attitudes effects on them (victims/survivors).There are two studies are the part of this study. In study I a qualitative approach was used to investigate the attitudes of people regarding this sensitive issue. Interviews was conducted to gather the information from the population of different backgrounds that how they perceive a sexually molested female. The participants was approached through convenient sampling technique. Sample size of interviews was depend on the availability and interest of the participant (interviews taken from 22 participants but only 5 was included in this study because of showing their true interest about the sensitive issue). They gave consent to share their perception on this sensitive issue. In study II after taken the interviews from the population researchers move towards the victims/survivors of sexual molestation and ask about the experiences how the problem they face in society. Snow ball sampling technique was used to approach them which takes long duration to found the sexually molested females according to the inclusion criteria of this study. So the interviews were taken from them and ask about the impacts of attitudes of society on them. All the verbatim of participants was transcribed. Interpretive Phenomenological Approach (IPA) was used for the results. The results revealed the major themes of the verbatim are social respect, ego, social taboo, right of respectable proposals, blame to the victim, needed psychoeducation of society, suppress the personality, spiritual transparency, make less assertive. These are the themes which are drawn by the verbatim of population and victims reporting. These themes showed that the attitudes towards sexually molested females are somehow very sympathetic but have no courage to support them and which give the negative impact of attitudes on the victims and they survived as a damaged personality and less assertive.
Keywords: Sexually Molested, General population, Females, Perceptions, Attitudes, Effects.

Analysis Of The Failure Of Democracies In Africa

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GICICSSH1801104

Abstract

The paper in its analysis of the failure of democracies in Africa explores the views of the modernization theory in general and the culturalist perspective in particular which argues that African traditional political institutions are autocratic personalized and corrupt, and therefore cannot provide appropriate historical and cultural formulation for democracy in modern societies. The paper disagrees with that view point and argues that Africa's colonial experience displaced the indigenous democratic practices and replaced them with first, dictatorship and subsequently, western liberal democracy which was and has continued to be alien and as a consequence has been failing across the continent. The paper allies with the position that the path to democratization in Africa must be home grown and that outsiders should only help move the process forward.
Keywords: Liberal Democracy, Failure, Culture, Colonialism, Africa

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

22

How the Enterprise Resource Planning System Users' Benefited from the Commitment of Management

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Abstract
Enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems are implemented in many organization with the intention of improve businesses' efficiency, productivity, and as well as streamline their operations. Even though the implementation of ERP systems and its' cost are high, the failure of ERP systems is also high. The failures of ERP systems mainly occur due to the poor level of user benefits of the system. So the importance of emphasis the factors that influence highly for user benefits in ERP systems is going increase. The population of the current study is the ERP executive and manager level users in all types of manufacturing organizations located in the Western Province Sri Lanka. Random sample of size 215 was used from selected organizations. Self administrative questionnaire was used with 38 questions of five point Likert scale and few questions to gather demographic and the general information. Results of the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) ensured the uni-dimensionality and above 0.5 factor loadings of each item in the scale. The KMO statistic (above 0.6) and Bartlett's p-value (less than 0.05) validate the CFA with the sample adequacy and inter-item correlations respectively. Cronbach's Alpha (above 0.6) ensured the reliability of the collected data. Majority of the ERP users are males (79%) and 62% are from age category of years "35-44". Majority of them are using SAP (68%). 'Setting up business goals(SG)', 'ERP in-house training(IT)', 'business process reengineering(BP)', 'resource support(RS)', and 'continuous involvement (CI)' are having significant positive relationship with the 'user benefits of ERP systems(UB)' at 5% level. 38.2% of the variation of UB is explained by the factors SG, IT, BP, and CI at 5% level. The impact of RS (p-value=0.072) is not significant at 5% level, but it is significant at 10% level. The 'user experience with IT' is not having any significant moderating impact on the above relationships,
Key Words: ERP Systems, Management Commitment, User Benefits

Protecting Human Rights in Globalized World: Education for Sustainable Development

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Parminderjit Singh
GICICSSH1801106

Abstract
In an era of globalization, defending fundamental human rights means more than the ongoing, still-necessary work of criticizing dictators. It means tracing global interconnections, recognizing global responsibilities, and rethinking national interest. By presenting a comprehensive picture on the role of education and sustainability as pillars in the march towards globalization, this paper will emphasize how global poverty has negatively impacted such fundamental human rights. It will argue on behalf of people and communities abandoned by their sovereign state that caused them to

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

23

	face human rights concerns, including the violation of the right to education due to economical disadvantages. The article will explore how international efforts have failed to resolve these problems adequately. Furthermore, it will look at the international organizations (such as NGO's & United Nations) as well as criminal justice system's efforts hitherto and will recommend policies that need to be implemented to protect basic human rights, because there is a great need for the international community to reconsider their approach to fundamental rights and furthermore introduce harm-reductionist policies.
Ilim, Moses Msughter GICICSSH1801108	**The Implication Of Traditional And Cultural Practices On The Socio-Economic Status Of Women In Northern Nigeria: Evidence From Dutsin-Ma Local Government Area Of Katsina State.** **Ilim, Moses Msughter** **Department Of Sociology, Federal University Dutsinma** **Abstract** **This study examined the Implications of traditionally held beliefs and cultural norms as well as practices on the socio-economic status of women in Dutsin-Ma local government area of Katsina State. The main objective of the study was to identify common practices imbedded in the socio-cultural norms of the people in Dutsin-Ma local government have negative influence on the socio-economic status of women. The specific objectives of the study includes to identify the traditional bound practices that are harmful to women with regards to empowerment, to examine how traditional practices affect women's socio-economic status, to highlights other challenges and constraints that impedes women participation in development processes in Dutsin-Ma local government area, and to suggest strategies that will be put in place to empower women in Katsina State. To further strengthened the empirical stand of the study three hypotheses were postulated for the study as thus: traditional practice do not have negative implication on the socio-economic status of women in Dutsin-Ma local government area of Katsina State, another hypotheses was stated as thus; women access to financial assistance is not limited by their lack of ownership of properties and the third one sought to establish connection between traditional practices and development in the society. The study adopted the radical feminist theory in order to explain the connection between traditional practices and women's socio-economic status. The study employed questionnaires and interview as its methods of data collection. The study sampled the opinion of 395 respondents. To this end a set of twenty (20) item questionnaires were used to collect data from the respondents. The data obtained from the field were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. The hypotheses postulated for the study were tested using t-test statistical tool. The findings of the study revealed that certain practices sanctioned by socio-cultural norms of the people in Dutsin-Ma local government like early marriage affects socio-economic status of women. Also the study revealed that, the male child preference as regarding formal education is a common practice among the people in Dutsin-Ma and this has affected women negatively particularly with regards to their rate of enrolment at the tertiary level of education. The study thus recommends among others that the society needs reorientation and socialization so that women will be considered as partners in progress instead of seeing them as object of oppression. It is also recommended that the issue of girl child education should be taken seriously and giving a serious priority so as to empower the socio-economic status of women.**
Dr. Zeliha Eser GICICSSH1801111	**The Registration Of Geographical Signs And The Analysis Of Results That Are In The Process Of Application**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

24

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Abstract
Purpose of this study is to identify the problems occurring in the process of registration and to propose solutions to these problems, by examining the registration certificates of products that are classified as food, among the other geographical signs that are registered by Turkish Patent Institute. Food products are discussed both because there is a considerable number of products that are requested to be registered, and because there is a lack of a systematic approach of the distinctive features of these products. For this purpose, registration certificates of products covered by geographical signs, which are subject to registration by the Turkish Patent Institute are analyzed with the method of document analysis, one of the qualitative research methods. The analysis is based on the suitability to The Decree-Law No.555 Pertaining To The Protection of Geographical Signs, in terms of audit criteria and period, audit authority, distinctive features, geographical boundaries, and types of registration certificates of 129 products that are classified as food products among 191 geographical signs, registered by Turkish Patent Institute from 1996, the year that geographical signs are started to be registered, until 2016.
At the end of the research, it is revealed that knowledge on the concept of geographical signs is not adequate, that registration of geographical indications is not valued, and that the products covered for registration are registered carelessly. It is also observed that there is no standard for the registration documents.

Long-term growth dynamics of the largest emerging economies in light of Jánossy's trendline theory

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Krisztina Soreg
GICICSSH1801112

Abstract
It is a well-known fact that at the turn of the 21st century our world economy witnessed an incipient fast development path produced by a group of emerging countries. Besides their enormous market size and raw material abundance, Brazil, Russia, India and China – known as the BRICs – have gradually become one of the most influential economic clubs of the world. Although it seemed that in the first years of the 2007-08 financial crisis latter countries had been far from showing signs of downturn in contrast with the most developed economies, surprisingly, a moderate slowdown could be observed – with the exception of India – following 2014. In view of this, we are modelling the growth dynamics of the BRIC group on the basis of Ferenc Jánossy's trendline theory and aiming to detect some similar patterns in the stages of economic development of these countries. The economist's

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

25

	researches represent a significant contribution to studies of economic development since he managed to develop some crucial methods to measure development thus offering explanations for the post-war economic miracles in the second half of the 20th century. In the course of studying the long-term growth path of the BRIC country group, we are examining whether the economic growth of the most significant emerging countries can be modelled with the trendline theory of Jánossy. Key words: economic growth, development economics, trendline theory, BRICs
Rasmuna Shafiee **GICICSSH1801115**	**A Content Analysis Approach to Film Genre: Introducing Pandemic Genre Narrative.** **Rasmuna Shafiee** **Affiliation: Faculty Creative Multimedia,Multimedia University,Malaysia** **Abstract** Genre recognition coincides with what a film is about through an identification known as codes and convention. Filmmakers are aware of these codes and what is expected to work on a specific genre. A genre is usually defined through its narrative content in which the film shares certain fundamental characters. This paper aims to introduce a pandemic genre via narrative using Content Analysis method. This paper firstly, discusses the absent of pandemic genre and its importance as a new genre, follow by discussing the method and describing the sample films and finally to conclude the different between propose pandemic and other genres. A Genre theory by Rick Altman and Andrew Tudor were adopted to identify similar patterns of five films with pandemic related release between 202 and 2011. We studied the recurring patterns of narrative plots and theme to investigate the similar patterns used. The findings found that all films share similar patterns that resulted to suggestive tentative model of pandemic genre Keywords—Framework, Genre, Narrative, Pandemic and Tentative Model.
Alina Raza **GICICSSH1801117**	**Creating a Constructivist Classroom Environment for Prospective Teachers** **Alina Raza** **Department Of Education, Faculty Of Social Sciences,International Islamic University Islamabad,Islamabad, Pakistan** **Fouzia Ajmal** **Department Of Education, Faculty Of Social Sciences,International Islamic University Islamabad,Islamabad, Pakistan** **Sumaira Batool** **Department Of Education, Faculty Of Social Sciences,International Islamic University Islamabad,Islamabad, Pakistan** **Abstract** Learning is a process that requires continuous improvement according to the recent trends and developments in instructional technology. Learning theories defined the process of learning in different perspectives. The paradigm shift in education leads the concept of learning towards constructivist approach in which people construct their own knowledge and understanding through experiences and reflection. This paper focuses on creating constructivist classroom environment for prospective teachers in "Teaching Methodology" course. The needs and challenges for teachers to design and implement constructivist instructional strategies by incorporating

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

26

instructional technologies are also discussed. It is concluded that providing students an experience of constructivist learning environment found to be very effective in their learning and achievement of course objectives. It is a challenging job for teachers that require lot of effort, proper planning and technological facilities to design and conduct activities in creating a constructivist classroom environment for students.

Key words: Constructivism, Instructional technology, Prospective teachers,

Har Lal Singh
GICICSSH1801118

Johad water harvesting and conservation system of shekhawati region in india : A historical-cultural stydy

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Abstract

Johad is a wonderful historical system of rain water harvesting and conservation of Shekhawati region of Rajasthan state located in north-west of India. The people of Rao-Raja's, Seth-Sahukara's, Samantas, landlords and general cast people, hereby formed the people of this region, keeping in mind the scarcity of water in the area for their need and public welfare. This work was completed during the famed famine 'Chhapnia' of india.

Johad is an unique symbol of architecture that is recorded in every town and villages of the region. It shape is square or rectangular. Artistic umbrellasbuilt on the entrances and corners. Within it there is a resounding form of Yagyavedi, which is called 'Paat'. Its deepest place is called 'Beech ki Chaubi'.

With the flow of changing times due to administration and people's indifference, this water heritage is being destroyed. Which used to be the lifeline of people at any time. The unique paradigm of fair culture with the social harmoney of the area, which are associated with the region. It this is not preserved, then it will be destroyed as soon as it is destroyed, an important system of rain water harvesting and social cultural related to it. Presently, the lack of water has become a challenge for the whole world. I believe that if this heritage is preserved in a scientific way, then a large source of water can be recovered from the historical heritage and the cultural associated with it can be preserved.

Key words : famine 'Chhapnia', umbrellas, fair, preserved

Zakiyyu Muhammad
GICICSSH1801120

Human Rights in the Administration of Criminal Justice in India and Nigeria: Fair Hearing and Fair Trial

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Abstract

The principles of fair hearing, fair trial and the rights of an accused person has been defined by many international instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, European Convention on Human Rights and Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

This research study the twin principles of fair hearing and fair trial as integral rights in the administration of criminal justice in the light of the international conventions and domestic laws of India and Nigeria using

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

27

doctrinally research methodology.

The research found out that the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been domesticated in India and Nigeria but the two countries are facing serious challenges on the delay in disposition of criminal cases. In the same vein, the research look at the possible causes of delay in the administration of criminal justice and how domestic laws open windows for the government and accused persons to delay justice delivery thereby harming the twin human rights doctrine of fair hearing and fair trials.

Keywords: Fair Hearing, Fair Trial, Criminal Justice, Accused person, State

Management of external risk components of online retail platforms in the United Arab Emirates

GRAB Benjamin
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GRAB Benjamin
GICICSSH1801121

Abstract

This paper showcases key elements of a doctoral research regarding market development strategies in the light of digitization, conducted by an author in the Research Centre of Business Administration, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania. The main objective of this study is to shed light on key aspects affecting business opportunities of e-commerce market participants in the the United Arab Emirates. Hence, assessing the external risk-related issues to be managed by online retailers in one of the most economically dynamic markets in the region. Against this background, the first part of the paper provides focuses on the existing literature. Research results and recommendations form the second part of the paper.

This research paper is founded on extensive review of existing literature from professional associations, recognized publishers and interviews with high-level market participants. In this context, a total of 50 data sets and publications were analyzed to draw the big picture on the market development potential of online retailers across the country. The existing risks and challenges are further structured along political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal lines.

My research highlights that the key management challenges of e-commerce in the country are based on on various local characteristics which require particular attention for business in this sector. This includes the current lack of primary support infrastructure for wide-scale e-commerce activities, the dominance of a cash-based society, issues of trust building, as well as the abundance of physical retail opportunities across the United Arab Emirates. In this context, the country represents a challenging market environment for the further development of the online retail segment since high disposable incomes and the need for non-oil sector growth promise high rewards for finding the right strategies going forward.

Key words: Business Management, Digitization, E-commerce, United Arab Emirates, Innovation

Honesty In The Level Of Internal Control On Financial Reporting In Public Companies In Nigeria

Ewogu Boniface Onah
GICICSSH1801124

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Abstract

This paper examines the effect of honesty in the level of internal control on financial reporting in public companies in Nigeria. It became necessary since

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

28

no level of internal control is fraud free. It used a cross-sectional research design and guaranteed data through a modified 4-point likert scale questionnaire. Hypothesis formulated were tested using Z-test statistic at 5% level of significance. Among the findings were that employees (accountants) follow prescribed guidelines (GAAP) in reporting relevant accounting information. The audited financial statements conform to the generally Auditing principles (GAAP) and that the adoption and implementation of international financial reporting standard (IFRS) and international public sector accounting standard (IPSAS) have stake in comparability and reliability of financial statements. The implication is that honesty of accounting employees in the level of internal control improves business practices in terms of profitability, reliability and confidence of end users in financial reports for decision making. It equally shows credibility and effective management functions in the firms. It concludes that honesty and integrity remains vital in accounting as they bring trust

Key words: Honesty, internal control, financial reporting, public companies.

Negotiating Gendered Technology

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Sumair Nizamuddin
GICICSSH1801125

Abstract
Critical discussions and discourse about science and technology often fail to examine the internalized power relations of gender and hegemonic masculinity in science and technology. Technical skills and technology may be value laden and aligned with sex/gender roles and as such, they are gendered and shaped as either masculine or feminine. Men are often perceived to have a natural attraction towards technology –technophile, whereas women are considered to dislike it. Technologies, such as automobiles, are portrayed with symbols, images, and metaphors that have masculine connotations. Stereotyped association of technology with men show women as technophobes. Machines that women may use are those that are associated with their gender roles and biological virtues, such as kitchen appliances and sewing machines. Drawing from the scholarship of different authors who have extensively examined gender and technology, this paper evaluates the gendered aspect of technology by using the paradigms of performativity and agential realism. The paper endeavors to assess the issue by using graphic and discourse analysis as core methodological tools. This paper also explores feminist science fiction as a tool to challenge and reformulate the socially and culturally constructed meaning of gendered technologies, gender norms, and women/men's embodied relations with these. Keywords: Gender, feminine, masculine, technology, feminist science fiction, agency

Empowerment Family: Development of Muslim Youth Behavior
In the three southern border provinces of Thailand

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GICICSSH1801126

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

29

Abstract
The purpose of this study was to investigate the family-oriented learning behavior of Muslim youth in the three southern border provinces of Thailand. Use qualitative research methods, documentary analysis, and focus groups. Two groups of samples were identified. There are 10 guardians in the care of children and 8 Muslim youth leaders in the three southern border provinces of Thailand. Descriptive Analysis

The research found that Families must be the source of training. Families must be professional and professional. Families must be the primary source of social work. Families must be a source of political skill. Parents care about having good space. Parents should let go of the fun. There are ways to communicate with children. There are ways to organize your child's life. Teach culture and conscience to children. Must control the use of media and technology of children.

Key words: Muslim Youth, Family, and Three Southern Border Provinces.

Sahar Shams Satti. **GICICSSH1801129**	**Impact Of Flexible Working Condition On Employees Job Satisfaction - A Study Of Cellular Companies In Pakistan**

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Maria Tanveer Abbasi.
Department Of Management Sciences, Bahria University Islamabad, Pakistan.

Abstract
The purpose of this article is to show an impact of flexible working conditions on employee's job satisfactions in cellular organizations operating in Pakistan. Flexible working conditions can be explained in several terms. Service sectors can arrange these conditions in ways which suited the employee or employer. By introducing such employment policies that encourage the balance between worker lives can bring more prosperity to organizations. Need for flexible working condition could be due to many reasons including society pressure where every employee has different needs which want flexibility in their routine life. It found that flexible working models are very precious for the improvement and conceivable of employee performance. The aim of this paper was determining how flexible working conditions, remuneration, job design and self-efficacy affects job satisfaction among the employees of the telecom sector in Pakistan. The study was conducted by carrying out a survey among employees of 4 telecom sectors (Ufone, Mobilink, Zong and Telenor) of Islamabad and Rawalpindi region in Pakistan.

As indicated by thinks about it is proposed specialists who are permitted adaptable hours by their organizations really work more reasonable than colleagues with strict hours and worker is additionally ready to be adaptable with a business that is adaptable with him or her. As an end-result of an adaptable timetable and opportunity, a worker will probably work harder to restore the favors. The responses were collected from employees of cellular companies in Pakistan that were distributed among the employees of Ufone, Telenore, Mobilink and Jazz Warid, through Google Doc. The returned rate of completed useable questionnaires respond was 90%. The cooperation in review was intentional and privacy of reactions was guaranteed.

The statistical result and analysis showed that flexible work hour's, job design, self-efficacy and remuneration are significantly correlated to the

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

30

	employee's job satisfaction. The examination for administrators and arrangement creators with regards to human asset have been talked. In the end the limitations and suggestion guide lines are also provided for future research **Key words: Job Satisfaction, Self-Efficacy, Flexible Working conditions, Job Design, and Remuneration**
Zahra Afshari **GICICSSH1801131**	**The impact of Gender inequality on growth, fertility, and Labor Productivity in Iran (Provincial Panel Data)** **Zahra Afshari** **Professor of Economics** **Alzahra University,Tehran-Iran** **Abstract** **Using cross-provinces and panel regressions for the 2008-2012 period, this paper has examined the question to what extent gender inequality in general, and particularly gender inequality in education and employment reduces growth through fertility and productivity channels. It may be useful to briefly highlight the most important finding first, it appears that gender inequality in education does impede economic growth in Iranian provinces. Second, the gender bias in employment is also associated with lower economic growth of Iranian provinces in Iranian provinces. Third, gender inequality has large and significant effects on fertility, with respect to positive relationship between fertility and growth, it tend to increase economic growth. Fourth, gender inequality through distorting resource allocation decreased productivity, and in turn decreases economic growth. Therefore, the net impact of gender inequality on growth depend on, which effect is prevail. For stimulating economic growth, the government intervention through establishing an arrangement between home and work affairs is recommended. Furthermore, the government intervention through diminishing market distortions for decreasing gender biased is required.** **Keywords; gender inequality; growth; labor productivity; fertility**
Ramamurthy Venkatesh **GICICSSH1801133**	**Exploring the imperatives of Sharing Economy and new generation Financial Business Models** **Ramamurthy Venkatesh** **Phd Scholar, Faculty of Management, Symbiosis International University, Pune, India** **Chintan Vadgama** **Phd Scholar, Faculty of Management, Symbiosis International University, Pune, India** **Abhijit Chirputkar** **Director, Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management, Symbiosis International University, Pune, India** **Abstract** **Objective: Constructs of sharing economy, business transformation, digital ecosystems, peer to peer business transactions, fintech business models are some of the highly discussed and debated themes in recent times. Exponential increase in use digital and internet technologies in the business landscape especially in financial sectors are being witnessed globally. However, there are many challenges, primarily lack of understanding and absence of clear consensus among business leadership for successful implementation of such innovations. This article aims at examining and**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

31

exploring some of the imperatives of new generation financial business models and digital ecosystems influenced by sharing economy for better understanding and practical value. Methodology: Given the recency and newness of these business constructs, a select academic articles and business reports were reviewed qualitatively from the past, especially since year 2016 covering the trends of financial business models and digital transformation trends. Findings: Business model frameworks such as business model canvas with typologies of business boundaries and platforms with clear working definitions addressing the relations between the imperatives of sharing economy and their impact shall be the best way forward for business leadership. Future Research: Scope for related future research should bring out inferences from large scale quantitative studies and empirical measures of performance for sustainable business and benefits of growing trends in collaborative economy.

Keywords: Business Transformation, Sharing Economy, Fintech Business Models, Digital transformation

Chintan Vadgama **GICICSSH1801134**	**Exploring the imperatives of Sharing Economy and new generation Financial Business Models** **Ramamurthy Venkatesh** **Phd Scholar, Faculty of Management, Symbiosis International University, Pune, India** **Chintan Vadgama** **Phd Scholar, Faculty of Management, Symbiosis International University, Pune, India** **Abhijit Chirputkar** **Director, Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management, Symbiosis International University, Pune, India** **Abstract** **Objective: Constructs of sharing economy, business transformation, digital ecosystems, peer to peer business transactions, fintech business models are some of the highly discussed and debated themes in recent times. Exponential increase in use digital and internet technologies in the business landscape especially in financial sectors are being witnessed globally. However, there are many challenges, primarily lack of understanding and absence of clear consensus among business leadership for successful implementation of such innovations. This article aims at examining and exploring some of the imperatives of new generation financial business models and digital ecosystems influenced by sharing economy for better understanding and practical value. Methodology: Given the recency and newness of these business constructs, a select academic articles and business reports were reviewed qualitatively from the past, especially since year 2016 covering the trends of financial business models and digital transformation trends. Findings: Business model frameworks such as business model canvas with typologies of business boundaries and platforms with clear working definitions addressing the relations between the imperatives of sharing economy and their impact shall be the best way forward for business leadership. Future Research: Scope for related future research should bring out inferences from large scale quantitative studies and empirical measures of performance for sustainable business and benefits of growing trends in collaborative economy.** **Keywords: Business Transformation, Sharing Economy, Fintech Business**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

32

	Models, Digital transformation
Abhijit Chirputkar **GICICSSH1801135**	**Exploring the imperatives of Sharing Economy and new generation Financial Business Models** **Ramamurthy Venkatesh** **Phd Scholar, Faculty of Management, Symbiosis International University, Pune, India** **Chintan Vadgama** **Phd Scholar, Faculty of Management, Symbiosis International University, Pune, India** **Abhijit Chirputkar** **Director, Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management, Symbiosis International University, Pune, India** **Abstract** **Objective: Constructs of sharing economy, business transformation, digital ecosystems, peer to peer business transactions, fintech business models are some of the highly discussed and debated themes in recent times. Exponential increase in use digital and internet technologies in the business landscape especially in financial sectors are being witnessed globally. However, there are many challenges, primarily lack of understanding and absence of clear consensus among business leadership for successful implementation of such innovations. This article aims at examining and exploring some of the imperatives of new generation financial business models and digital ecosystems influenced by sharing economy for better understanding and practical value. Methodology: Given the recency and newness of these business constructs, a select academic articles and business reports were reviewed qualitatively from the past, especially since year 2016 covering the trends of financial business models and digital transformation trends. Findings: Business model frameworks such as business model canvas with typologies of business boundaries and platforms with clear working definitions addressing the relations between the imperatives of sharing economy and their impact shall be the best way forward for business leadership. Future Research: Scope for related future research should bring out inferences from large scale quantitative studies and empirical measures of performance for sustainable business and benefits of growing trends in collaborative economy.** **Keywords: Business Transformation, Sharing Economy, Fintech Business Models, Digital transformation**
Akira Ide **GICICSSH1801137**	**LCC and Millage Marketing** **Akira Ide** **Faculty of Management,Otemon Gakuin University,Osaka, Japan** **Abstract** **In recent years, the growth of LCC (Low-Cost Carrier) has been remarkable in various countries around the world. LCC has obvious differences from full-service carriers; one of them is that they do not have mileage service. However, the intensifying competition among LCC carriers highlights the importance of mileage service. Therefore, this paper focuses on the study of mileage service suitable for LCC. As a methodology, I focused on customer characteristics of full service carriers compared with LCC, and analysed the possibility of application for LCC with regard to mileage service which**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

33

	advanced within FSC (Full Service Carriers). Considering this, it can be said that we could build a mileage service suitable for LCC that is different from that of the mileage service in FSC so far.
	There are several kinds of services concerning the mileage service. We can roughly divide them into two categories. One is by providing a free air ticket availing the mileage, and the other is preferential treatment for frequent customers.
	First, let us consider awarding free tickets. For free tickets, it is estimated that the original ticket is considerably cheap, so it will not be a strong incentive for customer attraction.
	In addition, with many full-service carriers, accumulating mileage points can create so-called premium members who can receive various special services. Examples of this service are baggage preferential treatment, lounge service, priority check-in counter, and so on. In choosing between the two, I decided to consider the services according to the characteristics of LCC.
	In conclusion, the lounge service, baggage claim service, and priority check-in counters proved to be appealing to LCC customers.
Aisha Bano **GICICSSH1801138**	**"Development And Validation Of Personal Resource Inventory"** **Aisha Bano** **Department of Psychology,** **Preston University, Islamabad** **Prof Dr Alay Ahmad** **Dean Faculty of Social Sciences & Head of Department,** **Professor of Psychology Preston University, Islamabad** **Abstract** **The objective of the study was to develop and validate an indigenized Personal Resource Inventory. Positive dimensions of personality were defined through the four dimensional model proposed by Luthans, Avey, Avolio, Norman and Combs (2006). An item pool comprising of 179 items for the four study variables was compiled using empirical method which was reduced to a list of 45 items with the help of focus group. Main study comprises of a sample of N = 451 employees working in private, government and semi-government organizations whose demographic details were male (62 %) and female (38 %); of age (M = 28.19 and SD = 6.8); with minimum education level of Matric and maximum post doctorate, belonging to any field of work. Results of item total correlation on sample of N = 451 showed that 36 items correlated significantly (p < .01) with total scale's score with reliability coefficient of α = .89. Factor analysis results showed test of sphericity as significant (x2 (451) = 3718.19, df = 666, p < .000) and measures of sampling adequacy as moderate (KMO = .89). Rotated Varimax factor analysis of 36 items showed that four factors namely optimism, resilience, hope and self-efficacy explain 34.27% of the total variance which is satisfactory. The factor loadings range from .34 to .62 for the 36 items. A significant positive correlation with psychological wellbeing (r(451) = .57**, p < .01) and a significant negative correlation (-.55** (80), p <.01) with depression is found. Regression analysis showed that PRI accounts for 33% of variance in psychological wellbeing and 30% of variance in depression. The alpha coefficient reliability for the newly constructed four factor questionnaire was found to be α = 0.89 and split half reliability coefficient was .79 & .83 on Pakistani sample which was sufficiently adequate. Hence our objective of the study which was to develop and validate an indigenized Personal Resource Inventory within Pakistani culture was thus established.**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

34

Key Words: Personal Resource, Psychological well-being, Depression, Resilience, Optimism, Hope, Self-efficacy and employee stress

Cultural Pluralism and Ethnic Identity : A Cultural Study on the Folk Art Form Padayani in Kerala

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GICICSSH1801139

Abstract

Padayani is an art form performed at the Bhadra Kali (Mother Goddess) temples in the banks of river Pampa in Kerala , situated in the southernmost tip of India In yesteryears , people took part in Padayani without any discrimination; specific castes were assigned different roles in the arrangement and performance of the rituals associated with the art form. While the men from the Nair community performed the rituals, the Ganaka community were in charge of the preparation of the masks and costumes required for the performance. The roles assigned to different caste groups in Padayani , could be seen as an attempt to maintain a dynamic balance in the society. The present structure of the art form is the end result of cultural colonisations over many years. The rituals associated with Padayani have undergone major changes due cultural colonisation and appropriation by the Brahmins in 15th century and by the British during the first half of the 20th century. The socio-political movements in the state also influenced the art form. In modern times, changes occurred in the social and economic structure of Kerala society as a result of modernization and commercialization can also be identified in the performance of the art form. Individuals belong to different social status, caste and creed form an integral part of the rituals associated with the performances. The artists and academicians who brought the changing trend received criticism and are accused of hijacking the privileges enjoyed by the Dalits. This paper is an attempt to understand the changes occurred in the cultural, economic and ideological positions in the traditions associated with the art form Padayani using case studies from the Padayani Kara (villages) in Kerala.

Dr. Jude Onuoha
GICICSSH1801140

Reciprocating the Impact of African Culture in Religion and Science: Towards a better Understanding of Africa and Her Cultural Identity

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Abstract

The 21st Century was welcomed by upheavals in Science and Technology. Since then Man has continued to enjoy the dividends of this revolution. Travels, communication, interaction, commerce, education and Socialisation have definitely taken a different shift as the world is been made a smaller village every day and less cumbersome for the common Man to live in. In the same vein, there is the lost of values and moral Universality. War, Sexual Revolution, religious fanaticism etc, seem to replace the appreciated values of peace, morality and truth. Some Scholars term this the relegation of Cultural Values. This is because it is a common understanding that Culture is the totality of the way of life of a people. This culture hence gives a people an identity. This emphasises the fact that without culture a people is no

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

35

	more. This article hence argues that it is through Culture that Man in the midst of these negative imports of Science and Religion could regain the Consciousness of the very values that make up a society. It focuses on how science and Religion have affected the African Continent and how through Culture Africa can be able to heal the World confronted by the social, moral, and religious, economic and political.
Tendai Chari **GICICSSH1801141**	**Discursive Construction of Conflict and Peace: An Analysis of Zimbabwean Diaspora Representation of negotiations for Zimbabwe's Government of National Unity 2008-2009** **Tendai Chari** **Communication & Applied Language Studies,University of Venda,South Africa** **Abstract** **Zimbabwe's diaspora media has played a significant role in the mediation of the national discourses. The global dispersal of the Zimbabwean population at the turn of the century, due to a multi-layered crisis coincided with an upsurge in the number of diaspora media outlets. The closure of media houses occasioned by stringent government regulations and the restructuring of the state media forced hundreds of media practitioners to emigrate into neighbouring countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, Britain, the United States of America, Australia, and some European countries. In order to contribute to the democratisation agenda of their country, and to eke out a living, the exiled journalists started news media websites and radio stations in the host countries catering for the diaspora population as well as those in the homeland. Although there is consensus that the diaspora media have played a significant role in internationalizing the multi-layered crisis in the country, thereby placing Zimbabwe on the global spotlight their democratic content has been subject to contestations. Whether these media have really contributed to democratisation or have contributed to the escalation of conflict by fanning political tension is the question. Empirical data on how these media have narrated events in the country or the precise impact of their interventions in the crisis is scant. Using Michael Foucault's discourse analytic approach, this paper examines the Zimbabwean diaspora media's constructions of the protracted political party negotiations for a Government of National Unity (GNU) (2008-2009) between the main political parties, namely Zimbabwe Union Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), Movement for Democratic Change-Tsvangirai (MDC-T) and Movement for Democratic Change-Mutambara (MDC-M) in order to gain insights on the role of the diaspora media in conflict situations. Empirical data for the study was gathered through discourse analysis of purposively sampled hard news and opinion articles published in three Zimbabwean Diaspora news outlets, namely NewZimbabwe.com, Studio 7 (VOA) and Nehanda Radio.com. Textual data was complemented by semi-structured interviews with journalists and editors from the selected news organisations. The tentative argument in this paper is that the Zimbabwean diaspora media has been more oriented towards conflict rather than peace discourse, epitomised by a tilt towards perpetuation of the crisis rather than its cessation, thereby entrenching anti-democratic practices and cultures. This is particularly the case during the negotiations for a Government of National Unity the diaspora media were oriented towards conflict rather than peace discourses. The paper further argues that these peace discourses are symptomatic of the diasporic setting and context which engenders contradictory reflexes in relation to the host**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

36

	and home country. This way, the study contributes new knowledge to the nascent field of diaspora and democratisation.
Selwyn Vincent Bantugan **GICICSSH1801142**	**Same-Sex Relationship: Awareness, Lifestyle And Practices** **Selwyn Vincent M. Bantugan** **Information and Communication Technology Student of Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan – Basic Education Department – Senior High School** **Arianna Kysia S. Mendoza** **Information and Communication Technology Student of Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan – Basic Education Department – Senior High School** **Galiver V. Danaf** **Information and Communication Technology Student of Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan – Basic Education Department – Senior High School** **Rev. Fr. Delfo C. Canceran. O.P., S.Th.D., Ph.D** **Vice President of Religious Affairs, Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan** **Abstract** **Same-sex relationship rapidly recognizes across the world but still many countries including Philippines still practice heterosexism until this day. In this study, it provides information in understanding the same-sex relationship in the country specifically in the province of Bataan. It utilized the qualitative research design, wherein the researchers use an in-depth interview to collect a subjective data from homosexual couple.** **Findings revealed that same-sex relationship develop and work quite similar to heterosexuals. Then, homosexual has own intentions in entering this kind of relationship. Lastly, homosexual couple finds way to express their love to each other. The study concluded that the lifestyle and practices of the same-sex couple is quite similar to their counterpart, heterosexual couple. However, homosexual experience struggles and difficulties in handling the relationship and expressing their love to each other because it is against to the perspective and norms of the society. The analysis of the research study should be test on a large-scale basis as this study just tested a small scale. Lastly, future researcher/s could use this study as it can provide baseline information on the status of same-sex relationship in the country.** **Keywords: Gay, Lesbian, Homosexuality, Bisexual**
Zeenath Reza Khan **GICICSSH1801145**	**Girls of Rural Sundarbans** **Social Project funded by Prokriti O Jibon Foundation Bangladesh** **Supported by University of Wollongong in Dubai** **Zeenath Reza Khan** **Faculty of Engineering And Information Sciences,University of Wollongong In Dubai,Dubai, Uae** **Shahed Ahmed Khandaker** **PROKRITI O JIBON Foundation, Dubai** **Nurun Nahar Huda** **The Central School, Dubai**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

37

Abstract

Bangladesh is South-Asian densely populated developing nation that was independent in 1971. In the time since its independence, the country has advanced leaps and bounds empowering women in the society and challenging traditional norms. Women have been instrumental in farming industry and more recently the ready-made garment industry. Studies have focused heavily on the urbanization of women's work and rural achievements of tribal women. Little has been recorded on women and girls' contributions to rural life success, interaction with nature, and their own unique methods of solving daily trials.

This study was taken up as an attempt to understand and record rural girls' lifestyle, livelihood, struggles, and solutions they have brought about in the community in and around the Sundarbans forest against stigmas, discrimination. Where researchers, media, government and non-government agencies have focused on rural areas in terms of importance of biodiversity, pollution and such, little has been said or studied about how girls interact with the environment, changes, and challenges natural and man-made threats.

The area of focus is Mongla, Bangladesh which is famous for being the gateway to the UN Heritage Site Sundarbans Forest and being the second busiest port in the Bay of Bengal.

The paper is a result of a field research conducted by the authors through an expedition funded by local foundation and international university that covered four villages around Sundarbans Forest in Bangladesh, with primary focus on Mongla Port. 150 girls and 50 boys from grades 7 – 12 were interviewed across four schools with permission from school management and respective guardians. Researchers first initiated contact with school, then proceeded to provide a guest talk, explaining the purpose of the research study and then recorded student responses on audio and video recorders. Questions pertained to record: daily life routine of girls, main source of livelihood and girls' contribution to the success of the livelihood, understand importance or existence of education for girls, fact-find challenges/threats faced by girls in the area, fact-find any solutions they have in place to fight such challenges/threats, find gaps that may be filled by technology that is readily available in developed world, particularly educational tools and record any outside aid they depend on to combat the challenges and threats.

Findings highlighted success of diminishing issues such as child marriage with zero such marriages recorded in the Mongla area in the last two years. Besides government ruling and police efforts, success was achieved through tremendous holistic support that girls in the communities received from other female class mates joining hands and standing up to boys in the classes starting local security clubs to award protection to girls to heroic stories of teachers, headmasters and principals running from home to home with police putting a stop to such illegal practices.

The second highlighted issue of education was also recorded – majority of the girls in the four villages were highly motivated to pursue education, with zero input to family income where parents took up responsibility of earning, with the success of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) housing factories that created jobs and increase income levels. Especially girls from families where mothers had child marriages were more determined and had clear goals which did not include marriage, but definitely included education.

The final significant finding the impact of the government's 'Digital Bangladesh' initiative. Almost every girl had access to a mobile phone with internet and social media. All four schools had ICT education, laptops,

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

38

Internet connection and used ICT in teaching and learning, such as using YouTube videos, power point presentations and such. At this grass root level, the success of the Digital Bangladesh initiative not only provided a gateway for the communities to the global world of information, but also empowered the students, both female and male, in communicating with each other, with teachers and school management, increasing their awareness to the need to wait for the right age for marriage, not only for the family in legal terms, but also for the girl's health, education, stability, and future.

The study has strong future scope, to conduct comparative expedition to other parts of rural Bangladesh to record level of success of fight against child marriage, increase education for girls and record infiltration and success of Digital Bangladesh.

The Landmarks of Cultural Connectivity and Sustainable Tourism in Modern UAE: Reflection on Lauvre Museum in Abu Dhabi and Global Village in Dubai

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Taleb Eli
GICICSSH1801147

Abstract
Culture, sustainable tourism and bridging cultures through a share cultural heritage of nations are part of the development agenda of United Arab Emirates and its leaders. Lauvre Abu Dhabi and Dubai Global Village can be seen not only as an embodiment of sustainable tourism, but more importantly a locus for globalizing the cultural heritage. Located in the Sadiyat Island, Lauvre Abu Dhabi is an iconic cultural heritage that will enlighten people`s minds via arts exhibition, culture, history and knowledge. Significantly, Lauvre Abu Dhabi and its artworks will be an occasion for visitors and tourists to draw their analogies and link human`s earliest technologies stretching from the Old Stone Age to the modern time.

Furthermore, the global village in Dubai—as far as my opinion is concerned—can be seen as an emblem of the cultural belongings. Here, I don`t look at global village from a touristic, leisure, shopping and entertainment perspective; but rather from a cultural viewpoint where the expatriates` sense of belongings, original homes and cultural identities are celebrated in a transnational manner. Additionally, the nation`s vibrant economy along with the vision of its leaders have generated a secure, diverse, tolerant, inclusive, safe, welcoming and enriching environment where the relocation of one`s home becomes possible.

The Landmarks of Cultural Connectivity and Sustainable Tourism in Modern UAE: Reflection on Lauvre Museum in Abu Dhabi and Global Village in Dubai is an attempt to reflect on the importance of artworks in spanning human existence and connectivity through people`s cultural heritage. Moreover, The Landmarks of Cultural Connectivity and Sustainable Tourism in Modern UAE: Reflection on Lauvre Museum in Abu Dhabi and Global Village will try to enrich the debate on diaspora and the question of relocating one`s self away from home. Hence, Dubai global village can be seen as a clear manifestation of the need for a transnational home in which individuals` sense of belongings are stressed in a fluid geographical space. Apparently, what lays the foundation of the transnational home is the nation`s welcoming and enriching environment along with an enduring propensity of adoption shown by the expats to relocate themselves in this transnational space.

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

39

Enes Emre Başar
GICICSSH1801148

How is Misapplies of Disruptive Innovation Effects on Strategic Marketing Decisions? A New Theoretical Model Suggestion

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Abstract
The theory of disruptive innovation introduced in 1995 has considered as an important way of providing innovation-driven growth in businesses. The theory is particularly seen as an important component of strategic marketing. However the basic concepts and principles of the theory have been widely misunderstood and frequently misapplied in many cases. One of the most important reasons for this situation is the use of the concept of "disruptive innovation" in research on any industry which is shaken up. But that's a very wide usage. This is because the handling of new marketing strategies in the context of disruptive innovation, which must be applied to every shifting market of competing patterns, weakens the usefulness of other effective types of innovation. Although a lot of research in the last 20 years has provided important theoretical improvements, unfortunately these researches have been overshadowed by the first theoretical formulation in 1995. In the current study, the framework of the theory is tried to be determined again by starting from the misapply use of disruptive innovation in strategic marketing cases. In this respect a new theoretical model of disruptive innovation has been suggested. This model contrasts product performance trajectories with customer demand trajectories. As incumbent companies introduce higher-quality products or services to satisfy the high end of the market, they overshoot the needs of low-end customers and many mainstream customers. This leaves an opening for entrants to find footholds in the less-profitable segments that incumbents are neglecting. Entrants on a disruptive trajectory improve the performance of their offerings and move upmarket and challenge the dominance of the incumbents.
Keywords: Disruptive innovation, strategic marketing, model suggestion

John Kusimi
GICICSSH1801151

Channel planform characteristics of the Densu River Delta in Ghana

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Abstract
This study was carried out on about 14.5 km reach of the river channel of the Densu Delta which is characterised by a braided and anastomosed channel pattern of relatively unstable channels. The study was undertaken to map channel morphology and quantify the nature of the channel planform characteristics and investigate changing patterns in the river channel using remote sensing and GIS, field observations, field measurements and interviews. The delta is drained by one main meandered channel and several anabranched channels whose inner bends are characterised by point bars. Sinuosity index and meander ratio of over ten channel sections were calculated from river channels digitised from topographical maps and remotely sensed imagery of Land TM 1985 and Landsat ETM+ 2005 and 2017 images to determine the level of meandering of the river channels. The minimum meander length was about 200 m which existed in 1975 and 1996; the maximum length is 1060 m in 2017. Meandering ratio varies from 0.11 to

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

40

	0.56 and wavelength/valley length varying from 40 m to 780 m. The Sinuosity of the river ranges from 0.5 to 7.5. Also using overlay methods in ArcGIS, changing patterns in river planform were determined between the periods understudy. There has been a change in channel planform at certain channel reaches owing to erosional and depositional processes creating ox-bow lakes and braiding.
Ahmad Zufrie Abd Rahman GICICSSH1801153	**Analysing Pre-University Students Stance-Taking Expressions In Malaysian University English Test (Muet) Argumentative Essays Writing Using Biber's Lexico-Grammatical Features** **Ahmad Zufrie Abd Rahman** **Malaysian Examinations Council Persiaran 1 Bandar Baru Selayang** **68100 Batu Caves, Malaysia** **Chong Seng Tong** **Department of Language and Social SciencesCollege of Foundation and Diploma Studies Universiti Jalan Ikram-UNITEN** **43000 Kajang, Malaysia** **Ng Yu Jin** **Department of Language and Social Sciences College of Foundation and Diploma Studies Jalan Ikram-UNITEN** **43000 Kajang, Malaysia** **Suthagar Narasuman** **Department of English Faculty of Education** **Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor 42300 Puncak Alam, Malaysia** **Abstract** **Despite the vast research by linguists related to stance-taking expressions, there is yet research to be conducted in investigating the relationship between the use of stance expressions and performance in writing on work done by Malaysian pre-university students. Furthermore, there is also yet research to be related to argumentative writing coherency, which has used stance-taking expressions to determine writing coherency. Hence, the present study broaden the spectrum of previous research by investigating and reporting the use of stance-taking expressions in argumentative essays of pre-university students based on Biber's Lexico-Grammatical features (2006). The findings of this study were obtained from the actual MUET 2015 July Session argumentative essays of one hundred and fifty pre-university students comprised of government school, diploma, undergraduate, private school, and matriculation students. Using the descriptive and inferential statistical analyses, the findings of this study have provided comprehensive views of ESL learners' argumentative writing practices, particularly in stance-taking expressions, assisting ESL teachers and trainers generally and MUET teachers and trainers specifically to understand the pre-university ESL learners' stance-taking patterns in their argumentative essays writing and its relation to argumentative writing coherency.** **Keywords: Biber's Lexico-Grammatical Features, Argumentative Stance, Argumentative Writing, Coherency, MUET, MUET Writing Component**
Ibrahim Badr GICICSSH1801157	**Title: Globalization and Quest for National and Personal Identities** **Prof. Ibrahim Hamid Badr** **Department of French Studies,York Univesity,Toronto, Canada**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

41

Abstract
In this presentation, I would like to examine the effects of Globalization on national and personal identities. As a concept, though not without organized opposition, globalization seemed to have been welcomed as a way to prosperity within and among most if not all countries in the world. Thus it raised hopes of creating a kind of rapprochement between nations, reducing conflicts and diffusing tensions through practices related to free trade, commerce, educational and cultural exchange, etc.,. which ultimately would result in creating a better understanding and help resolving issues and disputes between people. Optimism was then high inspired by modern technology, until internal conflicts flared up in some parts of the world that threatened stability within certain countries and security at a larger scale; in other words, the globalization of conflicts that would have adverse effects to the initial promises of Globalization, including that potential global identify, shared by people and individual who share aspiration for a global citizenship. I argue that we witness more and more restrictions imposed by states that fear for their national identity, and xenophobic reactions from nations that, in the past, wanted to project the image of tolerance, inclusiveness and generosity. The initial optimism conceded to skepticism, and the openness people hoped for seems to be, on the contrary, replaced by more psychological barriers, in anticipation of physical ones. Fear of the other has become a prelude for hate that is ultimately more contagious and more dangerous than any other existential threat.

Optimizing School Dropout Resources Using Statistical Approaches

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GICICSSH1801160

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Abstract
When pupils drop out from schools, apart from pupils' own personal implications, there are risks of increase in criminal activities, unemployment, drugs and other related problems. In Sub-Saharan Africa, where social capital is decreasing and employment prospects are low, the risks are aggravated. In Tanzania, the Government has done very well in deploying ICT systems for collecting education management information and aggregating them at regional and national levels. However, utilization of collected statistics at lower levels is still very low due to a number of issues including poor capacity to analyze data and transform them into useful insights. A number of initiatives that are in place have been limited to descriptive analysis and their implementations did not go beyond pilot stages. In this research, we proposed a tool for translating collected statistics into a useful tool for optimizing resource allocation by the Government as part of dropout interventions. The tool uses a statistical model for predicting the likelihood of pupils dropping out from a particular school. It enables

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

42

	district officers to reallocate dropout resources in efficient ways maximizing the impact of the interventions
Normada Devi Bheekharry **GICICSSH1801162**	**Harnessing Big Data For Marketing Decisions In The Digital Era** **Mrs. Normada Devi Bheekharry** **Faculty of Business and Management Universite Des Mascareignes** **Beau Plan, Mauritius** **Abstract** **The purpose of this paper is to assess how marketers use evolving technologies and platforms to create and deepen the bonds between them and their ever-changing customers. Digitalization has changed the world and marketing strategies. In the coming years, the importance of digital marketing and social media in general is undisputable.** **Design / Methodology / Approach: This paper draws upon an overview and implication of data, big data and strategic decision making; that is data, information management system, digital marketing, big data and big data analytics, strategic decision making and customer relationship management. The analysis focuses on the changes in the relationships between website characteristics and customer ratings as well as understanding how firms are reacting strategically to the flow and management of big data.** **Findings: Technology changes have great impact on the 'Who' and the 'What' of marketing; the consumers, the products and services that they buy. These changes are not always as visible and obvious as new media proliferation and the online buying trends but they have huge impact in the future direction of marketing successes. The aim of this paper is to analyze and discuss how organizations are responding to social media and other e-platforms and in addition to focus on the way social data are gathered and analyzed.** **Limitations & Implications: The online environment is dynamic and the paper captures how customer demands are changing. It also pinpoints out how customers are gaining power and how some of the changes in the relationships between organization and customer satisfaction are volatile. This requires continuous monitoring of the online environment.** **Originality/ Value: Highlights on the evolution of consumer buying behavior and the management of digital information to better create customer value. Organizations are overflown daily with data and they barely know how to sort and manage these data for future use. A growing body of evidence says that digital technology is the driving factor behind major economic trends that shape consumer behavior.** **Keywords: social media analytics, automation marketing, digital marketing, customer relationship management, big data and big data analytics.**
Adam Pal Soreg **GICICSSH1801163**	**Regional Determinants of Agricultural Land Value in Europe** **Adam Pal Soreg** **Institute of Economics, Law And Methodology,Szent Istvan University,Godollo, Hungary** **Current study examines the main drivers of change in value of utilized agricultural area that has been undergoing over the past decades on a global scale and in a more detailed way, within the 31 countries of the European Economic Area (EEA). On the basis of the available agricultural land price time series for the given period it can be observed that the real value of land, especially arable has significantly increased in most of the countries as the multi-decadal average price change has exceeded the long-term rate of**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

43

inflation in each country. Secondly, the available monitoring data seem to prove the factor price-convergence hypothesis within the older and post-soviet members of the EEA: in case of the post-soviet, Eastern European states joining the economic integration at a later stage, the observed price increase was significantly faster. Thirdly, concerning the more precise, regional data based regression model, we may declare that the price of agricultural land increasingly depends on factors not directly related to agriculture, mainly on the general abundance of physical capital, skilled labour and the general economic productivity and purchasing power within the given region. This observation seems valid for the examined 246 regions in the EEA. Declining price to rent ratios across the given countries and regions also suggest the growing importance of non-rent and non-agriculture related factors in explaining current trends in land market prices.

Keywords: Agricultural Economics, Rural Development, Land Market, Price to Rent Ratio

Selected Attitudes of Polish Schools' Teachers Towards the Idea of Inclusive Education for Disabled People

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GICICSSH1801059

Abstract
The idea of inclusion, born of the need to integrate people with diverse needs, grew in the United States at the beginning of the 19th century, and in Europe was widely propagated in the context of migration problems from the 1950s to the 1960s (Osgood, 2005; Leicester, 2000). Its purpose is to create an environment that is maximally beneficial to the all people development regardless of health, age, race, creed, place of origin, and more (Lechta, 2011, Norwich, 2007; Florian, 2008). On educational grounds, many countries have replaced the segregation model of education. In Poland, a country with a tradition of creating special schools dedicated to disabilities, the idea of inclusive education raises a lot of controversy, and its development can be described as slow. However, there is a growing awareness among all citizens when it comes to equality of all people. This results reduction in the number of children enrolled in segregation for the individualization of education processes in public schools.

To propagate the idea of inclusion, we need a multi-faceted diagnosis including the diagnosis of teachers' attitudes, who are responsible for its implementation. The purpose of the presented research is to determine the direction of teachers' attitudes towards inclusive education in the context of selected variables. The appropriate study was conducted on a sample of 350 teachers. The diagnostic survey was used together with the tool constructed for this study - The Scale for Measuring Attitudes Towards Inclusive Education. The tool was subjected to standardization procedures, high reliability (Alfa-Cronbach = 0.85) and theoretical accuracy of the scale was obtained. The attitude analysis was based on the following variables: age, work experience, type of institution, occupation, level of education. Considering the tool's ability, sample size and normality of decomposition, parametric statistics were used to determine the relationships.The results provide a valuable source of information to identify the causes of slow development of inclusion education in countries with similar education models. They give you the opportunity to determine the direction of change and to introduce appropriate solutions.

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

44

Anna Gagat Matula GICICSSH1801060	**The functioning at school of students with asperger syndrome, whose parents migrate abroad** **Anna Gagat Matula** **Affiliation: Institute Of Special Needs Education, Faculty Comunications,Pedagogical University Of Cracow,Cracow, Poland** **Abstract** **This article is aimed to present the most essential traits of children with Asperger Syndrome, as well as development of these children, the process of which is dissonant, what influences their behavior in the environment. Properly conducted behavioral therapy and a support for a child can support school functioning of children with Asperger Syndrome. Thus, the aim of the article was an analysis of school functioning of children with Asperger Syndrome. Realisation of this aim was based on a qualitative method. A case study was conducted. The character of presented conclusions is of application type.** **Key words: Functioning at school, children, Asperger Syndrome**
ARABI Melouka GICICSSH1801066	**Cultural Shock Vs Cultural Adjustment: from Hostility to Biculturalism Case study: International Students** **ARABI Melouka** **University Hassiba Benbouali, Chlef, Algeria** **Abstract** **Feelings of helplessness, irritability, frustration, anxiety, and fear of being cheated may seem inevitable when an individual, being a tourist, a sojourner, an immigrant, an international student, or a refugee, moves to a new different culture. The sensation of discomfort when moving between social environments is known as culture shock. Individuals differ in the degree in which culture shock affects them in a foreign society; and usually this goes through stages. Accordingly, this paper is a shot to shed light on this phenomenon and its stages, chiefly on international students. It addresses two broad interconnected aspects, cross-cultural communication and cultural shock. It offers possible cures and recommendations to get over cultural shock and smoothly realize cultural adjustment as well.** **Keywords: Cultural shock; cultural adjustment; symptoms; culture; cross-cultural communication, international student; cures**
Joshua S. McCarty GICICSSH1801076	**RUNNING HEAD: Duration of Information Seeking Following Crises** **Joshua S. McCarty** **Partner,L & M Strategic Solutions,USA** **Kaylee M. Laakso** **Partner,L & M Strategic Solutions,USA** **Abstract** **The information environment continues to evolve including the intersection of media and big data. Big data provides an opportunity for media to better understand people and ensure that news and entertainment are meeting the needs of their consumers. The same data is being leveraged to construct the reality that we encounter. This is especially true during times of crisis when people are most vulnerable and susceptible to social evils. A crisis has long been held as a moment of opportunity. The former White House Chief of Staff said "You never let a crisis go to waste, and what I mean by that is it's**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

45

an opportunity to do things you didn't think you could do before." Birkland (1968) saw the opportunity in crises and how they can bring about social change. Given the exploitable vulnerability following a crisis, Google Trends was leveraged to identify the duration that people were most vulnerable. The time people are most vulnerable following a crisis is when people are actively seeking information. In media effects theory, agenda setting, need for orientation is a cause for information seeking. Camaj (2014) considered the need for orientation as a contingent factor for agenda setting, how the media shapes what and how people think about issues. Uecker (2011) found that following the September 11th attacks that churches increased in attendance as they sought to make sense of the world. Increased attendance peaked the first two weeks following the attack and returned to pre-crisis levels within two months. McCarty (2017) found that information seeking peaked the first two weeks following the Sandy Hook school shooting, returning to normal levels a month later. After exploring three crises on Google Trends, this study found the duration of information seeking peaked the day following the crisis then sustained at high levels for about three days. After the first three days it drastically reduced and after eight days information seeking begins to normalize. The crises included the Boston Bombing in 2013, Hurricane Matthew in 2016, and the Paris attack in 2015. These findings are important for the communication field with implications for crisis communication and media effects theories.

The Future of Crypto Currency in the Absence of Regulation: Social and Legal Impact

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GICICSSH1801083

Abstract

The Internet revolution is fast outpacing the law and creating a newer world with the momentum of gripping the unwary crowd into a boundless world of anarchism. Money is defined as a medium of exchange, store of value, and a unit of account. (www.cliffnotes.com Date of use: 28/10/2017). According to the US Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) money or currency is defined "as the coin and paper money of the United States or of any other country that is accepted as a medium of exchange in the country of issuance." That is 'fiat money,' money that is backed by Government regulations.

Crypto currency is a new wake in the digital reality that is performing the functions of money which is, a medium of exchange, a store of value and a unit of account (www.cliffsnotes.com Date of use: 28/10/2017). There are about 1113 crypto currencies traded in 5516 markets by Exchangers. Among the currencies are Ethereum, Ripple, Litecoin, Monero, Dash, Bitcoin Cash, (www.coinmarketcap.com Date of use: 28/10/201) and they are all worth different amounts in US Dollar in the coin market. The monetary value of Bitcoin stood at $0.05 USD in July 2010 but now values at $4,000. (www.useyourselfmedia.today Date of use: 28/10/2017).

However, according to the European Central Bank in 2012, virtual currency is "a type of unregulated, digital money, which is issued and usually controlled by its developers, and used and accepted among the members of a specific virtual community."

Monetary policies are used as a tool for monitoring financial fraud, criminal activities, money laundering and maintaining the protection of users against bankruptcy and mismanagement. In the absence of regulation, this paper

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

46

seeks to examine the trend and legality of the crypto currency as a virtual currency and its current and future impact on the society. The paper further seeks to consider the possibilities of regulating crypto currencies in view of its current framework.

To achieve this, various monetary regulations and policies will be evaluated and an attempt will be made to adapt these policies to regulating crypto currency as a legal means of payment. At the end of the paper the challenges of regulating crypto currency and the effect of non-regulation will be analysed in view of recommendations for a better regulated society.

You Do Not Have Only Sons -Stop Primogeniture

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Fairfield School of Business London Metropolitan University

Abstract
Family owned and controlled businesses, which may be owned, controlled or operated by various family members, account for an enormous percentage of global employment, revenues and GDP. Although the majority of well-known companies are family owned, research indicates that unfortunately, only thirty percent of family businesses survive to the second generation. Therefore, successful transfer of the business to the next generation is an important issue for the family business literature. However, although succession is a vital issue for FOBs, the process is unfortunately very gender biased in most societies, with boys being generally favoured over girls so daughters are always excluded as candidates and other women are seldom considered as successors in family businesses. In many cases, especially in certain cultures, female members of the next generation are not even perceived as a viable option. Even in today's rapidly changing business climate, primogeniture continues to dominate the value system of family businesses.

Primogeniture is an accepted approach to family business succession planning; daughters are only considered for family business succession when all descendants are female or the daughter is the first born. Therefore, this study aims to identify the reasons behind the primogeniture in Turkish FOBs. The objectives of the study were to examine the influence of culture on primogeniture and to examine the daughters' exclusion issues in FOBs. In this research study, an interpretivist methodology was adopted to explore, interpret and to understand meanings of knowledge. Qualitative data were gathered via in-depth open-ended interviews with 20 male FOB owners and 20 daughters working at their FOB with their fathers.

Dr. Ozlem Ozdemir
GICICSSH1801096

Alexandru MAXIM
GICICSSH1801110

Assessing energy security in the European Union from the perspective of natural gas – designing a Gas Vulnerability Indicator

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Abstract
Events and emerging market trends observed over the last decade have changed the outlook for the energy sector, creating a complex geo-political and commercial environment that is difficult to fully assess and forecast, especially with regard to natural gas. As the issues related to energy security and energy poverty have become increasingly relevant to the general public, researchers and governmental authorities require specialized tools to be able

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

47

to assess and communicate risks related to the energy market. The aim of this paper is to gauge the vulnerability of EU member states with regard to natural gas flows through a composite indicator that considers energy demand, market structure, as well as the existing relationship between supplier and consumer countries. The design has been used to assess the evolution of gas vulnerability in European Union member states by analyzing historical data over the last 25 years. This approach provides evidence on the positive impact that diversification of suppliers during the observed period has had on improving energy security at the EU level. The composition and format of the indicator mean that the results are easy to communicate to a wide array of stakeholders, from specialists and decision makers to mass-media representatives and members of the general public. The study also includes proposals on improving the design and implementation of the Gas Vulnerability Indicator.

Keywords: energy security, natural gas, Herfindahl–Hirschman Index, import dependence, Gas Vulnerability Indicator

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From Microfinance to Gintingan: Reinventing Local Institutions for Poverty Reduction in Indonesia

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GICICSSH1801144

Abstract

Poverty has been acknowledged as a fundamental problem in development. It is so pervaded so the United Nations's has put 'no poverty' as the first objective to be achieved in the Post-2015 development agenda, or well-known as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Although various attempts have been made by many countries to alleviate poverty, however, the poverty incidents are still considerably high.

Indonesia is one of the country, which has been struggling in combating poverty. Although the country has been recorded as the 15th strongest Economy in the World, however, the poverty is still a challenge to the country, considering that about two-third of the population are still categorised as the extreme poor, moderate poor and economically vulnerable. Only one-third of the inhabitants are categorised as economically secure in the 2015.

Microfinance has been believed as a tool to reduce poverty. However, various recent researches on the microfinance impact to poverty reduction, have shown that the microfinance could not alleviate poverty. As a country which has hundreds of ethno-cultural groups, Indonesia have various local institutions, which have been implemented for many generations in development at the community level. These institutions have been contributed to the development, including poverty reduction, by applying an 'emic' approach in development, where the empowerment of local people, the utilisation of local resources and institutions are applied. 'Gintingan' is one of the examples of how local institutions could play an important role in development, particularly in poverty reduction in Indonesia.

This paper attempts to elaborate the importance of reinventing local institutions for poverty reduction in Indonesia, starting from the discourse of microfinance role in combating poverty in Indonesia, to the introduction of 'Gintingan' as a local institution, which has been supported Sustainable Community Development in Indonesia.

Keywords: Microfinance, Emic Approach, Poverty Reduction, Sustainable Development Goals, Local Institutions, Gintingan.

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

48

Anjana Joy **GICICSSH1801149**	**Sex Education among High School Students- A Need Analysis** **Anjana Joy** **Department of social work, Student of Christ University Bangalore,** **India,Christ University, Bangalore, India,India** **Abstract** **Introduction: Sex education, which is sometimes called sexuality education, is the process of acquiring information and forming attitudes and beliefs about sex, sexual identity, relationships and intimacy. It is widely accepted that adolescent people have a right to sex education because it is a means by which they are helped to protect themselves against abuse, exploitation, unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. Aim: To Study the Need of Sex Education among High School students. Objectives: To study the knowledge about sexuality among students and to study the attitude of students towards introducing sex education in schools. Method: Self made questionnaire was used for collecting data. Result: As compared to females, males have more knowledge about sex and sexuality. Males show more positive attitude towards sex education.14.4% students gave first preference for teacher for getting advice about sexual health, 54.4% students gave first preference for mother, 7.8% students gave first preference for father, 11.7 % students gave first preference for friends, 4.4 % gave first preference for doctor, 3.3 % gave first preference for counselor and 3.9 % gave first preference for elder siblings. More students prefer to get advice from their mother. Family has a prominent role in imparting sex education. Providing proper sex education helps the women to maintain a good sexual health and it also helps the male to maintain a good relation with the opposite gender. Providing proper sex education can really help in reducing crimes related to child abuse, women abuse etc. Even the social issues like child marriage, women abuse etc can be controlled by providing proper sex education which can help the people to lead a peaceful life with proper social relations.** **Keywords: SexEducation, High School Students, Need Analysis**
Rasa Balte-Balciuniene **GICICSSH1801152**	**Impact of Images on Consciousness and Creativity of Youth** **Rasa Balte-Balciuniene** **HAI.LT,Lithuania** **Abstract** **Many countries recently struggle with negative behaviour and lack of creativity amongst youth. HAI.LT findings show that this is influenced by IMAGES that are transmitted through media and modern art. Research of student entry works to the Film and Media Studies shows that idea of scenarios chosen, images of characters created directly relate to the most popular movies, TV shows and commercials at that time. Observations at one of the modern art exhibitions illustrate that destructive images lead to genuine resistance among children and youngsters tough are to be accepted with all their destructive effects due to external pressures. An experiment made in one of the biggest art museums of the world show that art have impact to physical and emotional status of people. HAI.LT findings suggest that behaviour and creativity issues of youth can be challenged by exposing youth more to the positive images of highest art and developing image-consciousness in order to control reactions to the negative images of media and modern art.**
Hani Kalsom Hashim	**The Interplay Of Formal And Informal Structures On-Board The Royal**

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

49

GICICSSH1801154	**Malaysian Navy Ship**
	Hani Kalsom Hashim **Graduate School of Business, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia** **Ellisha Nasruddin** **Graduate School of Business, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia** **Abstract** **The combination of formal and informal structures on-board ship is believed to be a key in determining the capability of the ship crew to carry out their formal designated roles and tasks. Since the nature of a navy ship working environment is concerned with the compliance towards established formal regulations, an investigation into the interplay of formal and informal structures and the extent of such interplay in facilitating the ship crews to achieve the logistics mission objectives was established. This research examined the relationship between formal and informal structures of a single-case study-on board a Royal Malaysian Navy ship, by examining the routine function of the ship crew as agents in helping the ship to achieve its mission, based on sensitizing concepts emerging from the interplay of formal and informal structures. Data collection for this study was made on using multiple qualitative research methods. This research found that the nature of the interplay of formal and informal structures were, while similar to other business organisation still differentiated due to the unique nature of the maritime mission at-hand as well as the nature of military culture on the navy ship. The significance of this finding is that the importance of informal structures lies in its positive impact on personnel adherence to formal structures (the standard operating procedures), personnel improved performance, and its role in complementing the formal structures. The practical implication of this research is with regards to the fact that RMN navy ships could nurture a supportive informal structure, hence, leveraging on the strength of the (informal) culture on-board the ship, to increase the effectiveness of ship crew and work performance.** **Keywords: Interplay of formal and informal structures, formal structure, informal structure, royal malaysian navy**
Eshitha Roy **GICICSSH1801159**	**Emotional Intelligence of Youth belonging to Nuclear and Joint Families** **Eshitha Roy** **Student, Social work department,Christ University,Bangalore,India** **Abstract** **Global importance of emotional intelligence is growing too fast. Emotional Intelligence can be defined as the ability to perceive truthfully, assess, and express emotion, the capability to access or produce feelings when they enable thought and also the ability to control emotions to encourage emotional and rational growth. The study was on emotional intelligence of youth belongs to nuclear and joint families and the sample size was 30 youth from various parts of Thrissur district, Kerala with the objectives to access the socio demographic details of youth especially family type and access the different competency levels of emotional intelligence of youth. The self-assessment Emotional Intelligence questionnaire is used for data collection. By this study we can come to a conclusion that youth from nuclear family are more socially and economically adjusted to the social relations. They have high level of handling the emotional competencies. Nuclear family members are having moderate strength in handling the emotional competency levels of

4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

50

self- awareness, managing emotions, motivating oneself, empathy and social skills.

Key words: Emotional Intelligence, Youth, Nuclear family and Joint family

Religious associations in the Republic of Kazakhstan

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Abstract
The population of Kazakhstan is represented by a variety of ethnic and religious groups. A wide range of of religious associations is represented in the republic: from the traditional beliefs (islam,christianity) to the new, unconventional, previously unrepresented in the country of religious movement.Despite the fact that the majority of the population of Kazakhstan considers themselves Muslims, it does not prevent full functioning of other faiths. In modern Kazakhstan, religious and ethnic tolerance are traditionally high. In the process of building a democratic society, relations between the state and religious associations changed radically.

In Kazakhstan, there is a stable interaction model between ethnic groups and religions, which provides stability and atmosphere of creation and harmony in society. As President Nursultan Nazarbayev noted, "our model of interethnic and interreligious harmony is a real contribution of Kazakhstan to the worldwide interaction process of various faiths."

The Republic of Kazakhstan, from the moment of gaining independence, conducts a balanced state policy in the religious sphere.The situation in the sphere of religion and interfaith relations in the Republic of Kazakhstan has changed significantly over the past two decades.One of the characteristic features of development at this stage was the steady increase of religion role in the life of society. Its authority and status are increasing, functions are expanding, and the number of believers and religious associations is growing. According to the results of the nationwide census of 2009 year, 70.2% of the population called themselves Muslims, 26% Christians, 0.03% Judaists, 0.1%

Buddhists, 0.2% - followers of other religions.At the same time 2.8% of the population consider themselves unbelievers, and 0.5% of the respondents refused to give an answer.

The processes of religious revival were the result of pursued policy,
aimed for ensuring freedom of conscience, spiritual progress, maintaining and strengthening civil peace and interfaith harmony in the country.Followers of all faiths have wide opportunities in Kazakhstan to meet their spiritual needs.

This Law is based on the fact that the Republic of Kazakhstan approves itself democratic, secular state,confirms the right of everyone to freedom of conscience, guarantees the equality for everyone regardless of his religious belief, recognizes the historical role of Islam of the Hanafi direction and

Orthodox Christianity in the development of culture and spiritual life of the people, respects other religions, combined with the spiritual heritage of the people of Kazakhstan, recognizes the importance of inter-confessional consent, religious tolerance and respect of religious beliefs of citizens.

Despite the diversity of views, traditions and cultures, Kazakhstan
remains a state where no religious conflicts.

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

51

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4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

52

GICICSSH1801123
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4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17- 18 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

53