

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



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(ICSSH), 10-11 April 2018, UK**

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Conference Venue

South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ,
United Kingdom

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Assoc. Prof. Marek Matejun, PhD, DSc.
Department of Management, Faculty of Organization and Management
Lodz University of Technology, Poland

Marek Matejun holds the position of Vice-Dean of Science and International Cooperation at the Faculty of Organization and Management at Lodz University of Technology, Poland. His research interests focus on entrepreneurship and small business management, modern concepts and methods of management, strategic management and research methodology in management sciences. He is the author or co-author of over 150 research publications. He took part in many research projects and also in research fellowships in universities in the United Kingdom (2016), Belgium (2013) and Czech Republic (2013). He is an associate editor in the World Journal of Management (Australia) and PEOPLE: International Journal of Social Sciences (India) and also a member of the Academy of Management (AOM) and the Polish Economic Society (PTE).

Title: Project management process in small business and large enterprises: a comparative study

PLENARY SPEAKER



Ronald Stansfield

**College of Social and Applied Human Sciences/ Department of Sociology & Anthropology
University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada**

Ron is an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Guelph in Ontario, Canada. Prior to becoming an academic, he served as a police officer, human rights officer, and probation and parole officer. His research interests include changes in police forms and structure, police use of force towards persons with mental illness and the abolition of capital punishment.

Topic: Our Common Humanity

Fasanya Ayodele Gabriel
GICICSSH1802051

**Effect Of Cooperative Interaction Pattern On Physics Students' Attitude
And Achievement In Senior Secondary Schools In Borno State, Nigeria**

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Abstract

Physics is a science of measurement. Its principles are widely applied in human and national development. However, despite the noble roles physics plays in science and technology, students' achievement in it in public examinations has not been encouraging in Nigeria, particularly in Borno State. The conventional teaching method (lecture method) adopted by physics teachers seems inappropriate because the method does not encourage students' active participation during classroom instruction and moreover, the method is not suitable for teaching science, particularly physics, which is activity oriented subject in secondary school. Therefore, the study was set to investigate the effect of cooperative interaction pattern on physics students' attitude and achievement in senior secondary schools in Borno State. The population for the study was 1204 senior secondary two (SSII) students from Biu Zonal Education Area of Borno State. The study adopted Quasi experimental non-equivalent pretest-posttest control group design. Purposive sampling technique was used to select two senior secondary co-educational schools from the target zone. The sample size consisted of 102, consisting of 60 male and 42 female students. The instruments used for data collection were physics students' achievement test (PSAT), and students' attitude towards physics questionnaire (SATPQ). The instruments were validated by experts and their reliability coefficients using Cronbach Alpha yielded 0.82 and 0.75 respectively. Three questions and three hypotheses guided the study. The hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significant. The finding from the study showed that students in cooperative class achieved better than their counterparts in control class. The findings also revealed that students' attitude towards physics was positive.

Keywords: Attitude, Cooperative, conventional, physics



Kayode Imoukhuede
GICICSSH1802052

**An Evaluation Of Disarmament, Demobilization And Reintegration
Framework Of Presidential Amnesty Programme In Niger Delta, Nigeria**

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Abstract

The activities of oil exploration by the multinational oil-companies for over five decades in the Niger Delta has led to underdevelopment, environmental degradation and thus given rise to militancy, oil pollution, deepening poverty and sundry other challenges in the region. Militancy in the Niger Delta has been having damaging effect on the economy of Nigeria and it has taken its tolls on the accrual from crude oil. In a bid to address this perennial problem, the federal government instituted presidential amnesty programme with its core elements of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to solve if not all the fall out of militancy in the region. This study adopted Marxist political economy approach as its framework of analysis, it is an approach with an holistic view point on the contradictory nature of relationships that underlie social formation, the social law of distribution

	<p>and production in the society. This work evaluated the presidential amnesty programme with a view to determining how far its implementation in the Niger Delta. It concluded that the presidential amnesty programme implemented in the Niger Delta just like other previous government's interventionist programmes has not adequately fulfilled its stated objectives due to inherent flaws in the implementation process. The work made recommendations for the creation of more employment opportunities for the millions of jobless youths, feasible poverty reduction scheme and adoption of human security framework that is people- centred in the Niger Delta. Keywords: Niger Delta, Crude Oil, Underdevelopment, Militancy, Amnesty, Evaluation.</p>
<p>Hande Tek Turan GICICSSH1802053</p>	<p>Local Government Associations in Turkey According to Law no5355: Improved Decentralized and Participatory Approach in Service Delivery</p> <p>Hande TEK TURAN Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Yeditepe University, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Within the studies conducted in Turkey since 2003 regarding the field of public administration, numerous reforms and regulations concerning local governments have been made. The Act on Special Provincial Administration (No 5302), the Act on Metropolitan Municipality (No 5216), the Act on Municipality (No 5393), the Act on Local Government Associations (No 5355) –enacted in the mid 2000s and the Act on New Metropolitan Municipality (No 6360) –enacted in 2012, have an important place among these reforms and are the illustrations of arrangements in the field of local governments. In addition, by supporting the transition to the territorial administration, these acts re-describe related concepts such as the participation at local / regional level and the decentralized approach while providing provincial services. The Act on Establishing Districts within the Boundaries of Metropolitan Municipalities and amending various laws (No 5747) and the Act on the Abolition of the General Directorate of Rural Services (No 5286) are also complementary tools of these reform efforts. By the laws mentioned above, the local governments would also contribute to the expansion of the population scale, running services in an effective, efficient and economical way and the prevention of waste of resources due to the recovery of dispersed settlements. For example, with the Act No 5747, if the services exceed the capacity and the scale of the districts within the metropolitan areas, they could be assigned to jurisdiction of the metropolitan municipality. Act No 5355 also foresees if the municipalities or other local authorities cannot provide services individually, they could be provided through the Associations of local authorities aside from the metropolitan municipalities. Thus, the encouragement of the Associations in rendering of local services shows a new period has started.</p> <p>With the legislation in the last decade regarding decentralization, the development of local democracy and participation, the increase of the capacity of cooperation and taking responsibility at the local level are envisaged. Act No 5355 also encourages the cooperation between local government units based on one single service and is also strengthened legally. Within the Act No 5355 which is the first direct legislation specific to the Local Government Associations that have joint tasks in the service areas, the analysis of these Associations constitute the main purpose of our study. In addition, this paper aims to evaluate whether the legislative regulations</p>

	<p>handed by the Act provide opportunities that stimulate local potential by enabling more participative, transparent and functional services. Key words: Associations, Reform, Public Administration, Decentralization</p>
<p>Jovienna Chandra Setiawan GICICSSH1802054</p>	<p>Human Rights Violation And Military Intervention In The Central African Republic Civil War</p> <p>Jovienna Chandra Setiawan Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Padjadjaran</p> <p>Abstract Social and politic conflict which led to warfare had always been the internationally highlight, wherever it may occur. Civil war conflict that occurred in the past recent years in the Central African Republic amid risks in genocide. It is driven by several internal and external factors from the country. Besides, the humanitarian crisis that happened so far had less attention in the media coverage. This research aims to see how the human rights violations that occurred in the Central African Republic civil war, and how the global response against any such breach. The method used is qualitative with case and literature study through the human rights concept. The result showed the existence of early conflict changes into a sectarian conflict. Keywords : African civil war, human rights violations, international media coverage, sectarian conflict</p>
 <p>Esmail Zohdi GICICSSH1802055</p>	<p>Lost-Identity; A Result of “Hybridity” and “Ambivalence” in Tayeb Salih’s Season of Migration to the North</p> <p>Esmail Zohdi Assistant Professor, Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Vali-e-Asr University, Rafsanjan, Kerman, Iran Ramin Takavandi, Research Scholar</p> <p>Abstract Lost-Identity; A Result of “Hybridity” and “Ambivalence” in Tayeb Salih’s Season of Migration to the North Esmail Zohdi Assistant Professor, Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Vali-e-Asr University, Rafsanjan, Kerman, Iran Abstract During the colonial period, British colonizers marched to the Third and Fourth World countries to exploit them for the purpose of colonizers’ economical uplifts. Therefore, colonizers internalized their own superiority over the inferior colonized countries by devaluing their culture, race, language, and identity in order to pillage the colonized. As the result, many of the colonized individuals migrated to the developed countries to educate there in order to save their motherlands. However, facing with an alien culture and language caused the colonized to have a merged and dual identity. In this regard, Season of Migration to the North, written in 1969 by Tayeb Salih, is the story of an intelligent colonized who sacrifices his own life and identity to take revenge on colonizers by traveling to London and educating there. But, Mustafa Saeed, the intelligent colonized, loses his own identity in this way and finally disappears as the victim of this colonizing strategy’s consequence, merged- or lost-identity. Therefore, in this study, it has been tried to investigate Tayeb Salih’s Season of Migration to the North through Homi K. Bhabha’s theories of “Hybridity” and “Ambivalence” as the causes of merged- and even lost-identity in post-colonial discourse. Key Words: Lost-identity, Season of Migration to the North, Hybridity, Colonizer, Post colonialism.</p>



Sohila Faghfori
GICICSSH1802056

**The Aesthetic Concept of the Sublime in Emily Bronte's Wuthering Heights:
A Burkean Study**

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Abstract

Wuthering Heights was undermined as a successful novel by Victorian critics and middle class readers. Victorian society was a bourgeois society that glorified order and civilization. However, Emily Bronte oriented towards the Romantic and Gothic dimension rather than sticking merely to the norms and conventions of the Victorian society. She created Romantic and Gothic atmosphere in the novel by the depiction of the tall and gloomy building of Wuthering Heights, the passionate yearning of characters, Lockwood's nightmare, the existence of Catherine's ghost, the bleak moors, howling dogs and the depiction of terror through pains, sickness and death. Hence, Wuthering Heights can be studied under the aesthetic context of eighteenth century which encompassed the Gothic horror and the sublime. Edmund Burke's aesthetic treaties can act as a significant starting point and an appropriate means to study Wuthering Heights under the aesthetic concept of the sublime.

Esmail Zohdi
GICICSSH1802055

**Lost-Identity; A Result of Hybridity and Ambivalence in Tayeb SalihsSeason
of Migration to the North**

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Abstract

Mirroring the complexities of human psyche, psychological reading of literary works has been widespread since the dawn of the twentieth century with the emergence of modern psychological studies. Literature has received new comprehension through psychoanalytic lens. It deals with the question of characterization and their hidden angles of their mind and psyche. Alice Munro's "Runaway" (2003) is character-based and has the psychological analysis potential but it has never received such kind of study. The characters are driven by their Freudian mental agencies and undergo phases of psyche disorder. The aim of the paper is to show that how the story world of "Runaway" is capable of psychological analysis. In the present paper, Munro's short story has been discussed based on Sigmund Freud's theory of Unconscious and its connection with the interpretation of dreams as well as the symbolization of three main characters based on tripartite agencies of the id, ego and superego. It provides the reader with a deep outlook into the development of characters and their complicated actions and reactions. Clarifying the latent and manifest levels of characters and the world of dreams indicates the artistic creation of Alice Munro in handling complex characterization. It has been discussed that characters have deep psychological aspects in Freudian terms and their world is interwoven with demonic and angelic forces. The unconscious and its connection with the female character's dreams have been discussed. The unconscious of the

	<p>female character is reflected in her dreams in result of repression and asocial drives and desires. Key words: Alice Munro, Runaway, Sigmund Freud, unconscious, psychology, id and ego, superego.</p>
<p>Sohila Faghfori GICICSSH1802056</p>	<p>Nature's Voice in Wordsworth and Sepehri: An Eco critical Study</p> <p>Sohila Faghfori Department of English language and literature, Faculty of Humanities, Vali-e-Asr University of Rafsanjan, Rafsanjan, Iran</p> <p>Parvin Daneshgar Department of English language and literature, Faculty of Humanities, Vali-e-Asr University of Rafsanjan, Rafsanjan, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Similar subjects in the world literature and other fields of study can be traced. Nature as an interdisciplinary field of study connects literature to Ecocriticism. The widespread influence of modernism and industrial progress results in pollution and destruction of nature which forms the main concern of Eco critical studies. It is a shared concern of literature and Eco critics. In the modern age, man has not self-awareness towards nature and literature's aim is to awaken human being. To warn against the danger which threatens human life, man ought to stop threatening nature. This is what is mirrored in literature. This comparative study is a deep ecological analysis of William Wordsworth's "Lines Written in Early Spring"(1798) and Sohrab Sepehri's "Water" (1961). It shows that the common purpose of literature is leading in different ages, languages and poets. Poet in this perspective has been defined as "seer" or "prophet" in its classic definition to lead people to virtue and right. The objective of the present paper is to enlighten the great Eco critical contribution of two Romantic poets, Wordsworth and Sepehri. It indicates that one of the main poetic concerns of them is Nature. They depict the beauty of nature in their poems to remind man of what he has lost in the ado of the modern age. To heal the broken tie of man and nature is what will be discussed in Wordsworth's and Sepehri's poems. The term and theory "deep ecology" was coined by Arne Naess in 1973. Deep ecology endorses biocentrism and rejects the anthropocentrism. As guardian of nature, human being stands in equality with nature not superior over it. Accordingly, the "man-in-environment image" is condemned and "relational, total-field image" is encouraged. In this respect, Wordsworth and Sepehri suggest identification with nature as the resolution out of the dilemma of separation of man and nature. Identification results from self-awareness and leads to rediscover the interconnectedness of man and nature.</p> <p>Key words: Wordsworth, Sepehri, Water, Lines Written in Early Spring, Ecocriticism, deep ecology.</p>
<p>Athina Boukhelouf GICICSSH1802059</p>	<p>The Impact Of Paul's Model For Critical Thinking On Achievement In Culture And Civilisation Of Language (CCL) Module.</p> <p>Athina BOUKHELOUF PhD Researcher, Part -time teacher Batna -2 University, Algeria.</p> <p>Asma RAHMANI Department of English (Faculty of Foreign Languages),University of Batna 2,Algeria</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper aims at examining the extent to which Paul's model for critical thinking could help learners of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) to achieve better in the module of Culture and Civilisation of Language (CCL). An intensive training was designed for a randomly selected sample of thirty first-year LMD students of EFL. This training was fundamentally based on Richard Paul's model for critical thinking, one of the models that proved success and efficacy in developing critical thinking skills. During the three-month training, students learned the different intellectual standards used to assess the way and the quality of thinking. Additionally, they inquired into the intellectual traits, the basic elements of reasoning and the main steps of solving problems. Results demonstrate a satisfactory progress and involvement in students' thinking skills. Indeed, experimental students improved their academic performance in CCL module. Consequently, this paper recommends the prompt integration of critical thinking in the process of foreign language education, and eventually at an earlier stage, in the primary school.</p> <p>Keywords: achievement, English as a foreign language, critical thinking, education, CCL</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Shreela Basu GICICSSH1802060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Depiction of Europeans in the late Hindu temples of Bengal, India: an Unique Synthesis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr Shreela Basu Assistant Professor, Dept of Bengali , Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The Hindu Temples of Bengal is flourished mainly in the mediaeval period. These temples are made of terracotta and richly decorated with mythical and social motifs. The architecture of Hindu temples of India strictly followed the iconographical texts traditionally. But the late terracotta temples of Bengal allowed the depiction of Europeans which is a remarkable secular exception in the the conservative tradition of temple building in India Portuguese, Dutch, French and ultimately British established their centre as businessman in India gradually. This scenario changed step by step and the whole India became a greater colony of Europeans. A class of people became cream of the society for their involvement either as business partner of East India Company or as uprising landlords in late eighteenth and nineteenth century. In 1835 Colonial system of education is introduced. Which lead to great influence among the educated class.</p> <p>This tendency of sketching Europeans lifestyle was dominant in nineteenth century temples. Educated and rich Hindu elite society, who was a mere outcome of colonial British culture, had a prominent role in temple building activity in Bengal. They, mainly, patronized this type of ornamentation in the temples. British officials, troops and missionaries were well known faces for the villagers till early specially mid nineteenth century. The rural artists follow them as there model.</p> <p><u>I want to discuss this topic along with relevant photographs in my paper.</u></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Zahra Syifa GICICSSH1802063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Design Thinking: An Approach That Shaped Bandung Into Creative City</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zahra Syifa Department of Agroindustrial Technology Faculty of Agroindustrial Technology,Padjadjaran University,Bandung Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abubakar Ahmad</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Agroindustrial Technology Faculty of Agroindustrial Technology,Padjadjaran University,Bandung Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In today's world people are raising their bars of success by how they are able to make impact to the society and environment surrounding them. The old way to live, where city only used as a shell to make living and do daily routine making millenials in this era quickly bored. Now, many cities are vying to achieve a dynamic and vibrant atmosphere, but still provide a sense of security and tranquility for the population. This seen as a positive breakthrough and can increase the happiness index of the city's population by UNESCO. UNESCO builds a network for cities in world the called "Creative City". Bandung is one amongst 53 other countries in the world that coined the title from UNESCO. This study explores how the government and the people are able to work together to achieve this. Through the approach of design thinking, Bandung quickly transformed into one of the City of Design in the world. The evaluation are focused on how design thinking approach affect Bandung's open space and building functions, provides a better security and comfort for the people, also gives ease of information & transportation systems. Empirical data was collected using semi-structured interviews from various layers of the people from creative communities in Bandung. And finally, from this research should be found the results of Bandung's key success factors until they are able to create and sustain their city's creative atmosphere in the long run.</p> <p>Keywords Bandung, Creative City, Cultural Industries, Design Thinking,</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Gianne Rensen Antonio GICICSSH1802064</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Toward The Ideal Literary Pedagogy: Philosophies, Practices And Prophecies</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gianne Rensen V. Antonio College Of Liberal Arts,University Of Cebu,Cebu, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The methodologies and techniques in the teaching and learning of literature became a controversial topic in liberal arts schools since the implementation of the outcomes-based education in the Philippines. How to teach literature in a skill-based or competency-oriented curriculum has created a chasm among academicians and learners alike. Since literature looks at the classic, teaching it in a classical or futuristic way remains debatable.</p> <p>Hence, this study will examine the educational belief systems, actual classroom experiences and prospects of the future with regard to literary pedagogy of selected literature teachers and university students. It aims at theorizing the most effective approaches and techniques in the teaching and learning of literature in an empirical and methodical standard mindful of the contrasts in the paradigm shift of the educational landscape.</p> <p>Since the research is still in progress, it is expected that through the opinionnaires, interviews, observations and an analyses of documents, an acceptable instructional exemplar on literary studies can be created, tested and institutionalized.</p> <p>Keywords: literary pedagogy, teaching of literature, grounded theory</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Alexandra Orlova</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Challenging Everyday Violence of the State: Developing Sustained</p>

<p>GICICSSH1802065</p>	<p>Opposition Movements through Anti-Corruption Protests.</p> <p>Alexandra V. Orlova Department Of Criminology, Faculty Of Arts,Ryerson University,Toronto, Canada</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The phenomenon of corruption is frequently discussed and debated in a variety of contexts. When it comes to authoritarian or semi-authoritarian regimes, the question that is frequently asked is how can anti-corruption norms emerge within a state that suppresses social dissent and protest. When it comes to addressing corruption through social action in the context of Russia, the situation often seems glum, in part due to state's active suppression of dissent, the lack of unity between various opposition movements, citizen's belief in the futility of protest and the disconnect from global social movements. Nevertheless, even repeated failures of various opposition movements to impact political decision-making or elite practices is not an exercise in futility. The article concludes that the anti-corruption discourse can be effectively utilized by the Russian opposition movements to unite its efforts and vocalize their demands in terms of democratic governance norms. Continually repressive governmental measures are creating "dangerous public spaces," where massive and violent confrontations are increasingly likely to occur. As the opposition increasingly finds its voice, challenges elite corruption and vocalizes its demands in terms of democratic governance norms, the continuing demands for policies to be reflective of public interest, rather than interests of the powerful elites, will not abate. The anti-corruption discourse can play a powerful unifying role for the opposition due to the endemic nature of corruption in today's Russia. Key Words: Corruption, Social Movements, Political Decision-Making, Democratic Governance.</p>
<p>Tulsee Giri Goswami GICICSSH1802066</p>	<p>A systematic literature review of Work stress</p> <p>Tulsee Giri Goswami Department Of Management,Central University Of Rajasthan,Ajmer, Rajasthan, India</p> <p>Ms. Richa Burman Department Of Management,Central University Of Rajasthan,Ajmer, Rajasthan, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Purpose- The purpose of this paper was to review systematically the Work stress on literature available and to assess its various definitions, demographics, methodologies and industries/ research unit. Design/methodology/approach- The paper contains different definitions of work stress stated by different authors or researchers of different countries. A total of 203 papers listed in UGC approved journal lists have been reviewed from the year 1993 to 2017. These research papers have been classified into year of publication, demography profile of authors, country of research, research methodology and type of research/ research unit. Findings- It was observed that the work stress not only affects the physical and psychological state but also had an adverse impact on family and social life of employees. The findings also reveal some of the major work stressors, consequences, and the coping strategies to reduce the stress. This paper also helps to get the conceptual knowledge at workplace.</p>

	<p>Practical implications-Stress management workshops can be conducted in different organization on regular basis which can educate workers about the causes of stress and its harmful consequences on their health and how they can reduce stress effectively. A list of coping strategies has been mention in the paper to cope with the stress.</p> <p>Originality/value – This paper reviews total 203 research papers listed in UGC approved journal list.</p> <p>Keywords- Work stress, stress, coping strategies, work stressors</p>
<p>Omar Bouacha GICICSSH1802069</p>	<p>Reading In The Role Of The Algerian Women In The Political And Social Life After 1989</p> <p>Omar Bouacha Institute Of Social Sciences,Istanbul Medeniyet University,Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract:</p> <p>Algeria, which is the largest country in Africa, has witnessed a series of profound changes in the political aspects since the end of the cold war. In 1989, Algiers entered into a new phase of democratic transition in order to develop citizenship and promote the role of civil society for achieving qualitative leapfrogging that can promote the building process of the modern Algerian state with democratic institutions. This attempted transition to democracy began with the declaration of the political regime’s openness to multi-party system, the historic decision that allowed the emergence of social movements and political parties seeking to gain political positions to participate in the decision making process. So this new political environment gave arise to the emergence of many political parties with different ideologies (nationalist, socialist, liberalist, Islamite) Reflecting the ideological and cultural diversity of the Algerian society.</p> <p>In this context, the role of the Algerian women in the political and social life has clearly emerged, since the women represent more than the half of the Algerian population. Behind the resistance of the Algerian women’s movements for the gender equality, the Algerian state has contributed positively in motivating women’s participation in the political and social life by adopting a set of laws in the Constitution and the amendments that followed them to guarantee women’s effective participation, away from any ethnic, sexual or linguistic discrimination, and also to protect them with contempt, especially that the subject of women’s political participation has become a real indicator of progress of democracy and respect of human rights for those societies seeking to build a state of law.</p> <p>This paper will try to give an overview of women's participation in the political and social life in Algeria, which represents the largest country in Africa. It will talk about the resistance of the Algerian women’s movements to promote the rights of women, with special focus on the political rights as well as the presence and role of women in the Algerian political and social life. In addition, the paper will try to examine the policies adopted by the successive Algerian governments since 1989 in order to consolidate and promote the women’s presence in the political and social life. It will then shed the light on the achievements in this context, and the challenges that may face the Algerian women over the next steps.</p> <p>Keywords: Women, Algeria, Political Participation, Democratic Transition</p>



Muhammad Ilyas
GICICSSH1802071

Women Journalists: The Factors Which Influence Their Career And Personnel Life

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Dr Salma Umber
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Abstract

This study highlights and explores the factors which influence the career and personnel life of women journalists working in Pakistan. Emphasis was given to know especially how gender inequality, race, and local community had influenced the women journalists. This study put the questions: What are the factors which influence the career and personnel life of women journalists working in Pakistan? Are women journalists being harassed in Pakistani media industry? For the sake of answer to researcher's question, the researcher interviewed 15 women journalists working different media organization of three major cities of Pakistan, namely Faisalabad, Lahore and Multan. He developed the ways in which every women journalist expressed that how gender, race, family background, social class and personality characteristics influenced their career and personnel life. He used qualitative research methodology for this research in which He conducted face to face interviews because he wanted to go deep inside of women journalists' view point to know and understand their thoughts and experiences which influence their career.

Women journalists admitted that their gender is a hinder for them to make strong relationship with the sources. This research explored that family; conservative society marriage and married life are the biggest barriers for female journalists. The researcher of current study empirically found out that women are being harassed in Pakistani news media. Findings and results have proved that Pakistani news media is not a good filed for women.

Mohd Osama Ahmad
GICICSSH1802073

Atonement of Harassment

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ABSTRACT

The paper will investigate not the economic booming but the current harassment break even point of India, The paper will investigate how can a land of ethics and culture is disrespecting the Female section of India, the paper will also tells the religious aspects which is for the women and how the other section is not accepting or hiding it under their veil of naivety.

The root of any harassment is the corruption in eyes but what happen when the soul and body is corrupted the paper will investigate the number of cases from past decade, the paper will also tell the ugly reasons behind the harassment.

Many organisation and government also working on this issue but still fail to stop, paper will investigate what is the problem and also tell the root cause, this paper is not about morals and ethics the paper will tell people how to act

	<p>like Human again. Keywords- Cases of harassment, Places of crime in india, the current boom period of harassment, indian ethics and culture, Religion point of view, human race, harassment laws.</p>
<p>Ismaila Sule GICICSSH1802075</p>	<p>A Contextual Analysis Of The New Nigeria Group Sponsored Advertisements In Tell Magazine During 2015 Electioneering Campaign</p> <p>Sule, I. Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Owo, Nigeria. Department of Mass Communication, Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Owo Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of every advert is to ensure that members of the target audience change their behavior in favour of the advertised product or service. Meanwhile, the Nigerian Code of Advertising Practice stipulates that political advertisements must be issue oriented and devoid of abusive statements or references. Moreover, they must not employ false, distorted or unsubstantiated claims or misrepresentation. This study is focused on the analysis of The New Nigeria Group sponsored advertisements in TELL magazine during the 2015 electioneering campaign. The adverts were assessed using APCON criteria for political advertisements which require that they should be “Issue oriented, devoid of abusive statements or references, avoid employing false or unsubstantiated claims, etc. The findings revealed that the advertisements of the group in the 2015 electioneering campaign did not measure up to the APCON standard as contained in the code of Advertising practice as they were not issue-based. Rather they were laden with abusive statements. The study recommends that the Nigerian advertising regulatory body, APCON, and other stakeholders such as the Nigerian Press Council should be alive to their duties by ensuring that all political advertisements are issues-based. Keywords: New Nigeria Group, electioneering campaign, TELL magazine, political advertisements, APCON.</p>
<p>Syeda Saiqa Bukhari GICICSSH1802081</p>	<p>India’s Cold Start Doctrine and Pakistan’s Tactical Nuclear Weapons: Implications For South Asian Deterrence Stability</p> <p>Syeda Saiqa Bukhari International Islamic University Islamabad Pakistan</p> <p>Abstarct</p> <p>Since independence of Indian Subcontinent, India and Pakistan have had a history of enmity and conflict. Before nuclear tests by India and Pakistan, mutual hostility and geographical contiguity had led them into full scale military wars. This strategic calculus gained some equilibrium after 1998 nuclear tests by the both states resulting in an uneasy peace between them. Nuclear Weapons brought deterrence stability in South Asian region. The research focuses on Indian Cold Start Doctrine and strategic deterrence value of Pakistan’s tactical nukes. The research also analysis the factors which have compelled Pakistan to adopt ‘Minimum Credible Deterrence’ posture with ‘Full Spectrum Deterrence and repercussions of Cold Start/Pro-active military strategy and Tactical Nuclear Weapons on South Asian deterrence stability. The research concludes that Pakistan’s tactical nuclear weapons have strengthened the deterrence equation between India and Pakistan as neither side is willing to take advantage of other’s vulnerability primarily due to deterrence value of nuclear weapons. But India power projection behaviour is undermining the regional strategic</p>

	<p>environment and destabilizing deterrence. Pakistan takes suitable measures to secure its sovereignty and maintain existing deterrence stability in South Asia. Key Words: Minimum Credible Deterrence, Full Spectrum Deterrence, Cold Start Doctrine, Tactical Nuclear Weapons, Conventional Asymmetry, Deterrence Stability.</p>
<p>Jinnapas Pathumporn GICICSSH1802086</p>	<p>Factors Affecting International Tourists' Decision-Making on Health and Wellness Activities Participation in Thailand</p> <p>Jinnapas Pathumporn Tourism Department, Faculty Of Business Administration And Accountancy, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract This research aimed to investigate international tourists' behaviour and factors affecting their decision-making on health and wellness activities participation in Thailand from 200 questionnaires which were undertaken at Don Muang International Airport, Bangkok, Thailand, and analysed with descriptive statistics. The results indicated that most of respondents were male, came from USA, UK and France. Their education level was bachelor degree and worked as business-owner or self-employed. There were two groups of monthly income earners, which were less than USD 1,000 and more than USD 3,000. Their travelling motivation was for relaxation. Some of them were first-time visitors and more than 2-times repeaters. Most of the respondents spent more than 10 nights in Thailand. 30% of them were experienced health and wellness activities in Thailand, and around 48.33% used spa activity. Majority of them had no health issue before participating and 80% had better experience after using health and wellness activities. Factors affecting their decision-making on health and wellness activities using were 1) health treatment and service factors such as modern technology and medical equipment, results of health and wellness services, international accreditation and hospitality services at agreeable-level; 2) pricing factors such as costs of health and wellness services cheaper than their home countries and package payment for all treatment procedures and services at agreeable-level; 3) distribution channel factors such as ability to access information and professional medical tourism agencies/facilitators at agreeable-level; and 4) promotion and supporting factors such as easy border crossing/arrivals and consulate/immigration support at agreeable-level too. Moreover, 88% of respondents acknowledge they would certainly revisit Thailand. These significant findings certainly benefited Thailand's health and wellness tourism promoting at international level and raised competitive capability as international hub of health tourism in the future. Keywords: Health Tourism, Wellness Tourism, Factors Affecting Tourist Decision</p>
<p>Dr. Yi-De Liu GICICSSH1802087</p>	<p>Event and Sustainable Community Development: Planning Legacy for the 2008 European Capital of Culture, Liverpool</p> <p>Yi-De Liu Professor, Graduate Institute of European Cultures and Tourism, National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan; yideliu@ntnu.edu.tw</p> <p>Abstract: The sustainability of major event on cities has become a major theme of</p>

	<p>discussion in recent years. Community in the host city are not only the key audience but also a vital source of sustainability for events. Cultural events, with the European Capital of Culture as a prominent example, have emerged as a means of facilitating community development in Europe. Based on a case study of Liverpool as the 2008 European Capital of Culture, this paper aims at conceptualising the articulation between cultural event and its sustained effects on community development. Methodologically, longitudinal and multifaceted data, both primary and secondary, were collected and analysed. The study period is from 2007 to 2015 in order to track the changes of performance. The research findings point to four dimensions of effects, including cultural access and engagement, volunteering, governance and infrastructure, and sense of place. Overall, the study underlines the importance of embedding the event as part of a long-term cultural development strategy, and designing itself within the long-term development of the city as a whole through synergies between culture and other areas, such as urban regeneration, community development and education. Finally, to transmit the value behind the findings, this research provides suggestions, as well as challenges considered, for those cities attempting to adopt an effective event-led strategy for community development.</p> <p>Keywords: sustainability; community development; event legacy; European Capital of Culture; Liverpool</p>
 <p>Pratibha Singh GICICSSH1802091</p>	<p>Feeling of being marginalised</p> <p>Pratibha Singh School Of International Relations, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</p> <p>Abstract Humans have their society since they start knowing the meaning of stable life and certain goals for the survival. Growing up with the time and its challenges we all learn to overcome them. In the process of overcoming from problems some things had left behind may be consciously or unconsciously, we all need to take our responsibility in this regard. Taking example of marginalised people for the stance is remarkable how some of the people got trapped in some work and never got over from that and sometime they never allowed to do so. It becomes their destiny, and they are forced to do so from here the vicious circle of marginalised life, stayed away from all the basic amenities for good life has started. The state of mind and feeling of being restricted from something is just stop your mind and soul to resist from the situation they live in from so many uncountable years, which is a debt on civilisation and culture for which we all didn't get tired of taking the prestige of it. We all must think once again what we are proud of.</p>
<p>Seyid Nijat Agha Ibrahimli GICICSSH1802095</p>	<p>Is it possible to find an influence of the culture Ubaid of IVth and Vth millennium from Mesopotamia (Iraq) in the Caucasus (in Azerbaijan)!!?</p> <p>Seyid Nijat Agha Ibrahimli Departement Humanities and Social Sciences, Faculty of Historical Sciences, University of Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France</p> <p>Abstract The base of culture Ubaid came from the same name the site Ubaid (in English Ubaid, in French Obeid). The site is situated in the south of Mesopotamia near another site like Ur, Uruk, and Eridu. The period studied</p>

	<p>is from the end of the Samarra period in central Mesopotamia until the end of the Halaf period in the north. The culture Ubaid came from south of Mesopotamia and went to the north. The culture of Ubaid is divided into levels: Ubaid 0, Ubaid 1, Ubaid 2, Ubaid 3 et Ubaid 4 et Ubaid 5 (another name Late Chalcolithic). The topic is original because this question touches the ancient history of my country. I find this topic particularly interesting to explore the marks of culture Ubaid in such large distance from Mesopotamia to Caucasus. This culture was first studied in 1855 by J.G. Taylor in Eridu, then in 1918, by R. Campbell Thompson. In 1919, Henry Hall continued the study, then in 1923-24 by Leonard Woolley in Tell-el-Obeid, and by Pinhas Delougaz and Lloyd in 1937. However, this subject has been poorly examined in the archaeology in Caucasus. Else, there is a different interpretation of Ubaid by the researchers of Russia, Azerbaijan, and Europeans. For example, a few Soviet scientists suggested that the culture Kultepe and Leilatepe (Azerbaijan) had been introduced from North Mesopotamia. However, recent archaeological excavations present the evidence of an influence of the Ubaid culture (South Mesopotamia) in the Caucasus. I try to give my own research opinion analyzing architecture and materials: for example, a ware (jar, pot, bowl), a type of architecture (that is mean a house, a building, or a palace), a female statuette, tombs where we can find jewelry, obsidian, seal and iconography. I participated in archaeological excavation on the site Mentesh Tepe in the region Tovouz of Azerbaijan with a French team under the supervision of Mrs. Bertille LYONETTE (CNRS Paris). Present day, my director of research Mr. Philippe QUENET helps me to understand and examine the Ubaid culture. At the end of my research, I could explore the marks of this culture in some sites of Mesopotamia, then I followed them in Turkey (Degirmentepe, Arslantepe, Kenan Tepe). After, I discovered some sites in Caucasus (Azerbaijan) which have the same marks of this culture as the sites of north or south Mesopotamia and Anatolia too. I came to the conclusion that the culture of Ubaid from the north and south Mesopotamia was borrowed and used in Caucasus but at different periods, as in the sites; Leilatepe, Boyuk Kesik and Kultepe, Ovçulartepesi, Xalac and Geoytepe, Dalma Tepe.</p>
<p>Rifki Ulul Azmi GICICSSH1802101</p>	<p>The Pattern Of Education Pesantren Denanyar In Jombang Influential Generation In The Created Of Indonesian Politics</p> <p>Rifki Ulul Azmi Departement Law And Citizenship, Faculty Of Social Science, State University Of Malang, Malang, Indonesia</p> <p>Ramadhania Rizky N Departement Law And Citizenship, Faculty Of Social Science, State University Of Malang, Malang, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Education is a very important thing, one of which, namely education at pesantren. Education in boarding schools has been able to provide a new innovation to the development of education in Indonesia, alumni of the Pesantren Denanyar has been able to progress in the development of the Nations of Indonesia became more advanced. Political lines be lines that many elected by alumni of boarding schools, because the political path through the alumni of boarding schools can deliver the change the nation and the State of Indonesia's progress, both in the field of education, social, economic and cultural.</p> <p>Keywords - Boarding School, Politics, Education, Nation, Nation.</p>

<p>Mohammadreza Shahidipak GICICSSH1802104</p>	<p>Investigation at war as a means for social change the case Andalusia in medieval</p> <p>Dr.Mohammadreza Shahidipak History,Islamic Azad University Central Tehran Branch,Tehran – Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>War is a factor in developing international relations and a means of social change, and changes in the field of knowledge and transfer of technology and the scientific advancement of society and in the history of human science, war is a factor in the development and diffusion of science. Polemologie, The science of warfare is one of the new disciplines of the human sciences, which is study the theory of warfare, the philosophy of war, the ethics of the war, the sociology of the war and anthropology, and this science is an interdisciplinary study. The collapse of Andalusia by war in the field of Islamic culture and civilization, and in the history of the Christian West, has a very high profile and has a special significance in human history; as noted by historians, Muslims and non-Muslims, some Orientalists have devoted their scientific activities to it. Paper researched the historical phenomenon of war in history of Iberian peninsula in medieval because there is Hundreds of bloody battles between Muslims and Christians, as well as between Arab and Berber, and the rise of numerous civil war by insurrections, are the constant face of the cities and the borders of Andalusia, The course of these wars shows that more than ten great wars in this region of the world have occurred in each century in eight century of Islamic period of history of Spain and Portugal from 714 to1492 ; The plots of war and its changes have provided a good basis for investigating at the wars in Andalusia from the viewpoint of "militancy" knowledge. Paper as a sociological investigation by historical fact of war occurred in Andalusia proofed and determined this Hypothesis that The War as a means of social change.</p> <p>Key words: Polemologie, war, social change, militancy, Andalusia, Iberian peninsula</p>
 <p>Erik Stenly GICICSSH1802106</p>	<p>Communication Style And Language Medium Uses In High/Low Context Communication Cultures : A Case Study Of The Worlds Most Spoken Languages</p> <p>Erik Stenly Social Science,EGE University,Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper explores the relation between language use in the world most spoken languages such as high context culture like Mandarin, Arabic, and Bahasa spoken countries and low context culture like English, Spanish and French spoken countries. It focuses on how the grammar and syllable of the rejecting word like no (English, Spanish), tidak (Bahasa) or accepting meaning word such as si (Spanish), hui (Mandarin) affects the intercultural interpersonal communication.</p> <p>Data collected from the distribution of the sonority hierarchy of the word, the analyzing consonants and onset consonants of sonority theory term. Then data analyzed by critical discourse analysis (CDA) to correlate the sonority theory and Hall's theory.</p> <p>This paper examines events such as the language and its effect on the communication behavior. The last literature examined the relationship between interpersonal communication male and female language. Through last paper explanation, the language shapes the social behavior, this research</p>

	<p>focuses on the importance of relations of the language components and intercultural interpersonal or group communication. Keyword: Syllable, Hall's Intercultural Communication Theory, Communication Style.</p>
<p>Kaneng Asaju GICICSSH1802107</p>	<p>The Role of Education in National Development</p> <p>Kaneng Asaju Department of Sociology,,Plateau State University,, Bokkos</p> <p>Hajaratu Deme Bott Department of Sociology,,Plateau State University,, Bokkos</p> <p>Josephine Olowu Department of Sociology,,Plateau State University,, Bokkos</p> <p>Nalong Henry Yale Department of Sociology,,Plateau State University,, Bokkos</p> <p>Abstract Education is a necessity for survival of man. The concept of education suggests development of valuable knowledge and skills in a society. Hence this paper emphasizes the role of education in national development. It stresses the fact that a nation develops in relation to its achievement in terms of education. As a result of the necessity of education, there has been the view that one who ceases to learn, ceases to exist, although one is living. This is because education in the life of a nation is the life wire of all sectors of the economy and also the foundation of moral regeneration and revival of its people. This research will give a comprehensive analysis of the role of education in contemporary Nigerian society. It will further unravel the importance of education in Nigeria, stating categorically the dimensions in which education had impacted the Nigerian sectors such as areas of technology, industrial, health, law, security, agricultural etc. Finally, this paper will proffer solutions and constructive recommendations on the way forward on how the role of education can further enhance economic transformation, improved standard of living, social economic growth, political stability, infrastructural development, provision of basic amenities amongst other economic development variables. Keywords: Education, Development, National Development, Nigeria</p>
 <p>Ukwuaba Helen GICICSSH1802108</p>	<p>Skill Acquisition Programmes A Panacea To Unemployment For A Sustainable Industrial Development In Nigeria</p> <p>Ejim, Joy Nkiruka Fine and Applied Art Department (Graphics Design), Enugu State College of Education (Technical),Enugu</p> <p>Helen Ukwuaba Library Department, Enugu State College of Education (Technical),Enugu</p> <p>Abstract Unemployment is one of the developmental problems that confront every developing economy. Since independence, Nigeria has attempted a number of structural changes to regulate and sustain their economic growth in order to meet the challenges of unemployment. As the rate of unemployment degenerated and became so alarming and disturbing, the Federal Government had decided to curb the menace by introducing several</p>

	<p>measures to enhance the challenges. Prominent among the measures was the introduction of skill acquisition programme, of which entrepreneurship development was focused as an urgent and desirable intervention mechanism. The objective of this study is to ascertain the need for effective application of skill acquisition programme by the government of Nigeria, as a panacea to unemployment for a sustainable industrial Development. The study will adopt a descriptive survey method. This paper observed that the challenges to skill acquisition programme was the practicability and enforcement of the post training/internship activities and resolved that if the establishment of entrepreneurship awareness must be accomplish as an intervention mechanism, the need to ensure a corresponding adequate funding provision for the entrepreneurs' empowerment to start-up a business. This will enhance a sustainable industrial development in Nigeria. Keywords: Skill Acquisition, Unemployment, and Industrial Development.</p>
 <p>Ejim Nkiruka GICICSSH1802109</p>	<p>Skill Acquisition Programmes A Panacea To Unemployment For A Sustainable Industrial Development In Nigeria</p> <p>Ejim, Joy Nkiruka Fine and Applied Art Department (Graphics Design), Enugu State College of Education (Technical), Enugu.</p> <p>Helen Ukwuaba Library Department, Enugu State College of Education (Technical), Enugu</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Unemployment is one of the developmental problems that confront every developing economy. Since independence, Nigeria has attempted a number of structural changes to regulate and sustain their economic growth in order to meet the challenges of unemployment. As the rate of unemployment degenerated and became so alarming and disturbing, the Federal Government had decided to curb the menace by introducing several measures to enhance the challenges. Prominent among the measures was the introduction of skill acquisition programme, of which entrepreneurship development was focused as an urgent and desirable intervention mechanism. The objective of this study is to ascertain the need for effective application of skill acquisition programme by the government of Nigeria, as a panacea to unemployment for a sustainable industrial Development. The study will adopt a descriptive survey method. This paper observed that the challenges to skill acquisition programme was the practicability and enforcement of the post training/internship activities and resolved that if the establishment of entrepreneurship awareness must be accomplish as an intervention mechanism, the need to ensure a corresponding adequate funding provision for the entrepreneurs' empowerment to start-up a business. This will enhance a sustainable industrial development in Nigeria. Keywords: Skill Acquisition, Unemployment, and Industrial Development.</p>
 <p>Nipon Wongjinda GICICSSH1802110</p>	<p>Key Success of Property Development in Northeastern Thailand : Khon Kaen and Udon Thani</p> <p>Dr. Nipon Wongjinda Faculty of Business Administration/ Naresuan University, Naresuan University, Phitsanulok, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The right property business development is one of the crucial human well-being developments, which is a way to build up the sustainable development</p>

	<p>policy on developing country as Thailand especially in regional area; for instance Khon Kaen and Udon Thani. The research aimed to explore the property market and study the readiness of the property business development in northeastern Thailand as well as provided the suitable recommendations for property development in the area. This research was composed of two parts which deployed primary data obtained from 120 respondents including entrepreneurs, consumers and the government's agents. The first part was concerned with price determination analysis of the property market with the use of multiple regression analysis in Khon Kaen and Udon Thani. Research results showed that the factors had the positive impact on property price are the size or usable area, number of bedrooms, size of garden, parking lot, fitness & swimming pool and the security system. While the negatively influenced factors were the promotion and marketing policy as well as distance of community. The second part examined both producers' and government's decision making in the property development with the adoption of logistic regression analysis. Empirical results indicated that the readiness of the property development in northeastern Thailand was 96%, while, Khon Kaen readiness was 85.03% and Udon Thani readiness was 93.75% respectively. The influential factors included city planning system, the higher per capita income (the most important factor of northeastern and of Khon Kaen property market), being near the super store, the credit policy (the most important factor of Udon Thani property market) and environmental impact analysis Keyword: Property Development, Price Determination, Readiness of Property Development</p>
 <p>Mohamed Salah Eddine Madiou GICICSSH1802111</p>	<p>The Case of Anxiety of Influence in Mohsin Hamid</p> <p>Mohamed Salah Eddine Madiou Department of English, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mouloud Mammeri University, Tizi Ouzou, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper appropriates two of the most basic thrusts of Harold Bloom's <i>The Anxiety of Influence</i> (1973), namely Apophrades and Kenosis, to examine Mohsin Hamid's influence and misreading of Francis S. Fitzgerald's <i>The Great Gatsby</i> (1925) in <i>The Reluctant Fundamentalist</i> (2007). Mohsin Hamid is a British writer born Pakistani whose influence of canonical writers and desire to belong to the Western literary tradition can be suggested when reading his novella. Falling within the scope of postcolonial studies, this article underpins that the Western literary influence straddle Hamid's multifaceted discourse, causing the text to undergo an anxiety of influence as a result of misreading. However, drawing on Bloom's theory, it does not only justify influence, but also shows how Hamid evades it to assert his literary identity. Key words: Anxiety, Influence, Originality, Literary tradition, Misreading, Apophrades, Kenosis</p>
 <p>Hilal Demir Bayraktar</p>	<p>A Turkish Publish In London By Young Ottomans: Hurriyet</p> <p>Hilal Demir Bayraktar Department of Turkish Language and Literature/Faculty of Literature, Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi, Karaman, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Young Ottomans an oppositional political group to Ottoman government.</p>

<p>GICICSSH1802113</p>	<p>Aim of this community is to announced a constitution and parliamentary regime. Members of this group are generally important literary figures of the period. The members of the Young Ottoman society first gathered in Istanbul in 1865's. Members are considered dangerous by the Ottoman Government due to their political activities so they went to Paris by the invitation of Mustafa Fazıl Pasha. Ali Suavi, a member of the Youth Ottoman Society, publishes an opposition magazine called "Muhbir" in Paris. This magazine becomes the voice of Young Ottomans. During the trip of Ottoman Sultan Abdulaziz to Paris, Young Ottomans Members escape to London. They publish a newspaper in here, named Hurriyet (Liberty). Magazine's administration is carried out by Namık Kemal and Ziya Bey, They are important litterateurs in Tanzimat Era in Ottoman. The first issue is published on June 29, 1868. After the 63rd issue, Namık Kemal left from the publish. Ziya Bey publishes the last issues in Genova. After the 88th session the magazine is closed.</p> <p>Hurriyet became the voice of the opposition of Ottoman Government in the era. The financial source of the newspaper was provided by Mustafa Fazıl Pasha. He utilized the Young Ottomans for his own political benefits. The newspaper has not only become a political publication, but has also published important literary texts.</p> <p>Key words: Young Ottomans, Hurriyet, Liberty, Ottoman Publishing, Namık Kemal</p>
<p>Isabella St. Francis GICICSSH1802114</p>	<p>"The Feminine Mesquite": New Conversations of Feminism and the Built Environment in Parks and Rec</p> <p>Isabella St. Francis Graduate Student Historical and Sustainable Architecture, New York University</p> <p>Erika Cornelius Smith Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Political Science and International Business Nichols College</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Yes, Parks and Recreation was an optimistic fantasy -- the NBC show, set in the municipal government of fictional Pawnee, Indiana, aired its final episode in February of 2015. With her passion for parks and recreation, the show's heroine Leslie Knope is not the first individual (real or fictional) to connect feminism to the built environment. In the 1860s and 1930s utopian socialist feminists (including the well-known Charlotte Perkins Gillman) turned their attention to altering the built environment to improve women's lives. They envisioned and designed built environments that would accommodate more egalitarian social roles than those available to women during that period. Their analysis of the built environment suggested that it had a role in organizing social roles and interactions (including gender relations), but could also be designed with the intention of altering those same interactions.</p> <p>Scholars have also examined women's roles in shaping the urban landscape (e.g., SIGNS special issue Women and the American City, 1980), how housing orders women's social roles (Wiseman, 1992), designing work environments that suit women, and special environmental needs of older women and disabled women. Thus, the study of gender and the built environment provides insights into both how women were viewed through the lens of the dominant culture at any given time, as well as how women</p>

	<p>attempted to alter the built environments they existed within, as they attempted to improve opportunities, health and general well-being. Current demands of feminists (women and men alike) are invoking the government to close gender gaps by revising the built environment. Although fictional, the show Parks and Rec and its politically active protagonist simultaneously represented and ignited new conversations about feminism and the built environment.</p>
<p>Rima Ismatul Khodijah GICICSSH1802115</p>	<p>Identifying Bunaken As One Of World Heritage Sites Of Unesco And The Strengthens National Identity Of Indonesia</p> <p>Rima Ismatul Khodijah Departement Of Accounting, Faculty Of Economic And Business, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Indonesia</p> <p>Raudatu Fiqro Safarina Departement Of Accounting, Faculty Of Economic And Business, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Indonesia</p> <p>Ai Nuri Barkiah Departement Of Accounting, Faculty Of Economic And Business, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Indonesia</p> <p>Stanijuanita Marantika Departement Of Accounting, Faculty Of Economic And Business, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract Indonesia is known as Nusantara, because Indonesia consists of many islands that are 17.508 islands, with 3.273.810 km² of the total of 5.193.250 km² Indonesia's area is an ocean. The Indonesian archipelago then becomes the main attraction for the tourists, both domestic and foreign. Many objects of Indonesian marine tourism are then listed on UNESCO world heritage sites, one of which is Bunaken National Park. Bunaken National Park is the first marine park in Indonesia. Geographically, Bunaken Island located in the north of Manado Bay, North Sulawesi, is included in the "Triangle of Gold" territory which is spread from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, East Timor to the Solomon Islands. This has an impact on Bunaken marine biota. More than about 3000 species of fish located in Bunaken and Bunaken are the habitat for 390 species of coral reefs. Bunaken is the only marine park that has underwater great walls in the world. So, it has a dive spot favored by tourists. There is a data that both local and foreign tourists who visit Bunaken continue increasing. The number of visitors Bunaken in January to May 2017 reached 28,900, 60% of them are tourists from China, while the rest from some regions of Asia and other regions. The purpose of this research is to identify how Bunaken can be one of many world's tourism is listed on the UNESCO world heritage sites and can be one of soft power that strengthens national identity of Indonesia. Keyword: Bunaken, world's tourism, UNESCO, an identity of Indonesia.</p>
<p>Raudatu Fiqro Safarina GICICSSH1802117</p>	<p>Analyzing the Effect of Water Resources in Bunaken National Park to Biota Biodiversity</p> <p>Raudatu Fiqro Safarina Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia</p>

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Abstract

Bunaken National Park is one of the international tour's destination in Indonesia which has the worlds' attention because it becomes a diving sports destination. Bunaken National Park consists of five islands that is Bunaken, Siladen, Manado Tua, Mantehage, and Nain. Among the five islands, there are twenty main spots for diving, twelve are in Bunaken Island. In 2011, the number of tourists that come to Bunaken National Park is about thirteen thousand, which is ten thousand is foreign tourists. The beauty that Bunaken National Park offer is the highest biodiversity of marine biota that seldom to find on another island. One of the reason is that of the geographical location of Bunaken National Park that is located in the heart of the coral triangle among Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste, and Solomon Islands. The area of coral triangle is a habitat for half of all of the coral species, this national park has 390 coral species. Geographical location is also affect the type of waters in Bunaken National Park. Based on water resources theory, the type and quality of waters have an important part in order to create biota biodiversity. Accordingly, the purpose of this paper made by the researcher is to analyze the effect of water resources in Bunaken National Park to biota biodiversity.

Keywords: Bunaken, National Park, Biodiversity, Coral, Water Resources



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GICICSSH1802118

Adolescent Mental Health

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Abstract

Mental disorders account for a large proportion of the disease burden in young people in all societies. most mental disorders begin during youth (12–24 years of age), although they are often first detected later in life. poor mental health is strongly related to other health and development concerns in young people, notably lower educational achievements, substance abuse, violence, and poor reproductive and sexual health. the effectiveness of some interventions for some mental disorders in this age-group have been established, although more research is urgently needed to improve the range of affordable and feasible interventions, since most mental-health needs in young people are unmet, even in high-income countries. key challenges to addressing mental-health needs include the shortage of mental-health professionals, the fairly low capacity and motivation of non-specialist health workers to provide quality mental-health services to young people, and the stigma associated with mental disorder. we propose a population-based, youth focused model, explicitly integrating mental health with other youth health and welfare expertise. addressing young people's mental-health needs

	<p>is crucial if they are to fulfil their potential and contribute fully to the development</p>
<p>Hemchandra Nameirakpam GICICSSH1802119</p>	<p>A Study on the Position of Women in Manipur through their Resistance Movements: Women’s War (Nupi Lan) of 1939 and Naked Kangla Protest in 2004</p> <p>Hemchandra Nameirakpam Department of English, School of Letters, Ambedkar University Delhi, New Delhi, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Two of the most significant resistance movements in the history of Manipur, the Nupi Lan (1939), and the Naked Kangla Protest (2004), despite showing the Manipuri women’s stand against the established systems of their respective time periods, could also be looked at from a different perspective altogether. Manipur, during the given time span has been a witness to various changes, from being a princely state to eventually becoming a part of India, and more importantly, the internalisation of Vaishnavism over its indigenous Sanamahi religion. The paper will attempt to analyse the circumstances under which the aforementioned movements were triggered, and their indications with regard to the position of women. The Nupi Lan was a result of deliberate and malicious inflation in the price of food items induced by the British Government, and the Naked Kangla Protest by the Meira Paibis (Women Torch bearers), shouting, “Indian Army, rape us!” in front of the historical Kangla Fort was against the brutal rape and murder of Thangjam Manorama Devi by the Assam Rifles. With the Nupi Lan, women almost became a representative of the entire Manipuri population fighting the colonial force. However, with the Naked Kangla Protest, although it also shows women standing up against the establishment, the cause hints at a rather compromising status of the women. The highlight of the paper will be an attempt to understand the position of the women and its transition, and if at all Vaishnavisation of the state, among other factors, has anything to contribute to it.</p> <p>Keywords: Resistance Movements, Vaishnavism, Feminism, Sanamahism, British Imperialism.</p>
<p>Elaine Corum GICICSSH1802123</p>	<p>The American Male Deficit Model: Its Effect on the Academic Success of International Male Students</p> <p>Elaine Corum University College, Faculty of English, University of Central Arkansas, United States of America</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>International male students living in the U.S. often experience loneliness and isolation. They often complain that no matter how hard they try to make friends with American males, they feel they are unsuccessful. However, the kind of male-to-male friendships international students enjoyed in their own country will most likely not be possible with American males. Unfortunately, many male international students make the erroneous assumption that they are the cause of the social. This can cause male students to lose self-confidence and grow discontent; and while suicide among international male students is not common, it does occur. Regrettably, American males do not develop loyal, intimate friendships with other males. The Male Social Deficit Model regarding male friendships explains that American males sacrifice</p>

	<p>close friendships throughout their lives in order to be more successful at work, in the acquisition of a suitable mate, and in competitive sports and activities. American males interact with other males as they participate in competitive sports, engage in service organization activities, and participate in activities such as hiking. Further, they may have friends who work on mechanical items together such as repairing vintage cars or motorcycles. However, American males, as a rule, do not sit in coffee shops and discuss politics or personal problems. The causes of this American male cultural trait and its impact on male international students are discussed and techniques for establishing relationships with American males are presented in an interactive presentation complete with handouts for attendees to take away from the session.</p>
<p>Ai Nuri Barkiah GICICSSH1802124</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Analyzing of Economic Value Source of Manado City Revenue in Bunaken National Park</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ai Nuri Barkiah Faculty of Economic and Business Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Raudatu Fiqro Safarina Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rima Ismatul Khadijah Faculty of Economic and Business Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stanjuanita Marantika Faculty of Social and Political Science Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Indonesia is an archipelagic country, with a ratio of land area and waters 1: 3. Dan internationally recognized (UNCLOS 1982) which was then ratified by Indonesia with Law No.17 Year 1985. Based on UNCLOS'82 data The extent of Indonesian territorial territory includes an area of 3.1 million km², consisting of 2.8 million km² of coastal territory and 0.3 million km² of marine territory. No wonder if nature tourism, especially its maritime tourism is more advanced and become the main attraction for tourists both tourists local and international. Bunaken National Marine Park in North Sulawesi is representative of tropical water ecosystems in Indonesia consisting of mangroves, seagrass, coral reefs and coastal is one of the flagship objects of tourism that is in great demand by both National and International tourists and is also an asset that can help the economy of Manado people in particular and North Sulawesi in general. Namun series ng with the growth of ecotourism activities This study aims to determine and learn the economic value of Bunaken National Park based on travel costs to visit and study factors that influence visitors to pay the benefits of the existence of Bunaken National Park.</p> <p>Keywords: Bunaken National Park, Bunaken community income, Economic Value</p>
<p>Abul Salam GICICSSH1802125</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Populations Growth: Meeting the Healthcare Needs of people in Fujairah, UAE</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abul Salam Department of Geography and Urban Planning, UAE University, Al Ain, P. O. Box. 15551 Abu Dhabi UAE</p> <p>Theme: Ideas for cleaner, healthier and sustainable society and environment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Change in population is the result of fertility, mortality and net migration and each of these three components have an important implication for the provision of health care services. As the number of population is growing with time the demand on the health care services increase. The availability of hospitals in Fujairah affects the quality and efficiency of the health services and due to increasing population the capacity of the hospitals shows a deficiency of hospitals in that emirate. The primary objective of this study was to analyze the geographic distribution of the hospitals in Fujairah as well to meet the demand of growing population. A systematic random sampling approach was used to collect information from 100 residents using self-administered questionnaires with closed and open-ended questions. The results revealed diverse opinions that varied widely across their geographic region of Fujairah and people are dissatisfied about the health care services. It also shows that there was inadequate number of hospitals in the study area and the hospitals were incapable to meet the growing of population demand. In conclusion, researchers deduced that there was an unequal relation between the number of available hospitals and the population in Fujairah. Therefore, this study recommends based on results that to solve the problem of the lack of health care facilities bringing all stockholders together to explore ways to provide better services will be better option. In addition, developing appropriate strategies to improve the health care services to achieve the balance in hospitals distribution within Fujairah districts.</p> <p>Key words: Healthcare, Population, Quality, Efficiency</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Nese Senel GICICSSH1802126</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Confessional Female Poets Roaring Against Patriarchy, Life and Death: Sylvia Plath and Nilgün Marmara: The Victims & Victors of Poetical Disenchantment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Res. Asst. Neşe ŞENEL Department of English Language and Literature / Faculty of Humanities and Letters, Ardahan University, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Throughout the literary history suicide has had several distinct connotations. Some referred suicide as the reflection of some kind of a psychological disorder; some denoted suicide as becoming a victim for the cause of God, some referred suicide as an art, while some others perceived suicide as a revolt and disaffection against life. The term, suicide, has been continually described and acknowledged by several disciplines. Suicide, which is described by Oxford dictionary as “the action of killing oneself intentionally” (https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/suicide), is essentially the last deliberate choice and self-act of the person regarding his/her life. Whether the reason that pushes the person into self-destruction is any existentialist dilemma, or any social and political crisis, with all its darkness, uncertainty and misery, the concept of suicide has been a highly tempted topic-in-question for literary circles and the concept has been influencing, specifically, many artists, poets and authors. In this study the poetry of two female poets that committed suicide, Sylvia Plath and Nilgün Marmara, will be attempted to be analysed within the context of the themes of death and</p>

	<p>suicide circulated throughout their poems. The aim of this study is to unearth how the poetry of Plath as a processor has influenced the poetry of Marmara as a successor and how their poetical approaches to death and suicide show resemblance and parallels. This study also aims to reflect that although their social and cultural contexts may vary, both female poets manifest that poetry has been a distinct sphere of isolation and escape from the harsh realities of patriarchally dominated society. Thus, this study attempts to highlight how both Plath and Marmara become the victims of the patriarchal power structures within their own social contexts, the former American and the latter Turkish, and the related existential dilemmas of the struggle of existing as a woman within the 'mud' and yet how they both find similar victory within poetry and suicide.</p> <p>Keywords: suicide, suicidality, death, poetry, Sylvia Plath, Nilgün Marmara.</p>
 <p>Nipon Wongjinda GICICSSH1802129</p>	<p>Key Success of Property Development in Northeastern Thailand : Khon Kaen and Udon Thani</p> <p>Dr. Nipon Wongjinda Faculty of Business Administration ,Naresuan University,Phitsanulok, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The right property business development is one of the crucial human well-being developments, which is a way to build up the sustainable development policy on developing country as Thailand especially in regional area; for instance Khon Kaen and Udon Thani. The research aimed to explore the property market and study the readiness of the property business development in northeastern Thailand as well as provided the suitable recommendations for property development in the area. This research was composed of two parts which deployed primary data obtained from 120 respondents including entrepreneurs, consumers and the government's agents. The first part was concerned with price determination analysis of the property market with the use of multiple regression analysis in Khon Kaen and Udon Thani. Research results showed that the factors had the positive impact on property price are the size or usable area, number of bedrooms, size of garden, parking lot, fitness & swimming pool and the security system. While the negatively influenced factors were the promotion and marketing policy as well as distance of community. The second part examined both producers' and government's decision making in the property development with the adoption of logistic regression analysis. Empirical results indicated that the readiness of the property development in northeastern Thailand was 96%, while, Khon Kaen readiness was 85.03% and Udon Thani readiness was 93.75% respectively. The influential factors included city planning system, the higher per capita income (the most important factor of northeastern and of Khon Kaen property market), being near the super store, the credit policy (the most important factor of Udon Thani property market) and environmental impact analysis</p> <p>Keyword: Property Development, Price Determination, Readiness of Property Development</p>
<p>Soundarya Lahari Vedula GICICSSH1802132</p>	<p>Human Rights Violations Of Dalit Women In India</p> <p>Soundarya Lahari Vedula Department Of Law,National Law Institute University,Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India</p> <p>Abstract</p>

	<p>“I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved” (As stated by D.R Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar). Dalit Women make up a significant portion of the Indian population. However, they are victims of age old discrimination. This paper presents a brief background of the Indian caste system which is a hierarchical division placing Dalits at the lowest rank. Dalits are forced to perform menial and harsh tasks. They often face social ostracism.</p> <p>The situation of Dalit Women is of unique significance as they face triple discrimination due to their caste, gender and class. Dalit women are strictly withheld by the rigid boundaries of the caste system. They are discriminated at every stage of their life and are denied access to public places, education and health care facilities among others. They face the worst forms of sexual violence. In spite of legislations and International Conventions in place, their plight is not adequately addressed.</p> <p>This paper discusses in brief the legal mechanism in place to prohibit untouchability. Furthermore, this paper details on the specific human rights violations faced by Dalit Women in the social, economic and political spheres. The violations range from discrimination in public places, denial of education and health services, sexual exploitation and barriers to political representation.</p> <p>Finally, this paper identifies certain lacunae in the existing Indian statutes and broadens on the measures to be taken to improve the situation of Dalit Women. This paper some offers some recommendations to address the plight of Dalit Women such as amendments to the existing statutes, effective implementation of legal mechanisms and a more meaningful interpretation of the International Conventions.</p> <p>Key Words- Dalit, Caste, Class, Discrimination, Equality</p>
<p>Kamal Kailashchandra Agal GICICSSH1802133</p>	<p>Women Entrepreneurship in India: value change in the mind of the society</p> <p>Mr.Kamal Kailashchandra Agal Assistant Professor C P Patel And F H Shah Commerce College, Sardar Patel University Anand-388001 Gujarat India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In the globalised world, women entrepreneurs are playing a vital role and they have become an integral part of the global quest for the sustained economic development and social progress. Entrepreneurship among women is relatively recent phenomenon. Due to the growing industrialization, social legislation, urbanization, political and economic transformations, the emergence of women owned enterprises are fast increasing in the economies of almost all countries. Spread of education and awareness has shifted the position of women from kitchen to higher levels of professional activities. Women entrepreneurship is gaining importance in India. In modern India, more and more women are taking up entrepreneurial activity especially in MSMEs. At the same time women entrepreneurs are faced with many social, economic and family problems too. This paper focuses on the problems faced by women entrepreneurs in the competitive world of business environment.</p> <p>Keywords Entrepreneurship, MSMEs, Problems, Prospects, Women Entrepreneurship.</p>



Ali Asaran
GICICSSH1802135

The study of political Genre:A Film analysis of The Wind that Shakes the Barley (2006)

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Abstract

In the history of cinema, films are taken as the tools to entertain people and in crucial periods, they try to distract people from pain. So many genres were invented for different purposes: comedy films to make people laugh, horror films to scare, musicals to make them feel good and so on. But some genres, besides the entertaining fact of cinema, try to make people think and even they go further, try to change the society. In political genre, propaganda films do not have any artistic values and they were made for the will of those in power. But independent political films have different aims such as informing audience or at least make them think with multilayer concepts in them. One of the best examples is The Wind That Shakes the Barley by Ken Loach which focuses on the conflict of Ireland and England in 1920 from the socialistic point of view and it challenges political concepts such as conflict theory in various ways. For this study, two methods are used: Case Study which shows that the object of study is a case, not the method of investigation, and Film Analysis, to understand deeper layers of the film and take out the main idea behind it. to prove that The Wind That Shakes the Barley is a good example of political genre, Conflict Theory became the guideline of this study. After gathering some brief information about cinema, genre and Anglo-Ireland conflict, the finding of the study shows that this film, analyzed by film analysis, proved conflicts in different levels between Ireland and England, which was obvious in the history. But more important fact is the conflict among Irish people and their ideologies toward Britain that shapes the modern Ireland as two different parts: Northern Ireland and The Republic of Ireland.

Key words: Cinema, Political Genre, Ken Loach, Case study and Film analysis

Faruq Muhammad
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GICICSSH1802136

Adoption of Point of Sales Technology in Nigerian Retail Industry: A partial least squares approach

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Abstract

Cash based transactions are increasing in Nigerian economic sphere and are draining public funds in terms of cost of cash management. Hence the government introduced the cashless policy to drain the economy of the excess cash. This shift in payment process is in line with scholars' consensus on the need for strategic change in business processes. A number of factors triggered business process change, which includes technological developments such as payment process, vis-à-vis Point of Sale Terminal (POS).Change Sense of Urgency has been linked to behavioural intention (BI), thus researchers have used several theories to explain user BI. These theories were consolidated to form a Unified Theory of acceptance and Use

	<p>of Technology (UTAUT). UTAUT is widely applied and extended to explain the phenomenon; however, ‘Customers’ Concern (CC) was neglected, despite importance of customers to business. This study aims to simultaneously examine the influence of CC along with UTAUT construct on BI. 321 valid data were collected from owners/managers of retail businesses in Nigeria, in a cross-sectional survey and were analysed using Partial Least Square - Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) technique in SmartPLS software. Result of the analyses shows that CC, Performance Expectancy, Social Influence, and Facilitating Conditions significantly influences BI to use POS, while Effort Expectancy is not. Overall, the extended model was able to explain about 46% of variance in BI. Based on the result, managers’ decision is therefore influenced by their concern for their customers. Keywords- Point of Sale Technology (POS), UTAUT, Customers Concern, Retail Business</p>
<p>Anam Nawaz GICICSSH1802137</p>	<p>Ideological Stance in Political Discourse: A Transitivity Analysis of Nawaz Sharif’s Address at 71st UN Assembly</p> <p>Anam Nawaz PhD scholar, International Islamic University Islamabad</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The present study uses Halliday’s transitivity model to analyze and interpret ideological stance in PM Nawaz Sharif’s political discourse. His famous speech at the 71st UN assembly was analyzed qualitatively using clausal analysis approach to investigate the communicative functions of the linguistic choices made in the address. The study discovers that among the six process types under the transitivity model, material, relational and mental processes appear most frequently in the speech, making up almost 86% of the whole. Verbal processes rank 4th, whereas existential and behavioral are the least occurring processes covering only 2 and 1 percent respectively. The dominant use of material processes suggests that Nawaz Sharif and his government are the main actors working on several concrete projects to produce a sense of developmental progression and continuity. Using relational and mental processes the PM, along with establishing proximity with masses and especially Kashmiri, gives guarantees and promises. The linguistic analysis concludes Kashmir dispute as being the central theme of the address, since it covers more than half of the discourse. The address calls for a strong action instead of formal assurances and wishful thoughts. The study establishes that language structures can yield certain connotations and ideologies which are not overt for readers. This is in affirmation to the supposition that language form performs a communicative function and is not merely fortuitous. The framework of the study can prove to be an effective aid for further studies of similar nature. Keywords— Hallidian Perspective on Language, Implicit meanings, Nawaz Sharif, Political ideologies, Political speeches, Transitivity, UN assembly.</p>
	<p>Atrocities Committed on Bangladeshis in 1971 by the Pakistan Army: Crime against Humanity or Genocide?</p> <p>Shanjida Israt Jahan Efat Department of Law, Notre Dame University Bangladesh, Bangladesh</p> <p>Abstract:</p> <p>No people have bled as much as the Bangladeshis did in 1971 after the end of the World War II. The atrocities committed by the West Pakistani army on the Bangalees can only be compared with that of the Nazi force. It’s a matter</p>

<p>Shanjida Israt Jahan Efat GICICSSH1802139</p>	<p>of regret that the perpetrators of the heinous crimes are yet to face any trial. There is a controversy as to whether the crimes committed by West Pakistan in 1971 amount to crimes against humanity or genocide. This paper will try to address the issue, define the crimes under the relevant international laws and determine the liabilities of the persons who are responsible for those crimes.</p> <p>Keywords: Atrocities, Genocide, Crime against Humanity, Reparation</p>
<p>Suppanunta Romprasert GICICSSH1802140</p>	<p>Active Learning Innovation in Educational Economics for Sustainable Development</p> <p>Asst. Prof. Dr. Suppanunta Romprasert Faculty of Economics, Srinakharinwirot University</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The research's objective is to compare the effectiveness of active learning methods in sampling group of students in faculty of economics, 4 years Bachelor Program, at Srinakharinwirot University for different periods. Those are regular semester and summer semester in Economics of Selected Country course. Using experimental and conventional randomly is assigned classes. The teaching formats are treated on economic perspective acknowledging for both regular and summer periods be identical. However, learning outcomes for regular period are outstanding capacity effective more than summer in term of exam grade received. Students' efficacies seem to be positive effects in both strong and weak students. The data points that the experimental analysis forced out the time for students who have to consume time to construct the thoughtful comprehension. The analysis shows that imagination and creativity create the developing skills on literacy and numeracy theory improved. Moreover, active learning encourages the students' confident for a job accomplished. Leading and supporting roles are effective on contributing the knowledge skill sharing for being the leadership.</p> <p>Keywords: Educational Economics, Classroom Experiment, Active Learning Innovation</p>
<p>Zain Vahora GICICSSH1802141</p>	<p>Knee Injuries in Football and its Rehabilitation</p> <p>Zain Vahora Civil Engineering, School of Technology, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Ahmedabad, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Injuries are part and parcel of the game . The fear of career ending injuries is diminishing with the advent of advanced medical care. Due to this we tend to neglect another significant impact of injuries, the psychological impact, mainly depression and self doubt regarding performance. The body then starts controlling the mind which leads to trauma. The prevention of further performance degradation is in keeping your mind focused and diverting your attention away from the injury to other things. You may also try to get inspiration from former athletes who have faced such challenges and overcome them without losing hope. Rehabilitation is a must as you need to start reworking the muscles affected and try to integrate them to your body in a manner that makes your body function as it did previously by bringing about changes in warm up and stretching which are paramount but are ignored by newcomers and young players. This is, in my opinion an untapped field in which I wish to contribute by discovering solutions and helping athletes regain lost confidence and get back to their game. In case of</p>

	<p>a critical injury in which playing is not an option I would like to help them get back to normal routine.</p> <p>Keywords- Sports Therapy, Sports Psychology, Rehabilitation,</p>
 <p>Fe Blas GICICSSH1802148</p>	<p>The Strategies of Tiangge Sellers to the Purchasing Interest of the Market</p> <p>Fe Atanacio-Blas Taytay Senior High School Department of Education Taytay, Rizal Philippines</p> <p>Dennis Niño A. Ancheta Taytay Senior High School Department of Education Taytay, Rizal Philippines</p> <p>Charelome Erestain Taytay Senior High School Department of Education Taytay, Rizal Philippines</p> <p>Renelyn Hantic Taytay Senior High School Department of Education Taytay, Rizal Philippines</p> <p>Jholo Noel Armando Taytay Senior High School Department of Education Taytay, Rizal Philippines</p> <p>Analyn Reyes Taytay Senior High School Department of Education Taytay, Rizal Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Determining the strategies employed by the Tiangge sellers and its effects on the purchasing interest of the market is highly beneficial to the growth of the municipality of Taytay, Rizal since the industry that developed the municipality was the garments industry through the establishment of the Taytay Tiangge. The objectives of this study thus; are to evaluate the strategies of Tiangge sellers and summarize the purchasing interests of the market in terms of price, quantity and kinds of ready-to-wear (RTW) products. The researchers used the Bottom of the pyramid theory, Defensive marketing theory, Consumer Theory and Nonprice Advertising Theory which are common and most effective theories when it comes to strategies implementation for Flea Markets, Bazaars and Tiangge in modern day. Through a Chi-Square test, the data were analyzed and resulted to rejection of the Null Hypothesis; that there is no significant effect between the purchasing interest of the market and the strategies employed by the sellers. The statistical treatment done proved that there is a significant effect between the strategies employed by the sellers and the purchasing interest of the market. Simply, the strategies done by Tiangge sellers positively affect the customers' interests.</p> <p>Keywords: Tiangge, Flea Markets, Bazaars, Strategies, Purchasing Interest</p>
<p>Muhammad Rao GICICSSH1802149</p>	<p>From Oppression To Emancipation Journey Of Womankind Towards Dignity & Respect</p> <p>Dr. Muhammad Atif Aslam Rao Assistant Professor, Department of Islamic Learning, Faculty of Islamic Studies, University of Karachi</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>It is a well-known fact that the teachings of the Holy Quran did not only relieve womankind from innumerable troubles and the plight of inhuman treatment, but it also elevated their status to the dignity par excellence. Women faced three major challenges in their social lives. Foremost, their position to be regarded at least equally a ‘human’ like men, the second was the security threat and third was their honour. The Holy Quran, with its comprehensive, all-time effective and benevolent teachings, responded to all their social, moral and spiritual needs and bestowed them all-round equality, protection, and dignity. Indeed, the teachings of the Holy Quran led womankind towards dignity from darkness and oppression.</p>
<p>Pankaj Kumar Kalita GICICSSH1802150</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Political Patronized Constraints to Social Accountability as Governance Innovations in the Performance of Local Self-governing Institutions: District-level Analysis in Rural Assam, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pankaj Kumar Kalita Department of Humanities and Social sciences, Indian Institute of technology Guwahati, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Guwahati, Assam, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Ineffectiveness of formal institutional mechanisms such as official audit to improve public service delivery through local self-governing institutions has been a serious concern to scholars working on governance reforms in developing countries. Scholars argue that public service delivery in local self-governing institutions can be improved through application of informal regulative mechanisms such as social accountability. Social accountability can be considered as ‘governance innovation’ reinforced with the engagement of citizens and civic organizations in the process of service delivery. It has been observed that this informal mechanism would reduce the governance gap that exists in the local self-governing institutions in the developing countries. Despite this level of optimism, there are challenges that may impede the scope of establishing social accountability initiatives in the performance of local self-governing institutions, particularly in culturally heterogeneous countries like India. This study makes an attempt to investigate the factors that may impede the scope of establishing social accountability in rural India. This paper brings about how political affiliation impacts on beneficiary participation in social audit in local self-governing institutions in the selected villages of lower Assam, India. Data has been collected from rural areas of two selected districts of lower Assam, India using in-depth interviews and preliminary surveys. The study further contributes to the debates on policy problems and innovation in public-private interfaces, good governance and citizen engagement in local governance.</p> <p>Key Words: local self-governing institutions, social accountability, political patronage, beneficiary participation</p>
<p>Sohail Sattar GICICSSH1802151</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Developing Audio Instructional Model for Teaching Learning Process</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sohail Abdul Sattar Department of Gender Studies ,Punjab University Lahore,Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The major objective of the study was to develop an Audio Instructional Model in Distance Education. The population of the study consisted of 20 Course Development Coordinators working at AIOU, eight I.E.T producers</p>

	<p>and 214 tutors working at AIOU at intermediate level of Lahore and Faisalabad regions. All the population of the study was taken as sample. The data were collected through three structured questionnaires developed for Course Development Coordinators, I.E.T producers and tutors and interview schedules developed for I.E.T producers and Course Development Coordinators. The recommendations included ; (i) arrangements should be made for the tutors to record their lectures for audio ,(ii) the quality of the audio instruments should be upgraded ,(iii) course development coordinators should check the effectiveness of the audio material , and (iv) easy ,simple and understandable language should be used in script writing for audio material ,(v) need assessment is the basic components of audio instructional model in distance education ,(vi) objectives are based on need assessment,(vii) learning tasks are analyzed to develop audio instructional model,(viii) feedback is provided and evaluation helps to develop audio instructional model in distance education ,(ix) an audio instructional model in distance education was developed.</p> <p>Keywords: Developing, audio, instructional, education</p>
<p>Hajed Alotaibi GICICSSH1802152</p>	<p>Critical evaluation to Islamic Juristic theory regarding associates in crimes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hajed Alotaibi Bangor University, UK and Almajmaah University KSA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>There are specifically three pictures in which a person, either adult or juvenile, would commit a crime. These pictures involve committing the crime either individually or in collaboration with other minors or adults, so these are three images. As a result, a strong argument between Muslim jurists (e.g. Ibn Abidin from the Hanafi school, Ibn Farhoun from the Maliki, Alshirasi from the Shafie and Ibn Qudamah from the Hanbali) about can the criminal adult really benefit from being associated with a juvenile? The Islamic juristic schools are divided into two groups and each has its rationales. The Hanafi and Maliki schools argue that the criminal associate who is an adult will benefit from being joined by a minor. Therefore, the fixed penalty of a crime shall be removed. According to this juristic view, the fixed penalty highly requires puberty from both sides of the perpetrators in order to apply the punishment, which is something cannot be found here as one side is a juvenile. Although, this juristic view may fall behind in some pictures of crimes.</p> <p>On the other hand, Hanbali and Shafie schools claim that the fixed penalty will be applicable to an adult only. One reason for this is that the complete meaning of the crime already exists from the adult's side. Therefore, it does not matter if the adult is already joined by a minor, who is not applicable for the fixed punishment. In other words, this view looks at distinguishing liabilities between perpetrators (e.g. adult and juvenile). Therefore, there is no criminal responsibility nor penalty for the minor, whereas the adult, who joined the juvenile, will be applicable for the fixed penalty. Although, some Hanbali scholars Such as Ibn Qudamah (1999, p. 297)., generally speaking, changed their views to be the same as that of Hanafi's regarding a certain image of Hirabah crimes, that is, when the juvenile is the wrongdoer and the adult is the assistant. Herein, the researcher will critically investigate this Islamic juristic theory further. The examination will be conducted via mixed methods approach providing qualitative and quantitative insight to the problem. The problem here concentrates on the reality that the researcher has found some judicial cases in Saudi Arabia, which are jointly between minors and adults. Yet, no applicability for the above discussion on these</p>

	<p>cases (e.g. the juveniles' judges did not apply their Hanbali standard of distinguishing between the wrongdoer and the assistant in the crime). Key words: Islamic Juristic theory, associates in crimes</p>
<p>Mishie Singhal GICICSSH1802153</p>	<p>Being a Mental Health Professional: A Psychological Inquiry</p> <p>Project Submitted under the Centenary Decade Undergraduate Research Grant Constituted by Indraprastha College for Women</p> <p>Ms. Aditi Mehra Department of Psychology Indraprastha College for Women University of Delhi 2015-16</p> <p>Ms. AmitaGujral Department of Psychology Indraprastha College for Women University of Delhi 2015-16</p> <p>Ms. MishieSinghal Department of Psychology Indraprastha College for Women University of Delhi 2015-16</p> <p>Under the mentorship of Ms. Surbhi Kumar Department of Psychology Indraprastha College for Women University of Delhi 2015-16</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The focus of the present study was to explore the psychological realities of being a mental health professional in India particularly in Delhi/ NCR. The sample consisted of 18 mental health professionals (clinical psychologists, therapists, psychiatrists, crises intervention counsellors, social workers and counsellors) selected through snowball and convenience sampling. A case study approach was adopted wherein a survey comprising of four standardised scales was followed by a semi-structured interview. A disrupted work life balance was evident in almost all the categories with varying degrees, particularly with reference to those having lesser years of work experience. Distressing experiences with their respective clientele was deemed as a major stressor. However, stress levels shared an inverse relationship with work experience, especially in the categories of therapists, clinical psychologists and psychiatrists. The findings brought forth that with time and experience these professionals have developed their individual coping strategies that help them sail through difficult cases and deal with everyday life stressors. This research also delved into the strengths/ qualities that an individual entering this field must possess in order to succeed. With time and practice professionals have claimed to evolve both professionally as well as personally. Useful insights on the condition of mental health and mental health professionals in India are further provided by this research. This research allows exploring the concept of 'whether healing hurts' which raises pertinent questions regarding the status of mental health of these</p>

	<p>practitioners and its subsequent impact on their patients and will help to investigate the need for assessment protocols of how emotionally equipped people entering into this profession are. Keywords: Mental health professionals, coping, burnout, social support, affect, work-life balance, experience</p>
 <p>Dipikanta Chakraborty GICICSSH1802154</p>	<p>Emissary Tripura in India- Bangladesh Relations</p> <p>Dipikanta Chakraborty Department of Political Science, Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Agartala, Tripura West, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The foreign policy of a country has multifarious dimensions and exhibits different foreign policies for different nations. The foreign policy of a state is made on the basis of the socio-political and cultural relations between them. Being an emerging power in South Asia, Indian foreign policy towards its neighbours, demands vitality and prominence. Bangladesh is the facilitator of India's Act East Policy. The location of Bangladesh in the region is important for Indian foreign policy making. This study is based on the theory of Social Constructivism. The strategic role of Tripura is also highlighted. The role of Tripura is 'strategic' due to its geographical location. Tripura is surrounded by Bangladesh from three sides. It is more exposed to Bangladesh than to India. Tripura, being a tiny state, is increasingly coming into this discussion because it has a shared history and cultural commonalities with Bangladesh. The foreign policy making of a country is often influenced by its shared culture and socio-political relations. This research work is essentially analytical in nature. The analytical and historical methods are adopted in this study. The strategic location of Tripura is also beneficial for the economic development of nascent north east in particular and of the country in general. The north eastern region of India is isolated from mainland. The development of this region is severely thwarted. The proposed initiatives for road and rail connectivity and port accessibility between Tripura and Bangladesh are useful for both the country viz, India and Bangladesh as the Ashugunj river port and Chittagong sea port can also be accessed from Tripura. The strategic role of Tripura in India's foreign policy making towards Bangladesh will throw light on the socio-political aspect of international relations. So this research work will highlight the role of socio-political and cultural factors in influencing the foreign policy making of a country. Key words: Social constructivism, Strategic location, Act-east Policy, Socio-cultural commonalities, North East India</p>
 <p>Nimit Soonsan GICICSSH1802155</p>	<p>Hotel websites and customer satisfaction among domestic tourist in Thailand</p> <p>Nimit Soonsan Faculty of Management Science, Phuket Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Internet is an increasingly important area in business online. Hotel can create massively opportunities for business, turning into popular tools for consumer to use for searching information, shopping goods and service, making payment and so on. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect between hotels' website characteristics and overall satisfaction. This study recognized seven factors on website: website playfulness, quality of information, website confidence, website navigability, online responsiveness, personalization of product and service, and opportunities for e-transactions.</p>

	<p>Regression analysis was used to predict the overall satisfaction. The results indicate that website playfulness, quality of information, website confidence, online responsiveness, and opportunities for e-transactions have positive effect on the overall satisfaction. Managerial implications to improve overall satisfaction were discussed in the paper. Keywords: Hotel, website, satisfaction, tourist, Thailand</p>
<p>Afriyie Amanig GICICSSH1802159</p>	<p>Service Delivery in Ghana Water Company Limited: Lessons for Governance in the Public Sector of Ghana</p> <p>Afriyie Amanig Effiduase Senior High School, Accounts Department, Kumasi, Ghana</p> <p>Abstract The public service in Ghana experiences challenges in governance that result in poor service delivery. There is a need to add value and strengthen governance to speed up the provision of basic services to improve the social welfare of the public. Good governance is considered essential to effective service delivery to the people. The article argues that the governance principle of public participation is especially critical for improving service delivery in the society. Also of critical importance for effective service delivery in the public sector is the acquisition of knowledge and leadership. Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) is a state owned institution and responsible for potable water supply to all urban communities in Ghana. The role of GWCL in providing basic water services to Ashanti region is either minimal or non-existent. This article is based on the study that examined and explained factors that influence effective service delivery in the Ashanti region of Ghana. A case study approach was adopted. A mixed research methodology was found appropriate to appreciate the objectives of the study. Data was collected by undertaking face-to-face interviews, literature review, and the observation method. Both structured and semi-structured questions were used to interview selected respondents. The findings of the study show that several factors have impacted negatively on the GWCL to effectively address community needs and demands for basic water supply. Low government budgetary allocation, poor leadership, lack of in-service training, poor communication between GWCL and communities and poor database have contributed to poor and delayed service delivery in Ashanti region. Based on these findings, the article concludes that more needs to be done by the state to improve service delivery in the communities of Ashanti region. It recommends that a holistic approach should be followed by the Ghanaian government to improve governance and service delivery. Key words: Service Delivery, Governance, Water, Public Service</p>
<p>Rushiraj Bajaj GICICSSH1802160</p>	<p>Injuries in Football and its Prevention.</p> <p>Rushiraj Bajaj School Of Technology, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Ahmedabad, India</p> <p>Abstract Injuries are part and parcel of the game . The fear of career ending injuries is diminishing with the advent of advanced medical care. Due to this we tend to neglect another significant impact of injuries, the psychological impact, mainly depression and self doubt regarding performance. The body then starts controlling the mind which leads to trauma. The prevention of further</p>

	<p>performance degradation is in keeping your mind focused and diverting your attention away from the injury to other things. You may also try to get inspiration from former athletes who have faced such challenges and overcome them without losing hope. Rehabilitation is a must as you need to start reworking the muscles affected and try to integrate them to your body in a manner that makes your body function as it did previously by bringing about changes in warm up and stretching which are paramount but are ignored by newcomers and young players. This is, in my opinion an untapped field in which I wish to contribute by discovering solutions and helping athletes regain lost confidence and get back to their game. In case of a critical injury in which playing is not an option I would like to help them get back to normal routine.</p> <p>Keywords- Sports Therapy, Sports Psychology, Rehabilitation,</p>
<p>Charles Akomea Bonsu GICICSSH1802163</p>	<p>The impact of microfinance on poverty alleviation: A case study of Sinapi Aba Savings and Loans Limited</p> <p>Dr. Charles Akomea Bonsu Kumasi Technical University Institute of Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development Kumasi, Ghana</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Microfinance, banking to the poor, is a recent global phenomenon introduced by Nobel Prize Winner Dr. Mohammed Yunus of Bangladesh in the 1970's. The poor are not usually allowed access to credit due to the inability of the poor to repay the loan. Therefore one of the mechanisms to get the poor engage in economic activities is through the microcredit. It is important to know the impact of microfinance and small loan on poverty alleviation. The main objective of the study was to know whether microfinance (Sinapi Aba Savings And Loans Ltd) has contributed to poverty alleviation. Microfinance gives the poor households, the ability to managed household emergencies, build assets and reduce vulnerability to crisis. A sample of 100 respondents of traders was selected from Atwima Nwabiagya District precisely Abuakwa considering the various types of trade in the area. The study focuses on the beneficiaries of SINAPI ABA Savings And Loans Ltd, enhancing the poverty alleviation through financial services, managerial skills and education which will eventually reduce poverty. In the analysis information from primary data that was obtained through questionnaires administered to beneficiaries and staff of SINAPI Aba Savings And Loans Ltd And Was Employed In The Research Work. The Administration Of Questionnaires Of Collecting Data Covered A Period Of One And Half Months. The Beneficiaries Were Selected At Random From The Records Of Sinapi Aba Savings And Loans Ltd in the Abuakwa branch of the Atwima Nwabiagya District, while the officials were selected based on purposive sampling techniques. The responds of the questions from management and clients were coded. Computer data analysis software, the Statistical Package for Social Scientist (SPSS) was employed to analyse the data. Frequency tables and graphs were constructed where necessary. The data was qualitatively analysed in most cases. The study revealed that most of the clients who benefited from the registered loan have increased income.</p> <p>Keywords: microfinance, loans, Sinapi Aba, poverty, financial services</p>
<p>Benjapol Worasuwanarak GICICSSH1802164</p>	<p>Marketing in the movie, how people engage with product from the movie</p> <p>Benjapol Worasuwanarak Lecturer, Airline Business, International College,</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Nakorn Phatom, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Marketing is expanding to every place. People are living with marketing and become part of their daily life. There are many marketing courses from school, university, organization etc.</p> <p>There is a massive number of marketing in television, billboard, social media, newspaper, radio, or even the movie. Many movies show technique, strategy, and form of marketing inside the movie. Even though there is not the movie about marketing or management but there are an adventure, action, romantic, or even comedy. Those movies show marketing beneath the story. Fox example, the best practice of public relation and persuasion campaign from Hunger Game is the top generation idea of marketing from the movie. As well as, The Intern show the practice of growth strategy from Ansoff's matrix. Those two are the example of marketing that inside movies which are the popular one. Marketing is everywhere, you cannot live without marketing. The success of business, most of them come from good marketing.</p> <p>The critical review and the interview of generation Y will suit to purpose on how movie impact their knowledge of marketing and how people acknowledge this. People can learn one of them from the entertainment which is the movie. But, do people really understand and think beyond this point. The movie is more than just the entertainment as now movie become a place for learns marketing. Furthermore, how movie become awareness to all audience rather than just for fun. And how people learn from the movie?</p> <p>Key word: 1. Learning, 2. Marketing, 3. Movie</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Irene Katsama GICICSSH1802166</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">School Social Work interventions on the Prevention and Promotion of Student's Mental Health at Primary Education</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Irene Katsama Department of Social Administration and Policy, Democritus University of Thrace,Greece</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The present study focuses on the implementation of school social work interventions based on System's theory and Strength's based model. The student's enhancement of personal and social skills is crucial as they consist of protective factors according to the literature review, aiming at improving the self perception, the relationship with their parents, peers and school. Alternatively, in order to reverse the traditional way of problem solving (focus on the problem) the interventions need to focus on the strengths and abilities of the individuals (Strength's based model).</p> <p>School Social work interventions are not limited to preventing, managing, or dealing with a single specific category of problems or difficult behavior. Given the complexity of school systems, school social work, and therefore the design and implementation of interventions, needs to address all of the children's developmental needs in order to smooth their psychosocial development and enhance the factors that act preventively against the adoption of harmful behaviours.</p> <p>Key words: school social work, mental health, prevention, protective factors</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Vusala Amirbayova GICICSSH1802170</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Essence and importance of artistic content in major music works</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Vusala Amirbayova College Of Arts And Social Scinces, Music And Musicology Department,Sultan Qaboos University,Sultanat Of</p>

Oman , Muscat

Abstract

The problem of the artistic content of musical works has deeply dealt with by musicologists and philosophers for centuries. Along with the theory of music has created a variety of theoretical exercises on the instrument of expression and, first of all, about grooming, melody, rhythm, harmony, polyphony, composition forms, the artistic and expressive possibilities of these elements haven't been missed by scientists. In particular, philosophy, aesthetics and art sciences have shown great scientific interest in the content and form, including the interaction between the artistic content and the artistic form in the works of art.

As is known, artistic content is considered to be the major categories that determines the essence of art works and longevity of works. The theory of music has long been involved in the study of the grooming and rhythmic elements of the art form in ancient times, and objective laws of the harmony, polyphony and composition in the classical period. Performing artists and composers have tried to reconcile these formal tools with the artistic content of the art, due to individual psychological sensation and aesthetic outlook. Art critics who interpret the art world of composers are not content with the analysis of formal elements, but have occasionally had to disclose their expressive and artistic qualities.

On the other hand, the philosophical foundations of musicology, or rather, the mutual relationship between the two categories, such as content and form, required the expression of the musical language. In addition to the expressive features of formal elements in order to cover the artistic context, concepts such as generalization through genres and styles, the content of dramaturgical content, and logical traitism have been used.

Having benefited from several scientific achievements of neighboring science, contemporary music has deeply penetrated the sphere of artistic content of music art, developed a new scientific methodology, methodologies and approaches to thoroughly investigate the problem. From this point of view, the new theory created by famous Russian musicologist professor V. Kholopova - special and distinctive content of music - draws attention with its different philosophical foundations and extensive coverage of historical periods of composer's art. The scientist applied his theory to the traditionally composed European composer's work and did not include the musical profession existing on other continents, and especially folklore creativity. The researcher strives to describe the triad (ideas, emotions, and objects) into the general content of music, in the context of compositions of different periods and cultures. In this regard, the artistic content of a large number of works has been deeply and thoroughly analyzed, the new philosophical basis which distinguishes from the Marxism-Leninism was also carefully studied. With refusing the dualism of the content and form of classical philosophy the author viewed the elements that were previously regarded as artistic forms as an exclusive music content and as a result, presented to V. Kholopova, who separates the artistic content of music the unique and exclusive content of this art field in its new theory.

Idea-artistic content which has been found in the creativity of Azerbaijani composers so far has been seriously investigated by musicologists. In the modern era, the issue has come up with a new approach and has been explored more in detail. Like other national composers' creativity, in the works of Azerbaijani artisans which applied for the dissertation, The issue of artistic content was previously studied from the traditional point of view, and the analysis of formal elements has given greater advantage. However,

	<p>researchers based on philosophical outlook have also been seriously engaged in investigating the artistic aspect which forms the unity with the form category. in this regard, prominent Russian-Soviet musicologist, academician B.V.Asafyev's remarkable scientific researches deserve attention. The prominent musicologist-scientist aimed to work out a method of scientific analysis of music in many books and articles and tried to solve it. the main goal of the research work is to bring together the ideas and artistic content of the composer's works with the technology and style lines.</p>
<p>Natasha Moorhouse GICICSSH1802171</p>	<p>Enhancing Tourists' Retail Experience through Immersive Technologies</p> <p>Natasha Moorhouse Department Retail, Tourism and Marketing, Faculty of Business & Law, Manchester Metropolitan, University, Manchester, UK</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Immersive technologies such as Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) have been found to influence positive behavioural intentions and referral behaviour in various tourism (e.g. Disztinger et al., 2017) and retail contexts (e.g. Pantano and Migliarese, 2014). However, there is lack of research investigating the impact of immersive technologies on tourists' experience in shopping centres and urban shopping destinations, and more specifically, the influence of the new retail-technology environment (i.e. virtual retail environment, and AR-overlaid on the physical retail environment) on tourists experience in this specific context. Key constructs underpinning the Retail Environment Framework (McGoldrick, 2002) and the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) (Davis, 1989) will be used as a theoretical base. A case study strategy will be used including two contrasting UK-based urban shopping destinations, Manchester and Chester. Ten interviews with retail tourists will be conducted in each location, totalling 20 overall. Data will be analysed by thematic analysis and the emergent themes will be used to develop a tourists' retail experience model. Then, a survey with 100 visitors per destination, 200 overall, will be conducted to validate the model. Data will be analysed by structural equation modelling. The main contribution to knowledge will be the development of a conceptual model portraying the effects of immersive technologies on tourists' experience in shopping centres and urban shopping destinations. The model will serve as a theoretical foundation for future research in several disciplines (e.g. Retail Marketing, Destination Marketing, and Information and Communication Technologies in Tourism).</p>
<p>Rosita Guzman Castro GICICSSH1802173</p>	<p>Research Title: An Evaluation on Social Networks: Its Effect to Employee Productivity</p> <p>Rosita G. Castro, Ed.D. Center for General Education/ Department of Languages & Social Sciences, AMA International, University-Bahrain, Salmabad, Kingdom of Bahrain</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aimed to determine the perception of employee respondents on how they can utilize social networking sites in the proper manner and thereby it serves awareness on how these tools affect their level of work productivity. Respondents were the employees in the different companies in the Kingdom of Bahrain during the 3rd Trimester SY 2016-2017. This study made use of the descriptive research method to determine the effects of social networks on employee productivity. The gathered data from this study were</p>

	<p>subjected to descriptive statistics such as means and standard deviation; one way ANOVA, t-test and Person Product Moment Correlation were also used for the inferential statistics. The result of the study showed that: general perception of employees regardless of age, sex, position in the company, number of years employed and type of work are in agreement on the usefulness of the social networks to their respective world of works; In terms of the level of productivity of the respondents the age group 18-30 yielded high significance of the importance of social networks in their job performance; employee respondents rejected the null hypothesis hence, the alternative hypothesis of significant difference on the level of their employee productivity was accepted. Moreover correlation is highly statistically significant between their perception on the use of social networks and their productivity at work. There should be suitable and useful ways of supervising employee social network involvement. Further training on effective use of social networks should be initiated by the organization. Employees should take advantage on the vast information in terms of the usefulness they can get from their exposure to social networks. Human Resource department should conduct training or seminar on the effective use of social networks in the workplace.</p> <p>Keywords: Evaluation, Perception, Social Networks, Employee Productivity</p>
 <p>Lelar Treeaekanukul GICICSSH1802174</p>	<p>Cultural Identities in Multicultural Ethnic Societies according to Current Trends in the Special Border Economic Zone, Maesai District, Chiang Rai Province</p> <p>Lelar Treeaekanukul School of Sociences, Chiang Rai Rajabhat University, Chiang Rai, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Cultural Identity of the ethnic group is the outstanding character related with themselves who culture is the importance for blending the group's characteristics. Under the stream of multicultural societies, the preservation of cultural identity of each ethnic group is significant. If not, there is risky for disappearance by the social change and culture of the core group. This research aimed to gather history, rationale, and culture of the ethnic groups, to study assimilation of culture, and to investigate existence of cultural identity under the stream of multicultural ethnic societies in the Special Border Economic Zone, Maesai District, Chiang Rai Province. Methods used in the research included documentary study for gathering secondary data of the ten ethnic groups in cultural aspect, and qualitative techniques such as an anthropologic field study, and primary data collection techniques for example participatory and non-participatory observation, formal and informal interview, focus group discussion, and in-depth interview of representatives of the ten ethnic groups, formal and informal leaders, governmental sectors, and private sectors involving with the ten ethnic groups in Maesai District, Chiang Rai Province.</p> <p>The results were found that history and rationale: ethnic groups who originated in China and migrated to Thailand including Thai Lue, Tai Yah, Dara-ang, Lua, Akha, Lahu, and Yunnan Chinese; ethnic groups who originated in Myanmar and migrated to Thailand were Thai Yai and Thai Khuen; and ethnic group who was indigenous people of the Lanna Archy was Thai Youn. Ethnic culture: most of the ethnic groups had language for conversation but no language for writing; they still ate their ethnic food, wore their ethnic dress some in the daily life and wore their ethnic dress all in traditional and important occasion; there was rare old-style house because it was made from nondurable materials which was currently difficult to find,</p>

	<p>so the general local house was replaced; they still cured with their ethnic wisdom, but used more modern treatment; most of the ethnic groups were Buddhism, but some was changed to Christianity. Assimilation of culture: most of the ethnic groups received support from their prior entered groups; they were peaceful way of life, participated social activities with other ethnic groups, no religious discrimination, and acceptance of different culture, therefore they could live with others harmoniously; though they blended in new culture, the ten ethnic groups were able to preserve their culture notably and turned to be the identity in multicultural societies comprised of dress, language, food, and religious tradition. Keywords : Cultural Identity, Stream of Multicultural Ethnic Societies in the Special Border Economic Zone</p>
<p>Prof V. Shekhar GICICSSH1802175</p>	<p>Take care of your Customer and rest is taken care of by itself...</p> <p>Prof. Vedula Shekar Department of Business Management, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, INDIA</p> <p>Abstract Banks are financial organizations where people invest their hard earned money and take loans at interest rates. Banks in the beginning never required marketing of their services because the evolution of financial relationships and quality of products was sufficient to remain connected with people. The advent of the marketing concept in banking profession was traced in the west and today has entered into all parts of the world. Bank marketing today is aimed at customer satisfaction. The global competition among various banks has increased the need to perceive the wants of the customers and devise better means of fulfilling them. To improve the performance of banks, there is no substitute than providing better customer service. The main objective of the present study is to identify and assess customer satisfaction levels of customers of State Bank of India. The study aims at bringing out necessary systems to monitor and control the customer orientation among the employees. The study analyzed the services provided by SBI in terms of customer satisfaction. The scope of the study was restricted to the study of customer satisfaction of SBI customers in major cities of India only. A total of 1143 customers have been contacted for their responses from 80 branches of State Bank of India. Questionnaire methodology was followed. Statistical tools like simple percentage analysis and Chi-square were used for the present study. The study has led to suggesting measures for improvement of customer services based on the gaps identified in the study.</p>
<p>Dr A. Arun Kumar GICICSSH1802176</p>	<p>The Indian Vogue Of Knowledge Creation</p> <p>Dr. A. Arun Kumar Postdoctoral Fellow (Icssr), Department Of Business Management Osmania University, Hyderabad- 500007 Telangana, India</p> <p>Abstract Knowledge management is a momentous initiative in higher education. Knowledge management is a conglomeration of knowledge creation, knowledge sharing and knowledge adoption. Knowledge creation is the premise of every educational institution. The educational precinct is knowledge dependent. The heart of educational sector is the ability to create new knowledge. Creation of knowledge is through interaction, education,</p>

	<p>practice and collaboration. India is a developing country where education is given great significance. The Government of India has been encouraging the higher education sector to educate students and promote research. Several knowledge creation initiatives are being implemented by the Indian Government for creating academic knowledge. These initiatives are giving a competitive advantage to the stakeholders of the education sector such as professors, associate professors, assistant professors, researchers and students to participate actively in the knowledge creation process. This paper proposes the Indian vogue of knowledge creation. Various funding agencies and research bodies in India such as UGC, CSIR, DST, DBT, ICSSR, etc. are providing research grants and funding to encourage and promote knowledge creation and basic research. This paper focuses on highlighting the important aspects of the knowledge creation initiatives implemented by Government of India for the betterment of the education sector.</p>
<p>Shagufta Jahangir GICICSSH1802177</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Prevalence Of Sexual Harassment (Assaulted) With Sportswomen In Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shagufta Jahangir Center of Excellence for Women Studies, University of Karachi</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Asma Manzoor Center of Excellence for Women Studies, University of Karachi</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Nusreen Aslam Shah Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Islamic Studies Department, Islamabad</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Raisa Jahangir Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Islamic Studies Department, Islamabad</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Sexual harassment (SH) in sports is present in all over the world due to the socially constructed values, myths and norms. It is present in all individual and team sports. The ratio is little bit as compared to Western countries comparatively Eastern countries. It is also present in Pakistan. Pakistani society is a male dominant and patriarchal society so the women's are hiding it due to the sake of self-respect and self-esteem and also for family honor. I have conducted 210 interviews and only 19.52% females accepted about it. The results of SH are that women are leaved the sports due to the social norms of the society. If anyone fights then society compel her for suicide and many others. The negative impacts of it on the victims are that they afraid and hate to men, extremely mentally disturb even ill. SH also sullied the faith if the harasser was in authority. This article aims to describe that SH is present in sport in Pakistan like other countries and females are aware about it because social value of Pakistani society are hidden any kind of harassment from girls.</p> <p>Key words Sexual harassment, abuse, sport, oppression, discrimination, socially constructed values.</p>

 <p>Brooh Asmare GICICSSH1802178</p>	<p>The Ontological Moral Ground of Africans Quest for Climate Justice</p> <p>Brooh Asmare Department of Philosophy,,Mekelle University,Mekelle, Ethiopia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The problem of climate change is the most challenging phenomenon Africans have currently faced with though they are not responsible for its cause. The African politicians and the African philosophers are, however, looking at the problem in quite different temporal perspectives. While the African politicians bother about the mitigation and adaptation of the problem in the future, whereas the African philosophers focus on how humanity, first of all, had fallen into this ontological problem, and what had been the role of the Africans in this ontological decadence. The ground of the politicians' claim, however, is founded on historical and empirical facts of Africa's contribution to the environment (i.e. Green House Gases (GHG) inventories). Starting from the 15th Conference of Parties (COP - 15) held in December, 2009 at Copenhagen, Denmark, Africans for the first time united and reflecting their quest for climate justice with one voice and sending a single negotiating team mandated to negotiate on behalf of all the member states of the African Union.</p> <p>Through a discursive philosophical method I found it that, though the claim based on GHG inventories is politically relevant, however, philosophically it is weak and shallow for it lacks an African ontological foundation. I argue in this paper that Africans have another strong ontological moral ground for their quest for climate justice. And this strong moral ground is the African exists ontological relationship with nature based on intuition, not on instrumental reason. This ontological moral ground is important to bring all stake-holders of the climate to ontological polylogue to arrive at a universally valid ethics to the environment.</p> <p>Keywords: Africans and Western Civilization, Climate Justice, Environmental Ethics, GHG Inventories, Intuition and Reason, Negritude, Ontology, Polylogue.</p>
 <p>Ahmed Omran GICICSSH1802181</p>	<p>A Novel Recommender System for Websites</p> <p>Ahmed M. Omran Department of Information system, Faculty of computers and information, Fayoum university, Egypt</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Recommender systems identify recommendations au-tonomously for individual users based on past purchases, search-es, and on users', or product similarities. Information is available on the internet in the different formats through large number of websites, people use internet information for their different pur-poses but it is very essential for every internet user to reach to the internet resources that satisfies his needs and accomplishes his tasks. This paper presents a novel hybrid recommender system that recommends a set of websites according to user profile and website content criteria to be attached to any internet browser.</p> <p>Index Terms -recommender, recommendation system, user pro-file, browser, website.</p>
<p>Sanghamitra Sarker GICICSSH1802183</p>	<p>Cognitive issues of Adolescence and Young adults of North East India : An innovative journey through academic curricula.</p> <p>SanghamitraSarker</p>

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Abstract

Contemporary discourses on Northeast India focus almost exclusively on its strategic geographical location and issues of insurgency and violence of different ethnic groups. The continuous absence of peaceful atmosphere makes young ethnic tribal population vulnerable and marginalized even if those are not joining in any insurgency activities. This paper attempts to shed light on how the resulting psychological trauma which are manifested in different negative emotional behavior like violence, distrust, hatred, apathy etc. can be addressed through cognitive study, and expansion of conventional educational processes by incorporating different innovative methods and streams. This paper analyses four hypotheses of causes of negative emotional attitude which can be addressed by reorienting academic curricula. By executing questionnaire tool on the purposive sampling made from different educational institutions of Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Assam and Arunachal, data (qualitative and quantitative) was collected from 700 students of tribal and non-tribal groups from sensitive areas of these states. By examining and analyzing the reports of the survey this paper indicates a number of lapses in the academic curricula of secondary and above level, and stress their "fear of unknown". The study also identifies the lag between tribal life based community and cooperation on one hand and on the other, modern general life based on individualism and competition which make them confused. However, the key issue is the lack of recognition and respect for sociopolitical culture of this area owing to factors such as segregation.

Key words: 1. Ethnic tribes, 2. Cognitive cause/ Trauma, 3. Adolescence and Young adult, 4. Vulnerable and Marginalized, 5. Academic Curricula.

<p>Dr Harikrishna B GICICSSH1802184</p>	<p>Demonetization - Impact On Money Laundering And Terrorist Financing In The Indian Banking System</p> <p>Dr. B.Hari Krishna Icssr Post Doctoral Fellow Department Of Business Management, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telengana</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In the present paper, an attempt is made to bring the insights of the demonetization and its impact on the Indian banking system in terms of the money laundering and terrorist financing. Details of the objectives that have been attained by the government of India post period of the demonetization. The Indian government has taken numerous initiatives to identify and curb money laundering and terrorist financing activities as per the FATF 40 recommendations. Two major issues corruption and black money leading to money laundering and terrorist financing have a great impact on the economy for a long time and multiple successive governments faced a major problem to eradicate the same.</p> <p>To address the prevailing problem from decades, the Indian government declared the demonetization on the 8th of November 2016 taking all the stake holders to surprise and the decision to nullify the existing 500 and 1000 rupees notes and replacing them with the denominations of 200,500,2000 notes.</p> <p>As a result of the unexpected decision by the government of India, citizens started depositing the cash into the banks and were exchanging the old notes for the new ones. The result of this resulted in a high influx of cash deposits into the Indian banking system.</p> <p>To study the impact of the demonetization on the money laundering and terrorist financing activities during the recent year.</p> <p>Keywords: Demonetization, Indian Banking System, Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing.</p>
 <p>Rositsa Slavova GICICSSH1802185</p>	<p>Social Media Sensational Story And The Media Agenda Setting</p> <p>Rositsa Slavova, Ph.D. Sofia University "St.Kliment Ohridski", BULGARIA</p> <p>Greta Dermendjieva, Prof., Ph.D. Sofia University "St.Kliment Ohridski", BULGARIA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The aim of the paper is to analyse the social media sensational story which becomes part of the media agenda setting, to identify its key components and categories. The article looks at the phenomenon of social network sharing as a mechanism for viral content, discusses its main functions, and looks into what the factors that drive people to share content online are. The research is based on widely shared stories which have become part of the media agenda setting from United Kingdome and Bulgaria during the period 2014-2017.</p> <p>The following main categories sensational stories are distinguished and discussed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Stories seeking appreciation, popularization and confirmation of a talent;2) Stories provoking empathy, support and affirming virtues and values;3) Stories offering provocative curious new facts aiming public discussion;3) Stories for pets resulting in reunification of the community and

	<p>demonstrating empathy; 4) Entertaining story which unexpectedly becomes Internet sensation. Illustrative examples are provided in a table format. Key words: Sensational Story, Viral Content, Social Network Sharing, Internet Sensation, Social Media Storyal Story and The Media Agenda Setting</p>
 <p>Greta Dermendjieva GICICSSH1802186</p>	<p>Social Media Sensational Story And The Media Agenda Setting</p> <p>Rositsa Slavova, Ph.D. Sofia University “St.Kliment Ohridski”, BULGARIA</p> <p>Greta Dermendjieva, Prof., Ph.D. Sofia University “St.Kliment Ohridski”, BULGARIA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The aim of the paper is to analyse the social media sensational story which becomes part of the media agenda setting, to identify its key components and categories. The article looks at the phenomenon of social network sharing as a mechanism for viral content, discusses its main functions, and looks into what the factors that drive people to share content online are. The research is based on widely shared stories which have become part of the media agenda setting from United Kingdome and Bulgaria during the period 2014-2017.</p> <p>The following main categories sensational stories are distinguished and discussed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Stories seeking appreciation, popularization and confirmation of a talent;2) Stories provoking empathy, support and affirming virtues and values;3) Stories offering provocative curious new facts aiming public discussion;3) Stories for pets resulting in reunification of the community and demonstrating empathy;4) Entertaining story which unexpectedly becomes Internet sensation. Illustrative examples are provided in a table format. <p>Key words: Sensational Story, Viral Content, Social Network Sharing, Internet Sensation, Social Media Story</p>
 <p>Dennis Nino Ancheta GICICSSH1802187</p>	<p>The Strategies of Tiangge Sellers to the Purchasing Interest of the Market</p> <p>Fe Atanacio-Blas Taytay Senior High School Department of Education Taytay, Rizal Philippines</p> <p>Dennis Niño A. Ancheta Taytay Senior High School Department of Education Taytay, Rizal Philippines</p> <p>Charelome Erestain Taytay Senior High School Department of Education Taytay, Rizal Philippines</p> <p>Renelyn Hantic Taytay Senior High School Department of Education Taytay, Rizal Philippines</p> <p>Jholo Noel Armando Taytay Senior High School Department of Education Taytay, Rizal Philippines</p>

Analyn Reyes
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Abstract

Determining the strategies employed by the Tiangge sellers and its effects on the purchasing interest of the market is highly beneficial to the growth of the municipality of Taytay, Rizal since the industry that developed the municipality was the garments industry through the establishment of the Taytay Tiangge. The objectives of this study thus; are to evaluate the strategies of Tiangge sellers and summarize the purchasing interests of the market in terms of price, quantity and kinds of ready-to-wear (RTW) products. The researchers used the Bottom of the pyramid theory, Defensive marketing theory, Consumer Theory and Nonprice Advertising Theory which are common and most effective theories when it comes to strategies implementation for Flea Markets, Bazaars and Tiangge in modern day. Through a Chi-Square test, the data were analyzed and resulted to rejection of the Null Hypothesis; that there is no significant effect between the purchasing interest of the market and the strategies employed by the sellers. The statistical treatment done proved that there is a significant effect between the strategies employed by the sellers and the purchasing interest of the market. Simply, the strategies done by Tiangge sellers positively affect the customers' interests.

Keywords

Tiangge, Flea Markets, Bazaars, Strategies, Purchasing Interest



Md Mostafa Faisal
GICICSSH1802188

Turkish Education policy in Erdogan period

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Abstract

The Education policy of the Justice and Development Party (AKP) under the leadership of Recep Tayyip Erdogan in Turkey has increasingly been a topic of debate among international observers and their recent interest was in religious school. Therefore, Turkey has achieved an unprecedented success in expanding educational opportunities and access from preschool to higher education by building new educational institutions and renovating existing ones. The recent improvements in Turkey's educational system are a direct result of the Justice and Development Party's (the AK Party) educational policies and reforms. AK Party has been one of the most reformist governments of Turkey to date and has paid particular attention to improving the country's educational system. AKP introduced elective Kurdish courses into the middle schools in 2012, passed legislation in 2013 to allow establishing private schools in Kurdish, and abolished the mandatory "National Security Course" given by military officers in high schools as well as mandatory oath-taking ceremony in elementary schools. This article focuses on the educational policies of the AK Party governments during the last decade. The AK Party's education reforms and policies will be examined through the lenses of access, quality, governance, finance, and democratization of education. The current problems and challenges of Turkey's education system will also be discussed.

Key Note: Education policies, Reformations, Challenges, AKP, Turkey.



Fatma Altinbas Sarigul
GICICSSH1802190

The Changing Types of Social Surveillance through Globalization

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Abstract

Social surveillance plays an important role in shaping the development of different types of individual behavior in public life. Each individual takes part in social surveillance both as the watcher and the watched. The degree of watching and being watched, however, shows a substantial change as the world becomes more globalized. There are three main types of social surveillance, based on whether the space that is being watched is somewhere local, global or a cyberspace. The first type of surveillance is considered a Panopticon emerged with modernism, where a small group of people watches over a larger group of people. Panopticon reflects the direct domination of a minority over the majority and has a disturbing effect on the dominated. The second one is the Synopticon where the many watch over the few. Emerged especially with the growth of the mass media, the Synopticon is the product of a more globalized world when compared to the concept of Panopticon. This type of surveillance is being carried out where the masses watch/purchase/consume a number of products, i.e. books, radio programs, TV shows, movies, music; by a few certain writers, journalists, radio broadcasters, television and film producers, musicians. With the introduction of the internet to the public, the act of watching and being watched started to occur simultaneously in the cyberspace, which manifests itself as the next stage of globalization, thus allowing the emergence of Omnipicon, the third type of surveillance, where both Panopticon and Synopticon are applied simultaneously.

While the globalization has stripped a minority of the privilege of watching and conferred it on the whole of society, surveillance has gradually begun to evolve from a mean of psychological pressure into an alluring psychological desire. Being no longer hegemony of a small minority over the masses, social control exercised through surveillance is slowly turning into a structure where all citizens voluntarily watch each other. As the world becomes more globalized, the grip of social control becomes firmer and stronger than thought even though the physical local pressures on the individual seem to have been diminished. While it might seem liberating at first sight, the globalization also leads to an anti-emancipatory world.

Keywords

Globalization – Surveillance – Panopticon – Synopticon - Omnipicon



Gerrard Koranteng
GICICSSH1802191

Environmental Sustainability

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Abstract

In the days gone by, environment use to be one of the finest place for man to be live. even way back where the first place for man to live Garden of Eden. Enviroment is made up of the whole set of natural or physical and man – made or socio- cultural system, in which man and other living things, work and interact.

However, the , can also be group into two main category, the physical environment and the social environment. The physical environment is made up of the atmosphere, the sky, the soil, water, etc

The atmosphere, is the part of the earth crust above the land , which being

	<p>divided into parts that's the lower atmosphere and the upper atmosphere. Next is the land(soil)Temperatuer of the earth increase with depth,which is made up of the climate vegetation,mineral and everything that can be found on th land.</p> <p>Moreover, the social environment is made up of system that group of people have organsised to satisfy their needs.The social environment include all skills, all manmade things , all means of agricultural and industrial production.Whatever happens in our social environment affect the physical environment and also whatever happens in our physical environment definitely affects the social environment.</p> <p>All humans beings cannot exist without air,land and water bodies I will like to take this opportunity to urge everyone here to join me to help build a better sustainability environment, and we must ensure a well protected environment, by avoiding air pollution, land degredation(land pollution),water pollution , just to name a few.When all these are abolish , then again our environment will be secuere, healthy and better place to be</p>
<p>Ameneh Mafitabar GICICSSH1802192</p>	<p>Study in Four Persian Paitings of Qajar Era From the perspective of Ernest Hans Josef Gombrich's Visual Perception (Case study: "Farhad carries Shirin's horse on his back")</p> <p>Ameneh Mafitabar PHD Student in Research of Art, Alzahra University, Tehran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The perception and interpretation of a work of art take place in an interactional process so that it is impossible to separate one from another. Thinkers like "Ernest Gombrich" pose this issue to refute the visual perception theory. From this point of view, one should be able to recognize the oneness of the subject in representative works of art that have a similar theme, regardless of differences in style and personal background of the artist or his ability in verisimilitude. In the next step, in case of the work of art being related to a literary text, the grasp of written lore should lead us to understanding its tacit meaning. In order to investigate this point of view one could challenge various study cases with a comparative approach, but it is better to put the focus on some forsaken samples of Iranian art. According to the above, this article was formed in response to this question: "with regard to Ernest Gombrich's visual perception point of view, how it will be possible to understand the oneness between literary story and the interpretation of the pictorial content in four Qajar Pesian paintings of Farhad carrying Shirin's horse on his back?" The aim of the authors is that, with a comparative-analytical method and use of documentative studies, illustrate in a qualitative way that through careful attention to the unique stance of Gombrich in the field of visual perception, firstly, in comparing four Persian paintings of Farhad and Shirin, in spite of differences in style and presence or absence of some elements, because of the existence of essential visual components, the oneness of theme can be established. And secondly, in the collation of the illustration with narrative account, although the principal indices are painted in different ways, or the depiction of some of the elements has been overlooked, or the pomposity of some of the details has been increased, but the congruency between the pictorial signs and the theme is noticeable, both in the works which are more bound to the style of their time or, on the contrary, seem more alien. This is a phenomenon which provides the ability to recognize the thematic designs and make it possible to ascertain the implications of the Persian paintings, for according to Gombrich opinion,</p>

	<p>in seeing the general contexture of an image, perception and interpretation happen simultaneously. Keywords: Compatative Study, Qajar, Persian Painting, Visual Perception, Ernest Gombrich, Shirin & Farhad.</p>
<p>Saeed Chavari GICICSSH1802193</p>	<p>Comparative Study on the Figurative Paintings in Islamic and Western Regions (The Second Half of 12th Century A.H. / Neoclassicism)</p> <p>Saeed Chavari Non dependent Researcher,Non dependent Researcher,Tehan, Iran</p> <p>Ameneh Mafitabar Non dependent Researcher,Non dependent Researcher,Tehan, Iran</p> <p>Abstract In the second half of 12th century, there was a great convulsion, internal conflict and external wars in the Islamic regions from Iran, in the reign of Afshar and Zand, to India, in the reign of Gourkani and Ottoman, by which all aspects of this great civilization such as arts were influenced. Three decades after these circumstances, the West and especially France faced a great revolution which overwhelmed all the Europe and likely all the world so that it became the origin of neoclassical art. The question here is how do the war and revolution in these regions affect the arts and especially the figurative painting? Also, what similarities and differences are made by this influence between Islamic and Western figurative painting? In what follows, the political and social conditions of that period and ornamental and fancy aspects of Islamic figurative painting –which tries to maintain Miniature forms of its own predecessors using the Western naturalistic representation - will be studied. In the opposite side there is the Western neoclassical figurative painting based on realistic and naturalistic aspects which emphasizes on the essential presence of human figure and what is emitted by him as wisdom. Therefore, this paper is a basic theoretical research done by descriptive-analytical method presenting some examples of figurative forms in Islamic and Western regions, discovers their similarities and differences in a certain period of time. Keywords: Figurative painting, Iran, Ottoman, India, Neoclassicism.</p>
<p>Abena Gyamfuah GICICSSH1802196</p>	<p>Global Warming, Causes And Effects</p> <p>Abena Gyamfuah Secertary,Alliance For Youth In Agric,Accra, Ghana</p> <p>Abstract Global warming has become a big challenge in our society now a days , most of our societies are being destroyed through depletion of the ozon layer etc.the term global warning is used to describe the gradual increase in the average temperature of the earths atmosphere and its ocean. Achange that’s is believes to be permanently changing the earths climate. There is a great debate among many people and , sometimes in the news on whether global warming is real.However , even some climate scientist looking at the data and the facts agree the planet is very warming. As a secretary from alliance for youth in agric, I would like to emphasis more on the effects of global warming to be more substantial and more rapidly occurring than others to do even the scientific concensus on climate change relatedto global warmining Then again , the green house gasses release by the bunning of fossil fuel ,</p>

	<p>land clearing , agricultural and other human related activites.to the best of my knowledge on addressing this issue I think most of the problem occurring is based on the fact that global warming is a serious problem and we should be deal with and scientist has predicted that average between global warming temperature couldincrease between 1.4 and 5.8celcius by the year 2100.</p>
<p>Raghunath Prasad Saket GICICSSH1802197</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Caste and Provision of Public Goods in India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. Raghunath Prasad Saket Economics,Satyawati College, University of Delhi.,New Delhi, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The empirical regression results, on the basis of latest data show that even after controlling the effect for other control variables, the public expenditure on education and health was negatively correlated with the population of SC/ST. Consequently, the basic infrastructure (like pucca building, number of classrooms, laboratory for students and teachers and boundary wall in school premises) and facilities (like drinking water, urinal, playground, electricity, computer, medical check-up of students) in schools were negatively correlated with the population of SC/ST. Similarly, in health, the basic infrastructure (like availability of sub-centres, primary health centres and community health centres) and facilities (like electricity, water supply, telephone connections, computer, operation theatre, number of beds to admit patients) in public health institutions were negatively correlated with the population of SC/ST. The availability of general infrastructure (road and national highway in 100 square kilometres), and basic amenities in house premises (drinking water and sanitation) were also negatively correlated with the population of SC/ST.</p> <p>Index Terms India, Caste discrimination, population of Scheduled Castes (SCs)/ Scheduled Tribes (STs), public expenditure and Provision of Public goods.</p>
<p>Hayford Adjei GICICSSH1802200</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessing the Effect of Employee Welfare and Compensation on Organizational Performance: A Case of Sahel Sahara Bank Ghana Limited</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hayford Adjei Department of Management Studies, Kumasi Technical University, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The most important resource of any organization is their human resource. In the quest of considering and assessing the overall performance of an organization, it is very essential to retain an efficient and effective labour force. Employees that are highly motivated can add value to an organization by effectively achieving their goals and objectives. This article seeks to establish whether or not there exist any relationship between these variables and to measure the extent of influence compensation and employee welfare has on the performance of the organization. The research was a descriptive research which employed both qualitative and quantitative data in view of giving a full picture of the specific details of the selected organizations. In sampling the 30 respondents from the organization for the purpose of this research, a simple random sampling technique was used in arriving at the desired conclusions. Data was collected from the primary and secondary sources of data collection and questionnaires were administered in collecting primary data for the study. The findings derived from the research indicated that majority of the staff in the organization were not aware of the current compensation and employee welfare packages available. The study</p>

	<p>recommended the need for management to employ positive techniques to encourage high performance from staff and management in order to ensure equity in the distribution in employee welfare and compensation packages. Keywords: Compensation, employees' welfare, organization, performance, bank</p>
 <p>Gela Tsaava GICICSSH1802201</p>	<p>Visa-Free travel to the European Union: Prospects for a European Choice by the Occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region</p> <p>Gela Tsaava Institute for Georgias Neighborhood Studies,Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University,Tbilisi</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In an analysis of Georgia's Euro-Atlantic integration, the lack or absence of international organizations' political will often surfaces and becomes the focus of discussion. In debates over the issue, the main reference is made to the so-called „Historical Window of Opportunity”, underscoring that when such a moment appears, Georgia should meet all the criteria necessary to join the European family.</p> <p>Changes emerging on the international level are evidence that Georgia should continue its active work to achieve the set foreign policy objectives. Changes to the global architecture complicate identifying when the „window of opportunity” will open for Georgia, which means that the state should not only prepare for the opportunity, but should also participate in the process of making it appear.</p> <p>The so-called agreements on „cooperation, integration and partnership” initiated by the Russian Federation with Occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region envisage the mutually agreement on foreign policy, as well as the establishment of common defense, security, social and economic space between the signatory parties. Unlike Occupied Tskhinvali, where the idea of integrating into Russian state is somewhat acceptable, political opposition groups in Occupied Abkhazia protested against the agreements.</p> <p>Irakli Khintba, an Abkhaz official noted, before the agreements were signed, that „EU „soft power” is an effective mechanism for conflict transformation and overall modernization of society and state institutions. But EU engagement should not be based on a „zero-sum game” in relations with Russia. Instead, formidable mechanisms should be elaborated in order to ensure cooperation and participation in the Georgian-Abkhaz context. Abkhazia is interested in European engagement, as there is a overarching need for de-isolation. But any strict politicization of this process and efforts to approach Abkhazia solely through Georgia will lead to Abkhazia being closed off to any Western influence, which is not in the EU's interest.”</p> <p>Abkhazia residents have not received any awareness raising programs about the benefits of Europeanization and more integration with Russia is viewed positively. It also appears that the direct benefits of getting closer to Europe through Georgia are not tangible enough for the populations of Abkhazia and South Ossetia and they do not consider it to be an alternative to the path presented by the Russian Federation.</p>

Amarnath Bhadra
GICICSSH1802202

Green Growth and Business Opportunity in India

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Abstract

India is one of the fastest growing Economies in the world and is moving ahead with development process. Sustaining a fast-paced growth rate and driving a comprehensive development requires addition of major infrastructure like Power, Road, Communication, and Transportation. To ensure inclusive growth infrastructure should also grow side by side but to ensure sustainability those growth shall be in the Green way. The rapid industrialisation and anthropogenic activities have vitiated the atmosphere and ailments like COPD, Cancer, and other vector-borne diseases have increased. GHGs emitted from coal-based combustions, vehicle exhaust, and irresponsible use of pesticides is causing a significant damage in the quality of atmosphere. The “Right to inhale fresh air” and the “Right for safe living on the Earth” shall be new demand of humanity. As a responsible leadership, Government of India not only has become a signatory of Conference of the Parties (COP-21) but also quickly and simultaneously implementing the eight points of India’s INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions). India recognises the need for sourcing the additional energy requirement mostly from renewable sources like Solar, Wind, while balancing the gap through AUSCT (Advanced Ultra Super Critical Technology) to ensure the Green Growth. The obvious fall-out of the above will increase the business opportunity in renewables in one hand and obsolescence of existing coal based power generating plants on the other hand. Authors intend to indicate that innovation is going to convert the apparent challenges into new business opportunities through “Decommissioning”, “Disposal” and “Logistics” while absorption of advanced technologies and compliance to stringer environmental norms will also open up new vistas of business, driving the growth wheel in a green way.

Keywords - INDC, Safe-living, Green Growth



Madan Mohan Beura
GICICSSH1802203

Illusion, Gender Bias And Conflict In Ancient Indian Literature : A Presentation / Interpretation of Episodes In Ramayana And Mahabharata

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Abstract

Research Objectives : The objectives of this research and the ensuing article are to bring to the attention of the global literary world, especially non Indian litterateurs, some interesting features of two Indian epics and to convey to them that like today’s post-modern men, the ancient folks of India were quite adept at creating complex strategies of inter-human actions and perfectly aware of the most complex nuances of human relationships.

Methodology : Thorough and analytical study of the two Indian epics, Ramayana and Mahabharata, have been done in order to locate and glean relevant data or facts. Some critical essays on these epics by eminent authors have also been studied.

Findings : The findings have been succinctly stated in the abstract presented here.

	<p>Research Outcomes : One of the significant research outcomes is that our proposed paper has brought into play an analysis of the above-cited epics from some perspectives which are unprecedented in the annals of research and literary writings on ancient Indian literature.</p> <p>Future Scope : The proposed paper shall ignite in aficionados of ancient Indian literature and also researchers a new zeal to undertake a thorough re-look at the above-cited epics.</p> <p>Key Words : Illusion, Reality, Vanity, War .</p>
<p>Himani Kaushik GICICSSH1802204</p>	<p>Labour Migration To Russia From Tajikistan And Uzbekistan, 1990-2010</p> <p>Himani Kaushik Center For Russian And Central Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</p> <p>Abstract 20 years have gone since the separation of the Soviet Union. Despite the fact that it would be a misrepresentation to state that all the new countries that then rose have effectively merged, much has changed, and today their status of being autonomous at any rate appears not to be addressed. The social and conservative circumstance, in any case, is a long way from equivalent among them and this has prompted to a considerable stream of migrants to the happier areas. At the point when individuals pick migration as an approach to accommodate them, many likewise look for enhanced conditions for their families at home. On the off chance that in the 90s migration on the post-Soviet domain implied individuals escaping clashes or moving to a nation where their ethnic gathering was main, today's migration stream might be portrayed as labour migration. Russia has in this setting turn into a substantial scale of migrant beneficiary, and a portion of the new country states are mostly living from settlements sent home from to another country – quite a bit of it from Russia. Migrants come to Russia both from the close and the far abroad. Individuals from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) appreciate the benefit of a visa free administration, and the Central Asian nations: Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan are among the most very much spoken to labour migration.</p>
 <p>Mohd Sajid GICICSSH1802209</p>	<p>Social Problems in India and role of Media</p> <p>Mohd Sajid Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University, India</p> <p>Abstract All change is not progress. Indian has changed a lot in the last thirty years and it continues to change even today. However, the question is what is the direction of change? What is the logic of change? Who is being benefited by change? Violence and Conflict is on rise, poverty and unemployment too, despite the government promises of justice and equitable political social system to all its citizens. While as on the other hand, India is facing a large number of social issues such as caste system, child labour, illiteracy, gender inequality, superstitions, religious conflicts, and many more. India, the cradle of civilization, is now beset with a number of social evils. They are so numerous that one shudders to think of them. There have been social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Ray, Maharishi Daya Nand, SwarniVivekanand etc. They fought against social evils but these evils were so deep-rooted that try as they did some of them persist to this day. It is high time that the society gets relief from these undesirable social evils. The media too have played the dominant role in shaping the values of Indian society. So in this backdrop the present paper will try to study the role of media in highlighting the</p>

	<p>social and political evils in Indian society and will also study major causes of social evils in India. Besides this, the paper will further try to examine the measures which can be taken to uproot these social evils in Indian society. Keywords: India, Evils, Social Problems, Conflict and Media</p>
<p>Mohamed Salah Ahmed GICICSSH1802210</p>	<p>Role of Sharia Laws for settling disputes and peace building in Somalia</p> <p>Mohamed Salah Ahmed Department of Social Science , Faculty of Political Science,Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University,Ankara, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The history of Islam in the Horn of Africa stretches back to early days of Islam. The faith reached the Horn of Africa from the Arabian Peninsula through migration and trade mainly from Yemen and Oman. Perhaps it was reached a peaceful way without violence and war. A large-scale conversion to Islam was taking place in Somalia. In other words, Somalia is among first places that Islam religion arrived and today almost 100% of the population is Muslim, generally adhering to a Shafi'i version of the religion and this is because of their ancestors who were practiced Sufism and traditionally has dominated the region. Somalis see Islam as faith and source of law and morality in many decades. The religion has been part of the ethnic identity of Somalis, even among secular Somalis who are educated and live in the western countries, but what is fascinating is that religious groups had been part of the problem in the country since the collapse of the central government in 1991. Though radical ideology has appeared early as it dates back into the 1970s, when students graduated from Arab universities carried modern Islamic ideology around Somalia. Small organizations were formed which fuelled the revival of an Islamic consciousness led by modern Islamic scholars and announced a war against the socialist military regime. At that time the dominant version of Islam was traditional Sufism. The so-called modern Islamic ideology was different from the previous version of "Sufism", had a social and political agenda in other words they wanted to lead the country according to their ideology and religious doctrine while the main source of their ideology was coming from Saudi Arabia. This marked the beginning of Wahhabism ideology in Somalia. In fact, the traditional and modern Islamic doctrines not only differs sourcing, formation, and implementation of the Islamic laws it also differs the global political outlook. The previous version coexisted with Democrats and socialist regimes without interfering much in politics it focused on society. This disagreement led to a clash between old school and new school as it created confusion and chaos atmosphere within society. Somali society like other traditional societies, the main source of the law is Sharia law combined with Somali culture; people trust religious scholars and traditional leaders' more than formal legal institutions such as modern courts. Society relies on these legal apparatus for settling their disputes, upholding their civil rights like marriages and in some cases conduct criminal cases. However after a prolonged civil war, Somalia is recovering but still a long way to go for creating society live within harmony, peace and prosperous county, the religious groups are vital in this process. In this paper, it will examine to what that Shari'a legal system contributes to conflict resolution in Somalia? And why less Fatwa's is concerning peace building and governance? Why are the governments not using religion card to defeat radical Islamist groups?</p> <p>Key words; Sharia laws, Disputes, Peace, Traditional Islam, Modern Islam, Somalia</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Role Of Parliament In Governance In Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Awal Hossain Mollah Professor of Public Administration, University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract:</p> <p>The aim of this paper is to evaluate the role of parliament in ensuring better governance in a country like Bangladesh. The parliament assumes a critical part of the life of a country. The basic three functions of a parliament are: a) make new laws, change existing laws and cancellation laws which are never again required; b) represent and articulate the views and wishes of the citizens in decision-making processes and c) oversee the activities of the executive so that the government is accountable to the people. Ensuring good governance requires the presence of a solid, viable and effective parliament. This is because since parliament assumes an urgent part of collating and presenting the views and needs of the people, articulating their expectations and aspirations in determining the national development agenda. As an oversight body, parliament distinguishes issues and arrangement challenges that require consideration and helps with defeating bureaucratic inactivity (UNECA, 2004). The paper will highlight on various aspects of parliament and its' role in governance from the theoretical viewpoint like conceptual analysis of parliament, models, influencing factors and effective means, and how far these have been practicing in Bangladesh.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Md. Awal Hossain Mollah GICICSSH1802211</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Azam Jan GICICSSH1802214</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Facebook Mania of Pakistani Women: A Case Study of University Students of Hazara University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shujaat Ali Khan PhD: Assistant Professor, Department of Communication & Media Studies, Hazara University Mansehra, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Azam Jan Assistant Professor, Department of Communication & Media Studies, Hazara University Mansehra, Pakistan. PhD Scholar, Islamia University Bahawalpur, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Social media has changed consumption behaviour of the users. People who used to look forward to traditional mass media to satisfy certain needs have switched over to social networking media for their needs gratification. This paradigm shift forced researchers to undertake studies to find out consumption styles of social media in line with needs gratification and its corresponding effects. This research work tends to be an effort to search out the usage pattern of Facebook in the young female folk of Pakistan and subsequent gratification obtained. The key objectives of the study include finding usage patterns of Facebook and needs gratification of female students. The research tends to be quantitative in nature and will make use of survey method. The study intends to use a structured questionnaire for collection of data from a sample of 200 students of Hazara University. Collected data will be analyzed by making use of SPSS version 23. Descriptive statistics tend to be used to obtain data on simple statistics such as frequencies and percentage. The principles of simple mean will be administered to compare means of different variables. Likewise, independent samples t-tests and variate analysis tend to be run on the data to ascertain relationship between/among variables. Expected results suggest that most of female students have accounts in Facebook and they operate online with genuine accounts. It is also anticipated that the respondents would gratify information, social interaction</p>

and companionship need through Facebook use. To conclude, it is expected that there would be a positive co-relation between intensity of Facebook use and gratification obtained.

And

Citizen Journalism: Insight into Social Media Literacy

Azam Jan

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Abstract

In the formative phase of their growth, traditional mass media used to disseminate information to passive recipients. The electronic media boom in the last quarter of the 20th century with their wide range coverage of every aspect of life contributed a lot to promoting media literacy. Media awareness in turn forced producers of mediated contents to listen to the user's feedback while designing the messages. The 21st century affluence of social media (SM), however, brought tremendous revolution in communication behaviour of the users. Social networking sites (SNSs) with horizontal flow of communication provided users with a suitable platform to speak out their mind openly. This pattern created conducive environment for users to serve as photographers, videographers, bloggers and article writers. The new media encouraged users to disseminate their self-generated contents to world-wide consumers. This phenomenal change turned the once passive users of traditional media into SM activists generally termed as citizen journalists. This research paper explores to ascertain relationship of media literacy and citizen journalism. The research focusses on whether social media literacy influence the quality of citizen journalism or citizen journalism adds to social media literacy. The study is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and employs mixed method design. Qualitative data tend to be obtained through a structured interview whereas quantitative data will be gathered through a questionnaire from a sample of SM users. Media literacy will be determined mainly by asking questions relating to the contents the users search on social media. Citizen journalism on the other hand tends to be resolved by asking questions pertaining to the stuff the users generate and share on SNSs. The collected data will be analyzed by making use of SPSS version 23. Descriptive statistics tend to be used to obtain data on simple statistics such as frequencies and percentage. The principles of simple mean will be administered to compare means of different variables. Likewise, independent samples t-tests and variate analysis tend to be run on the data to ascertain relationship between/among variables. It is estimated that the users who search quality contents (good media literacy) tend to generate and share quality stuff (quality citizen journalism). Likewise, those users who generate and share good quality stuff develop good media literacy.

Murali Rajaram
GICICSSH1802215

Concessions, Hand-outs and Political Legitimacy: The Case of Marginalized Indians of Malaysia.

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	<p style="text-align: center;">University of Sydney.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>There is insufficient scholarly evidence to support the claim that concessions and hand-outs can effectively address the legitimate concerns of ethnic minority under an ethnocratic regime. This study seeks to investigate the Barisan Nasional government's concessions and hand-outs policy measures that were aimed at addressing the long overdue political, economic, cultural and religious concerns and demands of the marginalised ethnic Indians of Malaysia. In doing so, this study will first seek to investigate the outcomes and the implications of the said concessions and handouts to the ethnic Indian minority, especially on their marginalised status. Secondly, this study will seek to understand how concessions and hand-outs influence the way the ethnic Indian minority define political legitimacy of the ruling government. Adopting a qualitative methodology, the findings of this study are based on twenty-two in-depth interviews and four focus group discussions coupled with an extensive analysis of policy documents, archival search and statistical information. The initial findings suggest that the BN government's concessions and hand-outs have brought some benefits to the ethnic Indian minority but have not changed their marginalised status. It was also found that the notion of 'exchange legitimacy' was more prevalent among the ethnic Indian minority when it comes to the political legitimacy of the government of the day.</p> <p>Keywords: concessions, hand-outs, minority, marginalization, Malaysia.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Tungesh Mahalingappa GICICSSH1802216</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Use of Response Inviting Structures in Literary Texts for Language Teaching</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Tungesh G.M. Associate Professor (Senior Scale), Department of Humanities Manipal Institute of Technology, (A Constituent College of Manipal University) Manipal, Karnataka State India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Developing an individual response to a literary text without violating its essential nature as communication and without denying its linguistic benefits can be a useful task for any language teacher. Teaching English language using literary texts through the exercises such as comprehension, paraphrase or summary would amount to distorting its essential nature as communication. That is, the learners make attempt to reproduce indiscriminately the critical opinions of others or indulge in fanciful interpretations based on their whims and fancies. If teachers provide their interpretations of their own, it would amount to depriving the learners of their communicative potential of the very language they are actively engaged in learning. And, it is important to note that the literary texts exemplify very characteristically which becomes the source for language development. Thus, it becomes a challenging task to the teachers of literature how to relate the linguistic aims of ELT/TESOL classes with the literary nature of the resource materials prescribed in the curriculum. Citing examples from literary texts, this paper attempts to illustrate a methodology which can meet these objectives. It can be suggested that such a methodology based on pedagogic stylistic approach can have relevance for the teaching of literature as subject in undergraduate ELT/ TESOL classes.</p> <p>Key words: Text literature linguistics pedagogy response style</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Muhammad Hamza GICICSSH1802217</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Operation Zarb-e-Azb: A Success Story of Pakistan Military Forces in FATA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muhammad Hamza</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Political Science, Al-Khair University Azad, Jammu & Kashmir, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The Military operation does not consider good for the prosperity of the State. Federal Administered Tribal Area (FATA) is considered a backward area of Pakistan. But the residents of FATA are hardworking and nationalism. They are against western culture and education. Local political parties supported terrorism to achieve their own purposes and vote banks. Unemployment made cause for the terrorism in this area. Local terrorist groups/organizations like as Tahrir-e-Taliban Pakistan, Haqqani Network and some groups of Al-Qaida forced the residents for waging war against Pakistan military forces. FATA was the heaven place for the shelter of terrorists after 9/11 incident. These areas were near from Afghan border and many central Asian countries (Uzbek, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Afghan) terrorists had captured the residents and use them terrorist activities. These terrorists destroyed the images of Pakistan in the world. After military Operation ZeB, terrorism decreased much than last three years (2014, 2015, and 2016). Now military forces have successfully restored the writ of state and numbers of terrorists and their facilitators killed and arrested in this operation. Many tribes of FATA supported military forces against terrorists. Pak-Army achieved their targets successfully in short period according to bad situations. Operation ZeB has been proved a good decision for the prosperity of this region and country. The federal government solved the issue of Internal Displaced Persons (TDPs) and 65 % have been returned their natives with the cooperation of Pak-Army till December 2016. Military doctors are also providing health facilities in all those areas which were considered the hub of terrorists. The aim of this study is finding the role of Pakistan military forces for the restoration of the writ of State after operation Zarb-e-Azb in FATA. Pak-Army accepted challenged and destroyed the residences of terrorist without any discrimination with heavy bombing and automatic weapons. This study will also show the effects of terrorism on the residents of FATA. The data was collected from most affected areas in Operation Zarb-e-Azb from different regions of FATA and 120 individuals were participated in this research study. During this research, it is found that Federal government failed for the provision of basic rights of the residents of FATA. Final results of this study are 51.39 % strongly agree, 35.2 % agree but while 2.37 % respondents do not know or lack of knowledge, 7.98 % disagree 3.06 % strongly disagree with this study. Key points: Pak-Army, Tahrir-e-Taliban Pakistan, Internally Displaced Persons, Political Parties, Federal Government</p>
<p>Sara Bautista GICICSSH1802218</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Electing Women: Transnational Populations and Electoral Gender Quotas</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sara Bautista The Elliott School of International Affairs at the George Washington University in Washington D.C. (Graduate Students)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aarthy Madanagopal The Elliott School of International Affairs at the George Washington University in Washington D.C. (Graduate Students)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>One well-established practice to begin to redress unequal governmental representation by women compared with men is the creation of electoral gender quotas. For decades, political parties and national governments have crafted quota policies intended to form a critical minority. Such quotas can succeed in expanding the percentages of women in governments, which in turn often yields further votes for policies to improve conditions for all women, even those not of</p>

	<p>the same background or political party as those in office. Nevertheless, since disparities between groups of women by race, ethnicity, and migrant status among other characteristics can vary within nations as much as between men and women, it is important that electoral gender quotas not be restricted to only wealthy and privileged women. Our project conducts original research and analysis on the topic of participation of women that represent less dominant groups within a population entering government as part of electoral gender quotas; this sector includes the growing and significant portion of the world population whose parents were immigrants or who themselves were and who have become citizens and candidates.</p> <p>The project consists of a literature review of the existing analysis. Quantitative data used in the project is obtained from the databases of the United Nations, International Organization for Migrants (IOM), DESA, and other international organizations with data on immigration and gender quotas. The literature review and quantitative data is supplemented by qualitative research using in-depth interviews with candidates who ran for national elections, those who aided in an electoral campaign, either through monetary or human capital, and those who are looking to run for political office in future elections. The final policy analysis includes recommendations for advocates and legislators to use to continue to make national governments both more balanced in representation and responsive to expanding transnational processes.</p> <p>Key Words - Gender, Immigration, Quotas, Political Representation, Transnational</p>
<p>Shaul Gabbay GICICSSH1802219</p>	<p>The effect of the Arab Spring on Libya – a social network approach</p> <p>Professor Shaul M. Gabbay (Ph.D) Global Research Institute Posner Center for International Development, 1031 33rd St, Denver, CO 80205</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Arab Spring has been an unprecedented development for citizens of Arab. In societies which have never enjoyed real democracy the hope and possible change created mass grass root developments directed at the implementation of democratic social and political change. This paper asks to what extent these changes could be further proliferating to Libya.</p>
<p>Ruqiya Anwar GICICSSH1802224</p>	<p>Reporting Of Taliban Conflict: Do Editorial Choices Matter?</p> <p>Ruqiya Anwar Management Sciences,International Islamic University,Islamabad,Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study analyzes the discursive strategies that characterize the reportage of Taliban conflict in Pakistani media, over a period of one year from March 2015 to March 2016. This study combines textual analysis with semi-structured interviews of media editors to identify the key factors that influence conflict Journalism in Pakistan, and particularly explores the crucial role played by the editors in selection of news stories related to Taliban conflict. The study found that Pakistani media characterize Taliban conflict in the country, as high risk national security threat. Hence, findings of this study show that conflict reporting in this scenario is influenced by number of factors and the editors’ perceived threat to national interest.</p> <p>Key words: Taliban Conflict, Conflict Reporting, Textual Analysis, Interviews</p>
<p>Haesel Kim GICICSSH1802226</p>	<p>Contending Narratives on the ‘Comfort Women’ Issue in South Korea and Japan</p> <p>Haesel Kim</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Lampert Institute for Civic and Global Affairs, Colgate University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research explores contending narratives on the ‘comfort women’ issue in South Korea and Japan. Applying Soh’s categorization of narratives according to the level of nationalism and feminism voices found in narratives, this research explores not only why divergent views among the two national governments, non-governmental organizations, scholars, and public views on the ‘comfort women’ issue emerged but also how they relate to each other. This research also looks at how different narratives are regenerated and communicated through museums, memorial sites, history textbooks, and the Internet and how they affect public perception of the ‘comfort women’ issue. In sum, this research interprets complicated debates surrounding the ‘comfort women’ issue in South Korea and Japan since its introduction to the public in the 1990s, with a particular focus on the ‘Comfort Women’ Agreement signed by the two governments on December 28th, 2015.</p>
<p>Md Abdul Mannan GICICSSH1802227</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Administrative Culture of Bangladesh Civil Service</p> <p style="text-align: center;">M A Mannan George Tomossy, Habib Zafarullah</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper explains the existing administrative culture in the Bangladesh Civil Service (BCS) represented by its Administrative service. Based on literature review and empirical study of interview findings this paper demonstrates that despite various reform initiatives undertaken since the dependence of the country, though there have been a few piecemeal improvements visible in specific departments or offices, the overall culture of public administration as represented the civil servants remains almost like its colonial legacy. Academics, international development partners and civil society organisations view the BCS as bureaucratic, inefficient, politicised, corrupt, resistant to change, lacking accountability, lacking capacity and isolated from the citizens. The paper also highlights some recent reform programmes that encourage innovation, use of ICT, and citizen's engagement in public service along with essential recommendations for further development in the field. Keywords: Bangladesh; Civil Service; Culture; Reform</p>
 <p>Ismail Frouini GICICSSH1802228</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Subaltern Can Speak: Gender, Subalternity and Trauma in Moroccan and Afro American Prison Writings</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ismail FROUINI Applied Language and Culture Studies, Chouaib Doukkali University, El Jadida, Morocco</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In her seminal article “Can the Subaltern Speak?” Spivak’s answer to her question-like title is in the negative. For Spivak, the (Indian) subaltern women cannot speak. This does not mean that all women are silent and cannot voice themselves. Female resistant voices have challenged such view and aligned themselves with male subjects who have spoken truth to power. This paper is premised upon analyzing the Moroccan political prisoner, Fatna El Bouih’s Talk of Darkness (2008), and the Afro-American Assata Shakur’s Assata (1987). Drawing feminist approaches, this paper argues that Shakur and El Bouih have challenged the monolithic essentialist, chauvinist, and misogynist discourse shaping their subjectivities. They dismantle the discourse that ascribes leadership to male subjects. Moreover, they show that both Afro-American and Moroccan</p>

	<p>female subjects are not always silent, voiceless, and agent-less subjects. Keywords: Gender, Subalternity, Trauma, Moroccan Prison Writings, Afro-American Prison Writings and Cultural Studies.</p>
<p>Justin Mgbechi Odinioha Gabriel GICICSSH1802230</p>	<p>Employees' Emotional Hardiness and Intentions to Quit in the Public-Sector Organization in Nigeria</p> <p>Benibo Meeting George Ph.D Department of Business Administration and Management (BAM) School of Management Sciences, Ken Saro-Wiwa Polytechnic, Bori</p> <p>Justin Mgbechi Odinioha Gabriel, Ph.D Senior Lecturer, Department of Management Faculty of Management Sciences, Rivers State University Port Harcourt, Rivers State Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract We examined employees' emotional hardiness and intentions to quit employment in Nigeria. Data were generated from 118 respondents. The Pearson's Product Moment Correlation was utilized as test statistic in assessing the hypothesized relationship. Results indicated that the psychological resources of commitment, control, and challenge dimensions of employee emotional hardiness had significant (albeit) negative relationships with intentions to quit. The study found that an increase in the dimensions of employee emotional hardiness moderates the intentions of employees to quit. We recommend management should encourage regular training of employees in hardiness, enhance good social support in work relationships, and encourage the use of effective stress management strategies to mitigate intentions to quit, arising from such distressful circumstances. Keywords: Employee Emotional Hardiness, Commitment, Control, Challenge, Intention to quit, Thinking of quitting, Searching for alternative career, Desire to leave or stay.</p>
<p>Ayo Osisanwo GICICSSH1802231</p>	<p>Framing And Blaming On The Boko Haram Terrorism In Nigeria Newspapers: A Discourse Perspective</p> <p>Ayo Osisanwo Department of English, Faculty of Arts, University of Ibadan, Ibadan</p> <p>Abstract Boko Haram, a Hausa version of "Western education is forbidden", and a militant Islamic group has been terrorizing Nigeria, especially since 2009. Linguistic studies on terrorism and Boko Haram in Nigeria have considered, among others, the representations of the group by the media and policy makers. However, insufficient linguistic and discourse attention has been devoted to the media discursive construction of the framing and blaming tactics deployed by social actors in finding one another culpable for the escalation of the emergence of Boko Haram terrorism. Yet, it is capable of lending further insights into the Boko Haram operations, and identifying the possible failures and successes in curbing the menace in Nigeria. This study, therefore, examines the discourse strategies deployed by four newspapers in presenting the framing and blaming strategies deployed by social actors along party-line (APC/PDP), ethnic divide (Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba), and religious angle (Christian and Islamic), in order to establish the claimed role of the social actors on Boko Haram terrorism. For data, four</p>

	<p>newspapers from the northern (Daily Trust and Leadership Nigeria) and southern (The Punch and The Nation) parts of Nigeria are purposively selected. Headline stories and reports credited to social actors along party-line (APC/PDP), ethnic divide (Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba), and religious dimension (Christian and Islamic) are purposively sampled from one hundred newspaper headlines from 2014 to 2017 (two years each from two administrations). The analysis is guided by aspects of critical discourse analysis. The study submits that the mediated reports of the framing and blaming tactics by social actors on the activities of Boko Haram determine the viewpoint of readers on the party, ethnic and religious positions on insurgency. Keywords: Discourse strategies, Framing and blaming, Boko Haram, Terrorism, Nigeria newspapers</p>
<p>Lavanya Shanbhogue Arvind GICICSSH1802233</p>	<p>The Other Side Of Exit: Lived Experiences Of Rehabilitation & Narratives From The Devadasi Tradition</p> <p>Lavanya Shanbhogue-Arvind, M.Phil Research Scholar, TATA Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The study is a qualitative examination of the lives of former Devadasis (also called as temple prostitutes) in the Belgaum district of Karnataka. The study is centred on the lived experiences of rehabilitation of former Devdasis, who, through the process of a state-sponsored rehabilitative exercise in collaboration with MYRADA, a NGO in the region, were provided with an opportunity to exit the Devadasi practice and reformulate their lives. With the fall of patronage to the temple economy, the Devadasi subject was subsumed under a rubric of prostitution and trafficking owing to their perceived ‘readiness’ for sex work. The research participants are all Dalit women aged between 40 and 70 who were dedicated as Devadasis before attaining puberty. These women have spent anywhere between twenty to forty years living as Basavais or Jogatis as they were called in Karnataka. Currently, they have lived outside the Devadasi practice for at least fifteen to twenty years and work in the informal sector. The study revolves around three major questions: (i) How did Devadasis experience the process of rehabilitation? (ii) How do rehabilitated Devadasis make sense of their past, their everyday lives and the future? What does their everyday look like? (iii) How can we contextualise the notion of rehabilitation in mainstream discourse of reintegration into society?</p> <p>Using semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions as methodological tools, the researcher, after contextualising her own location, provides an analysis that looks critically at not only the women’s present lives but also their past. The study reveals that after exiting from the practice, the women set up female-headed households, households that feminist scholarship has often argued is the “poorest of the poor” because of the devaluation of women’s labour and the rampant wage-gap in the informal sector. The study also critically engages with the question of caste operationalization. While there are multiple Dalit communities in the Belgaum region of Karnataka, young girls from the Madiga and Kamble castes are the only ones who are dedicated as Devadasis. Feminist scholarship has theorised that the Dalit women faces a triple burden, the deadly trio of caste, class and gender oppression. This study questions whether the stigma associated with an occupation in a sexual economy becomes the fourth burden of these former Devadasis. Does stigma then serve as a disabler of rehabilitation?</p> <p>Keywords: Devadasi, Rehabilitation, Sex Work, Female-Headed Household</p>
<p>Kashif Mahmood</p>	<p>Impact of Organizational Citizenship Behavior on Employee Performance;</p>

<p>GICICSSH1802234</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mediating Role of Counterproductive Work Behavior in Hotel Industry of Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kashif Mahmood Faculty of Business and Management Sciences, The Superior College, Lahore, Lahore</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Adeel Hassan Faculty of Business and Management Sciences, The Superior College, Lahore, Lahore</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Firms are always concerned with their performance which is directly linked with employees' performance. In the thrive of this goal, number of researches have been conducted where Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) and Counterproductive Work Behavior (CPWB) is among those studies. This study is aimed at investigating the role OCB by considering altruism and conscientiousness in an employee's job performance with the mediating role of CPWB by considering sabotage and withdraw among the employees of hotel industry in Pakistan. A quantitative method was used by following deductive approach in positivist paradigm where survey was conducted through self-administered questionnaires and data was collected from the employees working in hotel industry of Pakistan. Top 10 hotels from the region of Lahore, Punjab was selected as population and 500 questionnaires were distributed among their employees by using stratified random sampling technique. There is a positive impact of OCB is found on job performance of an employee whereas full mediation of CPWB is also found between OCB and job performance. The study is important for the practitioners in a way that hotel industry is growing at an enormous rate where employee behavior is always a concern specifically in emerging markets due to the exploitation of employees at workplace, so the findings of the study can be helpful for practitioners and policy makers. Keywords— Organizational Citizenship Behavior, Counterproductive Work Behavior, Employee Performance, Altruism, Conscientiousness, Sabotage, Withdraw, Hotel Industry</p>
<p>Dr. Youssef Mezrigui GICICSSH1802239</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Common Syntactic Errors Among Third-Year English Majors: Causes and Remedies</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Youssef Mezrigui Higher Institute of Applied Languages and Computer Science of Béja University of Jendouba, Tunisia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Even after many years of formal instruction in English as a foreign language, many advanced learners still make serious syntactic errors in different oral and written communicative situations. The aim of this study is to identify these errors, investigate and discuss their various causes and suggest efficient remedies. The subjects of the study were two groups of third-year English majors totaling forty-three students from the Higher Institute of Applied Languages and Computer Science of Béja, Tunisia. The author of the study recorded the errors made by the subjects in their different oral and written classroom activities and exams during the second semester of the academic year 2016 -2017. The results of the inquiry revealed that there are diverse causes, the main ones of which are inter-lingual interference, ignorance and wrong application of particular grammatical rules, and lack of various ways of enough exposure to Standard English. In the light of</p>

	<p>what lies at the root of the issue, it has been suggested that in order for those students to overcome such errors, they first have to be made aware of the causes and assisted in a variety of ways in avoiding them. Grammar and syntax instructors may, for instance, resort to a-prevention-is-better-than-cure measure. Devoting enough time to teaching the structures in which those students make errors can really be helpful.</p> <p>Key words: syntactic errors; third-year English majors; causes; remedies</p>
<p>Norol Hamiza Zamzuri GICICSSH1802240</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Extending Drivers And Barriers Model Of Green Event</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Norol Hamiza Zamzuri Faculty of Business Management Universiti Teknologi MARA, 43000 Puncak Alam, Selangor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The increase in demand to organize business event triggers the exploration of this study in understanding the drivers of event organizers in organizing a green event in Malaysia. The understanding of these factors is important due to the demand of implementing green concept during an event among international event organizers. Thus, for this reason, the researcher has applied an exploratory study with 15 event practitioners involves in organizing business event in Malaysia. The results show that environmental commitment, commitment to promote corporate social responsibility practice, awareness to reduce environmental impact and awareness to reduce environmental impact drive the organizers commitment to apply green concept during their event are the drivers of organizing a green event in Malaysia. This study is only limited to business event in the context of Malaysia, therefore, it is suggested that future study should explore other types of event and other geographical areas.</p> <p>Keywords: Green event, drivers, organizing event, sustainable, business event, barriers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">And</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Constant Comparison Study and Atlas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Norol Hamiza Zamzuri Universiti Teknologi MARA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Constant comparison is used in this study as method of analysing for philosophical assumption of constructivism. Thus, the aim of applying the analysis technique assisted by using Atlas i software in ensuring the efficiency of data analysis triggers the exploration in understanding about Sustainable Event. The concept of Challenges, Overcome Strategies and Motivation (COM) are developed which illustrates from literature's content analysis. The thematic analysis by using Atlas I software also emphasize on the understanding about the process of data analysis. Several codes were found to be the theoretical foundation of future study, thus it explains the important of understanding several issues involved during the organization of sustainable business event.</p>
<p>Kaneng Asaju GICICSSH1802241</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Role of Education in National Development</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kaneng Tina Asaju Department of Sociology, Plateau State University, Bokkos</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hajaratu Deme Bott, Department of Sociology, Plateau State University, Bokkos</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Josephine Olowu</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Sociology, Bingham University, Nassarawa,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nalong Henry Yale Department of Sociology, University of Jos, Plateau State</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Education is a necessity for survival of man. The concept of education suggests development of valuable knowledge and skills in a society. Hence this paper emphasizes the role of education in national development. It stresses the fact that a nation develops in relation to its achievement in terms of education. As a result of the necessity of education, there has been the view that one who ceases to learn, ceases to exist, although one is living. This is because education in the life of a nation is the life wire of all sectors of the economy and also the foundation of moral regeneration and revival of its people. This research will give a comprehensive analysis of the role of education in contemporary Nigerian society. It will further unravel the importance of education in Nigeria, stating categorically the dimensions in which education had impacted the Nigerian sectors such as areas of technology, industrial, health, law, security, agricultural etc. Finally, this paper will proffer solutions and constructive recommendations on the way forward on how the role of education can further enhance economic transformation, improved standard of living, social economic growth, political stability, infrastructural development, provision of basic amenities amongst other economic development variables.</p> <p>Keywords: Education, Development, National Development, Nigeria</p>
 <p>Aulia Nisa Khusnia GICICSSH1802242</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Action Research Approach in TESOL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aulia Nisa Khusnia English Education Department University Muhammadiyah Purwokerto, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Through observation of students 'behaviour, foreign language teachers often seek ways to improve their teaching of a foreign language. Teachers teaching of a foreign language observe their students' behaviours, analyze them, identify possible problems, propose intervention for the problem, and evaluate the results after implementation of the proposed intervention. Some solutions succeed; others fail. When this approach results in a 'self-reflective spiral of planning, acting, observing, reflecting, and re-planning', it is called Action Research (Mc Niff & Whitehead 2002: 46). It is a practical approach, which aims to develop the process of teaching and learning by empowering participants and extending participation through collaboration (Zuber-Skerritt 1991: 2) In this paper, I will show how Action Research succeed to solve a problem that I have faced in my familiar classroom. According to the Action Research approach, solving problems of teaching that may happen in TESOL classrooms takes collaboration and much participation. Each teacher should play a great and essential role as a collaborator to help students to improve both teaching and learning levels. In addition, it is important for a teacher to evaluate any proposed solution through assessing the level of the students. In fact, the levels of the students partly reflect the level of the teacher and her/his effort in developing the procession of education.</p> <p>Keywords: action research approach, improve, teaching of a foreign language, observe, intervention, solutions.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Swathi Rai GICICSSH1802243</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Indian Education System, the Sister Nivedita way</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Swathi Rai</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Sahyadri College of Engineering and Management, Karnataka, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper is a study of the various aspects of Indian education system according to Sister Nivedita. Sister Nivedita who was an established educationalist in the twentieth century realized the need of education especially women for the growth and transformation of India. Hence using Education as a tool she played a vital role in reawakening the national consciousness amongst Indians. The instrument of learning, the object of learning and the outcome of learning, these are the three basic elements Sister Nivedita elaborates in her work on National Education. Sister Nivedita's considered opinion is that behind the concept of education there must be an unifying force which she calls ' soul of education' that trains the heart and will as much as the mind, not the mind alone as in current condition. Sister Nivedita clearly defines four different stages into which a typical educational course must be divided. According to Her, an education should be such that it builds the idea of giving education to the people as one of the elements of the civilization which will eventually develop an intense love for the country. Only a man with such education will serve his motherland. This paper also deals in detail with Nivedita's perception of the place of foreign culture in a true Indian education.</p> <p>Keywords: Education, country, learning, culture.</p>
 <p>Rizwan Hassan Bhat GICICSSH1802244</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mental Health Issues In Kashmir Valley: An Overview</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rizwan Hassan Bhat Department Of Psychology, Faculty Of Social Sciences, Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh India, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Shah Mohd Khan Department Of Psychology, Faculty Of Social Sciences, Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh India, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Round the globe, the mental health issues are consistently witnessed expanding. It remains disgustingly lacking portrayal by regular general wellbeing figures which concentrate on mortality as opposed to the dreariness or dysfunctions. The present paper highlights some of the mental health issues that are prevailing in Kashmir. The research so far conducted in the valley has pointed out a large number of psychological and psychiatric issues prevailing in the Kashmir valley. The conflicted nature of the valley and the past two-decade turmoil in Kashmir were cited by most people as the main reasons for these conditions. Apart from this the changing political, social and economic dynamics are also responsible for this menace. Depression, PTSD, OCD, Stress, and Anxiety are mostly diagnosed disorders.</p> <p>Keywords: Mental Health, PTSD, Depression, Kashmir</p>
<p>Diiro Musa GICICSSH1802247</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Credit Risk Management And Financial Performance Of Commercial Banks In Tanzania</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Diiro Musa Kampala International University Dar-Es-Salaam Constituent College P.O Box 9790 , Dar-Es-Salaam (Tanzania) School Of Post Graduate And Research Studies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The function of Commercial banks in any economy cannot be ignored as</p>

	<p>Commercial banks are the main basis of credit to households and organizations in any financial system. The major aim of commercial banks is to maximize profits through returns streams which include; interest on loans, interest on advances, fees and commissions, foreign exchange trading income, interest on government securities and dividend income etc. Interest on loans and advances constitutes the main fraction of earnings of commercial banks, for that reason there is need to examine factors that have an effect on commercial banks loan collection. Keywords: Credit Risk Management, Banks, Debt Recovery, Lending, Financial Performance, Risk Control, Client Appraisal.</p>
<p>Md. Asaduzzaman GICICSSH1802248</p>	<p>How Television Advertisements Influence Family Purchase Decision?: Cases of School going Children in Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Md. Asaduzzaman Department of Communication And Journalism, Faculty of Social Science, University of Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Few years back, the role of the Bangladeshi children in family purchase decisions had been negligible. But, nowadays with the advancement of digital media, children are the first to know about a product even before their parents. Now children are such an important audience who watch television as well as influence family purchase decisions. That's why marketers always target them to influence. Television advertisements lead to frequent demand for the advertised product and many of the parents succumb to the demands of their children. In recent times, children act as a passive participant in families buying decision. Children not only choose the products which belong to them but they also have upper hand on products which are used by almost every other family member. On an average a Bangladeshi child watches TV for about four hours on weekdays and 6 hours on weekends. Spending time in front of television increases with their age. The ultimate objective of this research was to evaluate the role played by children in family purchase decisions and how television ads influence them. Data was collected by communicating with the parents and their children with the help of a structured questionnaire. The survey has been carried out in Chittagong city during October-November 2017. Stratified random sampling method was employed in this study. In the sample size of 150, 100 children and 50 parents were surveyed. The analysis of data was carried out using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). According to this study, many parents agree that children play an important role in family's buying decisions. In most cases, they take advice from their children before buying a product which they may use. The results also indicate that television advertisements are playing important role in defining Bangladeshi Children's product choices and on family purchase decisions. Keywords: Television Advertisements, School going Children, Family Purchase Decision.</p>
 <p>Gerrard Koranteng GICICSSH1802249</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Guide To Wealth Management In A Given Society</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gerrard Koranteng Accounts Department, Midas Clearing And Forwarding Limited, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Gone are the days whereby society used to be according to the historians, man used to move from one place to another. It gives me a great joy when I write about a better society we have today as an article on it. However, a better society we do have today. Being the chief executive officer from</p>

	<p>alliance for youth in and humanities, I will also say am very excited much particular for a good and better society we do have today. Meanwhile, when we say society, which has always been, and it will always been group of people involve in persistent social interactions, or large social group sharing the same geographical or social territory, typically subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations. Society are characterized by patterns of relationship between individual who share a distinctive culture and institutions., Then again, a given society may be described as the sum total of such a relationship among its constituent of members in the social Science. Whiles large society often evinces satisfaction or dominant Now days, society has enable members to benefits in ways that could not otherwise be possible on the individual basis. Both individual and social benefits which can thus be distinguished. Or in many cases found overlap Now, I can boldly say we do have a better society even where by Africans have different culture and values but still we do utilize the best society we do have today. More broadly, and especially within structuralize though, a society may be illustrated as an economic, social, industrial or cultural instructure</p>
<p>Edwinah Amah GICICSSH1802251</p>	<p>Women Entrepreneurship In Nigeria: Prospects And Challenges</p> <p>Edwinah Amah and Vivian IgeIdoniboye Department of Management, Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Port Harcourt.</p> <p>Abstract The importance of women in nation building cannot be over emphasized. The activities of women in entrepreneurship have also been discussed severally. This paper examined the role of women in today's entrepreneurship. It considered both the challenges and the prospects of women participation in nation building. Today Nigerian woman have had increased awareness on how to play her own part instead of just remaining as house wife. This paper reviewed literature on women in entrepreneurship with a view of identifying the challenges and improving the prospects. It was observed that the challenges women face have not been addressed properly. The issues of culture and religion over the years have contributed significantly towards the enslavement of Nigerian women in diverse ways such as lack of girl child education, early marriage, forced slavery, etc. In terms of prospects, there are opportunities for the women in agriculture, sports, politics, education, etc. It is recommended that the government should step up its game in providing enabling environment and policies that will help the women participate more in entrepreneurship and nation building. Keywords: Women, entrepreneurship, environment, education, development</p>
<p>Grazianne-Geneve Mendoza GICICSSH1802257</p>	<p>Panukat ng Ginhawa sa Buhay ng Tao (Measurement of Ginhawa in People's Lives): Establishing Reliability, Validity and Factor Structure</p> <p>Paul Nyray A. Antolino Department of Psychology, University of the Philippines</p> <p>Grazianne-Geneve V. Mendoza Department of Psychology, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City</p> <p>Elysia Faye C. Santos Department of Psychology, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Hanceely Marxell M. Villa Department of Psychology, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The Panukat ng Ginhawa sa Buhay ng Tao (PGBT) is a measure of the Filipino concept of ginhawa, which is defined as the state people experience when their lives are deemed secure. It is most often felt after overcoming difficulty. Adequate internal consistency of the scale ($\alpha = .89$) was established in Study 1. Factor analysis extracted two factors: Basic Needs and Internal Needs. Study 2 demonstrated discriminant validity between the PGBT and Ryff's Scales of Psychological Well-Being ($r = .59, p < .01$); the PGBT and the Subjective Happiness Scale ($r = .51, p < .01$); and the PGBT and the Satisfaction with Life Scale ($r = .58, p < .01$). The results indicated that ginhawa is distinct from the Western concepts of well-being, happiness, and life satisfaction. The knowledge gleaned from the study may contribute to a more universal positive psychology.</p> <p>Keywords: ginhawa, happiness, well-being, life satisfaction, Filipino, positive psychology</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Malik Hammad Ahmad GICICSSH1802258</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nonviolent Resistance Movement of Pakistan: 1981-88</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Malik Hammad Ahmad Centre for Governance and Policy, Information Technology University, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Pakistan is regarded widely today as a country in continuing turmoil, in which multiple centres of political and armed power compete with each other, using violence as much as due democratic processes to settle their differences. And yet, as this dissertation seeks to show, there is also a tradition of democracy that has been fought for and won in ongoing nonviolent movements.</p> <p>For almost half its life since its creation in 1947, military dictators, of whom there have been four in all, have ruled Pakistan. Amongst these, General Zia-ul-Haq ruled the longest at more than eleven years from July 1977 to August 1988. He not only executed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Pakistan's former Prime Minister but he was also able to bring about fundamental changes in the legal, political, religious, social and cultural affairs of the country. His rule is often considered a 'dark age' in the history of Pakistan. Two movements – the campaign to save Bhutto 1977-79 and the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) 1981-1988 – were launched and led by political parties, of which the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) was the leading member, against Zia's rule. Historians, and civil resistance scholars have generally considered both these movements to have been a failure. Moreover, it is argued that MRD it was only really strong in Sindh province. This dissertation, which is the first alternative study on the period argues that although MRD took much longer than the originally-envisaged three months to achieve its aim, it did not in the end fail, nor it was limited to Sindh only. It should, rather, be seen as a gradualist democratic movement, which eventually brought the country back to democracy in 1988. The process took longer than expected for several reasons, the most important of which were a lack of unity amongst the leaders of its constituent political parties, particularly the PPP, the absence of an operational corps, and Zia-ul-Haq's ruthless response to the nonviolent resistance to his rule. Additionally, Zia's regime was supported for many years by international powers of the Western bloc, due to the war against Soviet Union in Afghanistan.</p> <p>To support the arguments, the archives of CIA in Maryland, Amnesty International at the University of Warwick, National Archives of Pakistan and the extensive interviews of key protagonists have been consulted for the first time.</p>

<p>Hanan Mohamed Elmoursy GICICSSH1802262</p>	<p>Determinants of Private Equity Investment: Evidence from the MENA Region</p> <p>Hanan M. Elmoursy School of Business, The American University in Cairo, Cairo, Egypt</p> <p>Mohamed A. K. Basuony School of Business, The American University in Cairo, Cairo, Egypt</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this paper has two folds. First, it explores and describes the factors that affect the private equity (PE) investment. Those factors are stock market development, availability of debt financing, size of the economy, GDP growth, legal environment, public policy, capital gain tax, research and development and labour market rigidities. Second, this paper analyses the structure of Private Equity investment in different sectors in the MENA region. Panel data was collected from two different resources for Seventeen MENA region countries for transactions between the years 2000 and 2015. Firstly, data related to private equity investment values and transactions as well as data related to private equity investment in different sectors and industries was collected from ZEPHYR database, Secondly, data for different indicators that would affect private equity investment was collected from the World Bank. A multivariate regression model was used to examine the effect of different institutional, economic, financial and governmental variables on the values of private equity (PE Values). The results of this paper found that around two third of the PE investment was injected in non-manufacturing companies and one third in manufacturing companies. Additionally, PE investment has seen a steady growth from 2000 up to 2008 followed by a sharp decline after the global financial crisis. Moreover, The MENA PE investment followed the global trend, except for an additional crisis in 2011 caused by the Arab spring. For both crises, the non-manufacturing sector has been more resilient than the manufacturing sector. Furthermore, the four most significant countries in terms of private equity investment values and transaction frequencies in the MENA region were UAE, Egypt, Morocco and Saudi Arabia. Finally, the results of this study found that Country, Market Capitalization, political stability and taxes have an effect on PE Values. For future research, a comparative empirical analysis of private equity investment between MENA region countries and other developed countries would be beneficial to draw the attention of some of the significant factors that hinder investment in developing countries.</p> <p>Keywords: Private equity, MENA region, PE investment, Institutional factors.</p>
<p>Salah Eldin Mohamed Malek GICICSSH1802263</p>	<p>Using Plyometric Training Program to Enhance the Diving Skills, IQ and Physical Abilities of Junior Divers</p> <p>Prof. Salah El Din Mohamed Malek Sports Training and Bio-mechanics Department, Faculty of Physical Education, Port Said University, Port Said, Egypt</p> <p>Prof. Amr Mohamed Ebrahim Sports Training and Bio-mechanics Department, Faculty of Physical Education, Port Said University, Port Said, Egypt</p> <p>Nourhan Abdo Ali Abo Bakr Sports Training and Bio-mechanics Department, Faculty of Physical</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Education.,Port Said University.,Port Said, Egypt</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this research is to identify the effect of the plyometric training on the improvement of some physical abilities, IQ and basic diving skills required to perform one-meter springboard forward and backward dive (the numbers of basic diving skills in the diving table are: 101C, 101B, 101A, 102C, 201C, 201B, 201A, 202C). Twelve junior divers have been selected from Al Ahly Club, Egypt using random sample. Pre- Plyometric training tests and Post- plyometric training tests have been applied on the selected divers to test their different capabilities. Some physical tests were used to measure their physical abilities, Paper and pencil tests were used to measure their IQ and the jury method were used to evaluate their diving skill performance level. Wilcoxon test was used as a non- parametric statistical hypothesis test to compare two related samples. The results of the research indicated a significant improvement in the physical abilities, IQ and basic diving skills of the selected divers between the two related samples after using the plyometric training at 1% significant level. This proves that the Plyometric training has a positive impact on the high level of physical capacity and the level of performance of the forward and backward diving skills in terms of developing the use and application of the proposed training program. The use of the proposed plyometric training program can be extended to include different diving skills or different age groups other than those used in this study in future research.</p> <p>Key Words: plyometric Training, IQ, Physical Abilities, Diving Skills.</p>
 <p>Ufuk Ozen Baykent GICICSSH1802264</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rereferential Approach To The Problem Of Meaning In The Philosophy Of Language</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ufuk Ozen Baykent Foreign Languages Teaching Department,Uludag University,Bursa, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Meaning, reference, definite descriptions, the relation of language and thought and speech acts are examples of the main problems in the philosophy of language. Among the many problems of the philosophy of language, meaning can be considered as a prominent one. What the smallest meaningful linguistic unit in language is and how the words and sentences are provided with meaning have arisen to be popular discussion topics. The philosophy of language was accepted as a field in philosophy since the beginning of the twentieth century and the present study deals with the problem of meaning in terms of the referential approach. In this study, the distinction between sense and reference put forward by Frege in order to investigate the problem of meaning is explored in depth.</p> <p>Keywords: meaning, language, reference, sense, Frege, Russell</p>
 <p>Ahmed Alaa Abosier GICICSSH1802277</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The impact of diving using (Trimix) on some functional responsiveness of the heart and lungs and biochemistry responsiveness for (BNP hormone)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DR. Ahmed Alaa Abosier Department Methods and Applications of Aquatic Sports, Faculty of Physical Education,Port Said University,Egypt</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research aims to recognize the impact of diving using (Trimix) on some of the functional responsiveness of the heart and lungs as well as on the biochemistry responsiveness for BNP hormone. The researcher used a practical study by selecting a homogeneous sample of</p>

	<p>sixteen dive masters and analyzed them descriptively. The researcher measured (1) the divers age, length and weight, (2) their intelligence level and (3) their physical fitness. The researcher used instruments like referential scanning and other instruments to detect changes and rates. The measurements have been carried over six days through three dives. The results of the research found that diving by using Trimix causes changes in the heart functions, blood vessels and lungs because the density of excess gas in deep water affects the pulmonary artery pressure (PAP) and causes over loading on the right Ventricle, which increases the rate of (BNP) due to extroverting of the heart muscles leading to accumulation of water in air spaces. This accumulation of water in air spaces decreased the saturation of oxygen due to exchange gases failure, which led to breathing chokes and fainting in some of the cases.</p> <p>keywords: scuba diving - trimix gas - pulmonary artery pressure - BNP hormone</p>
<p>Sumaira Hamid GICICSSH1802279</p>	<p>Modeling Determinants of Financial Management Behavior of Working Women: Evidence from Developing Country</p> <p>Sumaira Hamid Faculty of Business Administration Lahore School of Economics</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The aim of this study is to investigate determinants of financial management behavior of working women in a developing country. Multiple techniques are used to articulate findings and analysis. ANOVA is employed to assess differences between mean scores of financial management behavior across socio-demographic factors like age, income and education. Whereas, Structural Equation Modeling is used to test the impact of financial attitude, financial knowledge and external locus of control on financial management behavior. A Multidimensional scale is adopted from literature to measure financial management behavior which includes cash management, credit management, saving and investment behavior. Descriptive statistics revealed that working women are found consistent in maintaining emergency saving funds and making timely payments of bills, while a significant proportion is saving money through rotating saving and credit associations (ROSCAs), commonly known as the committee system. According to the findings of ANOVA, demographics are found imperative in shaping the financial management behavior of working women as financial behaviour resulted in higher mean score for those with higher education, income and age. The results of SEM validate findings of past studies and confirm relationship between financial knowledge, financial attitude, locus of control and financial management behavior. However, there is no mediating role of the external locus of control. Since women are recognised as a key economic force, results highlight dire need to introduce countrywide financial education programs as it will not only enhance financial understanding of women but also aspire them to undertake financial investments and services with more confidence. Findings also suggest several stimulating possibilities for future research which can be useful for practitioners to devise strategies for enhanced women empowerment and financial inclusion. Overall, inferences drawn from this study can be a good reference to investigate additional determinants of personal financial management behavior of women.</p> <p>Keywords: Financial Management Behavior, Socio-Demographic Factors, Financial Attitude, Financial Knowledge, Locus of Control and Committee System</p>
<p>Dr Hasliza Abdul Halim GICICSSH1802283</p>	<p>The Effects of External Barriers on Entrepreneurial Bricolage among SMEs in an Emerging Economy</p>

	<p>Hasliza Abdul Halim Universiti Sains Malaysia 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia</p> <p>Noor Hazlina Ahmad Universiti Sains Malaysia 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia</p> <p>Siti Hasnah Hassan & T. Ramayah Universiti Sains Malaysia 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between external barriers and entrepreneurial bricolage among Malaysian SMEs in manufacturing sectors. Since barriers comes in many types and form, this study focuses on two prominent barriers which could hamper the entrepreneurial bricolage namely business uncertainty and environmental hostility. This study used simple random technique from the list of all active and registered Malaysian manufacturing SMEs in Malaysia. A structured questionnaires were distributed to the SMEs and the data were analyzed by using PLS-SEM. Findings exposed that the business uncertainty has a significant relationship with entrepreneurial bricolage. Though, the study was unable to prove the interaction between environmental hostility and entrepreneurial bricolage since the relationship is not significant. Nevertheless, this modest study has shed further light on this little known gap of research.</p>
 <p>Muhammadali P. Kasim GICICSSH1802284</p>	<p>Towards a Contemporary Refashioning of Islamic Masculinities Changing Notions of Masculinities among Young Muslim Men in Malabar</p> <p>Muhammadali P. Kasim Dept. of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, India</p> <p>Abstract This paper explores contemporary refashioning of Islamic masculinities among young Muslim men in the south Indian state of Kerala. The pervasive influence of Islamophobia that views them as always already at the risk of radicalization, electoral authorization of Hindu majoritarian nationalism that finds its enemy in them, and increasing trend of pan-Islamism brought about drastic impacts upon their lifeworld. These elements coupled with upward social mobility as to organized reformist trends, migration to the Persian Gulf as a workforce, consequent economic prosperity and growing standard of living, and increasing trend of modern secular education made the Mappila Muslim case unprecedented and unique. These trajectories produced significant changes in their gender relations and masculine configurations. Against this background, present paper explores how the Islamic idea of thaqwa, or piety, shape contemporary refashioning of Mappila Muslim moral-selfhood and its masculine component among young Islamic activists. Methodologically, this paper critically analyzes the technologies of self as to young male activists of locally active Islamic organizations representing different schools of Islamic thoughts. Field notes collected from personalized interviews and participant observations will serve as primary materials. Differences between gender dimensions of Islamic ethical subject and moral-selfhood, refashioning of Islamic masculinities through adopting new religious perceptions and practices, and differences among different strands of Islamic dispositions in the contemporary refashioning of Islamic masculinities are the major arguments that the paper elucidates.</p>

	<p>Keywords Muslim men, masculinities, Islam, refashioning, differences</p>
<p>Dr. Md. Shakhawat Ullah Chowdhury GICICSSH1802285</p>	<p>Safeguarding Most Vulnerable Children and Adult in Bangladesh: Government policies and practices</p> <p>Dr. Md. Shakhawat Ullah Chowdhury Asst professor of Social Science , Southern University Bangladesh</p> <p>Abstract This dissertation examines factors such as an increased understanding of professional roles, communication, coherent service and tension reduction, and how these impact on professionals in multi-agency working practice. It does so by illustrating challenges and benefits through both literature and the conducting of primary research through interviews with existing practitioners. Through this multi-method research approach this study examines the outcomes for children when different professionals from different agencies work with them and highlights how distinct knowledge, skills and values of social work is compatible within a multi-agency working approach Vulnerable adults take many forms; from those with learning difficulties to those who, through for instance old age or infirmity, can no longer look after themselves. In a similar guise, interventions can also take on a plethora of characteristics.. Grounded in theory, this dissertation also takes advantage of interviews with practitioners, clients and the family of clients to assess the extent to which present-day interventions not only conform to best practice but could also be further improved so as to ensure that client care is always maximised.</p>
 <p>Jovi Andrea Bachtiar GICICSSH1802286</p>	<p>The Political Thought Of Islam Nusantara As The Interpretation On Social Justice, Freedom Of Religion, And The Socio-Political Movement In Indonesia: An Effort On Finding The Unified Point Between Pancasila As Staatsfundamentalnorm And Islam As The Majority Religion</p> <p>Jovi Andrea Bachtiar Undergraduate Student on The Constitutional Law Department, Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Jalan Sosio Yustisia Nomor 1, Bulaksumur, Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta</p> <p>Abstract This study examines the socio-politic condition that influenced with the existence of Pancasila and secularism in Indonesia. The constitution guarantee for the belief and religious rights could not be reduced under any circumstances. Everyone has right to choose a religion and government obliged to ensure that their people could do praying freely as noted in article 29 UUD NRI 1945. Interpretation on every singular verse of Quran as the holy book by the religious leader bring each implication in practices. Currently, Islam Nusantara is a doctrine of political thought that developed by several Ulama in Indonesia to reach the unified point between the Islam as the majority religion and Pancasila as the staatsfundamentalnorm. This doctrine hoped to be the best solution to solve horizontal conflict caused by religion issues on the practices of socio-politic in Indonesia. Since it is containing the holistic interpretation of religion and its correlation to social justice, freedom of religion, and the socio-political movement. According to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that has been ratified by the Indonesian government, freedom of religion and particularly minority's right to religion shall not be limited in any condition. The covenant however, allowing strict limitation on freedom to manifest religion under certain clauses. This study finds that the value of Pancasila is not contradicted with the</p>

	<p>truth of Islam as the main reason of birth Islam Nusantara. Keyword : socio-politic, interpretation, staatsfundamentalnorm, social justice, freedom of religion, Islam Nusantara.</p>
<p>Ruoxi Liu GICICSSH1802288</p>	<p>Exploring One’s Career Pathway: Socialization of Children of Chinese immigrants in France</p> <p>Ruoxi, Liu Yenching Academy, Peking University</p> <p>Abstract The proposed research aims to study the career development of children of Chinese immigrants from the perspective of socialization. “Socialization” in the context of this research is defined in relation to three aspects. “Primary Socialization” happens before attending school and is heavily influenced by the family. “Secondary Socialization” refers to the process of learning appropriate norms and behaviors in the context of the larger society, taking place mostly at schools. What I term as “Reconstructed Socialization” indicates the use of in-group or out-group social networks. Studies on this topic help understand the social mobility and (re-)positioning of children of immigrants who live in the society where their family of origin does not belong to, especially in the case of Chinese communities in the French setting. Studying the social mobility of immigrant descendants offers a view into the extent to which new groups find their ways into the upper layers of society. This research mainly adopts qualitative methodologies including the participatory observation, semi-structured and structured interviews, which are useful in interpreting the conflicts and contradictions among different periods of socialization. The social survey is also be used to draw out the general picture of the relation of several sub-elements in three aspects of children’s socialization with their career development. Key word: Immigration, Education, Family, Socialization</p>
 <p>Neha Khilwani GICICSSH1802291</p>	<p>Opportunities for Women Entrepreneurship in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in India</p> <p>Neha Khilwani Guest Faculty, Equal Opportunity Centre, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU), Amarkantak (M.P.), India</p> <p>Abstract Women Entrepreneurship has been considered an important source of economic progress. Women entrepreneurs create new jobs for themselves and other people, and provide different solutions to the society in managing, organization and business problems. In the 21st century, women have not only recorded their role in earning money, but have also changed the nature of the business while creating future organizations. Over the past three decades, women have achieved significant success in the corporate world, passing the boundaries of social ethics, proved to be self-employed as successful entrepreneurs and executive professionals in the home and workplace. Indian women have played a special role in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). At present, the Women Entrepreneurs have presented many examples of better work-efficiency in starting and successfully operating new enterprises. This paper is shows In India, how many opportunities have been provided by the Government and other institutes in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) for women and how women of India are successfully operating small and medium industries by their hard work and skill. Key Words: Entrepreneurs, Women Entrepreneurship, Micro, Small and</p>

<p>Dr Hallouch Nadjouia GICICSSH1802292</p>	<p>Medium Enterprises (MSME), Opportunity. British Indirect Rule and Islam in Northern Nigeria (1900-1940)</p> <p>Dr Hallouch Nadjouia University of Sidi-Bel-Abbes, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract When discussing European colonialism throughout history, one can never deny its impact upon the traditional religion of the colonized peoples. Europeans had always considered their colonial domination as being a “civilizing mission” which was based on the Christian principles and could not be achieved without challenging the traditional religion. This was not the pattern in Northern Nigeria, because despite the imposition of a series of reforms based on the Christian principles by the British, Islam continued to spread during the colonial era. The aim of this research paper is to look for the factors that contributed to the propagation of Islam in spite of the dominating foreign ideology and religion. Keywords: religion, colonial administration, Christian principles, Islam, Nigeria.</p>
 <p>Aisha Bano GICICSSH1802294</p>	<p>“Development And Validation Of Personal Resource Inventory”</p> <p>Aisha Bano, (Corresponding author), Part of PhD study, PMDCP (ICP Kci) Department of Psychology, Preston University, Islamabad Correspondance: C/O Mrs Col Nazir, House 2 B, Street 9, Block D, Soan garden, Islamabad</p> <p>Prof Dr Alay Ahmad (Co-Author) Dean Faculty of Social Sciences & Head of Department, Professor of Psychology, Department of Psychology, Preston University, Islamabad</p> <p>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 $\alpha = .89$. Factor analysis results showed test of sphericity as significant ($\chi^2(451) = 3718.19, df = 666, p < .000$) 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</p>

	<p>constructed four factor questionnaire was found to be $\alpha = 0.89$ 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.</p> <p>Key Words: Personal Resource, Psychological well-being, Depression, Resilience, Optimism, Hope, Self-efficacy and employee stress</p>
 <p>Jovi Andrea Bachtiar GICICSSH1802295</p>	<p>The Constitutional Court Of Republic Indonesia Authority In Reviewing Amendment Toward State-Based Law Of Republic Indonesia 1945: An Effort To Maintain Constitutional Identity In Unamendable Provision</p> <p>Jovi Andrea Bachtiar Undergraduate Student on The Constitutional Law Department, Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia,</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The founding fathers of Indonesia had agreed on the form of a unitary state that ought to be noted in the state-based law 1945. Pancasila as the staatsfundamentalnorm is often being interpreted differently by the people. Some of them believed that the first precepts in Pancasila do not represent the religious values of Islam as a whole. This is the reason of some group wants to change about the form and government system. Civil law that gives the implication of Constitutional Democracy had made the provision about the procedure of amendment. Since a good written constitution does not make it easy to change the content. It aims to maintain the purity of Indonesia's constitutional identity which can't be separated from heterogeneity. This study examines about socio-political condition that being some urgency to give authority for the Constitutional Court to review the amendment toward state-based law of Republic Indonesia 1945. The doctrine of judicial review toward a process of amendment constitution hoped to be the best solution to solve the horizontal conflict caused by religion issue. Because the fifth precepts of Pancasila are containing the holistic interpretation of religion. Then, it has correlation to social justice, freedom of religion, and the socio-political movement in Indonesia. According to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) that has been ratified by the Indonesian government, freedom of religion and particularly minority's right to religion shall not be limited in any condition. The covenant however, allowing strict limitation on freedom to manifest religion under certain clauses. This study finds that the value of Pancasila is not contradicted with the truth of Islam and the teaching of other religions. So the discourse to change the form of unitary state and government system are not best solution to give significance in the community development goals.</p> <p>Keyword : socio-politic, interpretation, staatsfundamentalnorm, social justice, freedom of religion, unamendable provision, constitutional identity, heterogeneity</p>
<p>Yvonne Adjakloe GICICSSH1802296</p>	<p>Water Resources Governance In Faase: The Community Behind The River.</p> <p>Yvonne Dodzi Ami Adjakloe Department of Geography and Regional Planning, University of Cape Coast, Ghana.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>As one of the developing countries in the world, Ghana has gone through many shifts and phases of water resources governance. The shift has been gradual from customary water governance to a more contemporary or conventional system (statutory system). Through the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), adopted in the country since 2009, most communities are gradually</p>

	<p>involved in participatory water resources governance. However, in many cases, this may mean scraping away traditional methods which might have worked better in some parts of the country. For a community like Faase, replacing the customary system of water governance may mean relegating the traditional system into the background. This paper explores the structures and institutions involved in customary water resources governance; assess how this system provided sustainable water resources governance in the community and examines the effects of the introduction of formal institutions in the water sector in the Faase community. Qualitative research was used to gather primary data from the field through the use of non-participant observation, IDIs and Focus Group Discussions. A total of five IDIs along with four FGDs were conducted in the Faase Community involving traditional authorities and community members. It was found that most people gave a high allegiance to their traditional methods; hence systems were maintained due to its sustainability mechanisms. This made the traditional institutions very effective in implementing laws by traditional authorities. The nature of traditional approach also made it easier for the community members to reduce cost and maintain traditional customs. The introduction of statutory water resources governance presented several challenges which outweighed its intended merits. It recommended that merging both systems of governance be encouraged instead of replacing the system with the statutory system.</p> <p>Keywords: Water governance, Faase, traditional authorities, IWRM, customary system, statutory system, traditional methods</p>
 <p>Ivoletti M Walukow GICICSSH1802300</p>	<p>Marketing Strategy for Small and Medium Enterprise of Coconut Furniture In the Regency of Tomohon Minahasa, Indonesia.</p> <p>I M Walukow Polytechnic State of Manado, Jln. Kampus Politeknik Ds. Buha 95252</p> <p>M Alelo Polytechnic State of Manado, Jln. Kampus Politeknik Ds. Buha 95252</p> <p>S A Pangemanan Polytechnic State of Manado, Jln. Kampus Politeknik Ds. Buha 95252</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>North Sulawesi, one of the provinces in northern part of Indonesia has an abundant coconut plantation which covers the area of more than 2.5 hundred thousand hectares. The coconut timber of this region has a harder and high density and is considered as the best of its kind throughout Indonesia. The coconut lumber has been widely used as building construction components and furniture. The latter has attracted the small and medium enterprise in Tomohon Minahasa to produce a high quality furniture. With the help of a foreign investment in machinery, this enterprise has been able to compete in the domestic market. However, recently it has faced a growing and intense competition from other alternatives that has significantly reduced the marketability and competitiveness of the coconut furniture. The research focuses on creating marketing strategy to this dying enterprise that will enable it to revive and recapture the lost markets. The research methods employs a combination of observation, interview and questionnaire, and analyzed using Space Matrix and Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix. The finding shows that the enterprise is in Quadrant 4 which requires a competitive strategy. Product differentiation, networking and broadening marketing scale are among viable and feasible alternative for this enterprise to not only survive but gain profitable end.</p>

<p>Abasalt Khorasani GICICSSH1802301</p>	<p>Keywords: Small and medium enterprise, competitive strategy, coconut furniture</p> <p>Toward graduate's Employability: review of theories and practices in higher education</p> <p>Abaslt Khorasani Education Department,Shahid Beheshti university,Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Fatemeh Sharifi Education Department,Shahid Beheshti university,Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Asadi Malefeh Education Department,Shahid Beheshti university,Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Kourosh Fathi Education Department,Shahid Beheshti university,Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Ibrahim Salehi Omran Education Department,Shahid Beheshti university,Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Today employability of graduates is one of the goals of higher education and at the same time one of the criteria for assessing the quality of academic education. Hence understanding the concept of employability, basic theories and different approaches and models of embedding employability in curricula is very important, in this paper we had systematic qualitative study of employability, basic theories and models with meta synthesis and content analysis. Population and sample in this study include all relevant and available research resources with keyword "employability". More than 86 quantitative, qualitative research or mixed method in universities and higher education institutions within and outside Iran were analyzed. The instruments used in content analysis were taking notes and logs. Finding shows different theories such as the theory of consensus and conflict, conflict situations, human capital and cultural capital, social development support employability; also different models introduced and compared.</p> <p>Key words: Employability; Graduates; Theory; Higher education</p>
<p>Fatemeh Atri Sangari GICICSSH1802303</p>	<p>Conceptual Challenges for Russia's Immigration Policy</p> <p>Fatemeh Atri Sangari Department Of Comparative Politics, Faculty Of Humanities And Social Sciences,People Friendship University Of Russia,Moscow, Russia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In the last decade more than 12 million foreign workers have come to Russia, most of them from the post-Soviet republics. However many immigrants are from china or Vietnam. Generally there are two simultaneous immigration trends that Russia has faced. While many Germans and Jews and also many Slavs including Ukrainians and Belarusians, have left Russia to go to their homeland, many immigrants from Central Asia and Caucasus that lived in the USSR and went to their new born countries after the collapse of the USSR, frustrated from political and economic problems in their countries, are trying to come back to Russia. These two trends are important especially with respect to Russia's dissatisfactory with increasing the number of Muslims and Chinese illegal workers and also</p>

	<p>Moscow's informal immigration policy that aims to increase Slavic population. The Authors of this paper relate this problem to the conceptual challenges in policy making and the lack of a clear and stable immigration policy. This paper will focus on religious, demographic, and economic roots of this instability and will explain the consequences of this ambiguous policy on migrants' situation. Keywords: Russia, immigration policy, migrants</p>
<p>Bogdan Pudlo GICICSSH1802304</p>	<p>Retrospective Narration Of Futurist David Burliuk</p> <p>Bogdan Pudlo Collegium Artes Liberales, Warsaw University, Warsaw</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In the works of David Burliuk there are unusual for the representative of the futuristic genre, views on the past. Especially interesting is the retrospective narration in the works of the period of Japanese travel of 1920-1922, in which the artist speaks of Japan even as a "land of ancestors" [11, p. 424]. It includes several levels of narrative: the degree and kind of kinship connecting Burliuk with Japan, and the relationship between Japan and Europe in the form of the presence in Japan of wildness, naturalness, forgotten in Western culture, like ancient Greece [7, p. 361]. The subject of this study is the role of the concepts of heredity and the historical narrative of David Burliuk in his avant-garde and futuristic views.</p> <p>The main literature about the stay of David Burliuk in Japan was the collections of his poems, literary sketches [1-4, 14] and paintings of this period, illustrating the processes of creative analysis of the artist. Supplemented with works by researchers such as Omuka T., Ovaki S., Oshukov M., Evdaev N., Kapitonenko A.M. As auxiliary materials for the analysis of Burliuk's works, his theoretical works, as well as the texts of Bowl JE, Evdayev M., Lawton A., Iгла H.</p> <p>Retrospective thinking played an interesting role in building all the creativity and thinking about the future of the futurist David Burliuk. This meditation on the past is reduced to a generalized understanding of the situation and place at a given moment in order to subject them to creative analysis with the following expression in the form of literary and artistic works.</p> <p>Keywords: fine art, history, futurism, David Burliuk, Russia, Japan, heredity</p>
<p>Maurice Kezhia Macatangay GICICSSH1802306</p>	<p>Connect Or Disconnect: Investigating Varied Effects Of Social Networking Sites To Teenagers</p> <p>Maurice Kezhia Macatangay STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department</p> <p>Kenette Cymon Acuña STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department</p> <p>Earl Dominique Rodrigue STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department</p> <p>Juan Paulo Garcia</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Inst. Aaron Reyes Instructor, Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research dealt with social networking and how it variedly affects teenagers who are exposed in social media. It assumed that social networking contributes to different perceived attitude and behavior towards social media. It made use of qualitative research method particularly explanatory research approach that involves an unstructured in-depth interview. There are ten respondents selected using purposive random sampling. The researchers made use of guide questions validated by the respective adviser. This study was discussed and analyzed using thematic analysis. Findings reveal that social networking contributes to teenage isolation in different ways such as: teenagers privately share feelings online, the individual’s refusal to be disturbed, lack of time due to too much exposure in social networking. Moreover anonymity in inhibition to self-expression may detach a person in public expression and problems encountered by teenagers are secured or isolated in social media. Moreover, aggression may also be constituted due to cyberbullying, misunderstanding and dishonesty in social media. Social connection was improved since social networking site is found to be an easier way to reach people, it also endures communication, and connect people in distant places. Furthermore, social media creates social awareness and build social relationship. This study concluded that social networking variedly affects teenagers who are exposed in social networking in their perceived behavior and attitude. The researcher says that people in the society should be aware on the differences happening in the teenagers and the social media and adapt the changes in the millennial era. Since the researchers made use of teenagers, a set of respondents of ages 4 to 12 may be considered in the future studies to investigate the variation of effects between the said ranges.</p> <p>Keywords: social networking, teenagers, aggression, isolation, social connection</p>
<p>Browne Onuoha GICICSSH1802308</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Political Cognition, Power and the Teaching of Political Science in Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Browne Onuoha Professor of Political Science, Department of Political Science, University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper is concerned with interrogating the ways in which language blocks and distorts political learning, impedes political order and generally undermines assimilation and comprehension of concepts like power. It critically examines the inability of African scholars to respond to the inadequacies of borrowed language in appropriately understanding critical concepts such as power. It argues that political concepts need to be internalized if only because they influence behaviour.</p>

Thus, lack of political cognition inhibits consensus in political discourse and the making of political choices. Drawing on the concept of power, it is observed that the academic discipline of political science in Africa has neither adequately engaged with nor exposed the all-important concept of power in the teaching of political science. Hinging our thesis on illustrations from some of the violent conflicts in Nigerian politics, it is argued that if the concept of power, and the teaching of power were properly rooted in the local languages of the African peoples, the conduct of states affairs across the continent would not only be more adequately understood by the people, but the people themselves would also be more cautious of power; cultivate the skepticism and "distrust" with which power is held; in turn, the people would disallow too much power from being entrusted to single individuals, thereby avoiding such conflicts as have resulted from the norm less control and exercise of power by single individuals. In conclusion, it is suggested that there may be the need to direct special attention—within the teaching of political science—to conscious conceptualization of power as a basis for better educating and informing the people about reasons why the society must not be simplistic about its understanding of power.



Meng Xu
GICICSSH1802310

**How to tackle the approaching ageing population in Vietnam
– Policy suggestions on pension reform**

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Introduction

In the next three decades, Vietnam will be confronted by ageing population problems while still trapped in middle income pitfall like all the other developing countries in Asia. The issue “becoming ageing before becoming rich” will trigger tremendous social and economic risks both to this country and its citizens. Among all the potential threats, the uncertainty of elderly income situation and the consequent elderly poverty issue will be a major determinant of the overall instability.

This policy memo aims at addressing the issue of enhancing the social security protection for the coming mass ageing population and recommends that Department of Social Insurance combat this issue in part through pension insurance reform. After weighing all the pros and cons for all the available policy options, it is recommended that the department should differentiate action in different period. Currently, it is urgent to first take immediate action to delay retirement age in a progressive approach, because the pension funds is predicted to go bankrupt in the short run and this approach can be effective in reaction. Second, it is also essential to initiate diversified ways to expand the coverage rate of pension insurance from now on. This is the precondition of accomplishing the policy target of securing elderly financial state, and the time to take effect will be longer. And in the long run, the department can think of gradually shifting the pay-as-you-go system by introducing fully funded programme partially instead of radical transformation, if conditions (technical and administrative) are permitted



Embarika Mostafa
GICICSSH1802311

Regional and Socioeconomic Inequalities in Child Malnutrition in Egypt

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Abstract

With substantial decline in child mortality in Egypt during the last three decade, from 8.06% in 1988 to 2.41% in 2014, the emphasis shifted from improving survival prospects to improving the child health. Evidence from empirical studies showed the survival prospects in early childhood have been achieved mainly through better immunization coverage (Rashad 1989; Miller and Hirschhorn 1995). Their finding revealed healthcare utilization such as antenatal care and nutrient intakes play a pivotal role in child health. Education attainment, hygienic environment and household wealth are key determinants of child nutrition. Therefore, households Heterogeneity could explain the differentiation in child health. Thus, to reduce disparities in child health, intervention measures should entail an equal access to healthcare services and a complete of immunization coverage.

Accordingly, to assess the success of health programs, the basic question for the formulation of those programs is among which groups of children the malnutrition is prevalent? Thereby, the health intervention measures would be delivered to the most disadvantage group. In order to answer that question, an empirical analysis should be implemented to describe the differentials between subgroups. Although, previous studies showed that inequality in child malnutrition in developing countries is remarkable with urban-rural gap, the regional inequality in Egypt has not been investigated yet. In that regard, this study is primarily directed to possibilities of enhancing child health across different regions in Egypt. A comprehensive analysis of regional inequalities at more disaggregated level are conducted to provide a better understanding of the consequences of malnutrition that has been evolving in Egypt. Hence, the study might provide evidence for policy development aiming to reduce inequality in child malnutrition and improve health and well-being of children.

Keywords: Child Malnutrition, Regional Inequalities, Socioeconomic Inequalities and Household Wealth



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GICICSSH1802312

Individual Performance and Turnover: Evidence from Organizational Relationships

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Abstract

The paper intends to explore employee relationship differentials with their supervisors and coworkers and their influence on performance and propensity whether or not they stay or leave the organization. To understand such differences, deploying the LMX and CWX perspectives and the social capital theory to identify the relative effects, resulting in four relationship configurations

<p>Sertac Bayraktar GICICSSH1802313</p>	<p>varying in their potential for success and vulnerability in the organization.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ataturk's Adressess to Turkish Youth</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sertac Bayraktar Faculty of Literature, Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, Karaman, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Ataturk's Adressess to Turkish Youth, as known, is one of the most influential text of the Turkish political and social history theoretically and in practical daily social life. This text consist of several advices of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. The central concept of this advices is 'independence'. Within the scope of this concept, it is explained actual and potential threats and enemies against independence and that will have to do against this threats and enemies.</p> <p>In this study, I will make the textlinguistic analysis of 'Adresses to Turkish Youth'. Firstly, I will approach to this text in the intra-textual perspective and I will make analysis by using 'coherence' and 'cohesion' concepts. Then, I will solve the text in the extratextual perspective, considering historical and social conditions in which the text formed.</p>
 <p>Laras Susanti GICICSSH1802314</p>	<p>Recognition of Foreign Applicable Law and Foreign Dispute Forum by Indonesia Legal System</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Laras Susanti Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>As the largest economy in Southeast Asia, Indonesia attracts foreign investors. Yet, it helps Indonesia to boost its economy performance, it also opens potential international private law disputes. This is a unique type of dispute because parties are bound by different national laws. Usually, parties choose the applicable law and dispute forum in their contract—as the implementation of freedom of contract principle. However, the freedom is restricted to governing laws and public order. This article analyzes how does Indonesia legal system recognize and respect the use of foreign law as the applicable law and foreign dispute forum. It is shown that Indonesia Civil Code recognizes freedom of contract for parties in determining the applicable law and dispute forum. Several cases adjudicated in Indonesia upheld the use of foreign laws. On the contrary, number of cases was dismissed due to lack of judges' experience with foreign laws. Meanwhile, in matter of choice of forum, Indonesia Civil Procedural Code governs set of rules whereas quite ambiguous. Although Indonesia has equipped with Law on Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution and Ratification of New York Convention, 1958, that recognize the absolute competence of arbitration and international arbitral award, number of international arbitral awards had been turned down by Indonesian district courts on the basis of violating public order. Without more specific laws and judges' guidance, that situation would likely to discourage foreign investors to invest in Indonesia.</p> <p>Key words: Freedom of Contract, Foreign Law, Choice of Law, Choice of Forum, Indonesia</p>

<p>Mateen u Zaman GICICSSH1802324</p>	<p>Impact of Authentic Leadership on Project Success: The Role of Psychological Capital</p> <p>Mateen u Zaman Faculty of Management Science, Capital University of Science And Technology Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study examines the relationship between authentic leadership and project success with the mediating role of psychological capital. From 142 employees of the project based organization across Pakistan data was gathered through purposive and convenience sampling technique under cross sectional research design. Confirmatory factor analysis confirmed the distinctiveness of variables used in our study. The results also confirmed that authentic leadership promotes project success while psychological capital mediates the effect of authentic leadership on the project success. The implications are discussed.</p> <p>Keywords: Authentic Leadership; Psychological Capital; Project Success</p>
<p>Askar Ali.L GICICSSH1802326</p>	<p>Communal Disharmony: An Emerging Threat To Indian Democracy</p> <p>Askar Ali L. Research Scholar, DOS in Political Science, University of Mysore, Mysore -570006, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>I am from the country where Mr. Gandhi came from, one who is the symbol of truth and non-violence. I am from the country where Mr. Ambedkar came from, one who is the symbol of equality and social justice. I am from the country where Mr. Nehru came from, one who is the symbol of secularism and brotherhood. Our modern history began with partition of our great nation into India and Pakistan at the end of the colonial rule. Pakistan declared itself as Islamic country whereas the India as secular one. India ensured the equality, brotherhood to all its fellow citizens through the constitution and also proclaimed to remain secular or religious neutral. Thus, instead of Pakistan, millions of secular Muslims decided to remain in secular India including my family, even though the choice was open. However, the recent incidents, communal riots, Hindu domination, mind set of rulers, violence against Dalits, suspicion about the innocent Muslims, state sponsored communal disharmony, increased intolerance on cultural diversity, etc is very disgusting, even pushing the Indian Muslims and Dalits into the state of insecurity. This in turn causes the threat to Muslims and Dalits of becoming the second citizens in their own mother land. This may end up in the breakdown of democracy in India.</p> <p>A paradigm shift of ideology, pseudo-nationalism, appeasement and counter-appeasement politics etc have reached its peak. In this context, I am here with many such examples, statistics, evidence and records which may shock the world countries. In fact, this is an attempt to draw the attention of world countries with hope of better future and harmonious India in order to safeguard the democracy.</p> <p>Keyword: Dalits; Ideology; India; Muslims; Secularism.</p>



Idris Olayiwola Ganiyu
GICICSSH1802327

**Operationalising a conceptual framework on work-life balance strategies for the
Nigeria manufacturing sector**

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Abstract

Organisations globally have brought the issue of Work-life balance strategies to the front burners to address employees work and family stressors. The work-life debate is gaining momentum among all stakeholders in Nigeria. However, the development of appropriate framework to operationalise work-life balance strategies is still at a very low ebb. This article proposes a model to operationalise work-life balance strategies in the Nigerian manufacturing sector. The model established links among five major constructs in the work-life debate to ensure the effective implementation of organisational strategies of work-life balance. The proposed model which required to be empirically tested presents an opportunity for further research.

Keywords: Keywords: Work stressors, family stressors, work-life balance strategies, manufacturing firms' performance

Ismail Oladeji Oladosu
GICICSSH1802330

**Adoption of Improved Home Economic Technology Training on Food
Consumption and Nutritional Status of Women in Oyo Agricultural Zone of Oyo
State, Nigeria**

Ismail Oladeji Oladosu
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Agricultural Sciences,Ladoke Akintola, University Of Technology,Ogbomoso,
Oyo State , Nigeria

Abstrat

This paper presents the adoption of improved Home economic technology trainings on food consumption and nutritional status of women in Oyo Agricultural zone of Oyo State. A structured interview schedule administered to a random sample of 80 women farmers from 8 villages in 4 blocks of the study area provided data for the study. .Frequency distribution, percentages, weighted mean score and correlation were used for data analysis. The result of the study shows that most of the women adopted trainings on vegetables(70%) and fruit juice(65%) processing. High adoption rates were recorded for most technologies, indicating that the training had positive influence and improvement on the nutritional status of the family. Results of hypothesis of the study(P= 0.05) reveal that age (r = 0.25), household size (r = 0.22) and marital status (r = 0.21) had significant relationship with adoption of improved home economic technology trainings adopted.

<p>Harshrajsinh Gohil GICICSSH1802331</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sports Management in Football and Injury Rehabilitation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Harshrajsinh Gohil School of Liberal Studies, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>“Coaches, I always knew how to play soccer, but you taught me how to win. Thank you.”-Cristiano Ronaldo</p> <p>A good coach has multiple roles to play, as an Educator, Paternal Figure, Motivator, Counselor, Manager, Organizer and Leader. He works on the key areas of Playing Technique, Tactics, Physical Fitness, Mental Strength and Social Behavior. The coach helps the players in developing individual techniques and skills helps them to use their technical skills to win the game. He focuses on all aspects of fitness including the nutritional requirements for a player. Rehabilitation is a must as you need to start reworking the muscles affected and try to integrate them to your body in a manner that makes your body function as it did previously by bringing about changes in warm up and stretching which are paramount but are ignored by newcomers and young players. This is, in my opinion an untapped field in which I wish to contribute by discovering solutions and helping athletes regain lost confidence and get back to their game. In case of a critical injury in which playing is not an option I would like to help them get back to normal routine.</p> <p>Keywords- Sports Management, Sports Psychology, Rehabilitation, Coaching.</p>
<p>Saqia Iram GICICSSH1802332</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Trump On Iran Nuclear Deal: A New Debate</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Saqia Iram FATIMA Jinnah Women University Rawalpindi Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In 2015, the agreement struck between Iran and five permanent member of United Nation (Britain, China, US, Russia, France plus Germany) known as P5+1 under the Barack Obama Presidency and it was considered a major achievement for Obama Presidency. The deal has been declared as a potential beginning of a thaw in U.S-Iran relations. It aims at preventing Iran from acquiring nuclear weapon capability and enabling Iran to resume normal relations with the world by lifting bilateral and multilateral sanctions. However in January 2016, new elected president Donald Trump challenged this diplomatic move calling it a worst deal. On the other hand remaining five Powers including Britain, France, Russia, China and Germany stressed the success of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) is pivotal for international peace and the United State should not jeopardize its implementation. In given scenario the current study aims to analyze that what will be the future of Iran nuclear programme under the Donald Trump administration? This proposed policy analysis which the undersigned in undertaking and wants to share with fellow researchers in order throw light on the future implications of U.S policy towards Iran. The research paper will be</p>

	<p>based on qualitative method in order to analyze the entire scenario in diplomatic way. Data of the research would be collected through secondary resources (books, articles, generals, newspaper, Current International events and interviews of different leaders/scholars)</p> <p>Key Words: JCPOA, P5+1, Nuclear Deal, Nuclear Disarmament, US-Iran diplomacy</p>
 <p>Shapour Vahdatinejad GICICSSH1802333</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Teachers' survey on sexism in the Images of the Iranian EFL School Textbooks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The current study was an attempt to investigate the Iranian English as a Foreign Language (EFL) teachers' opinion on sexism in the images of the Iranian EFL school textbooks. In order to achieve these objectives, 40 (20 male and 20 female) EFL teachers from junior high and high schools in Tehran participated in this study. The data was obtained using a questionnaire which was previously piloted. Findings indicate that all of the teachers are aware of sexism in the images of the current EFL school textbooks and also believe that the books do not represent both genders equally. The findings also show that the teachers detest sexism in the images and would like to eradicate it from textbooks. In addition, the participants believe that textbooks need to be revised to represent both genders equally. According to the results of the current study, the teachers are aware of what actually happens in the educational contexts and they all believe that this type of sexism in the textbooks can have negative effects on students' behaviour toward the other gender in the society. They also highlighted that sexism may impact students future decisions on the study field or their choice of profession. The implications of the study are for the EFL policy makers and textbook writers and EFL teachers.</p>
 <p>Abena Gyamfuah GICICSSH1802335</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Team Leadership And Strategic Planning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abena Gyamfuah Chief Personnel Officer , Administration,Midas Clearing And Forwarding Limited,Accra, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>I write in my capacity as secretary from alliance for youth in agric and humanities.</p> <p>Writing this book gave me the great joy to highlights more on sanitation problems where Africa has been a great victim</p> <p>When we say sanitation is the term we used to describe Hygienic promoting health through prevention Of human contact with the hazards of waste.Whereby hazards can be physical microbiological,biological or chemical agents of disease.</p> <p>However, basics sanitation has also been classified as a major sanitation which means the management of human feces that household level.</p> <p>Africa, have been facing a lot of challenges of sanitation problems, whereby now with the help of lot organization which are trying to combat these problem</p> <p>I would like to take this opportunity to entreat everyone especially people from Africa to help solve this big predicament , so that our society will be in a safe hands , and all epidemics will be driven drastically</p>



Gautam Keswani
GICICSSH1802340

**“The impact of Artificial intelligence on Economy and Trading”
Gautam Keswani, Economics and Finance**

Gautam Keswani
School Of Liberal Studies, Pandit Deen Dayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar,
Gujarat

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to identify the impact of Artificial intelligence on economy and trading. Artificial intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines. These processes include learning, the acquisition of information and rules for using the information, reasoning, using the rules to reach approximate or definite conclusions, and self-correction. AI can perform tasks such as identifying patterns in the data more efficiently than humans, enabling businesses to gain more insight out of their data. We are aware of the role Artificial Intelligence can play in the financial sector, particularly in the stock market. Stock markets are overrun with AI traders. The impact of AI in developed economies reveals that AI could double annual economic growth rates in 2035 by changing the nature of work and creating a new relationship between man and machine. The basis of this research is analysis of impact of AI on the countries which have developed AI and are using it. The findings may be useful for the developing or underdeveloped economies to make a decision of whether they should put in the huge financial recourses to develop AI or not.



**Johann Yaw Sekyi-
Baidoo**
GICICSSH1802345

**Human Resource Planning: Accident or Strategy? A Case Study of Some
Academic Departments in Ghanaian Public Universities**

**Centre For International Programmes/Department Of English
Education, University Of Education,
Winneba, Winneba, Ghana**

Abstract

Adequacy of academic staff is a crucial factor in the success of higher educational institutions, whose main business is academic and related output. In spite of this, however, universities do not always give the necessary prompt, adequate and pervasive planning to its academic human resources. The current study examines the human resources planning in six academic departments from three public universities in Ghana from the matching model, upon three crucial considerations of number (adequacy), mixture, and promptness. It employs questionnaire, interviews, focus group discussion, and document analysis.

The study establishes that whereas strategy is quite high regarding number or adequacy in human resource developments of academic departments, it is low on mixture and timeliness, meaning that on these issues, university departments have developed their faculty more by accident than strategy. The result is that whereas many departments have adequate academic staff, they are not at all levels required for the achievement of academic goals at particular points in time. Again, the faculty does not always cover the various specializations in the teaching and research of the departments. It also establishes that academic resource planning is generally done by the academic heads of department, who are academic with little formal training in human resource development, rather than by the planning and human resource sections of universities which have professional training for staff development and planning. The study recommends concerted and synergic efforts in staff development planning to prepare and sustain the adequacy, mixture, and timeliness in the academic staff capacity.

KEYWORDS: Academic Staff, Adequacy, Mixture, Promptness, Strategy, Accident

 <p>Abena Gyamfuah GICICSSH1802349</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Team Leadership And Strategic Planning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abena Gyamfuah Administration, Midas Clearing And Forwarding Limited, Accra, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>I write in my capacity as secretary from alliance for youth in agric and humanities. Writing this book gave me the great joy to highlights more on sanitation problems where Africa has been a great victim</p> <p>When we say sanitation is the term we used to describe Hygienic promoting health through prevention Of human contact with the hazards of waste. Whereby hazards can be physical microbiological, biological or chemical agents of disease. However, basics sanitation has also been classified as a major sanitation which means the management of human feces that household level. Africa, have been facing a lot of challenges of sanitation problems, whereby now with the help of lot organization which are trying to combat these problem</p> <p>I would like to take this opportunity to entreat everyone especially people from Africa to help solve this big predicament, so that our society will be in a safe hands, and all epidemics will be driven drastically</p>
<p>Ozlem Has GICICSSH1802350</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies, University of Copenhagen Structured Agencies of Paramilitaries in the Kurdish-Turkish Conflict</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ozlem Has Department of Cross-Cultural And Regional Studies, University Of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Paramilitary units have been used or supported to some extent by many countries to eliminate internal opposition out of ordinary legal and social order. The ongoing war between the Turkish state and the Kurdish guerrilla organization - PKK- has transformed Turkey's mostly Kurdish-populated southeast into a conflict zone and a state of emergency rule has been experienced there between 1987 and 2002. This paper is about the use of JITEM (Gendarmerie Intelligence and Counter-Terrorism) in the Kurdish-Turkish conflict as a shadow organization carrying out the crimes such as extra-judicial killings, kidnapping, and torture against mostly Kurdish political and community leaders, journalists and human rights activists.</p> <p>The focus of the paper is to rethink structure-agency relations in the context of the emergency region and the use of the JITEM. The state of emergency rule in southeast mostly provided an extra-legal structure and gave an additional agency to the paramilitaries to facilitate the state-sponsored crimes. However, actors of these crimes were generally recorded as "unknown." The main motivation behind this paper is to reveal the agencies of "unknown actors" through their own words (memoirs, interviews, confessions) according to their nationalistic motivations. This paper theoretically benefits from Anthony Giddens' structuration theory basing on the structure-agency debate, and Charles Tilly's conceptualization on state-led nationalism.</p> <p>Key words: Human Rights, Ethnic Conflict, Paramilitary Units</p>
<p>Wardah Akram GICICSSH1802352</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Effective modeling of Information Technology (IT) practices towards Business Environment Competitiveness in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wardah Akram College of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering – NUST Islamabad Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Faheem Qaisar Jamal</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">College of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering – NUST Islamabad Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>For business expansion and globalization, most of the organizations and enterprises are relying on information technology. The entrepreneurship concepts led to many startups in our country which are developing because of their positive impact on economy. There is no satisfactory research on use of IT for business environment competitiveness of SMEs in Pakistan. The objectives of this research were to determine the level of IT usage that effect business environment competitiveness, the factors effecting IT usage in SMEs, which factor effect business environment competitiveness and its divisions the most and to develop a model for affective use of IT to enhance business environment competitiveness. SMEs from manufacturing and services sector were taken as target population for the study. The data was collected from 181 managers serving in different SMEs of Islamabad and surrounding. Stratified random sampling was done to select participating organizations. SPSS 23 and AMOS 22 were used to do data analysis. Descriptive analysis, ANOVA, Correlation, Regression and Structural equation modeling were used to analyze data. The results revealed that IT usage has a positive relationship with business environment competitiveness. The major factors of IT usage effecting business environment competitiveness of SMEs are the drivers of current IT investment and competitive strategy. Despite the current study disclosed some important results, it has a few limitations. It was not extensive, was conducted in a single region of country and covered single aspect of business (business environment competitiveness). The study can be used to predict the current usage of IT and what level of upgradation must be done to gain competitive edge over others. The findings provide a precise general model that will help future researchers to develop models for other aspects of business in SMEs. Keywords: Information technology, Small and medium enterprises, use of IT, IT implementation, Business Competitiveness, Model for IT usage.</p>
<p>Deborah Owusu GICICSSH1802356</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Resources And Sustainability Development In Our Enviroment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Deborah Owusu Administration Office, Alisa Hotel, Accra, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>I write in my capacity as secretary from alliance for youth in agric and humanities. Writing this book gave me the great joy to highlights more on sanitation problems where Africa has been a great victim When we say sanitation is the term we used to describe Hygienic promoting health through prevention Of human contact with the hazards of waste. Whereby hazards can be physical microbiological, biological or chemical agents of disease. However, basics sanitation has also been classified as a major sanitation which means the management of human feces that household level. Africa, have been facing a lot of challenges of sanitation problems, whereby now with the help of lot organization which are trying to combat these problem I would like to take this opportunity to entreat everyone especially people from Africa to help solve this big predicament , so that our society will be in a safe hands , and all epidemics will be driven drastically</p>
<p>Aneeq Sarwar GICICSSH1802364</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Climate Change, Resilience, and Policy: A Case of Lahore</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aneeq Sarwar Department of Language Development, Forman Christian College, Lahore, Pakistan</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Kainat Shakil Department of Language Development, Forman Christian College, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>A few hundred years of industrial growth have brought humanity to the brink of another extinction level event. The brunt of this event will be faced by Low Elevation Coastal Zones (LECZs) and areas with high population density, both of which describe the South Asian Region. Lahore, the second largest city of Pakistan, and one of its most important economic and urban centers will witness the worse end of this situation including the largest mass migration in human history with the displacement of over 250 Million people coupled with the endemic violence the region currently suffers from. This will incapacitate the socio-politico-economic systems in place in the respective urban centers. This paper aims at analyzing the current policies for the future development of Lahore with respect to the acute shocks and chronic stresses it will face to determine if it is headed towards becoming a Resilient City. This paper uses the Integrated Master Plan for Lahore 2021 and the current infrastructural conditions of the city and compares them against the structure that the city requires to be resilient in order to provide the grounding necessary for policy criticism which will provide a better policy direction for the government. This paper focuses on the features of a resilient city which are particular to responding to the challenges of Climate Change.</p> <p>Key Words: Climate Change, Sustainable Development, Resilient Cities, Urban Development, and Good Governance.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Franklin Hsu GICICSSH1802371</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Wild Fire in the United States 2015</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Franklin Hsu Bayard Rustin Highschool, West Chester, United States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Aim: This study aimed to build a predictive model for wild fire size using artificial neural network and compare its performance with linear regression.</p> <p>Method: A public data was used in this study. All the records were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample (50%) and testing sample (50%). Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and linear regression. Mean squared errors (MSE) were calculated and compared between both models. A cross validation was conducted using a loop for the neural network and the cv.glm() function in the boot package for the linear model. A package called "neuralnet" in R was used to conduct neural network analysis.</p> <p>Results: The random sample size is 37246 in the test sample and 37245 in training sample, a total of 74491 records. The average Wild Fire area was $\exp(-0.60)$ in the testing sample and $\exp(-0.59)$ in the training sample. TX state had the most fires in 2015, a total of 8304; followed by CA state, 7365.</p> <p>The most common cause for wild fires was debris burning, followed by miscellaneous, lightning and arson, accounting for about 70% of all the wild fires. About 25% wild fires happened in the first season (Jan-Mar), and 31% in the second season (April-June), 30% in the third (July-Sep) and 14% in the fourth (Oct-Dec). According to the linear regression, season, fire cause and states were significant predictors for wild fire. Compared to fourth season, first season has bigger fire size while second season and third season had smaller fire size. Fires caused by lightning, debris burning, and arson had bigger fire size and campfire had a smaller fire size. Fires in FL state had a bigger fire size. According to the neural network analysis, the most important predictor of wild fire was FL state,</p>

	<p>MA state, NY state, OR state, and lightning as a cause. For testing sample, the MSE was 12.80 for the linear regression and 9.97 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better clearly. Cross validation is another very important step of building predictive models. In cross validation, the average MSE for the neural network (9.95) is lower than the one of the linear model (10.18) although there seems to be a certain degree of variation in the MSEs of the cross validation. This may depend on the splitting of the data or the random initialization of the weights in the net.</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, we identified important of predictors of wild fire size in the United States, for example, fire causes. This tool will be very helpful to understand wild fire</p>
<p>Chiara Carbone GICICSSH1802372</p>	<p>Title: Intellectual women actions in Sicily as a space of resistance and resilience against gender violence and mafia cultures.</p> <p>Chiara Carbone Department of Education, University of Roma Tre Via milazzo 11b 000185 Roma-Italy, University of Roma Tre, Rome, Italy</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper focuses on the role of young intellectual women in Sicily, those women involved in the process of a cultural revolution, which characterizes the Sicilian society nowadays. Mannheim (1941) in his work about the problem of the youth in modern society, suggested that the youth is a hidden resource and from its mobilization depends the society's vitality (Canta, 2006). Focusing on the concept of youth connected to the concept of belonging, Sicilian intellectual women use both as dynamic tools of resilience for building a renovated social space for Sicilian women.</p> <p>Doing my empirical research, based on a qualitative methodology, from the interviews comes to light that young women are challenging social hierarchies built by traditional culture and its codes. Women fight for a free society and they are engaged in deconstructing the Mafia's structures and its violence.</p> <p>To focus on how young women legitimate themselves in the public sphere and on how the cultural belonging influences their actions (Connell, 2016), it allows to understand how women support and encourage the future generation. Their actions challenge the traditional society structure and aim to develop a free world for women and men.</p> <p>Analyzing the roles and the actions of the Sicilian women as intellectuals an Ariadne's thread weaves together the concepts of youth, gender and belonging in a changing society. My study is directed to underline that women are agents of changing in the Anti-Mafia movements.</p> <p>Keywords: Sicilian Women, Anti-Mafia movements, intellectual actions, social changing.</p>
<p>Anne Shabaya GICICSSH1802374</p>	<p>Gamification' Of Learning At Tertiary Level</p> <p>Anne Shabaya Languages, Faculty of Academic Writing, Abu Dhabi University, United Arab Emirates</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>'Gamification' is the process of applying game-related principles in non-game contexts like education with the sole aim of motivation, engaging and creating loyalty in the learning process. 'Gamification' is different from game-based learning in that it does not involve students making their own games or playing commercial video games. Although highly acclaimed in primary and secondary schools, 'gamification' is an emerging medium in higher education. For that</p>

reason, this paper is the culmination of a study carried out at Abu Dhabi University and it aimed at examining the perception of ‘gamification’ among tertiary level students. The research began with a 20-item survey questionnaire conducted through a 5 point Likert scale which measured students’ perception of gamification in their college classes. It aspired to demystify the assumption that games are childish and they should not be used at tertiary level. The investigation provided useful insights to the Abu Dhabi University academic community (and even beyond) which would advocate for adoption, widespread use and integration of gamification in the teaching process with an aim of transforming, modernizing and making learning fun at tertiary level. Through gamification, educators are expected to unlock the potential of their students by modernizing instruction and transforming the often-boring chore of lecturing and aligning it with the four competences (communication, creativity, collaboration, and critical thinking) which underpin 21st century skills. The study was particularly unique because it was the first one of its kind to be carried out in Abu Dhabi University and it gave important information which would give educators the impetus to ‘gamify’ their teaching and instruction methodologies in order to engage and motivate their tertiary students without the stigma or accusation of employing ‘childish’ techniques in a mature and serious learning environment.



Edson Vengesai
GICICSSH1802380

The impact of leverage on discretionary investment: African Evidence

Edson Vengesai

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Abstract

Purpose

The study explores the impact of leverage on firms’ discretionary investment in Africa.

Methodology

We employ a dynamic panel data model estimated with the generalised method of moments estimation techniques on the panel data of listed African non-financial firms. A dynamic model and the generalised methods of moments estimations are handy in controlling for unobserved heterogeneity, endogeneity, autocorrelation, heteroscedasticity.

Findings

In spite of different settings, markets, leverage levels and methodologies we found evidence that leverage constrains investment in African firms. The negative impact is more pronounced in firms with low-growth opportunities than in firms with high-growth opportunities. The results are inclined to the theory that leverage plays a disciplinary role to avoid over-investment.

Implications

African firms’ investment policy does not solely depend on the neoclassical fundamentals determinants of profitability, net worth and cash flows. Financing strategy also has a considerable bearing on the investment policy. Our results evidence that leverage is a negative externality to the firm’s discretionary investment policy for both lowly levered and highly leveraged firms. African firms’ should consider maintaining their low debt levels and rely more on internally generated funds so as not to suppress any available cash flows to interest payments and loan covenants from debt holders

Originality

The study contributes to the literature on investment and financial leverage by providing evidence from Africa, a developing continent, that has not been explored. It shows how conservative leverage levels of African firms, which have been reported to be rising, are impacting on investments. Pertaining to empirical

	<p>methodology, we employ a dynamic panel data model, the GMM estimation technique, which is robust in controlling endogeneity, and a possible bidirectional causality between leverage and investment which have not been used in literature. The study also enables a comparison of the effect of high leverage and low leverage on firm's discretionary investment.</p>
 <p>Ruogu Zhang GICICSSH1802381</p>	<p>The 120th Anniversary of the Wuxu Coup in 1898 Reflections on the underlying cause of the tragic end to the Reform movement</p> <p>Ruogu Zhang Department of English, School of Foreign Languages, Guizhou Normal University, Guiyang, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This article maintains that the conflict between the state and dynastic interests is the root cause of the failure to which the Reform was doomed, as provoked eventually by the ethnic contradictions. The Manchurian Qing was a conquering regime that ruled the land inhabited by peoples in alien cultures, like the Sienpi Wei, Jurchen Jin, Mongolian Yuan, etc. It was installed in a team effort by the Manchurians from all social strata founded rigidly upon the Eight Banners, and they formed a tightly-knit governing group as an entity. The Reform in 1898 would have revolutionized the established government machine for the sake of political stability, as the Meiji reform did during the transition to constitutional monarchy. However, the ruling elite grew seriously concerned over the fatal consequence that the unlimited power would no more be concentrated in the hands of the Imperial Court, and they would be deprived of the socio-politically exclusive advantage over others, which reached expression in the conclusion that the Reform was aimed not at bolstering Qing, but at defending China, quoted from a memorial to the throne. Due to their uncompromising attitude to the ethnic dictatorship it deviated from the Anglo-American model and had to fall into the violent Franco-Russian pattern. Historiographically, the viewpoint is expounded in parallel with our contemporary experiences of the current affairs, as proved by the quote that all history is contemporary history, which would then foster profound public awareness of the problems that now beset us.</p> <p>Keywords: ethnic contradictions, socio-politically exclusive advantage, Anglo-American model, Franco-Russian pattern.</p>
<p>Salah Al-Ali GICICSSH1802382</p>	<p>Implementing Quality Assurance in Vocational Education, Requirements & Obstacles: The College of Technological Studies, Kuwait, As A Case Study.</p> <p>Salah Al-Ali Professor, College of Technological Studies Kuwait, P.O. Box 261 Al-Surra, Post Code 45703, Kuwait.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Vocational and technical education is concerned with preparing students for the world of work. The rapid change in society and transformation towards post industrialism present a significant challenge on vocational and technical education programs. Vocational and technical institutions must focus on building a reputation for enhancing student's capabilities for a specific job. On the other hand, industries would employ graduates that have specific level of knowledge, skills and attitudes for specialised field. As a result, vocational and technical institutions have to develop student's competencies that respond directly to the need of industry. Quality assurance refer to the characteristics of the programs that ensure proper learning programs that meet the criteria's set by the providers of vocational graduates. It can be described as a set of principles, code of conducts, methods of assessment and set of criteria's that assure quality in</p>

	<p>vocational education on provider level. Quality in vocational education is essential in improving the learning environments, enhancing student's capabilities, job prospects and meeting socio-economic goals. This paper would focus on the concept and importance of quality assurance in vocational and technical education with particular attention to the College of technological Studies, CTS. The paper would discuss the validity, requirements and obstacles that might hinder the implementation of quality assurance in the CTS. The paper would be based on field work that would encompass a review of the related literature, questionnaires and personal interviews with the college deans, selected heads of academic departments, and staff. The outcomes of this research would propose the requirements and methodology to implement quality assurance in the CTS. The paper would conclude that unless the management of the CTS realised and appreciate the concept and application of quality assurance, industries would continue to rely on expatriate for years ahead.</p> <p>Key words: Vocational and technical Education, work quality assurance, developing Indigenous Manpower, Interaction between vocational and technical education and local industries and business, Kuwait.</p>
<p>Ilham Ibnou Zahir GICICSSH1802384</p>	<p>12th century islamic architecture : the almohad aesthetics in north africa and andalusia</p> <p>Ilham Ibnou Zahir University Hassan II Casablanca : Faculty of Sciences Ben M'Sik</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper attempts to argue that Almohad architecture displays a creative sense of aesthetics informed by a philosophical understanding of their monotheistic belief. Muhammad Ibn Tumart (1080-1130) was a Berber religious scholar, political reformer and founder of Almohad rule in the south of Morocco. Having previously attended philosophical and theological classes given by the great 12th century philosopher, Al-Ghazali, in the East, Ibn Tumart returned home with the conviction that the then ruling dynasty, the Almoravids, had distorted what seemed to him to be authentic and originary Islam. It was from this perspective that IbnTumart was enthusiastically engaged in a systematic reform of both prevalent belief and practice. This would obviously involve the subordination of architecture and aesthetics to what he believed to be the true theological principles. In so far as his architectural insights are concerned, he specifically instructed that design exclusively focus on a conscious use of space and the austere use of geometrical forms and the repetitive implementation of bare regular shapes, such as arches and muqarnas, all to the exclusion of excessive embellishment and ornament.</p> <p>Almohad aesthetic notions were principally put into practice in the construction of the emblematic edifice, i.e., Tinmal Mosque, 100 km to the south of Marrakech. With its combination of deliberate harmony between the globing framing space, the vaulted domes and architectural homogeneity, Tinmal Mosque represents an exemplary monument of a new attitude that seeks to foreground the presencing of the Oneness of God (Allah). This monument likewise pioneers a new aesthetic judgement that invites the believer to contemplate and apprehend their own finitude vis-à-vis the infinite Being of Allah. The Tinmal Mosque is by no means the only meaningful illustration of Almohad architecture; other examples can be found in other places in Morocco, Tunisia and Andalusia. Almohad architecture seems to be the embodiment of what can be termed, sacred architecture which takes its inspiration directly from the theological teachings of both Ibn Tumart and his disciple and successor, Abd al-Mumin (1094 /1106-1163). This paper will attempt to consider the theological, philosophical and aesthetic implications of Almohad architecture as represented by some mosques and minarets in North</p>

	<p>Africa and Muslim Spain. Although Ibn Tumart is a foremost proponent of Almohad ideology, his ideas can be traced back to al-Ghazali and specifically to his major book, Revitalisation of the Sciences of Religion (Ihya ' Ulum Al-Din). Key words : philosophy, Aesthetics, theology, history, architecture.</p>
<p>Deborah Owusu GICICSSH1802386</p>	<p>Resources And Sustainability Development In Our Environment</p> <p>Deborah Owusu Human Resource Department,Alisa Hotel,Accra, Ghana</p> <p>Abstract I write in my capacity as secretary from alliance for youth in agric and humanities. Writing this book gave me the great joy to highlights more on sanitation problems where Africa has been a great victim When we say sanitation is the term we used to describe Hygienic promoting health through prevention Of human contact with the hazards of waste.Whereby hazards can be physical microbiological,biological or chemical agents of disease. However, basics sanitation has also been classified as a major sanitation which means the management of human feces that household level. Africa, have been facing a lot of challenges of sanitation problems, whereby now with the help of lot organization which are trying to combat these problem I would like to take this opportunity to entreat everyone especially people from Africa to help solve this big predicament , so that our society will be in a safe hands , and all epidemics will be driven drastically</p>
<p>FAKANBI Kehinde Ernest GICICSSH1802389</p>	<p>Politics of Ethno-religious Identity in Nigeria: A Review</p> <p>FAKANBI Kehinde Ernest Department of Public Administration Esep Le Berger Universite, Cotonou, Republic of Benin</p> <p>Abstract Nigeria, a heterogeneous society has struggled for the umpteenth time to free itself from the shackles and manacles of ethno-religious considerations in political issues. From independence in 1960, the nation has battled with one crisis or the other that cannot be divorced from ethno-religious consideration. It was ethnic crisis that precipitated the first civil war in 1967 which was an inexorable corollary of the first coup d'etat of January 1, 1960. The extant Boko Haram insurgency is rooted in religious fundamentalism. This has had a serious toll, on the country in terms of human and property loss. Various mechanisms have been put in place to mitigate the crises been precipitated by ethnic consideration in the sharing of national asset or resources as the case may be. These include: the Federal Character Principle, Zoning system among others. The paper, therefore seeks to interrogate the politics of an individuals' place of birth or religion within the country. Keywords: Ethnicity, religion, federal character principle and Nigeria.</p>
<p>Mohammed Aminu Bello GICICSSH1802393</p>	<p>Ownership Structure and the Stock Market Reaction of Seasoned Equity Offering Firms in Nigeria</p> <p>Mohammed Aminu Bello Department of Business Administration and Entrepreneurship, Bayero University Kano</p> <p>Abstract</p>

	<p>The study seeks to empirically examine the stock market reaction to the announcements of seasoned equity offerings (SEOs) by firms in Nigeria. Employing the event study methodology, abnormal returns were computed as the residuals of the market model. Utilising a total of 62 SEO announcements by companies listed on the Nigerian stock exchange from 1st January, 2006 to 31st December, 2016. The study documented negative average abnormal returns (AAR) of -2.14678 on the announcement day, a negative cumulative average abnormal return (CAAR) of approximately -0.77862 from 20 trading days before the announcement to the day of the announcement and a positive cumulative average abnormal returns (CAAR) of 3.253639 twenty trading days after the announcement. Furthermore, the study finds a positive significant CAAR of 2.2522, positive significant CAAR of 0.4962 and a positive significant CAAR of 5.9913 for firms with high proportion of managerial ownership, institutional ownership and ownership concentration respectively. The study concludes that even though, generally firms suffer negative SEO announcement returns, but our evidence shows that investors respond positively to SEO's of firms with high proportions of managerial ownership, institutional ownership and ownership concentration. The implication of our finding is that ownership structure has significant effect on SEO announcements in Nigeria. The study therefore, recommends that firms should take into consideration high level of these variables in their ownership structure decisions, because our results show that investors might view them as reliable indicators for transmitting positive corporate information to the market.</p> <p>Keywords: Seasoned Equity Offering; Institutional Ownership; Managerial Ownership; Stock market</p>
<p>Mohit chawat GICICSSH1802394</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Impact of aging population on global productivity</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohit chawat Student, school of liberal studies, Pandit Deen Dayal Petroleum University, Gujarat, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The global productivity slowdown is going to intensify in the coming years as the working age population across the world declines, and the number of people past retirement age continues to grow. Two-thirds of the reduction is due to slower growth in the labor productivity of workers across the age distribution, while one-third arises from slower labor force growth. The annual GDP growth I expected to slow by a few percentage points this decade and even in the next decade due to population aging. The age-distribution of world's workforce has shifted towards older workers over the past few decades, a process expected to accelerate in the years ahead. This paper studies the effect of the aging of the workforce on labor productivity, identifies the main transmission channels. We find that workforce aging reduces growth in labor productivity, mainly through its negative effect on TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY growth. Projected workforce aging could reduce TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY growth by an average of 0.2 percentage points every year over the next two decades. A variety of policies could ameliorate this effect. With weakening demographic trends, productivity growth will take on a more important role in driving overall GDP growth outcomes. The problem though is that productivity growth has already been weak and an ageing workforce will have a negative effect on such growth.</p>
<p>Dr. Sabah Salman Sabbah GICICSSH1802395</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Anxiety In Learning English As A Second Language At A Teriary Stage: Causes Ans Solutions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Sabah Salman Sabbah Community College of Qatar</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>There are many factors that affect learners' receptivity to all subjects in general and to a second language in specific. These factors include attention span, anxiety, classroom procedures, self-esteem, anomie (Cultural shock), competitiveness, motivation, and classroom climate. A point to emphasize, here, is that "these factors are correlated and intertwined in the sense that each affects the others and is affected by them (Brown, 2001:150).</p> <p>This study aimed at exploring the causes of anxiety that freshmen English as a second language college students may feel when they transfer from secondary education to tertiary education. The sample of the study consisted of 70 female students enrolling in Level 1 Foundation ESL Center in the Community College of Qatar. To collect the data, a Five-Likert 40 item questionnaire was designed by the researcher. Its items were based on Horwitz's battery for anxiety detection, with some adaptation to the specific situation in CCQ. Means and standard deviations of the subjects' answers revealed that their anxiety was due to three main domains: communication apprehension due to discrepancy between secondary education and college education, test anxiety due to the unfair breakdown of grades, and the unified tests and fear of negative evaluation. The researcher suggests several recommendations for instructors, students, and administrators to solve the problem of students' anxiety.</p> <p>Keywords: anxiety, stress-free classroom, ESL classroom anxiety, Community College of Qatar</p>
<p>Ilham Ibnou Zahir GICICSSH1802396</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Henry Corbin's Interpretation of Avicenna's Oriental Philosophy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ilham Ibnou Zahir Université Hassan II Casablanca Faculty of Sciences Ben M'Sik Morocco</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Ibn Sina, known to the West as Avicenna (980-1037), is a major and an outstanding Persian philosopher whose creativity and originality has probed every subject in science, medicine, poetry and philosophy. This paper will attempt to examine some of this philosopher's less known work, namely his so-called « Oriental Philosophy ». I shall focus on three of his important and related essays, Hayy Ibn Yaqdan, Recital of the Bird and A Treatise on Love. This paper is a philosophical meditation and an analysis of Avicenna's ideas as delineated in these three treatises. They will also be scrutinised through the writings of a leading French philosopher, Henry Corbin (1903-1978). The latter has devoted the majority of his prolific work on Muslim philosophers as well as Western theological thinkers, such as Paracelsus and J. G Hamann. Corbin's interpretation of Ibn Sina's work is, in fact, an endeavour to bring the Orient (the East) and the Occident (the West) to a reconciliatory stand. Does Avicenna's work harmonise with Corbin's philosophical matching? Or does it not rather go beyond contingent and fragile solutions? My research seeks to fathom both the work of Avicenna and Corbin's in the light of the above-mentioned essays.</p>
<p>Jackson Kanton GICICSSH1802397</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Social Science of Magical Thinking and Innovation Policy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jackson Kanton Colgate University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In thinking of wizards and mind readers, we require the tools of science and social science. There is no space or time in the investment of innovation and magic. By principles of quantitative space-time, it can be revealed that innovation precludes magical thinking in the sociological drift of policy in uniformity. With such</p>

	<p>innovation and lack of investment or “magic” the importance of qualitative and quantitative specifications of inter-policy is allowed to find the core of the cityscape of wizardry and hyper-logic.</p>
<p>Tayyab Bashar GICICSSH1802398</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">India’s Strategic and Economic Interests in Central Asia: A Perspective from Regional Organisation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tayyab Bashar Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University, UP, India, Institutional</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract:</p> <p>India and Central Asian Republics (CARs) are multiethnic and pluralist in nature. Central Asia lies on old silk route and has been an arena of “great game”. Central Asian region is full of natural resources and have abundant source of energy needs like Crude oil, Natural gas, Hydrocarbon, Uranium, Gold, Copper, Aluminium etc. A scuffle for resources and domination over the region has begun between Russia and other external players like China, India and USA, resulting a Great Game rivalry. One-Belt and One Road initiative of China through different institutional framework enhances the rivalries interests in the Central Asian region. Connect Central Asia policy was launched in 2012 by Indian govt. for improving bilateral and multi-lateral relations with Central Asian countries. Today, in the 21st century, India being as a most evolving economy of the world, increasingly looking towards Central Asia as mutual beneficiary in different sectors through the framework of Connect Central Asia Policy and huge investment in Chabahar Port in Iran to access the Central Asia for fulfilling their economic and strategic interests. India’s engagement in Central Asia through different institutional framework meliorates strong foot prints in the new wave of globalization. India as a permanent member of Shanghai Co-operation Organization provokes greater influence in Central Asian Region. Connect Central Asia policy focuses on the critical outcome of India- Central Asia relations in their strategic and economic affairs regarding the possible reconciliation of mutual interests in the Central Asian region. Key Words: Central Asia, Connect Central Asia Policy, Strategic Interests, Globalization</p>
<p>S. M. Omodia GICICSSH1802401</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Political Parties And National Integration In Emerging Democracies: A Focus On The Nigerian State</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S. M. Omodia Phd Professor Of Political Science And Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Edo University Iyamho, Edo State, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Political Parties are Political institutions which are basically designed for power acquisition for the purpose of utilizing power for public good. In other words, political parties as agent of political development are expected not only to articulate and aggregate political interest but as a secondary group, political parties are expected to bring to its fold members from various ethnic background, class and religion for the purpose of galvanising them for national development. Thus, the concepts of people and integration are so central to the conception of leadership and organisation that defines political parties. This paper through the use of historical political analysis and the use of the structural-functional theory unfolds the activities of political parties in emerging democracies as regard the process cum pattern of mobilization for power acquisition and the utilization of such power for national development and integration. Based on the analysis, the deduction is that even though the leading political parties in Nigeria are national</p>

	<p>in outlook – both in party structure and membership, the parties are defective based on institutional weakness and the inability to provide functional check on party representative in government after utilizing the party to gain political offices. This is coupled with restrictive access to political offices through the zoning of such offices based on ethnic consideration, thereby fuelling ethnic identity in the Nigerian body – politic. The paper therefore views political parties as integrative mechanism not only for deepening and widening democratic culture in emerging democracies but also as agent of national integration and development.</p> <p>Keywords: Democratic Culture, Ethnic Identity, National Integration, Political Development, Political Parties.</p>
<p>Dr.Suzaini Mohd. Saufi GICICSSH1802402</p>	<p>Proposing the new approach in the disposal of judicial divorce in the Syariah Court in Malaysia</p> <p>Dr.Suzaini Mohd. Saufi Faculty of Law, UiTM, Shah Alam, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Inconsistencies in legal interpretation and lack of judicial creativity have caused unnecessary delay in disposition of judicial divorce i.e ta'liq and fasakh. The delay has brought misery to women who need to find some form of stability in their lives instead of being subjected to a prolonged uncertainty of their marital status. This study appraises the overall procedural law in disposal of judicial divorce on the grounds of ta'liq and fasakh in the Syariah Court in Malaysia. The study works on the premise that despite the presence of the provisions in current relevant Enactments, there are still loopholes and drawbacks in implementing the procedural law that cause delay in disposing judicial divorce on the grounds of ta'liq and fasakh. In appraising the efficacy of the existing laws and implementation of it, an empirical research was conducted utilizing a qualitative method apart from conducting library research. The data obtained from several interviews with few personnel such as Chief Syarie Judge, Syarie Judge of the Lower Court, Syarie Lawyers and Assistant Registrar. The unreported files from five (5) Syariah Courts representing five (5) states were examined to identify the implementation of procedural law in disposing ta'liq and fasakh cases and the observation was also conducted to see the actual proceedings in court for ta'liq and fasakh. The comparative study is adopted namely Singapore and Morocco on the procedural law relating to the application of ta'liq and fasakh. The study proves that Syariah Court procedures in disposal of judicial divorce under the ground of ta'liq and fasakh are comprehensive as far as the substantive and procedural law is concerned. However, there are rooms for improvement in the context of implementation of certain provisions such as service of summons where there are inconsistencies in actual practice especially in the absence of standard operating procedure.</p> <p>Keywords: Judicial Divorce, Syariah Court, Delay.</p>
 <p>Rajeshwari Subramanian GICICSSH1802405</p>	<p>Formalisation Of Labour: The Economics Of Prostitution In India</p> <p>Rajeshwari Subramanian Undergraduate Student, S.Y.B.A (Economics) St. Xavier's College (Autonomous) Mumbai, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Prostitution is one of the oldest professions of the world practiced since the birth of the Indian society. The moral ambiguity that engulfs this practice is increasingly bringing out the question of its formalisation. This paper assesses the technical shortcomings in India that go unnoticed in the midst of the social debate</p>

	<p>of a formal industry for prostitution and objectively lays out a steady path for a better socio-economic development. Keywords: Socio-Economic Development, Legalization, HIV/AIDS, Human Trafficking and Health, Social Justice, Stigma, Criminal Economy</p>
 <p>Edmondo Grassi GICICSSH1802406</p>	<p>Artificial moral compass: about humankind and artificial intelligence</p> <p>Edmondo Grassi PhD, Roma Tre University, Rome</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In contemporary the society of technology, the person loses its centrality and triggers the fourth revolution by means of scientific advancement and digital progress: that of the rupture of anthropocentrism, of industry 4.0 and of the infosphere. The scientific and academic debate must focus its attention, among the different elements, on the formulation of new ethical principles that can guide the person in his interaction, interconnection and, in some cases, "fusion" with the "machine" and its brought values. The advent of artificial intelligences is producing changes in the management of common liberties, of private and public life, of the individual and of the community, which increasingly seek in the "artificialization" of the self and in the relationship with the machines, places, subjects, reflections of interaction with each other and with the other self. The sophistication of technology and, therefore, of reality indicate the need to rethink the relationship between the tangibility of the natural and its mechanized-digitalized representations. What will be the ethics of the future? What are the values to support in the new revolution that sees the person flanked by the machine? What are, at present, the global choices on these issues?</p>
<p>Professor M. H Thilakarathna Banda GICICSSH1802412</p>	<p>Non Communicable Diseases in Rural Community in Sri Lanka</p> <p>Professor M. H Thilakarathna Banda PhD Department of Mass Communication, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Kelaniya , Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) are extensively reported by the 75 % , mainly cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes and cancer being peak murderers in Sri Lanka. Behavioural risk factors; tobacco use, unhealthy diet, insufficient physical activity and harmful use of alcohol are reasoned fundamentally on those NCDs as identified by World Health Organisation (2014). However, rural Society has been long affected by the insufficiency of health information and awareness. Thus, NCDs can be relatively prevented and controlled by the use of an appropriate system of health communication. To commence with this effective communication over the rural area it is implied to have an understood actions between public sector, private sector, scientific researches, media as well as traditional forms of communication. Using the qualitative research methods of participatory observation, focused group interviews and textual analysis, this study explores the role of health communication in combating NCDs in the rural area in North Western province in Sri Lanka with special reference to 2014-2017. Based on this data analysis, this study concludes; more understanding can be produced on health education and information system over the rural community through community participation programs as well as adopting health education in to the curricula of formal education system. Finally this study recommends to make effective approaches to empower the health education and knowledge provided by the medical doctors rather than emphasising medical drugs.</p> <p>Key terms; Non Communicable Diseases(NCDs), Rural Community. Health</p>

<p>Dr. Abayarathne GICICSSH1802413</p>	<p>Communication, Health Education, Community Participation</p> <p>Indigenous Medicine for snake bites in palm leaf manuscripts in Sri Lanka</p> <p>Dr. Abayarathne, A.H.M.H Prof.in History, Department of History, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Palm leaf manuscript culture in Sri Lanka has a long history. According to Sri Lankan chronicles which were composed around 5th century A.C.E. writing on palm leaves started in the 1st century B.C.E, As mentioned in those chronicles, during the reign of King Vattagāmani Abhaya (89-77 B.C.E)' Buddhist monks used palm leaves to inscribe the doctrine of the Buddha. In the later periods, in addition to religious texts, secular subjects were also written on palm leaves, like indigenous medical practices, astrology, palmistry'' literature and various kinds of black magic. Indigenous medical practices included medical treatments for human beings as well as animals. Ailments such as diarrhea, vomiting, snakebites, fever, and mental disorders were commonly treated using indigenous medicines. A large number of PLMSRL covers the treatments for snake bites. As an agricultural society even today there are a considerable number of deaths by snake bites. So the situation in the past was very serious. There are various methods for cure of snake bites using indigenous medicine of various kinds. The Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Kelaniya Sri Lanka has established a Palm Leaf Manuscript Study and Research Library (PLMSRL) to preserve those manuscripts, especially to preserve manuscripts that are damaged due to various causes. Currently, there are more than 3000 (800,000 images) manuscripts preserved by this library. This research present study was carried out by using these manuscripts. The methodology used for this research is to examine those manuscripts thoroughly and the main objective is to recognize the major areas of the indigenous knowledge which prevailed for more than twenty centuries throughout the history of Sri Lanka. Key words: Palm Leaf Manuscripts, Indigenous Knowledge, Chronicles, snakebites, Astrology</p>
 <p>Agbemenya Richard Esiano Yao GICICSSH1802414</p>	<p>The Effects Of Spill Over In Stock, Evidence From The Ghana Stock Exchange</p> <p>Agbemenya Richard Esiano Yao Dominion University College</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Most emerging and developing economies have liberalized their financial system and hence have become integrated with the world market and other markets. This study seeks to analyze the liberalization of the Ghana financial system and to ascertain whether the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) is linked to the Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya stock market. Further the study seeks to examine whether Ghana is integrated with the USA market and the World index. Finally, the study tries to establish whether there are diversification benefits to foreign investors investing on the GSE. A bivariate VAR-GARCH-BEKK model is used in this study. Our findings show that the Ghana market is still segmented from the USA and World market index hence it can be said that the Ghana market is still green for portfolio diversification.</p>
<p>Carmela Jane Unabia GICICSSH1802416</p>	<p>Exploring The Laking Yaya Experiences: A Qualitative Analysis of Domestic Child Care In Metro Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Carmela Jane Unabia Department of Psychology Miriam College, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This qualitative study explored and analyzed the experiences of laking yayas, or children who grew up with their yaya which discovered the dynamics of the yaya-alaga relationship, as well as identified the specific roles of the yaya as the alaga's primary caregiver, and the yaya's influence on their alaga's socioemotional development. Through a rigorous thematic analysis via triangulation, the data were gathered through Dyadic Interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and Narrative Self-reports. Participants were gathered through purposive sampling: six yaya-alaga pairs for Dyadic Interview, nine laking yayas for FGD, and 12 laking yayas for Narrative Self-report.</p> <p>The findings showed that the laking yayas regarded their yayas as part of the family, specifically as a mother. Furthermore, it was evident that the yayas reciprocate similar feelings towards their alagas, they treat them as their own children. With regards to influences, being dependent and independent were common among the laking yaya participants. Moreover, the yaya-alaga relationship has contributed to the socioemotional development of the alaga in terms of handling problems and dealing with their daily lives as young adults. In addition, proximity and strong attachment play as integral factors of the robust yaya-alaga relationship.</p> <p>Keywords: child caregiving, yaya, alaga, laking yaya, socioemotional development</p>
 <p>Kingsley Chiedu Chiemeké GICICSSH1802422</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Investigating The Relationship Among Job Satisfaction, Organizational Commitment And Employee Turnover Intention.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kingsley Chiedu Chiemeké Faculty of Management / Social Sciences, University Teknologi Malaysia, Skudai, Johor Bahru, Malaysia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hapriza BT Ashari Faculty of Management / Social Sciences, University Teknologi Malaysia, Skudai, Johor Bahru, Malaysia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Syaharizatul Noorizwan BT Muktar Faculty of Management / Social Sciences, University Teknologi Malaysia, Skudai, Johor Bahru, Malaysia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The relationship between job satisfaction, organizational commitment and employee turnover intentions on manufacturing company in Nigeria is investigated in this paper. It is important to pay attention to issues that could make employees to develop negative attitude towards organizational productivity and finally decide to leave the organization. The negative relationship of turnover on organizational performance has continually forced organizational leaders to look for better ways to retain valuable employees. The data for this study was collected from 117 employees currently working at manufacturing company using the survey method via the questionnaire. Pearson Correlation and the multiple regression analysis techniques using the SPSS version 22.0 was used for the data analysis. The findings of the study revealed that both job satisfaction and organizational commitment have significant negative relationship with employee turnover intentions. In addition, organizational commitment was revealed to have a more dominant influence on employee turnover intentions than job satisfaction.</p> <p>Keywords: job satisfaction, organizational commitment, turnover intention, Nigeria manufacturing company.</p>



Khalid Khurshid
GICICSSH1802423

Can Literacy and Numeracy Drive Ensure Quality Education at Primary Level in Punjab Pakistan

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Abstract

Quality of education in public schools of Pakistan has often been criticised. Punjab School Education department initiated "Literacy and Numeracy Drive" (LND) in public schools of Punjab in 2014 to ensure quality education in public schools. The main focus of the present study was aimed at analysing this LND initiative and also exploring its impact upon the quality of education at primary level. The sample of study was consisted of 200 teachers from public schools in Multan district of Punjab, Pakistan. Data were collected through questionnaire which was designed on basis of Likert-type scale. Analysis of data showed that LND had the potential to improve the quality of education as it had positive impact upon students' academic achievement. However, it was also found that some improvements were needed to achieve the objectives of LND.

Key Terms: Literacy, numeracy, primary education



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GICICSSH1802425

Forecasting Oil Prices Using The Investment Potential Of The Oil And Gas Industry In Ghana

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Abstract

Since the oil production started, prices have continued to increase for most basic commodities everywhere in Ghana. Ordinary people on the streets are especially affected by price increments. There is a growing frustration within society that the growth in the economy since oil discovery and subsequent production has not translated into fulfilling the expectation of many people

The size of the impact will depend on the underlying drivers of the price decline, the extent of pass-through to households and firms and how much of it they spend, and policy responses.

The effect of volatility in oil price have rippling effects on other sectors and commodities as it goes further to reach large number of goods and services which have direct impact on the economy at large. Therefore, to reduce the negative impact of oil price fluctuations, it is imperative to forecast the price direction. Furthermore, significant amount of oil come from the unstable Middle East means more price fluctuations are expected. Therefore, forecasting oil price direction is very useful for market traders and for individuals.

Accumulation of capital is vital for growth and development of all economies of which Ghana is no exception. The concept of capital accumulation involves either addition to existing capital stock of a nation or introduction of new capital stock. This confirms the crucial role investment play in economic growth and development in nations. This connotes that an increase in investment will result in an increase in economic growth and development.

However, in most developing economies like Ghana, this cycle of investment is often missing.

Oil price shocks, both positive and negative shocks, increase uncertainty in the economy, thereby causing stagnation in investment as investors will hold back their investment since the risk associated with the volatility in oil prices will be assumed to be higher hence decreasing investor confidence in the economy.

	<p>Economists have devoted great efforts towards developing methods to forecast price and volatility in price levels. However, the most popular forecasting approaches are based on traditional econometrics, computational approaches such as artificial neural networks and fuzzy expert systems that have gained popularity in financial markets noting to their accuracy and flexibility. The study seek to examine the relationship between forecasting oil price and investment in the Ghanaian oil and gas industry noting the significant empirical relationship between oil prices volatility and investment.</p> <p>The study concluded that crude oil price forecast is negatively correlated with investment potential as shown by Pearson's correlation coefficient of -1.7201 at 1% level of significance. The aforementioned connotes that a percent change in price of crude product will cause greater than a proportionate change in investment in the Ghanaian economy.</p>
 <p>Falguni Patel GICICSSH1802426</p>	<p>Introduction of GST (Goods and Services Tax) and Its Impact on the Indian Economy In Comparison With the Economies of Some Countries</p> <p>Falguni Patel B.com(hons) student, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Goods and Services Tax is a vast concept that simplifies the giant tax structure by supporting and enhancing the economic growth of a country. France was the first country to introduce GST in 1954 and it managed well with the GST. All around the world, GST has the same concept. In some countries, VAT is the substitute for GST, but conceptually, it is a destination based tax on consumption of goods and services. The paper will throw light on the positive and negative effects of GST in India and also a comparative study on the economic indicators like GDP growth rate, industrial growth, inflation, foreign trade in India and countries like Australia, Germany, and France post the implementation of GST/VAT.</p>
<p>Martin Kofi Brite GICICSSH1802427</p>	<p>The Role Of Religion In Promoting Multi Party Democracy In Ghana</p> <p>Martin Kofi Brite E.K.A Progressive Services,E.K.A Progressive Services,Kumasi, Ghana</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Many are the voices that have spoken for and against the role of religion in politics, governance and democracy, the beginning of the 4th Republic and the coming into force of the 1992 constitution of Ghana saw the indirect role and later the direct role of religiosity in politics and governance, this work takes a critical look at the role of religion in promoting multi-party democracy in Ghana, a classic example of the Peace Council of Ghana.</p> <p>Using a qualitative approach, the paper examined data from newspapers, published reports, articles, interviews, archives and focus group discussions to have found out that the combined effects of heads of Christian Organisations, Islamic Organizations and traditional leaders culminated in significant measure to roll back Ghana from the brink of electoral violence and possible conflict during the 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012 and 2016 elections. The paper also presents in detail manner the series of initiatives and activities undertaken by the Peace Council of Ghana in engaging political parties, the Electoral Commission and other stakeholders on promoting a free, fair and transparent election in Ghana through the promotion of multi-party democracy.</p> <p>The findings of the paper defeats long standing argument that seeks to prohibit the fusion of religion with politics and governance and rather suggest that given the kind of atmosphere where religion has taken deep root in a country and</p>

	<p>religious leaders have great respect amongst the elite and political leaders, religion can be used as a powerful tool to nudge and shape the governance and the democratic process of a country to a decent landing to the benefit of the masses. The study is expected to drive policies in deepening multi-party democracy in Ghana and in developing countries especially in those countries where conflicts are rampant through electoral disputes such that the influence of religious leaders and religious establishments can be harness in shepherding the rule of law, politics and the democratic process.</p>
<p>Sutandra Singha GICICSSH1802431</p>	<p>Assessing Vulnerability and Resilience in the Face of Climate Change: A Case Study of North - East India</p> <p>Sutandra Singha Ph.D. Scholar, Centre for Russian and Central Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi -110067</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The North Eastern Region (NER) possesses ecological and strategic significance for India. Hence, socio- economic stability of the region is of utmost importance. However, the NER is critical from climate change perspective due to the majority of the rural [Inserted: the] population and the economy based on natural resources and climate-sensitive sectors [Inserted: -] - agriculture, water resource, and forestry. The region is not properly equipped to handle the adversities of climate change impacts. Analysis of climate change impacts and vulnerabilities at the state level of North-East India is, therefore, necessary to develop adaptation strategies. In this backdrop, the present study assesses the [Inserted: se]climate change vulnerability of eight North-Eastern states - Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura to climate change impacts, using the Vulnerability-Resilience Indicators Model (VRIM after Moss et al. 2001). For this purpose, proxies have identified and used for various sectors of climate sensitivities and coping-adaptive capacity. The outcome has analyzed[Inserted: has][Inserted: The o] at the state level regarding relating[Inserted: ding][Inserted: ga][Inserted: r] the values of VRIM with the respective socio-economic situation to find out the sources of vulnerability. This methodological framework will help policymakers, analysts and stakeholders to systematically evaluate individual as well as sets of indicators to identify the vulnerable areas and sectors. Concluding section of this study offers some practical policy measures that would substantially reduce vulnerability to climate change and improve long-term resilience in the NER.[Deleted:im]</p>
<p>Forma L. Gonzales GICICSSH1802432</p>	<p>Sangbay: Performing Art Of The Sama And Tausug</p> <p>Forma L. Gonzales, Ph.D. Mindanao State University Tawi-Tawi College Of Technology And Oceanography Sanga-Sanga Campus Bongao, Tawi-Tawi</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Sangbay is a performing art of the Sama and Tausug. It is an entertainment full of frolics , merriments and a way of life in itself, because it brings peace, contentment , happiness and unity among these tribes.. This study aimed to identify and analyze the meaning, functions, world views, and implications of Sangbay and how Sangbay as a performing art has helped improved the life of the Sama and Tausug in contemporary society. A descriptive -qualitative design was utilized and conducted in 15 municipalities with 5 informants from each municipality who served as source of data using structured questionnaire and interview as instrument . The researcher went to the 15 municipalities to gather</p>

	<p>the data and were treated in matrix format. Based on the data gathered, the study revealed that Sangbay is a two participant performing art composed of a dancer and a singer. The dancer is usually a female who dances to the melodious song of the singer who is usually a male describing the appearance, movements, behavior and beauty of the dancer. The focus of attention is in the expertise of the dancer to show her skill in dancing and the expertise of the singer to weave words, phrases, sentences and all figurative speeches and languages in rhythmic pattern to achieve cadences of the songs. It was also found out that Sangbay is a form of entertainment performed during wedding celebration, graduation party, family reunion and other social gatherings. Based on the findings, the researcher concludes that Sangbay is truly a cultural trait of the Sama and Tausug that serves as a sign and symbol of unified cultural values inherent in themselves. It is further concluded that Sangbay reinforces energy and stamina for the Sama and Tausug to build their dreams and hopes as tribes for prosperity, recognition and identity. As such, it is hereby recommended that more studies be conducted on folk literatures of the Sama and Tausug. Also, this performing art should be preserved, safeguarded and documented as well as be included in the physical education of the elementary, secondary and collegiate levels in Tawi-Tawi.</p> <p>Key words: Sangbay, performing art, dancer, singer, cultural values, folk literature, cultural song.</p>
<p>Dr Vivence Kalitanyi GICICSSH1802434</p>	<p>Cape Town: exploring the effect of cultural values on entrepreneurial self-efficacy among university students.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr Vivence Kalitanyi University of Johannesburg, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Orientation Various scholars advocate that researches on entrepreneurship place a greater emphasis on culture due to its impact on all aspects of human being. Cultural values are perceived as a shared interpretation of behaviour as well as actual differences in behaviours, while entrepreneurial self-efficacy (ESE) is best seen as a multidimensional construct made of individuals' beliefs about their abilities and capabilities for tackling the challenges and nurture entrepreneurial intentions towards starting a new business.</p> <p>Purpose This study discusses both concepts of cultural values and self-efficacy with intention of determining whether the former has an impact on the later in the Cape Town environment.</p> <p>Motivation The insufficiency of references in entrepreneurial undertakings in South Africa was the main reason to conduct the current study.</p> <p>Design, approach and methods A deductive approach was adopted and a purposive sample of 274 entrepreneurship students from four universities in Cape Town was analysed using bivariate and multivariate tests of statistical significance. Cronbach's Alpha was used to measure the reliability of the research instrument.</p> <p>Main findings Unlike religion, other variables of culture – language and costumes & traditions – were found to have a positive impact on self-efficacy.</p> <p>Practical management implication Considering the unit of analysis of the study, as well as the role self-efficacy, University management should think about designing courses and modules that enhance self-efficacy.</p> <p>Contribution or value-add</p>

	<p>The findings reveal what culture can do for entrepreneurship, but contests the view that all its variables support self-efficacy. Key words: cultural values, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, university students, Cape Town</p>
<p>Martin Kofi Brite GICICSSH1802435</p>	<p>The Impact of Inflation on Business and Trade: a case study of Ghana and Canada</p> <p>Martin Kofi Brite Operations, E. K. A Progressive Services, Accra, Ghana</p> <p>Abstract The thesis looks at the relationship between inflation, interest rate, exchange rate and GDP for a developed country (Canada) and a developing country (Ghana). Through a detailed literature search looking at the economies of Ghana and Canada as well as statistical analysis using least squares and regression models the following questions were addressed: 1) What is the impact of inflation on businesses and trade? 2) Most businesses depend on loans to run their business operations. What is the correlation between inflation and interest rate both in Ghana and Canada? 3) How is inflation affecting the exchange rate development of import and export? What is the effect on businesses that depend mostly on imported raw material for production? 4) How is monetary policy used in Canada to control inflation and how does this compare to the policy being used in Ghana?</p>
 <p>Jerry Edem Adika GICICSSH1802436</p>	<p>The Impact Of Project Management Factors In Achieving Project Success: A Case Study Of Barclays Bank Ghana Limited</p> <p>Jerry Edem Adika School of Business, Dominion University College, P. O. Box Ct 69, Cantonment, Accra, Ghana</p> <p>Abstract The project management process is complex, usually required extensive and collective attention to a broad aspect of human, budgetary and technical variables. In addition, projects often possess a specialized set of critical success factors in which if addressed and attention given will improve the likelihood of successful implementation. The case study outcomes confirmed that project management methodologies, tools (planning, control, organizing and monitoring) and techniques, management support, stakeholder commitment, feedback capabilities, correct and adequate information flows are strategic factors of project management which when applied the right way ensures the success project management and eventual success of projects. On the other hand if these factors were not taken seriously might lead to the failure of the project. As projects are being used widely in the banking sectors and other arears, it is therefore, vital to identify factors that contribute to the successful implementation of project and to identify the factors' relative importance as the project journeyed throughout its life cycle. This paper, therefore, identifies what are the influencing factors for the success of the project, particularly in the Barclays Bank Ghana limited. Being a conceptual paper, this paper provides a framework that identifies the factors for the project success.</p>
<p>Mahnoor Khan GICICSSH1802437</p>	<p>Women Empowerment Leading to Low Marriage Ratio in Pakistan</p> <p>Mahnoor Khan Forman Christian College University, Lahore</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This document reports for a research conducted on seeing the relationship of women empowerment with the low marriage ratios. This document explains how women who are empowered do not opt for marriage or at least an early marriage. This research has tested upon the types of women empowerment and that which type of is actually leading to this scenario. This study has been tested upon certain variables including types of empowerment, level of education and the need for achievement amongst today's women.</p> <p>This study reaches to a conclusion that it is actually the financial empowerment and the increasing need for achievement that women possess which is leading to low marriage ratios. Furthermore, this study sheds light on an Islamic perspective that how the lack of Islamic values and teachings is the key why today's women are of the view that they are better off without marrying.</p>
<p>Aondoaver Jacob GICICSSH1802442</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Analysis Of The Failure Of Democracies In Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abur, Aondoaver Jacob Federal University, Dutsin-Ma</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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 those outsiders should only help move the process forward.</p> <p>Keywords: Liberal Democracy, Failure, Culture, Colonialism, Africa</p>
<p>Dr. Awal Hossain Mollah GICICSSH1802444</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Role of Parliament in Governance in Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Awal Hossain Mollah Department of Public Administration, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi-6205, Bangladesh.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The aim of this paper is to evaluate the role of parliament in ensuring better governance in a country like Bangladesh. The parliament assumes a critical part of the life of a country. The basic three functions of a parliament are: a) make new laws, change existing laws and cancellation laws which are never again required; b) represent and articulate the views and wishes of the citizens in decision-making processes and c) oversee the activities of the executive so that the government is accountable to the people. Ensuring good governance requires the presence of a solid, viable and effective parliament. This is because since parliament assumes an urgent part of collating and presenting the views and needs of the people, articulating their expectations and aspirations in determining the national development agenda. As an oversight body, parliament distinguishes issues and arrangement challenges that require consideration and helps with defeating bureaucratic inactivity (UNECA, 2004).</p> <p>The paper will highlight on various aspects of parliament and its' role in governance from the theoretical viewpoint like conceptual analysis of parliament, models, influencing factors and effective means, and how far these have been practicing in Bangladesh.</p>

Niluka Harshani
GICICSSH1802445

**Library Profession as a Partner for the Early Childhood Brain Development:
Beyond Books**

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Abstract

The Early childhood center gives children the chance each day to advancement and concentrates their insight and individual aptitudes. Early childhood center can meet every formative part in view of kid began activities. At that point they can work with a wide variety of assets that are accessible in view of their improvement, abilities and particularly of all their focus. Oral communication is the main level of developing literacy. This paper primary target is looks at library administrations to preschool learning or Early Childhood Development Centers. Other sub goal of this paper is to begin considering outside of the box and beyond old-style outreach facilities. Researcher has done well best practices for this action identified with preschool activities. In this exploration she will impart her experience to other library calling to think beyond the books what can be librarian can achieve betterment of community. The researcher fined that capacity to furnish kids with proper preschool instructive encounters. Libraries are extraordinarily situated to not just fill in as an entrance point for group assets, yet additionally to give significant preparing to early childhood programs. Through broad effort endeavors, libraries can offer genuinely necessary help to teachers of early childhood center and that will support the nature of program. In spite of the fact that librarians can support a wide cluster of developmental needs connected with preparing preschoolers for school, such as, physical wellbeing by giving applicable material and group asset referrals. The establishment for eminent proficiency is in preschool encounters with language. Without language practice and language play, there is no future writer, reader, or conversationalist. These types of activities gives openings outside the home to babies and little children to encounter the constructive outcomes of perusing, talking, singing, and playing , exercises that assistance manufacture associations in a child's brain.
Key words: Library Profession, Early Childhood, Pre literacy, Children's Literature, Brain Development



La Sinaini
GICICSSH1802446

**Model Of Maize Agriculture Cooperative Development In Muna District,
Indonesia**

La Sinaini
Agribusiness of Lecturer of Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Pertanian Wuna Raha

Usman Rianse
Agribusiness of Lecturer Halu Oleo University

Taane La Ola
Agribusiness of Lecturer Halu Oleo University

Bahari
Agribusiness of Lecturer Halu Oleo University

Abstract

The aim of this research is to know the role of Bisi-2 varieties maize agribusiness and its development model in Muna District. This research was conducted from April to June 2017. The location of the study was selected in Kabangka Sub District because it was the production center of Bisi-2 variety of maize in Muna

	<p>District. Data analysis used in this research is descriptive qualitative analysis. The results showed the role of maize agribusiness varieties of Bisi-2 determine the economic value of maize in Muna District. The main role of maize agribusiness institute is the business institutions providing production facilities, farming institutions, processing and marketing business institutions. The government (agriculture and extension agencies) and financial institutions (combined farmer groups, cooperation, and community economic institutions) are the supporting institutions of maize agribusiness in Muna District. Increasing the production and economic value of maize welfare of farmers can be pursued through the establishment of institutional model of maize agribusiness-based cooperatives. The cooperative is established from the district level to the village level with the objective of integrating maize farmers as members of cooperatives.</p> <p>Keywords: maize, institutional, agribusiness, cooperatives, and economy</p>
<p>Lalaine B. Boco GICICSSH1802448</p>	<p>The Effect of Workplace Design to Employee Engagement, Collaborative Capability, and Perceived Work Performance in Coworking Spaces”</p> <p>Lalaine B. Boco College of Commerce and Business Administration University of Santo Tomas España, Manila, Philippines 1015</p> <p>Joseph Christian A. Gloria College of Commerce and Business Administration University of Santo Tomas España, Manila, Philippines 1015</p> <p>Hannah Angelica R. Go College of Commerce and Business Administration University of Santo Tomas España, Manila, Philippines 1015</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Coworking spaces phenomenon is rapidly growing across the countries of North America, Europe, and Asia. Owing to its functional work environment, it offers coworkers a collaborative atmosphere that make them more involved at work. The research study aims to describe the causal relationship of workplace design to perceived work performance and to employee engagement and collaborative capability as mediating variables through the use of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). A total of 350 coworkers aged 18-60 years old, from 27 different coworking spaces in Metro Manila, Philippines participated in the study. The findings of this research revealed that workplace design has no direct effect on perceived work performance; however, perceived work performance improves when coworkers are more engaged and have better collaborative capability. Nonetheless, the rest of the hypothesized premises were affirmed in the result of this study. This paper can help the HR managers and the business centers to create a more flexible and constructive workplace setting for their employees. Further, the results can be used as a basis for the fundamental shift of the traditional workspace into a new creative workplace.</p> <p>Keywords: coworking spaces, workplace design, employee engagement, collaborative capability, perceived work performance, coworkers, workspace</p>



Anastasia Atabekova
GICICSSH1802453

ICT Tools to Support Migrants' Language Rights at the Border Crossing Points

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Abstract

The third Millennium promotes the development of smart professional communities in domain specific areas. Centuries-long tradition viewed interpretation from one language into another as a purely human activity with no digital devices use except for interpreter's booth equipment.

Nonetheless, the digital society sets up new realities that pave way to digital technologies engagement in the process of interpreting from one language into another.

It goes without saying that iPads, tablets, laptops form a part of standard equipment supporting and facilitating the interpreter's work in the course of interpreting.

Interpreting industry widely uses digital resources for preparation to in-booth activities. There are a lot of up-to date relevant glossaries, dictionaries, and sources that can provide necessary information for interpreter's awareness of specifics regarding concrete professional settings. Moreover, both academic researchers in their scholarly papers and professional interpreters in their blogs mention such tools as LookUp, Interpreter's Wizard, etc that are widely used for glossaries management and the respective data use right through the interpreting process.

Meanwhile, the author's experience in both Academia-based interpreting training make it possible to state that latest developments in digital support for interpreting sometimes are not in the focus of the academic curriculum or the latter provides just a general introduction to existing tools without focus on their consistent use in line with particular tasks and settings.

Moreover, the author's engagement in the professional interpreters' community reveals that not every interpreter is aware of the options that technology and electronics offer to interpreters. This state of affairs responds neither to the Interpreting Industry needs, nor to the Interpreting Academia tasks.

The above situation leads to ever worth and aggravating consequences when it comes to the interpreting process in the emergency situations, including natural disasters, forced migration. The mentioned situations are often characterized by the lack of interpreters with the right language pairs, lack of personnel with the foreign language skills, etc. This can turn into the failure of language rights provision regarding those in need.

Recent publications confirm that the situation at the border crossing points seems to be one of those issues that require urgent attention.

The research statement argues that the use of ICT tools in interpreting should be viewed from the angle of enhancing interpretation efficiency to satisfy societal needs.

The research hypothesis that ICT tools could support the interpreting process if those engaged are aware of the instruments that could be used.

The research goal was to explore the current state of affairs in the Academia and Interpreting Industry with regard to use of digital tools through interpreting process in diverse settings, including those related to migration contexts and human interaction at the border crossing points in particular.

The research methodology combined desk and field studies. The literature review strived to identify promising practices regarding the use of gadgets and digital soft to enhance interpreting opportunities within the industry.

The empirical analysis tried to explore specific preferences and benefits that

	<p>various tools provide for an interpreter. Professional interpreters engaged in survey and specific soft tests.</p> <p>The respondents' team was built up through on-line announcement and invitation to take part in the empirical research. The respondents' pool combined professionals who hold university degree or professional certification in interpreting were selected.</p> <p>The variables included age, gender, country origin, length of professional activities, the mode of employment (in- house or freelancer), experience in various interpreting settings (business, academic, public service, emergency).</p> <p>The selection procedure aimed to balance the mentioned variables. Totally 111 respondents participated in the experiment. They represented 7 European and Asian countries. The respondents asked to keep confidentially their personal data regarding the name and surname, the university they graduated from, the employer's details.</p> <p>The proportion of participants to the experiment also accounted for the balanced distribution of the mentioned variables.</p> <p>Cluster, factor, discriminant types of analysis were implemented. The SPSS was used for data processing.</p> <p>The research findings revealed that Academia does not fully respond to the Society and Industry needs in terms of interpreters' awareness of and competency to use up-to-date electronic tools to foster the quality of their professional activities in the socially significant areas, related to emergency contexts.</p> <p>The research results made it possible to draft some recommendations to the education policy makers, university faculty who deal with university higher education institutions-based interpreter training, and to the Interpreting Industry Community, as well.</p>
<p>Hao(Ryan) Ma GICICSSH1802458</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nonviolent Crime Prediction via Artificial Neural Network and Linear Regression Hao(Ryan) Ma Notre Dame Catholic High School 220 Jefferson St, Fairfield, CT 06825</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Aim: This study aimed to build a predictive model for nonviolent crime using artificial neural network and compare its performance with traditional regression method, linear regression.</p> <p>Method: A public data was used in this study. All the records were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample (50%) and testing sample (50%). Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and linear regression. For artificial neural network, the input layer has 27 inputs, the hidden layer has 4 neurons and the output layer has a single output. Mean squared errors (MSE) were calculated and compared between both models. A cross validation was conducted using a loop for the neural network and the cv.glm() function in the boot package for the linear model. A package called "neuralnet" in R was used to conduct neural network analysis.</p> <p>Results: The random sample size is 1059 in the test sample and 1059 in training sample, a total of 2118 records. According to the linear regression, significant predictors include: household size, race, percentage of people living in areas classified as urban, median income, percentage of people under poverty, unemployment, percentage of males who are divorced, percentage of kids born to never married, median year housing units built.</p> <p>According to the neural network analysis, the most important positive predictor of nonviolent crime were percentage of population that is Hispanic and percent of people who do not speak English well. The most important negative predictor of nonviolent crime were percentage of population that is Asian and percentage of</p>

	<p>kids born to never married. For testing sample, the MSE was 0.16 for the linear regression and 0.23 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better. Cross validation is another very important step of building predictive models. In cross validation, the average MSE for the neural network (0.22) is slightly higher than the one of the linear model (0.16) although there seems to be a certain degree of variation in the MSEs of the cross validation. This may depend on the splitting of the data or the random initialization of the weights in the net. Conclusions: In this study, we built a predictive tool for nonviolent crime using neural network as well as linear regression. This study suggests that it is useful to develop a predictive instrument for nonviolent crime. Artificial neural network and logistic regression performed similarly in predicting of nonviolent crime.</p>
<p>Joem Carillo GICICSSH1802468</p>	<p>Prevalence of Parental Depression among Ilocano OFW's: Factors, Impacts and Coping Strategies</p> <p>Cianrick Nacionales Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Kryzler Kaye Buenaventura Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Joem Carillo Lorma Colleges Special Science High School Kyle Angela Cayetano Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Alyssa Joy Pagdilao Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Monica Therese Ritual Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Fernando Oringo Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Parental depression is a universal persuasive problem which negatively affects the parent's ability to work, parent and participate in the community. Overseas Filipino Workers refers to Filipinos living and working outside the Philippines who are largely affected by parental depression as it warns that many Filipinos, especially those working overseas, are vulnerable to the mental disorder. The researchers aimed to answer the following questions: (a) what are the contributing factors to the development of parental depression on Overseas Filipino Workers? (b) What are the impacts of parental depression towards the Overseas Filipino Workers in terms of their self, career, social life and children? (c) What are the coping strategies employed by the OFW's in deciding with Parental Depression? The researchers made use of social media as they reached out to their respondents, namely the OFWs coming from La Union, Philippines. The data gathered revealed that OFWs are most likely suffering from depression due to intense longing for loved ones, lack of positive reinforcements from the environment, as well as struggling to adapt to cultural differences. Depression also affected some workers in terms of work, although the impact ranged from little to none. Some stated that their relationship with their family never changed, while some noticed some sense of unfamiliarity, mostly among their offspring who were still on their infancy and early childhood. OFWs had imposed various</p>

	<p>strategies on coping from depression: (a) distraction such as focusing more on work and seeking entertainments (b) socialization, as they believe that spending less time alone could lessen the effects of depression, and friends and acquaintances acted as reinforcements that helped them cope with the absence of their loved ones (c) communication, which involves them reaching out to their loved ones through the use of modern technology. Constant communication proved to be an effective remedy towards longing, homesickness and depression. Keywords: Depression, OFW, Coping Strategies, Functions, Factors</p>
<p>Hamid Sarmadi GICICSSH1802463</p>	<p>Negative correlation between economic structure of rentier state and non-democratization (Case study: Saudi Arabia)</p> <p>Hamid Sarmadi Ph. D of Political Science, Department of Politics and Law, Science and Research Branch Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Morteza Badri Ph. D Student of Political Science, Department of Politics and Law, Science and Research Branch Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.</p> <p>Hafez Azadi M.A student in international at Bonb azad university.</p> <p>Sirous saadati Ph. D Student of Political Science, Department of Politics and Law, Science and Research Branch Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.</p> <p>Abstract The Saudi Arabia having patrimonial government politically system and unique nature of power structure that all political affairs set in Ale Saudi dynasty. Government system is traditional and dependent to person and persons of dynasty are absolute rulers and away from criticism and ruler willing prefer to law. Despite of authoritarian and monarchy system and non-democracy development in Saudi Arabia special now that kind of government system isn't acceptable side of dominant discourse of global community, this country could rely on oil produce regarding to rentier state features have active representation in international communities and too in home sue achievement to legitimacy and vindication. In this article analysis rentier state effect on non-democracy development in case study of the Saudi Arabia and research claim is that in nature of relations between rentier state and non-democracy development exist negative correlation. Namely whatever government income dependent to oil export and state economic nature has been independent from peoples, will be decrease from democratic charge in political dimension. This country by oil produce and effect to world powers economies cause that be complex government structure under monarchy system and use endowment of oil rent. Now observe modern dictatorship that despite of economic and social reforms side if internal, regional and international pressures in general dimension of society, will be non-democratic politically structure. Keywords: democracy – Saudi Arabia – rentier state – patrimonial system</p>
<p>Juan Carlos Murillo Castellanos GICICSSH1802469</p>	<p>The Strategic Management for the Sustainable Development, based in the Analytical Network Process (ANP). The case of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (UNAH).</p> <p>Mónica García-Melón INGENIO (CSIC-UPV), Universitat Politècnica de Valencia, Camino de Vera s/n,</p>

	<p>46022 Valencia, Spain,</p> <p>Juan Carlos Murillo Castellanos INGENIO (CSIC-UPV), Universitat Politècnica de Valencia, Camino de Vera s/n, 46022 Valencia, Spain,</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In the Latin American context, the role starred by the university is vital for the Sustainable Development of the society. A key aspect to analyse this issue are the endeavours pumped through their strategical lines. The decision making process to select a strategy is usually very complex and involves different actors with conflicting criteria. For that, in this paper we propose a methodology based in a participative multicriteria approach, namely the Analytical Network Process, for the prioritization of the strategies, which has been applied to analyse the case of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (UNAH). The methodology has been carried out with the help of 5 experts to prioritize 4 alternatives: Curriculum Strengthening, Research, Institutional Planning and Public Engagement. The findings reveal that the experts prefer to foster Institutional Planning and Curriculum Strengthening, followed by the Research and Campus Engagement.</p> <p>Keywords: Sustainable Development, Strategies, Analytical Network Process, Multicriteria</p>
<p>Qiming Zhang GICICSSH1802470</p>	<p>Fear to Discuss A Mental Health Issue With Employer In The United States</p> <p>Qiming Zhang Hangzhou No.2 High School, Zhejiang Province, China</p> <p>Qi Zheng Shangyu Chengnan High School</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Objective: This study aims to build a predictive model for fear to discuss a mental health issue with employers in technology companies using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p> <p>Methods: A public database was used in this study. All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of fear to discuss mental health issue with employers in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability for these two models.</p> <p>Results: A total of 167 (38%) records out of 438 was afraid that discussing a meatal health issue with employer would have a negative impact.</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, have you sought treatment for a mental health condition, has your employer ever discussed mental health as part of an employee wellness program, and do you think that discussing a physical health issue with your employer would have negative consequences were important predictors for fear to discuss the mental health issue with the employers.</p> <p>According to this neural network, the most important predictors were and do you think that discussing a physical health issue with your employer would have negative consequences, followed by are you self-employed, have you heard of or observed negative consequences for coworkers with mental health conditions in your workplace.</p> <p>For training sample, the ROC was 0.90 for the Logistic regression and 0.97 for the artificial neural network. In testing sample, the ROC was 0.78 for the Logistic regression and 0.73 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network</p>

	<p>had worse performance than Logistic regression. Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for fear to discuss mental health with employers e.g., if employer ever discussed mental health as part of an employee wellness program. When compared to artificial neural network model, artificial neural network had a similar discriminating capability with logistic regression.</p>
<p>Dr Iqbal Durrani GICICSSH1802474</p>	<p>Efficiency in providing school education: a case study of Sindh, Pakistan</p> <p>Dr Iqbal Durrani Education and Literacy Department, Government of Sindh, Pakistan, Government of Sindh, Karachi, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract The education sector in Sindh is characterized by very low enrolments; high levels of rural and gender disparity and poor quality of education. This study explicitly considers that education is a multi-input multioutput production process. The efficiency of public education has been examined using the most commonly used approaches to parametric (stochastic frontier) analysis of efficiency in panel data that is the fixed effects model. Empirical estimation uses 6 years (2005–06 to 2010–11) panel data from 23 school districts in Sindh. An efficiency index is constructed for district ranking. Evidence from this study finds weak impact of education expenditure on the primary level enrolment. The impact of education expenditures on the middle level and the secondary level is more pronounced. There is a lot of variation in the efficiency of the districts at the three levels of education with the mean efficiency of 0.39 at primary level; a mean efficiency of 0.64 at the middle level and a mean efficiency of 0.75 at the secondary level of education. This study will contribute to the educational research on selecting Stochastic Frontier Analysis as a primary estimation method for analyzing the district efficiency of school education.</p>
<p>Hafiz Rizwan Ahmad Zafar GICICSSH1802477</p>	<p>Influence of Family System on the Careers of Female Doctors in Pakistan, Case study of non-practicing Married Female Doctors</p> <p>Hafiz Rizwan Ahmad Zafar Forman Christian College (A Chartered University), Lahore</p> <p>Abstract This study has incorporated the influence of family system on attitudes towards the education and jobs of female doctors after getting married. The study has been conducted in Pakistan where women are still fighting for their higher educational rights. The study tries to find out why female students quit or leave their practice after completing their degrees in medical field which is considered most appropriate and prestigious domain for females. This study aims at providing a comprehensive view of obstacles faced by the female doctors during their study and practice in the field. The study has been tested on variables that include pre-arrange & forced marriages, family system and lack of motherhood facilities. In-depth interviews were conducted to analyze how family system affects on female careers after getting married. Snow ball and purposive sampling techniques are used to gather and analyze data. This study reaches to the conclusion that although female doctors are highly preferred over other girls for marriage but in-laws do not allow them for jobs after marriage as they have strict limitations of public and private domains for men and women. For most of the respondents the man is prime bread winner and he is supposed to fulfill family's needs while women should fulfill her domestic responsibilities. This study also highlights the Islamic perspective in which the equality of education for both men and women is emphasized.</p>

<p>Prof. Amer Alsaleh GICICSSH1802062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Violence against Kuwaiti women</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prof. Amer Alsaleh Sociology Department , Faculty of Social Sciences Kuwait University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of the current study is to focus on domestic violence victimized women in Kuwait in order to understand their encounters in the abusive relationships. The aim is to acquire knowledge on the prevalence factors of domestic violence in order to help in the planning and reducing violence against Kuwaiti women. The study was both a quantitative and qualitative, and the data collection method was an open-ended questionnaire whereby the informants expressed themselves unlimited. Data analysis was made by triangulation method in order to gather evidence from multiple sources and address the questions from different points of view. This study was conducted through an interview list of question presented to divorced women, policemen, and women victims in hospitals. Results found out that various factors contribute to high occurrence of domestic violence against Kuwait such as (physical abuse, traditional values, economical, cultural, alcoholism and drugs, and social isolation). Implication in this study was given to the Kuwaiti government in order to help victims to find out alternative solutions in dealing with their domestic violence experiences.</p> <p>Keywords: Domestic violence-physical abuse-social isolation-divorced women</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Thanasin Chutintaranond GICICSSH1802068</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Images of Thai Ideal Woman Re-communication in King Rama VI's Dramatic Literature</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chutintaranond, Thanasin Chulalongkorn University, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>King Vajiravudh or King Rama VI (1880 – 1925 A.D.) was honored by UNESCO as a people of the world in cultural promotion since 1981 A.D. and in his era, it was so called “golden age of Thai drama.” This article aims to discover and analyze how King Vajiravudh portrayed and re-communicated about Thai ideal woman’s images through his dramatic literature. At that time, Thailand was in the absolute monarchy system but modernization dynamism was widespread broadly from western continent to eastern. Social revolution was needed for country existence so that Thai literatures were used as one of the significant tools to eliminate some conventional concepts including a perception of Thai ideal woman. The textual analysis of five selected King Rama VI’s dramatic works combined with the lens of language performances theory revealed that ideal images and roles of female protagonists were dramatically changed into positive and modern ways. Some of them in his major play scripts became a leader of family and took over some man’s roles. Moreover, women’s rights and women’s wisdom were publicized explicitly as well.</p> <p>Keywords: King Vajiravudh, dramatic literature, ideal woman, gender</p>
<p>Sogand Mohammadi GICICSSH1802072</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Laura, Versus the Dark lady, a comparative study of Shakespeare and Petrarch's sonnets in the motifs of love and death</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sogand Mohammadi Mazandaran University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Love and death are among the most important concepts of humanities, and they have been examined and written about by a countless number of writers. But two</p>

	<p>writers are among the bests who ever depicted them. One was from Italy, and one was from England, and they had a roughly two hundred years' time span between them. Although their views were different, both Petrarch and Shakespeare were of the greatest sonneteers of Europe and both of them talked about love and death in their sonnets. Shakespeare urges another, a young man to find love and marry, while Petrarch talks about his own love toward Laura. Shakespeare talks about a dark lady who hurts, but Petrarch talks about Laura who does not heed to his love. Shakespeare talks about death, to frighten and motivate the fair youth to marry, but Petrarch talks about death to show his sadness for the shortness of his time to pursue his lovely Laura. This article endeavors to compare the poetical works of two of the greatest sonneteers of all times through the aspects of love and death, and thus tries to find the unique world view each poet had.</p>
 <p>Marykutty Alex GICICSSH1802116</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Social Significance of D. H. Lawrence's The Rocking Horse Winner</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Marykutty Alex, Dept. of English, Nirmalagiri College, Kannur University, Kerala.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>When a writer is a novelist, a short story writer, a poet, a painter, a travel writer and a critic, it is quite likely that he gets carried away by one of his artistic skills, making him obscure in his other areas. This is, probably, the case of D. H. Lawrence. There are great short stories written by him that deserve more scholarly attention, and <i>The Rocking Horse Winner</i> is one such story. In fact, it touches the core of Lawrence's thoughts and ideas. This story is autobiographical and it can be taken as the essence of most of his writing, sans his obsession with sex. This paper will critically examine the thematic importance of his story, <i>The Rocking Horse Winner</i>, in order to highlight Lawrence as one of the great short story writers.</p> <p>At the end of <i>Lady Chatterley's Lover</i>, Lawrence (Mellors) reveals what he feels about the role of money in human life: "The whole life depends on spending money, and then the money gives out." This, in a way, is the sum total of <i>The Rocking Horse Winner</i>. It is the story of a family haunted by the unspoken phrase, "There must be more money". A small boy gets lost into the world of racing just because he realized his mother "had no luck, because father is unlucky". The father is unlucky because he had no money. The simple question emanating from the child "Is luck money, mother?" can be analyzed at a macroscopic level to understand the writer's concern about the course this industrial world is taking. The wooden horse becomes highly symbolic. It throws out a concern about the way man perpetually rocks himself into the final doom: "If I can ride myself and get there..., I am lucky". Luck and love are mixed up with money today, according to Lawrence. The story ends with a question, what good can be brought to a family with "eighty-odd thousand". As mentioned earlier, this story takes the reader to the last three pages of <i>Lady Chatterley's Lover</i>, where Mellors says, "to solve the industrial problem: train the people to be able to live and live in handsomeness".</p>
<p>Camila Dentone GICICSSH1802146</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Constructing Women Micro-entrepreneurs as Heroines: The Promotion of Social Risk in Chilean Public Programmes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Camila Dentone University of Edinburgh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The promotion of female micro-entrepreneurship as a measure to foster women's empowerment has been widely embraced within mainstream development</p>

practice. Through narrative and discourse analysis, this paper examines Chilean state discourses around female entrepreneurship, focusing particularly on Chilean government's "Grow Woman Entrepreneur" programme, an initiative led by the state bank which aims to engage more women in the creation of business ventures. Findings indicate that these strategies are a move away from the state's protective role, encouraging women to expand their individual responsibilities by both being financially autonomous and bearing the brunt of family well-being. The programme depicts women micro-entrepreneurs as business heroines, suggesting that the entrepreneurial path always leads to economic empowerment and the improvement of their family's living conditions. In order to empower female micro-entrepreneurs in encompassing ways, this article suggests that is essential to focus not only on the material conditions, but Chilean women's position in the social hierarchy. Moreover, this initiative concentrates solely on women, obscuring the role that men and uneven power relations play in gender inequality, which both constraints the outcomes of public policies as well as putting more weight on women's shoulders.
Keywords: gender, empowerment, female entrepreneurship, informal work



Ilva Elezi
GICICSSH1802156

**Classification Of Consequences Of The Invalidity Of The Legal Acts On The
Albanian Law In Different Historical Periods
(Giuridical Practice)**

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Abstract

The Albanian Legislation makes a complete distinction between Legal Acts Absolutely Invalid and Legal Acts Relatively Invalid and the solution of them consequences. The legal act absolutely invalid or null does not cause any juridical consequence between the parts. It is deemed null as it has never existed so it is not necessary that it is canceled with a court verdict, otherwise the legal act relatively invalid cause a juridical consequence and has a legal effectivity unit the moment that it is considered invalid with a court verdict.

In a historical review the invalidity of the legal act as an very important institution of the Albanian legislation has been determined since 1929 on the Civil Code of the Kingdom of King Zog I, after that on the law "On the legal actions and obligations" in 1956, than on the Civil Code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1981 and finally on the actual Civil Code of the 1994.

No one of the different legislation of the historical periods has given an answer to the question: Does the Court with a legal verdict for the solution of the consequences of an absolutely invalid act with the transfer of the execution in state income doesn't fulfill the passive and impartial role of the court in the process.

This study has as a main scope exactly the classification of the consequences of the absolute or relative invalidity of the legal acts and the role of the court on their execution.

The consequences of the invalidity of the legal acts are as follow:

1. Transfer of the execution in state income
2. Restitution for both parts
3. Restitution for one of the part
4. The consequences of the invalidity of the legal acts for the third parts.

For the composition of this study for the consequences of the invalidity of the acts and the role of the court on these consequences it was used all the literature the laws and the law changes, unified verdicts of the supreme court and different sources of archived court verdicts.

Based on the study and the qualitative analysis of the literature the question that

	<p>arises is: Does the Albanian court has to take active role in the transfer of the execution in state income as referred to 106 of Civil Code when none of the parts has legal interests to ask an absolutely invalid act while the court has to decide only about what the parts ask. Keywords: Invalidity, legal act, court decision, absolutely, relatively.</p>
 <p>Michaela Garajova GICICSSH1802162</p>	<p>Corruption and International Commercial Arbitration</p> <p>Michaela Garajová Department of European and International Law, Masaryk University Brno, Czech Republic</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>International commercial arbitration is one of the most favored way of a dispute solution. Nevertheless, it deals with many questions which have not been appropriately answered yet. One of them is the issue of disputes which are by some means connected to corruption. Corruption is not only an issue which occurs in relation to the public. Furthermore, the corruption can arise in relations in the scope of private law. Two main disputes may ascend in the international arbitration: first, the disputes which arise from contracts concluded in the purpose of bribery and second, disputes from contracts concluded because of giving a bribe. It is generally accepted that the corruption interrupts the efficiency of international trade and that arbitrators must secure the arbitration environment in which they would avoid the resolution of disputes based on arbitration agreements connected to such an unlawful action. The relation between corruption and the arbitration is a multifaceted question which includes the jurisdiction of resolution corrupt issues in the arbitration, the validity of the arbitration agreement, rights and duties of arbitrators and potential impact of corruption on the validity of an award. The arbitration is a consensual way of dispute resolutions and arbitrators aren't in the same position as judges in national courts or other state authorities. The basic duty of arbitrators is to resolve submitted conflict between parties while their mandate is defined by their claims. Do the arbitrators have a power to solve and deal with a potential corruption? May they raise the question from their own authority? Do they have the jurisdiction to investigate whether the corruption really occurred? What is their duty in relation to national authorities after they identify the corruption? These are the main questions which must be answered to avoid making the arbitration a "safe harbor" of corruption.</p> <p>Key words: arbitration, award, corruption, duties of arbitrators, jurisdiction of arbitrators</p>
 <p>Michele St-Amant GICICSSH1802169</p>	<p>Failed States or Failed Solutions? An Empirical Assessment of U.S. Treatment of State Failure in the Developing World</p> <p>Michele St-Amant Ph.D Student, University of Toronto</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Since the end of the Cold War, the broad and ill effects of state failure have plagued the international community. There are many purported solutions to state failure like financial assistance and multi-national interventions, though the long-term success of these solutions is difficult to measure. Additionally, the empirical likelihood that the West will indeed respond to state failure is largely absent from the contemporary discourse on state failure in both the academic and policy realms. Crucially, if the West does not actually respond predictably to state failure, then the effort devoted to finding the solution to state failure may be in danger. In other words, responses to state failure have been taken for granted.</p>

	<p>This project seeks to fill this critical gap in the literature by conducting one of the first mixed-methods studies of its kind. Using an original large-n dataset, I test the strength of state failure in determining the likelihood of an intervention (financial or military) by the U.S. I find that state failure itself is not a good indicator of where the U.S. will respond. Secondly, I conduct a case study of Liberia and Nigeria – two failed states that have received differential treatment by the U.S. I find that the important factors in determining intervention in these cases include pressure from the international community, the perceived threat of terrorism, and the failed states’ strategic position as a regional player. This study adds to a growing body of literature that is critical of the usage of the term ‘failed state,’ and also adds a flavor to the debate about whether or not the international community has a substantive effect on U.S. foreign policy decision-making. The critical empirical relationship between state failure and U.S. response may help to determine the actual success (or failure) of international efforts to curb and reverse state failure, and can help to inform and drive efforts in the study for new solutions.</p> <p>Keywords: state failure, failed states, international security, terrorism, foreign policy, foreign intervention, peacekeeping</p>
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<p>Sera Yoo GICICSSH1802212</p>	<p>Morbid Obsessions: Exploring the Ambivalence of Death in Medical Museums in 20th and 21st century United States</p> <p>Sera Yoo Department of Anthropology, Undergraduate Student, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA</p> <p>The United States of the 21st century has been plagued by an image of morbidity that involves dying in hospitals and wasting away in supervised communities. Consequently, the discourse on death has shifted from the family to the medical setting, with the implication that the dying ought to be separated from the living, and that death can be considered failure. As a result, fewer people experience death in its entirety compared to those from two centuries ago; death is often considered a taboo subject that needs to operate in the shadows. However, despite death as taboo, death and disease are very popular topics for popular culture consumption. There is an unquestionable fascination with death. As such, this study uses news clippings and archival data from medical exhibitions of the United States to explore the duality of both disgust and fetishization of death in such environments. Three main themes have arisen within this project: the preservation of life after death, the creation of a new life after death, and the curiosity of death itself. This will primarily engage with the work of sociologist Tony Walter, historian Samuel Alberti, and philosopher Jay F. Rosenberg. I propose that the juxtaposition of death and illness is due to ambivalence. People are as obsessed with life as they are with the preservation of life after death; however, people are equally obsessed with death itself, especially the morbidity or the repulsion of objects in spaces that occupy death, such as medical museums and the international exhibition Bodyworlds.</p> <p>Keywords: death, medical museums, morbidity, ambivalence, Bodyworlds</p>
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Aamer Shahid
GICICSSH1802229

**Measuring and Combating Corruption:
Evidence from the Construction Industry in Pakistan**

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Abstract

This study develops and implements a method of measuring the extent of corruption in government contracts applied to the case of Pakistan. It also analyses the role of the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) in combating corruption, particularly in government construction projects. This research has selected 237 government development projects executed by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) of the government of Punjab in Pakistan. To analyze the effectiveness of NAB intervention, this study, on the basis of primary data from the internal records of bribe payment by 28 construction firms developing government infrastructure projects, measures bribe before and after the establishment of regional NAB office in Multan. A difference-in-difference approach is utilized for the counterfactual comparison between the projects in treatment group district i.e. Multan with new regional NAB office and the projects in comparison group districts which do not have NAB office. Ground check (of 20 water supply projects) is also conducted by an expert engineer to ascertain the quality of work at both treatment and comparison groups as compared to specifications. Furthermore, interviews of 15 NAB officers, 28 contracting firms, 10 PHED engineers, and 10 focus group interviews of affectees of the construction projects are conducted so as to map the issues related to corruption and its control. The preliminary findings of this study suggest that there is no change in the practices of bribe payment after the intervention of new NAB office in Multan. Whereas the findings on the basis of ground check of 20 water supply projects in treatment and comparison groups suggest that the quality of the projects near the NAB and PHED offices is better than those which are located at distant places. This research suggests a policy framework to deal with the corruption norms grounded in the bribe culture and also provides measures for better governance (better service provision) in the developing countries.

KEY WORDS: Measuring corruption, law enforcement (NAB), good governance, construction industry, public health

Jingxing Wang
GICICSSH1802238

Violent Crime Prediction via Artificial Neural Network and Linear Regression

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Abstract

Violent crime is a severe global issue. A large number of individuals around the world have expressed concerns about security and faced challenges over how to select the appropriate community to live in. This study aims to build a predictive model for violent crime by using artificial neural network and multiple linear regression. According to the linear regression and the artificial neural network, the most significant factor is ethnicity. While white population has a positive influence on the security of the community, the Hispanic population would increase the chance of facing the threat of violent crimes. For African Americans, the crime rate first increases fast and then decreases when the percentage of African Americans increases. Other significant predictors include

	<p>household size, median income, percentage of people under poverty, education level, male divorce rate, percentage of kids born to never married, percentage of people who do not speak English well, median year housing units built, and median value of houses. This study suggests that the artificial neural network performed better than linear regression in the main result, but artificial neural network is more sensitive to data splits. Race, the financial capacity, and marriage rate of residents have an enormous influence on the violent crime rate of the community. The result of the study can offer valuable advice for individuals who are concerned about the violent crime.</p>
 <p>Ronald Stansfield GICICSSH1802256</p>	<p>The Evolution of Police Forms and Structure: A Macro-Sociological Perspective</p> <p>Ronald T Stansfield PhD Associate Professor, Sociology & Anthropology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada</p> <p>Abstract: This talk seeks to answer the questions: who is and what are the police? For this purpose, communities as diverse as Hunter-Gathers, Agriculturalists and Industrialists will be considered particularly with respect to how they reproduce order and ensure personal safety. A macro-sociological perspective will guide this investigation and help to explicate the relationship between technology, social organization and police structure. The insights gained from this approach will help us to understand how police forms and structure change and speculate about possible future developments in policing. This is particularly important right now as new technological innovations such as artificially intelligent machines are being deployed. Key words: policing, technology, social organization, reproducing order, personal safety</p>
 <p>Ayurshi Dutt GICICSSH1802266</p>	<p>Locating Patriarchy in Violence Against Women in India: Social, Legal and Alternative Responses.</p> <p>Ayurshi Dutt School of Social and Political Science, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, U.K</p> <p>Abstract From womb to tomb, women in India are subjected to different forms of violence. Contemporarily, persistent violence against women is leading to its normalization but what lacks is an interrogation of its causes. In this paper, I outline how patriarchy is a promising concept to explain instances of male violence, and how conscious use of violence bolsters the mechanism of subordination. This paper aligns with feminist analyses which evoke gender-power relations, male dominance and female subordination which serve to maintain patriarchy and perpetuate systematic violence against women. Secondly, this paper discusses the legal framework of the criminal justice system and asserts that it is not meaningfully reformed, and endures a patriarchal narrative. Alternative approaches which evade formal legal structures are discussed and its empowerment framework is critically analyzed. Furthermore, the public outcry to multiple forms of violence against women is compared to highlight that there are marginalized forms of violence against women, and marginalized women whose experiences of violence have been underrepresented.</p>
	<p>Multicultural Organisation and Employee Morale: An Empirical study of Banking Sector Employees in Mangalore, Karnataka, India</p> <p>Zeena Flavia D'Souza Department of Commerce, St. Aloysius College (Autonomous), Mangalore, India</p>

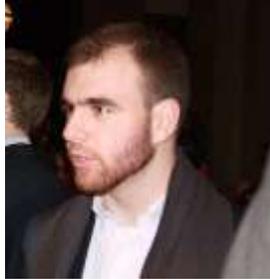
<p>Zeena Flavia D'Souza GICICSSH1802267</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Most of the modern organizations are comprised of multicultural workforce, which makes an individual face certain opinions, beliefs or perceptions that leads to a compromise, wider perspective and a flexible cognitive thinking. In a mixed cultural set up, it is a challenge for any management of an organisation to uphold the morale of the employees. In a country like India, every workplace comprises of work force from multicultural backgrounds, where they speak different languages with different dialects, belong to different religions, possess distinctive talents and skills, hail from rural or urban areas, identify themselves with different communities etc. Banks being a major functionary in the economic system, its employees are invariably from multicultural background. This paper will focus on the effect of multiculturalism and in what way morale building is emphasized. The objectives of this research paper is to study existing multicultural practices in banking sector, to analyse strength and weaknesses of multi-cultural banking organisation, to analyse the employee morale, to offer suggestions to make effective utilization of multi-culture for employee morale building. In order to achieve the objectives, opinions of employees of public and private sector banks from in Mangalore, Dakshina Kannada District, will be analyzed and interpreted by using appropriate statistical methods and tools. The outcome of the paper can be used by the banking sector to utilize their diverse workforce effectively and efficiently, contributing towards the optimum performance of banking service.</p> <p>Keywords : Organisation, Multiculturalism, Morale, Banks, Employees.</p>
 <p>Krishne Gowda GICICSSH1802269</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Managing Role Conflict: New Challenges before Working Women</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Krishne Gowda. M.A., Ph.D., PGDEP Department of Sociology The National College, Bangalore.560004 Karnataka. India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Padmini Rao. M.A., Ph.D. Rtd. Associate Professor & Head, Dept. Of Economics. The National College Karnataka-India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Modern, globalized society is characterized by successful attempts by women to gain gender equality in occupations due to a number of interventions: education, affirmative action and economic compulsions. Yet, a large number of migrant women encounter conflicts in performing the dual roles of Home and Work. Their work life is a constant effort to strike a balance between domestic and work related demands- both in rural and urban contexts. In India, caste, class, religion and region play a significant role in contributing to these conflicts. The paper looks at the situation with migrant working women in three different sectors- Information Technology, Shopping Malls and Public Transport Department. This is based on an explorative study sponsored by the UGC, New Delhi and conducted in the city of Bengaluru using quantitative and qualitative methods.</p> <p>The findings of the study show many dimensions of this balancing act, influenced by the sectors. Contrary to expectations, the women have more problems in the work place where they deal with customers/passengers. The problems of child care and household responsibilities are increasingly being shared by the husband and parents-in-laws, as the economic status of the woman is considered for the household income.</p> <p>Work related problems affect migrant women due to gender discrimination in promotions, wages/salary and work environment (culture-specific).</p>

	<p>The paper calls for wider discussion across scholars to arrive at a global gender policy on new dimensions of Role conflict and gender, keeping social security and sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable women (Tribal, Dalit and Muslim) in focus. Key Words: Social Exclusion, Gender, Role Conflict, Globalization, Empowerment.</p>
 <p>Dr. Tulsee Giri Goswami YRSICSSH1802051</p>	<p>A systematic literature review of Work stress</p> <p>Dr. Tulsee Giri Goswami Central University of Rajasthan, India</p> <p>Abstract Purpose- The purpose of this paper was to review systematically the Work stress on literature available and to assess its various definitions, demographics, methodologies and industries/ research unit. Design/methodology/approach- The paper contains different definitions of work stress stated by different authors or researchers of different countries. A total of 203 papers listed in UGC approved journal lists have been reviewed from the year 1993 to 2017. These research papers have been classified into year of publication, demography profile of authors, country of research, research methodology and type of research/ research unit. Findings- It was observed that the work stress not only affects the physical and psychological state but also had an adverse impact on family and social life of employees. The findings also reveal some of the major work stressors, consequences, and the coping strategies to reduce the stress. This paper also helps to get the conceptual knowledge at workplace. Practical implications-Stress management workshops can be conducted in different organization on regular basis which can educate workers about the causes of stress and its harmful consequences on their health and how they can reduce stress effectively. A list of coping strategies has been mention in the paper to cope with the stress. Originality/value – This paper reviews total 203 research papers listed in UGC approved journal list. Keywords- Work stress, stress, coping strategies, work stressors,</p>
 <p>Timothy Aluko YRSICSSH1802052</p>	<p>Effectiveness of the Co-operative Grant Incentive Scheme (CIS) on Beneficiary Firms' Job Creation Capacity in South Africa</p> <p>Timothy O. Aluko PhD (Development Finance) Candidate at University of Stellenbosch Business School, Cape Town. South Africa</p> <p>Paul Kibuuka Associate Professor at University of South Africa (UNISA).</p> <p>Abstract This paper investigates the effect of CIS on beneficiary firms' job creation capacity and presents empirical evidence generated from operation of the CIS aimed at supporting co-operative enterprises in South Africa. The paired sample t-tests were applied in determining the effectiveness of the CIS grant incentive programme by comparing employees before and after implementation of the programme. Also, four employment (job creation) models were formulated. The estimation model was based on evaluation of the Pooled OLS regression versus the GLS Random Effects (RE) model and Fixed Effects (FE) model. For the panel data models, estimation was conducted from two</p>

	<p>approaches. Using cross-sectional linear regression models for variables in each of the analysed results, and with estimates which are aggregated and weighted through the Pooled OLS estimator. Our results suggest that the CIS grant funding programme in South Africa has not effectively contributed to beneficiary firms' employment capacity between the period of 2011/2012 and 2015/2016 financial years under study. Moreover, within these periods, amount approved, number of co-operative members, and turnover at application versus turnover at reporting have insignificant contribution to the number of employment created in beneficiary firms. Within the same period, the beneficiary firms' employment creation was approximately lower with respect to the employment figure at application. This may be due to overestimation of the employment figure that was recorded at application by the CIS beneficiary firm. This observation is consistent with other studies which observed that beneficiary firms of grants incentives overstated their declared employment targets at application to influence their chances of benefiting from such grant schemes.</p> <p>Key words: CIS, Job creation, beneficiary firm and South Africa</p>
<p>Alaa Shatwan GICICSSH1802122</p>	<p>Considerations On Women's Needs For Daylight In Contemporary Residential Architecture</p> <p>Alaa Shatwan Alaa Shatwan, School of Creative Arts, University of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom Alaa Shatwan, College of Art and Design, King Abdul-Aziz University, Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Abstract Humans share common needs and rights; however, there are special needs which vary according to gender. Women in Saudi Arabia spend long periods of time at home and are responsible for domestic duties. This creates particular needs for women which for men are easily fulfilled in the outside world, such as exposure to daylight. Furthermore, privacy has been studied as a major concern for Muslims and Arabs in their homes, and a number of studies have discussed window design and privacy culture in the vernacular architecture of different Muslim countries. Yet little attention is given to the point of how privacy effects daylight level in contemporary homes, where glass windows are the major source daylight and ventilation. This contributes to figuring out factors affecting daylight level according to each case variation. There are also some recent studied about similar cases in Arab countries. However, climate and culture vary from country to another and from city to another. Most previous findings cannot fit in Saudi buildings since window design is effected by culture factors such as privacy. Therefore, this study aims to find out if women mandatory right of daylight is sufficiently considered inside homes by studying daylight level during daytime in Jeddah city. This work seeks to find out if women are able to get their right of daylight while staying at home. This research studies daylight lux level in twelve modern flats in Jeddah. Diva for Rhinoceros is the tool to figure out the accurate daylight in different daytime of different seasons. Finding reported that the amount of daylight that enter all examined living rooms are less than the required level. The paper concludes that there is major lack of daylight in most examined flats due to different factors such as glass type, exterior obstruction, and window size.</p> <p>Keywords Daylight, Contemporary flats, window design, Glass type, Gender studies</p>

<p>Benjamin Onyedikachi Chukwu John GICICSSH1802351</p>	<p>Nexus between indigenous sports promotion and socio-economic development in Africa: A theoretical approach</p> <p>Benjamin Onyedikachi Chukwu John Department of Mass Communication, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The principal thrust of this paper is to discuss the challenges of indigenous sports in fostering socio-economic development in Africa, with a statistical focus on the place of local football in the preferential scale of the supposed first audience (locals). For that, an exploratory-explanatory, qualitative bibliographic research was carried out, using the deductive method. The objectives are to investigate the contributory effect of apathetic dispositions of Africans towards African sports, to strike a nexus between under-patronage of African sports and a slack in its economic and social advancement and to measure the patronage rate of African sports by Africans in relation to their European counterparts. With regards to the results achieved, it is ascertained that, in fact, indigenous football apathy creates some form of economic blight for local football stakeholders, thereby dismissing the opportunity for subsequent investments in this field of sports. It is therefore appreciated that arguments unfavorable to the practice deserve to be respected, since they are based on extremely important and solidly grounded facts. It follows, thus, that underreporting of African sports by African media is blamable for these inadequacies.</p> <p>Keywords: Indigenous sports, African media, local football, Socio-economic development, Nigeria.</p>
<p>Zeynep Harputlu GICICSSH1802359</p>	<p>Classed Spaces And Social Boundaries In Late-Victorian Slum Fiction</p> <p>Zeynep Harputlu Affiliation: Department Of Translation And Interpreting, School of Foreign Languages, Siirt University, Turkey</p> <p>From the mid-to late nineteenth century, the increasing number of the urban poor and the unprecedented growth of London significantly altered the ways in which social and moral differentiations came to be written into the structure of city. During this period, not only physically existing borders but also social boundaries were re-identified and re-constructed. In this study, I discuss the ways social boundaries and class relations shaped and affected the everyday lives of the urban poor, represented in George Gissing's <i>The Nether World</i> (1889), and Arthur Morrison's <i>Tales of Mean Streets</i> (1894) and <i>A Child of the Jago</i> (1896). Social class stratification was one of the most significant elements that established and complicated the relationship between the city and the city dwellers through class consciousness, new technological developments such as the underground and workmen's trains, slum clearances, expansion of the city, and limited mobility. Whilst in mid-nineteenth century novels it was possible to find characters from almost all social classes, in late-Victorian slum fiction a more elaborate social stratification of the nether world was found and this approach addressed a stronger sense of social class system to define the lower classes. Gissing's and Morrison's narratives of the urban poor portrayed an isolating experience in strongly classified spaces with their own moral codes. Yet, spatial segregation was also an advantageous state for the poor and criminal classes as it provided them a place to maintain their morally degraded life styles without the surveillance of the police and the gaze of the upper classes. The novels re-humanised the poor in their environment with their everyday life</p>

	<p>struggles and concerns, and presented a widening gulf between the rich and the deprived. Spatial and social structure of the city, thereby, proved to be a great differentiator in late-Victorian society.</p>
<p>Carole Serhan GICICSSH1802366</p>	<p>Public Sector Employees' Motivation: Causes and Effects</p> <p>Carole Serhan University of Balamand, Issam M. Fares Faculty of Technology, Business Management and Administration Department, Deir El Balamand, P.O. Box 100, Tripoli, Lebanon.</p> <p>Eliane Al Achy University of Balamand, Issam M. Fares Faculty of Technology, Business Management and Administration Department, Deir El Balamand, P.O. Box 100, Tripoli, Lebanon.</p> <p>Eva Nicolas University of Balamand, Issam M. Fares Faculty of Technology, Business Management and Administration Department, Deir El Balamand, P.O. Box 100, Tripoli, Lebanon.</p> <p>Abstract One of the most essential elements of everyday life is work. How employees feel, consider and perceive their work is identified as work motivation. Many scholars and researchers (Laufer, 1985; Levy leboyer, 1998; Mercier, 2000; Reix, 2000; Zakaria, 2012) pointed a range of factors deemed to affect employee motivation in the workplace. These factors are of a great interest for human resource managers (HRM) as being crucial for employment satisfaction and retention (Hsu & Chen, 2012). Motivation and job satisfaction are some of the attitudes that primarily affect the HRM performance. Remuneration, promotion, working conditions, autonomy, participation in decisions, work social relationships and communication directly influence the level of work motivation (Hackman and Oldham, 1976, 1980; Lee & Lee, 2012; Mokaya et al., 2013; Tourani & Rast 2012; Zakaria, 2012; Zeytinoglu & Denton, 2005). Furthermore, work motivation increases the level of employment retention (Serhan et. al., 2016; Serhan & Tsangari, 2015, 2016a, 2016b, 2017) and decreases the cost of new employments. Various determinants have been identified to understand work motivation such as labor market conditions, labor unions and work geographical location (ibid.).</p>
 <p>Ahmed Almadani GICICSSH1802379</p>	<p>The Relationship Between The Islamic Republic Of Iran And The Palestinian Hamas Movement And Its Impact On The Palestinian Issue (2010-2015)</p> <p>Ahmed Almadani International Relations Department, Faculty Of Political And Social Science.,Airlangga University ,Surabaya city, Republic of Indonesia.</p> <p>Abstract The period between 2010 and 2015 is considered one of the most important turning points in the Middle East region in general, especially in the relationship between the Palestinian Hamas movement and the Islamic Republic of Iran at all levels and areas. This period witnessed political changes in the political reality in the region. The Middle East through the demise of political systems and the birth of new political systems, which had an impact on the axis of resistance, especially in the relationship between Hamas and the Islamic</p>

	<p>Republic of Iran.</p>
 <p>Eleftherios Ntotsikas GICICSSH1802408</p>	<p>Fundamentalism in the USA: A case study of Ted Cruz</p> <p>Eleftherios Ntotsikas MA in European Studies, Lund University, Department of European Studies MSc in Political Analysis, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper examines the phenomenon of fundamentalism in the USA and in particular the case of Texas Senator Ted Cruz. Ted Cruz had been nominated for the Republican Party nomination for the US Presidency since March 23, 2015, when he announced his candidacy by May 3, 2016, when he left the claim. At the beginning of my work, I present some biographical data in order to familiarize the reader with the life of Ted Cruz and then I analyze the theoretical framework of my work, that of fundamentalism. Fundamentalism has flourished as a political movement in the United States in recent years. Indicative is the strengthening of the Tea Party's presence within the Republicans as well as the emergence of political figures characterized by the spirit of fundamentalism such as Sarah Palin and Ted Cruz. After presenting the theoretical framework, I analyze the speeches, press releases and interviews with Ted Cruz. By analyzing his speeches I come to certain conclusions about his political orientation. Is Ted Cruz the fundamentalist or not? Are his positions echoing specific issues such as human rights and religious fundamentalism? In this paper I prove that Ted Cruz is a fundamentalist. The sources are mostly primary, available on the candidate's personal website. Secondary literature is also used regarding the theoretical framework. The limitation of the research has been the absence of a relevant literature on Ted Cruz's speech.</p> <p>Keywords: Fundamentalism, USA, Republican, Ted Cruz</p>
<p>Hafiz Rizwan Ahmad Zafar GICICSSH1802477</p>	<p>Influence Of Family System On The Careers Of Female Doctors In Pakistan, Case Study Of Non-Practicing Married Female Doctors</p> <p>Hafiz Rizwan Ahmad Zafar Forman Christian College (A Chartered University), Lahore</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study has incorporated the influence of family system on attitudes towards the education and jobs of female doctors after getting married. The study has been conducted in Pakistan where women are still fighting for their higher educational rights. The study tries to find out why female students quit or leave their practice after completing their degrees in medical field which is considered most appropriate and prestigious domain for females.</p> <p>This study aims at providing a comprehensive view of obstacles faced by the female doctors during their study and practice in the field. The study has been tested on variables that include pre-arrange & forced marriages, family system and lack of motherhood facilities. In-depth interviews were conducted to analyze how family system affects on female careers after getting married. Snow ball and purposive sampling techniques are used to gather and analyze data. This study reaches to the conclusion that although female doctors are highly preferred over other girls for marriage but in-laws do not allow them for jobs after marriage as they have strict limitations of public and private domains for men and women. For most of the respondents the man is prime bread winner and he is supposed to fulfill family's needs while women should fulfill her</p>

	<p>domestic responsibilities. This study also highlights the Islamic perspective in which the equality of education for both men and women is emphasized.</p>
<p>Fangzheng Zhou GICICSSH1802485</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A “Frontier” or a “Sphere”: An Essay on a Legacy of European Colonialism</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fangzheng Zhou Student of Secondary School, Kent School, Kent, CT, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract:</p> <p>From its beginning through the present day, European colonialism had a tremendous influence on the history of human beings, particularly the thrive of a “frontier” mindset. This mindset advocated for the competition against other nations as the means to grow the state machine. This mode of development had a profound impact on the politics, economy, environment, and psyche of the modern world. Such impacts were generally negative and predatory. After the failure of the European colonial system in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, this mentality began to wane. Its antithesis, the “sphere” mindset, began to grow. This mentality advocated for the general cooperation among nations in facing global issues, such as those involving with environment and terrorism. The growth of the “sphere” mentality and the decline of its antithesis is likely to be the general trend as a product of the evolution of human civilization in the twenty first century.</p> <p>Key words: Europe, Colonialism, “Frontier”, “Sphere”, Cooperation</p>
<p>Dr Holi Ibrahim Holi Ali GICICSSH1802478</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Toward A Transparent Performance Management Systems through A multi-Source Appraisal: Voices of Overseas University Professors</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr Holi Ibrahim Holi Ali Rustaq College of Education, Sultanate of Oman</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr Awad Al Hassan Dhofar University, Sultanate of Oman</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This presentation draws on data collected via in-depth semi-structured interviews with 10 EFL teachers in an Omani private university .The study investigates the experiences of EFL teachers with regard to their current multisource performance appraisal practices and how the existing performance appraisal might be improved by adopting some key components of a 360 performance appraisal. The audience will be involved in discussing the study's findings, recommendations, and implications, as well as some other performance appraisal-related issues.360 as a multisource performance appraisal is increasingly gaining importance in higher education institutions as it relies on a variety of data to accurately evaluate staff performance levels. However, this model does not seem to be fully implemented in Omani HEIs. This study investigates this issue in an Omani private university. The study addresses the following questions: How do EFL teachers perceive their current performance appraisal practices, to what extent does the current performance appraisal practices reflect the principles of 360 model, and what could be done to improve the existing performance appraisal practices. The study adopted a qualitative methodology by interviewing 12 EFL participants. The findings revealed gaps between the current appraisal practices and the principles of the 360 model. They also showed lack of awareness of 360 models among the participants and demonstrated their dissatisfaction with the current appraisal practices. Implications for improving appraisal practices will be discussed.</p> <p>Keywords: performance, management, system, multi-source appraisal</p>

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