

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



Social Science and Humanities Research Association

**4th Kuala Lumpur International Conference on Social Science &
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02-03 May 2018

Conference Venue

Scholar's Inn, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Abdelhak Senadjki

Assistant Professor of Economics at the Faculty of Business and Finance, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Malaysia

Dr. Abdelhak Senadjki is an Assistant Professor of Economics at the Faculty of Business and Finance, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Malaysia. He obtained his PhD from Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) in 2013 with a thesis title 'Vulnerability to Poverty: A Study of Rural Population in Kelantan and Terengganu, Malaysia'. He received his Masters of Economic Management in 2008 from the same Universiti and Bachelor Degree of Economics in 2003 from University of Algiers. He was awarded the USM fellowship from 2010 to 2013 and has served as an academic researcher for that period. His research interests include Energy Economics, Economic Development focusing on the issues of Income Inequalities, Poverty and Vulnerability, Poverty in Islamic Economics, Risks, Risk Management and Coping Strategies and Social Protection. Dr. Abdelhak Senadjki has involved in various research grants namely Risks, Risk Management and Households' Vulnerability to Poverty: A Case Study of Rural Communities in Kelantan and Terengganu, Malaysia ; Development of Vulnerability and Poverty Model of Rural Households in Perlis, Kelantan and Terengganu; The Welfare of Elderly: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow; Closing the Coverage Gap for Old Age Protection in Malaysia: The Case for Universal Pension; Spatial Inequalities: Framing Phenomena, Formulating Policies; Relationship between the Bio-Ethanol Production and Agricultural Commodity Prices: The Case of Thailand; Behind the Scenes: The Bad and Ugly Side of Modern Technology on Malaysian Youth and Development of Model Procedure to Detect Housing Bubble: A Study of Malaysian Property Market". Dr. Abdelhak Senadjki has published widely in various local and international refereed journals; Scopus, chapters in book and research papers on the issues of poverty, vulnerability and social protection. He is currently an Editor-in-Chief for the Quarterly Journal of Econometrics Research; a member of the Advisory Board for the Market Forces Journal and reviewer for a number of refereed journals such as the Journal of

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Environmental and Resource Economics, Journal of Economic Psychology, Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research, Oeconomia Copernicana, Equilibrium: Quarterly Journal of Economics and Economic Policy, Journal of Environment, Society and Space (IJESS), the Econometrics Review and others.

Topic: Exploring the Monster within: A Dark Side of Trustworthiness Perception and the Diffusion of Creative Ideas

PLENARY SPEAKER


Dr. Sabah Sabbah

English as a Second Language Center, Community College of Qatar, Doha State of Qatar

<p>Richard Vargas GICICSSH1805051</p>	<p>Breaking The Glass Ceiling: The Plight For Labor Rights Of Filipino Domestic Workers</p> <p>Richard Vargas Department Of Political Science, De La Salle University - Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract Domestic Workers in the Philippines (locally known as kasambahay), have been a vulnerable sector of the Philippine society due to the prevailing cultural norms and perceptions that instigate the possibility of experiencing maltreatment, violence and unsafe working conditions by their employers. The public clamor to uphold their rights for decent work has prompted a policy agenda on Domestic Workers Rights. However, it took 17 years before an actual legislation was enacted in Congress. By looking back into the processes, events and circumstances that lead to its passage, this article will present and analyze how a measure on domestic workers' rights took more than a decade before its enactment.</p>
<p>Pyae Linn Aung GICICSSH1805057</p>	<p>Perceived Role and its Enhancing Factors among the Village Malaria Volunteers (VMVs) regarding Malaria Control in rural Myanmar</p> <p>P.L.Aung Myanmar Medical Association, Malaria Project, Myanmar, Thailand</p> <p>T.Silawan Community Health Department, Public Health Faculty, Mahidol University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract Purpose: Village malaria volunteers (VMVs) are key agents for malaria control in community. The Myanmar Medical Association-Malaria (MMA-Malaria) Project has promoted effective malaria control in endemic and high risk townships by supporting roles of VMVs. Aim: To explore the roles and factors enhancing roles of VMVs on malaria control in rural Myanmar. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in five townships where the MMA-Malaria Project has been implemented. One hundred and fifty VMVs were sampled from five townships by simple random sampling. Data were collected in April 2015 by trained interviewers using structured questionnaires, which covered socio-demographic, supportive, motivational factors and roles of malaria control. Studied variables were described by proportions, means and standard deviations and their associations were analyzed by chi-square test. Results: Most of VMVs (96%) expected to demonstrate good roles on malaria control, but only 44.0% exhibited current roles at a good level. Factors enhancing their roles were female ($p=0.037$), family income \geq 50,001 kyat/month ($p<0.015$), time serving as a volunteer one to two years ($p=0.006$), good knowledge of malaria control ($p<0.001$), good family support ($p<0.001$), good community support ($p<0.001$) and good motivational factors ($p=0.002$). The study concluded that systems and programs for VMVs' knowledge improving, family and community support encouraging and motivational promoting are essential for their better roles on malaria control activities. Key-words: Malaria control, Roles, Village health volunteer, Myanmar</p>
<p>Kyaw Ko Ko</p>	<p>Eye Care Seeking Behavior On Prevention Of Blindness Among Elderly</p>

<p>GICICSSH1805058</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">In Urban Area Of Magway Township, Myanmar Kyaw Ko Ko</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Advocacy Project,Handicap International Myanmar,Yangon, Myanmar</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sutham Nanthamonkolchai</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Advocacy Project,Handicap International Myanmar,Yangon, Myanmar</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chokchai Munsawaengsub</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Advocacy Project,Handicap International Myanmar,Yangon, Myanmar</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This cross-sectional study was intended to identify the eye care seeking behavior and other related factors affecting the elderly in urban area of Magway Township, Myanmar. This study used stratified random sampling method. The population consisted of 196 elderly from 4 areas in Magway Township who were interviewed through the use of a structured questionnaire during the period from 1 April to 30 April 2015. Chi-square and Fisher-exact test analysis were carried out to determine the association between the independent variables and eye care seeking behavior.</p> <p>The result revealed that current rate of seeking eye care was 87.4% among elderly who had eye problems within last one year (87 out of 196) in this area. Refractive error was the leading eye problems (17.3%), followed by cataract (13.8%), by eye trauma (7.1%), glaucoma (5.6%), red eye (2.6%), eye irritation (1%) and night blindness, retinal degeneration and corneal ulcer are 0.5% respectively. For the first place of receiving eye care among elderly who sought eye care, private hospital was the first choice (78.9%) followed government hospital (14.5%), eye screening program (5.3%) and health center (1.3%). There were significant association between number of household members (p-value=0.013), knowledge about eye problems (p-value=0.030), social support (p-value<0.001), mode of transportation (p-value=0.004), convenience of transportation (p-value=0.028), cost of travel (p-value=0.009), waiting time of receiving eye care (0.011) and access to eye care services (p-value<0.001), and first place of receiving eye care among elderly who sought eye care. Moreover, there were also significant association between social support (p-value=0.031) and seeking eye care among elderly who had eye problems within last one years.</p> <p>This study indicates that empowerment and strengthening of health care personnel, implementation of primary eye care training for community health volunteers, enhancing eye health education program at each level including primary care unit level and updating knowledge and skills of health staff on primary eye care by providing refresher training program.</p> <p>Key Words: Eye Care Seeking Behavior / Prevention Of Blindness / Elderly / Myanmar</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Quraisyah Azmi GICICSSH1805062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Environmental Issues Coverage That Impacting Wildlife Conservation In Newspapers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Quraisyah Azmi</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Department Of Media Studies,University Malaya,Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>There are lack of awareness on the environmental issues coverage that impacting wildlife conservation even though news spread in Malaysian</p>

	<p>media. Other than that, low budget. The media perspective, lead researcher to deal with context of how environmental issues coverage that impacting wildlife conservation in Malaysia as a whole was generally framed in the media over the study period. Massive flood, deforestation and forest fires were among environmental issues discussed in this paper because of the impact on wildlife conservation. Theoretical framework used is framing. The difference of message framing in those of environmental issues and wildlife conservation news article between January 2012 until December 2016 from six newspapers which were New Straits Times, The Star, Utusan Malaysia, Berita Harian, The Borneo Post and</p> <p>The Sarawak Tribune determine the research result in findings. Researcher choose news on those years because massive floods, deforestation and forest fires happened in 2014 until 2016. This research paper used quantitative content analysis methodology counted in SPSS. Objectively, this paper purposely to describe the media coverage on current environmental issue impacting wildlife conservation campaign in Malaysia. Moreover, to determine the difference of message framing in those environmental issues impacting wildlife conservation campaign news article between 2012-2016. Furthermore, to discuss the media effects on the government effort contributing to environmental issues that have impact on wildlife. Lastly, to examine the media audiences involving in the environmental issues on wildlife conservation.</p>
<p>John Joseph De La Corta GICICSSH1805063</p>	<p>Cebu Youth Preference And The Winnability Of Presidential Candidates: An Application Of Conjoint Analysis</p> <p>Anna Lee B. Allera Department Of Industrial Engineering, Cebu Institute Of Technology-University Cebu City, Philippines 6000</p> <p>Alether Catadman Department Of Industrial Engineering, Cebu Institute Of Technology-University Cebu City, Philippines 6000</p> <p>John Joseph P. De La Corta Department Of Industrial Engineering, Cebu Institute Of Technology-University Cebu City, Philippines 6000</p> <p>Ginalyn T. Pabonita Department Of Industrial Engineering, Cebu Institute Of Technology-University Cebu City, Philippines 6000</p> <p>Celliene Mae Ann G. Salogaol Department Of Industrial Engineering, Cebu Institute Of Technology-University Cebu City, Philippines 6000</p> <p>Abstract In the quest of identifying the voice of the youth with regards to presidential elections here in the Philippines, this study has come into completion. Youth comprises the largest scope of population here in the</p>

	<p>country that is why determining their preference for the winnability of a certain presidential candidate is very significant. The 1987 Constitution of the Philippines stated, every after one term – composed of six years of the incumbent president with no reelection allowed, comes another chosen leader who will lead the nation. This next leader is chosen upon the basis of plurality or majority electoral voting system. The winning leader possesses qualities that the nation is looking and hoping for. These qualities served as factors that influence a voter's preference, especially the Cebu youth. Understanding those factors with constant analysis through the help of the necessary statistical tools, they were ranked carefully and further identified if there is an existence of a significant difference between each factor. The results are important to be considered for it greatly affects the presidential candidate's capability to win. This research study aims and establishes a goal to determine the factors of the winnability of the Presidential candidates based on the perspective of the youth; to distinguish and assess these factors affecting the preference of the youth for the Presidential candidates; and to determine the difference between the preference of the academic youth, professional youth and out-of-school youth with regards to Presidential candidates. With tools and principles known to the researchers, the highest factor combination was identified that served as the Cebu youth preference. In addition, in the light of the results in this study, recommendations were generated based on the findings on the data-gathering and analysis conducted.</p> <p>The voice of the youth was heard. The presidential candidates' winnability factors together with their significant differences were identified, ranked and analyzed.</p> <p>Cebu youth preference, presidential candidates' winnability</p>
 <p>Suleiman Abubakar Jabo GICICSSH1805064</p>	<p>Developed Economies And Foreign Direct Investment Into Bric Economies</p> <p>Suleiman Abubakar Jabo Business And Management Studies Department, Abdugusau Polytechnic Talata Mafara, Zamfara State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The world has become a global village as regional boundaries disappear and heterogeneous economies become homogenous. To this end, foreign direct investment has been one of the instruments of the world's massive transformation (Vijayakumar et al, 2010). During this modern time, emerging economies such as the BRIC countries consisting of Brazil, Russia, India and China are seen as the four giants which have recently been on the forefront of FDI inflows as they have established policies to attract FDI into their economies (Singh et al, 2012). These economies have assumed a highly relevant role in the world economy being producers of goods and services that is of high international demand, hence, accounting for more than 80 per cent of the global gross national product and 80 per cent of world trade (including EU intra-trade) (Euro stat, 2012). However, these economies do not have or are part of any trade or economic union and for this reason they are referred to as the BRIC economies according to 'Goldman Sachs Investment Bank' (Wilson and Purushothaman, 2003).</p>



Dian Iskandar
GICICSSH1805065

**Online Activism And Politics: Exploring The Effects Of Online Activism
By Political Elites Through Instagram**

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Abstract

In 2017 the user of active instagram in Indonesia reaches 45 million, that number makes Indonesia as the country with the number of premises biggest instagram user in asia pacific. Instagram into a multifunctional media from the media campaign, a means of expressing themselves even as a means of conducting online activism. Instagram is used by everyone, from the masses to the political elite. Thus instagram becomes the media of everyone. What is interesting is that the political elite sees instagram as a tools to connect between them with the people to convey political content visually in the form of images or video, and as a tools to gain support from the people. Therefore, this article will discuss about the impact or effect of online activism made by the political elite on the used of social media instagram

To answer that question, this article used qualitative method with society based (Instagrammers) with the subject of student of departement of political and government of diponegoro university. Data collection through interviews and literature study. The results show that online activities conducted by the political elite using the media instagram give effect which can lead emotions and thoughts Instagrammers either in the form of sympathy or empathy, which is shown by giving like and comment, repost or even follow or unfollow the elite. The condition also has an impact on the changing style of political participation by the people. The impact is triggered by the ability of the elite in the framing of visual messages that want to convey to Instagrammers

Keywords: Online Activism, Political Elite, Instagram, Instagrammers, Framing


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Restructuring Teacher Education For National Development In Nigeria

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Abstract



The increasing globalization, continuous technology advancement and the emergence of knowledge based economy are calling into question the transformational capacity of teacher education in the current realities in national development. Since teachers are the key personnel in pursuance of national goals that will drive the country into joining the elite club of developed economies. There is need for restructuring the teacher education in Nigeria which scholars and researchers have admitted to be inadequate. This paper, having reviewed the challenges facing Teacher Education such as the quality of intakes into teacher training schools, budget for education, instructional materials, quality of teacher trainers, and the efficacy of the curriculum, strongly recommends its restructuring

	<p>in terms of adequate funding, professionalization of teaching, continuous professional development and training in the use of ICT in both teacher training instruction and teaching process so that teacher education can be used as a catalyst for national development.</p>
<p>Mehdi Nazari GICICSSH1805067</p>	<p>Achieving stabilization of automotive paint and polymer parts by analyzing the thickness of the paint layer</p> <p>Mehdi Nazari Paint Shop 2 SAIPA Corporation, Saipa, Tehran / Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>One of the most important factors for selling a car is its apparent attractiveness. Appearance is dependent on several factors, and the most important ones are visual attractiveness, design, customer tastes and so on. In the category of visual car attraction, car color is one of the most important factors. As it is seen in all vehicles, its color is made up of metal body color and polymer parts (such as shields, front windows, handles, mirror frame, etc.). In today's cars, it's trying to match the color of the body with polymeric materials for a more beautiful look. If this alignment does not work properly, the beauty of the car will be greatly reduced, and it will cause the customer to be extremely discontented. One of the most important challenges in the field of color is to achieve the best of color stabilization. One of the main influential factors in the parameters of the stabilization of the shades and optimization of this issue is the direct relation of the shade with the thickness in the paint layer. Due to the fact that the BASE paint layer has only a decorative effect, at the time of reaching the intended shade, further spraying will only lead to a loss and cost increase. In this experiment, by static holding of other parameters affecting color, optimum spray (optimal thickness) position on pencil, black and brown tip colors was determined according to the Photometer indexes a and l and b. Due to the fact that the automatic spraying of the paint in the paint line is done in two steps (electrostatic and pneumatic), only the pneumatic layer affects l parameter, and the thickness is specified for each color. In this research, the classic DOE method and the number of samples based on the minimum mean of the community were calculated for the design and testing of the plan. Also, the repeatability of the experiment was calculated and confirmed with 95% confidence. The results of the project resulted in solving the problem of color difference of the body with polymeric materials and reference plates. This issue has been measured over the 9-month period and the results of the verification have been established in the range.</p>
 <p>A. Alagumalai GICICSSH1805069</p>	<p>Administrative Reforms In India After Independence</p> <p>Dr.A.Alagumalai, M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D., Associate Professor In Political Science Ptmtm College, Kamuthi-623 604, Ramanathapuram District, Tamilnadu, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The study of administrative reforms has been characterized as a strong international focus, as both governments and scholars have sought to learn from the experience of other societies. While in a perfect world, one would expect a sort of pragmatic universalism, instead, many scholars tend to bring lessons from one country, or from a single cultural reality. This modest contribution lies in showing a series of national experiences</p>

	<p>rarely brought to the discourse about administrative reforms in India: Special emphasis will be given to the following: the origins and the development of administrative reforms; the influence of ideology; and the complex tension between global theory and local practices. Independent India inherited three basic constituents of modern state in 1947 – a rudimentary framework of a minimally representative structure of government, a predominantly bureaucratic state apparatus, and a hugely popular party of mass appeal born in the movement for political freedom, namely, the Indian National Congress. These three inheritances have significantly contributed to democratic origin and democratic consolidation and deepening in India. India has been deficient in both of these preconditions, yet it has managed to be a reasonably successful democracy. Administrative reforms have been a major concern of the government of India, if one goes by the sheer number of the reports of the central committees or commissions on administrative reforms set up since 1945-46, This article describes and critically reviews these reforms and the Indian discourse about them, and puts this within the broader context of the various phases of the evolutionary development of the Indian political system in the last seventy years since the Independence in 1947. The foundational challenge in adapting the bureaucratic apparatus of the colonial state to the new parliamentary federal republic established under the 1950 constitution of India. when India witnessed parameter-altering changes, almost paradigmatic shifts, to greater federalization, business liberalism and globalization, and adjustments in foreign and defence policies on account of the post- Cold War multi polar world. The board thrusts of administrative reforms in India have aimed at three basic goals: improving the efficiency of administration internally and in relation to service delivery to the citizens; maintaining the thin line of demarcation between political neutrality of administration and party politics; and curbing corruption. A systematic empirical studies or even a series of such micro studies in a large number are still awaited. The available information, however, suggests that the Indian administration is seriously deficient on all the three counts. The major problem that administrative reforms in India face is the abysmal record of lack of implementation of the series of reports of the various commissions reviewed.</p> <p>Key Words: Administrative Reforms</p>
<p>Sutandra Singha GICICSSH1805072</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>Abstract: 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 rural population and the economy based on natural resources and climate sensitive sectors - 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 aims to assess the climate change</p>

	<p>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. Outcome will be analysed at the state level in terms of relating the values of VRIM with respective socio-economic situation to find out the sources of vulnerability. This methodological framework will help policy makers, 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 practicable policy measures that would substantially reduce vulnerability to climate change and improve long-term resilience in the NER.</p> <p>Key Words: Climate Change, Coping-Adaptive Capacity, North Eastern Region, Sensitivities, Vulnerability-Resilience Indicators Model</p>
<p>Yahaya Umar Namahe GICICSSH1805073</p>	<p>Impact Of Deviance And Crime On Security Challenges In Nigeria</p> <p>Yahaya Umar Namahe Department of social Development, College of Administrative & Business Studies, Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic, Sokoto, Nigeria., Sokoto, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The paper argues that Deviance and Crime are great social problems bedeviling various countries across the world in varying degrees as they affects policies and development. Any nation striving towards development must reduce the frequency of Deviance and crime to the barest minimum. Nigeria has witnessed high rate of Deviance and crime acts in recent times ranging from insurgency, suicide, bombers, armed robbery, kidnapping, political thuggery, militancy and other social problems. These problems have resulted to serious security challenges in country which also have impacted negatively on the country's quest for growth and development. The paper opens that, Deviance and criminal activities and other social vices are caused by unemployment especially among the youths, poverty, family problem etc. The paper proffers that, adequate measures should be taken to prevent crime and deviance acts, through providing enough security agents with modern and adequate gadgets. Government should also embark on poverty reduction programs and job opportunities be provided for the teeming unemployed youths, Good leadership based on transparency and accountability be provided among others.</p> <p>Keywords; Deviance, Crime, Security Challenges</p>
<p>Malam Salihu Sabiu GICICSSH1805074</p>	<p>Relationship Between Promotion Opportunity, Ethical Climate And Organizational Performance: An Empirical Analysis</p> <p>Malam Salihu Sabiu Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic Sokoto, Nigeria</p> <p>Tang Swee Mei School Of Business Management, Universiti Utara Malaysia</p> <p>Mohd Hasanur Raihan Joarder School Of Business & Economics, United International University Bangladesh</p> <p>Abstract</p>

	<p>The study investigates the mediating effect of ethical climate (EC) on the relationship between promotion opportunity and organizational performance (OP). Based on Resource Based View (RBV), internal resources play a substantial role in improving OP, considering promotion opportunity as the dimension of human resource management practices can be viewed as best internal factor that can improve OP. Some prior studies used bundles of practices while other studies considered separate practices. Despite these studies, however, few studies have attempted investigating the influence of promotion opportunity on OP. However, the fundamental reasons through which promotion opportunity influence OP is not clearly explained in the literature, despite the fact that RBV highlighted that HRM practices can indirectly leads to competitive advantage in organization through resources that are within the organizational history like ethics, This study employed EC as mediating variable on the relationship between promotion opportunity and OP. A quantitative survey method was carried out, data were collected from some selected ministries of education, parastatals, boards, and agencies in Northern Nigeria. A total of 181 questionnaires were analysed using Smart PLS SEM 3.2.6v. Results revealed that EC mediates the relationship between promotion opportunity and OP. The study made recommendation and drew suggestion for future research.</p> <p>Keywords: Promotion opportunity, Ethical climate, Organisational performance, PLS SEM, Nigeria.</p>
 <p>Henry Ukavwe GICICSSH1805075</p>	<p>Methodological Incommensurability and the Objectivity Myth of Scientific Theories</p> <p>Henry Ukavwe Department of General Studies, Plateau State University, Bokkos, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Science has become a powerful impulse in human society by virtue of its significant contributions in shaping the activities and lives of humans, and this image of science is mainly due to its method which has, no doubt, yielded profitable theories that have achieved appreciable outcomes for the benefit of humans. I observe that as a result of these benefits, the image of science is held with high esteem, and science is seen as a colossus of advantaged outcomes for human benefit. I argue that this image of science is derived from the potentials attributed to the general corpus of scientific theories. I further implicate such image of science as a product of the assumption that there is a common measure for all scientific theories since all scientific theories are derived following the same scientific method. I interrogate the claim that scientists can discuss a range of, if not all, scientific theories using a shared nomenclature that allows direct comparison of theories to determine which theory is more valid or useful. Thus, I argue for the counter-claim called incommensurability of scientific theories which has become one of the most controversial theses to emerge in the philosophy of science, leading to the rejection of a fixed scientific method and thus, proposing a post-positivist or historical philosophy of science. Though there are different theses of incommensurability, I argue for methodological incommensurability given the absence of common standards of theory appraisal. I further illustrate this point with reference to Kuhn's paradigm shift and Feyerabend's critique of a fixed method. I conclude that if truly scientific theories are in large part methodologically incommensurable then the objectivity of scientific theories and science in</p>

 <p>Ubawuike Jeraldine Ifeoma GICICSSH1805076</p>	<p>general is a myth.</p> <p>Facility Management And Customer Service Delivery In Nigerian Hotels</p> <p>Ubawuike Department Of Business Administration And Management, Federal Polytechnic, Idah, Kogi State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abeh A. Department Of Business Administration And Management, Federal Polytechnic, Idah, Kogi State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abutu G. N. Department Of Tourism And Leisure Management Federal Polytechnic, Idah, Kogi State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract The study examined the use of facilities management as a potent management tool in hotel asset management within Benue State, North Central Nigeria. The sample frame consisted of hotels that are registered with Nigeria Tourism Board and located within the State Capital. Stratified sampling technique supplemented by cluster sampling was used. Using Kothari's formula for calculating sample sizes, appropriate sample sizes of customers for each hotel was calculated at 95% level of confidence and degree of freedom. Data collection instruments included three questionnaires targeted at hotel organizations, the Facilities/Maintenance Managers and the hotel customers. These were implemented by personal interview and discussion with hotel stakeholders as identified and the study of system operations of selected hotels. Data from all the centers were analyzed by means of descriptive and inferential statistics. The of the study were that facilities provision in the hotel industry within the study area findings was not totally in conformity with national recommendation of Tourism Board of Nigeria especially in quality and wholeness. The degree of application of facilities management in the hotel industry in the study area is low. There were traces of facilities management features perhaps due to overlapping of maintenance management, property management and facilities management. There appeared to be a correlation between hotel management style and hotel effectiveness in service delivery while there was strong evidence indicating that facilities management, as a style of management, aids hotel effectiveness generally. Having proved its efficacy in aiding hotel effectiveness in operation and service delivery in developed countries, the time is ripe for facility management accelerated adoption and implementation not only within hotel sector but other sectors of the economy.</p> <p>Key Words: Facility, Management, Customer service, Hotel</p>
	<p>Compensation Management, Job Satisfaction And Workers' Performance In Nigerian Hospitality Industry</p> <p>Ubawuike Department Of Business Administration And Management, Federal Polytechnic, Idah, Kogi State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abeh A. Department Of Business Administration And Management, Federal Polytechnic, Idah, Kogi State, Nigeria</p>

<p>Abutu Grace Ngozi GICICSSH1805077</p>	<p>Abutu G. N. Department Of Tourism And Leisure Management Federal Polytechnic, Idah, Kogi State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Organizations across all sectors of the economy rely on their human resources for effective performance. Consequently, there is the need to ensuring employees' job satisfaction through effective compensation management policies for better performance. Although, there are a number of researches in this area, there is however the need to isolate compensation management and investigate its relationship with job satisfaction and performance. The study therefore, assessed the relationship compensation management, job satisfaction and performance of employees in some selected hotels in Lokoja, Kogi State, Nigeria. Descriptive survey plan is adopted for the study because of its ability to obtain large volume of data in social phenomena under investigation. Structured questionnaire is designed and administered to staff of the study organizations in the quest to obtain data necessary for analysis in the study. Data obtained from the questionnaire is presented and analysed with the use of tables and simple percentages, while the Pearson Correlation Coefficient is used in the test of hypotheses. Findings from the analysis revealed that salaries, wages, effective leadership and company policies are among factors responsible for employees' job satisfaction. The Pearson correlation coefficient showed that there is a relationship between compensation management, job satisfaction and employees' performance in the hospitality industry in Nigeria; however, this is not very significant. The cumulative effect of these findings is that, the retention rate of employees in the hospitality industry will be very low, and that these organizations will suffer high absenteeism rates and increased intention to quit. All these factors have a negative impact on organizational productivity.</p> <p>Key Words: Compensation Management, Job Satisfaction Workers' Performance</p>
<p>Donald Uchenna Omenukor GICICSSH1805078</p>	<p>Sovereign National Conference: The Panacea For Rebuilding Nigeria Into An Inclusive Society</p> <p>Donald Uchenna Omenukor Department Of Philosophy Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Humanity has been stratified along many lines – race, colour, sex, culture, language, climate, worldview and many more. In the history of human social organization, these factors have individually and collectively conditioned social groupings. It has also become evident that integration, rather than disintegration is the way forward in global socio-political affairs, hence, human social groupings always include a mix of the classes. However, for a lot of multi- ethnic, -lingual, and -cultural societies like Nigeria, for instance, these classifications provide some of the greatest challenges to cohesion, stability and development. Nigeria is a country of many ethnic, linguistic, cultural and religious groups brought together by colonial powers without the initial CONSENT of the people that grounds the social contract that establishes the civil society. More than 100 years after the amalgamation and 57 years after independence, the country is still bugged down by incessant agitations by the different</p>

	<p>groups for things including – power control, resource control and even outright cessation. Drawing from historical sources, this paper attempts to show that for Nigeria to build the inclusive society that will provide for cohesion, stability and development, there must be convened a sovereign national conference where the question of consent will be resolved. Keywords: Inclusive Society, Sovereignty, Civil Society, Consent, and Development.</p>
<p>Dr. Padmalaya Mahapatra GICICSSH1805079</p>	<p>Work Life Balance Initiatives: Implications For Women</p> <p>Dr. Padmalaya Mahapatra Associate Prof. And Head Department Of Public Administration Utkal University, Odisha</p> <p>Bibhuti Bhusan Nayak ICSSR Doctoral Fellow Department Of Public Administration Utkal University, Odisha</p> <p>Abstract Work-life balance refers to the effective management and synchronization between remunerative work and the other roles and responsibilities that are important to people as individualized human beings and as a part of the society. The present paper seeks to analyze the concept of work-life balance on the basis of relevant literature. The study is based on both primary and secondary sources of data. An empirical study will be conducted among the women employees of Utkal Alumina International Ltd. through a structured questionnaire. An experimental survey of 20 women employee will be conducted on the basis of six scales like job autonomy, fairness of rewards, organizational commitment, work exhaustion, perceived work overlord and work family conflict. The researcher has decided to undertake this type of study as balancing work and life is an important management issue. Growing number of organizations have implemented family responsive human resource policies and practices to promote the work- family balance of the large number of women employees who have families to realize the value of life. Key words: Work-life Balance, Individualized Human Beings, Effective Management</p>
<p>Sani Shehu GICICSSH1805080</p>	<p>Diplomatic Relations Between European Parliament (Ep) And Pan-African Parliament (Pap): A Comparative Analysis</p> <p>Sani Shehu Department Of History And International Studies, Faculty Of Humanities, Northwest University, Kano, Pmb 3220, City Campus Ado Bayero House, Kano, Nigeria.</p> <p>Abstract The issue of globalisation in this world is ubiquitous and human being is affected by the forces of globalisation. Globalisation touched all aspects of life it is traditional or modern all influenced by the trend of globalisation which transformed the global system from traditional system to the modern system of political, economic and social activities. In international relations, the state behaviour and the way states interact on the international arena have been shaped by the global forces. The rise of global capitalism and the emergence of non-states actors as influential borderless entities for free flow of goods and services have distributed power to the most economically advanced world. The paper is qualitative</p>

	<p>in nature, it has adopted content analysis, whereby data is collected through secondary sources, the findings of the research are comparison and contrast between European Parliament (EP) and Pan-African Parliament (PAP) as well as roles and challenges. Keywords: Historical Background, Comparison, Roles and Challenges.</p>
<p>Nurudeen Bello Ahmed GICICSSH1805081</p>	<p>Public Private Partnership In Nigeria: An Alternative To Growth And Development</p> <p>Nurudeen Bello Ahmed (Ph.D) Department Of Business Administration And Management Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic, Sokoto</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Nigeria, being one of the African countries suffers a lot of infrastructural deficits. As a result, present and previous governments had made efforts to bridge this gap which is still lagging behind. Public Private Partnership (PPP) is considered to be one of the options that government is yet to fully exhaust. This paper therefore, attempts to examine the problems associated with full adoption of PPP model in Nigeria. Using secondary sources of information, content analysis was employed as method of data analysis. The study found among others that Public Private Partnership is an effective measure through which infrastructural deficit will easily be overcome and to bring accelerated and meaningful developments in Nigeria while contract agreements and arrangement bottlenecks and lack of cooperation by the stakeholders in fulfilling the required obligations served as impediments to fully adoption of PPP in Nigeria. The study therefore recommends that the government's policy on 'ease of doing business in Nigeria' should be enhanced and sustained to remove all the bottlenecks associated with PPP.</p> <p>KEY WORDS: Infrastructure and Public Private Partnership (PPP)</p>
<p>Adejumo Abdulhakeem GICICSSH1805082</p>	<p>Impact of the Electoral Laws on the Integrity of Nigerian Elections</p> <p>Adejumo Abdulhakeem PhD Department of Political Science Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State, Nigeria.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The integrity of Nigeria elections has always been an issue of intense debate. Most especially since after the 1999 transition to civil rule, results of many elections across the country were usually subjected to protracted judicial contests. There were many submissions from academics, international and local election observers, government agencies and NGO's, blaming the low quality of Nigeria's elections on the negative attitude of the politicians and the poor capacity of the election management body. These papers interrogate the nexus between quality of Nigerian elections, attitude of politicians and the capacity of the election management body. It drew on the reports of election observers, governmental and non-governmental agencies, as well as other documentary sources, to analyse the post 1999 elections. The paper discovered that the approach of the legal frameworks is the major determinant of the variance in the quality of the elections. It establishes that the nature of the legal reforms introduced at various stages of the electoral process were responsible for quality of the electoral outcomes. The paper advocates legal reformation of the stages of the Nigerian</p>

	<p>electoral process to strengthen the election administration and accommodate the socio-political dynamics characterising the elections. Key Words: Election management, electoral integrity, legal reforms, election quality</p>
<p>Yahaya Umar Namahe GICICSSH1805083</p>	<p>Impact Of Deviance And Crime On Security Challenges In Nigeria</p> <p>Yahaya Umar Namahe Department Of Social Development Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic, Sokoto</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The paper argues that Deviance and Crime are serious social problem bedeviling both developed and developing countries across the world in varying degrees as they affects policies and development. Any nation striving towards development must reduce the frequency of Deviance and crime to the barest minimum. Nigeria has witnessed high rate of Deviance and crime acts in recent times ranging from insurgency, suicide, bombers, armed robbery, kidnapping, political thuggery, militancy to mention just a few. These problems have resulted to serious security challenges in country which also have impacted negatively on the country's quest for growth and development. The paper argues that, Deviance and criminal activities and other social vices are caused by unemployment especially among the youths, poverty, family problem etc. The paper proffers that, adequate measures should be taken to prevent crime and deviance acts, through providing enough security agents with modern and adequate gadgets in the prevention and controlling of crime. Government should also embark on poverty reduction programs and job opportunities be provided for the teeming unemployed youths, Good leadership based on transparency and accountability be provided among others.</p>
<p>Dr. Nahid Ferdousi GICICSSH1805085</p>	<p>Elderly Rights in Bangladesh: Issues and Challenges</p> <p>Dr. Nahid Ferdousi Associate Professor and Coordinator of Law, Bangladesh Open University & Former Research Fellow, Centre for Civilisational Dialogue, University of Malaya, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Bangladesh is a South Asian country with largest number of elderly and fast growing population country. About 14 million in Bangladesh (around 8%) of the total population constitutes the elderly and person aged 60 years and above is declared as elderly in the country. After independence of Bangladesh 1971, According to 1974, 1991, 2001 and 2011 censuses the older persons in Bangladesh were 4.90 million, 6.05 million, 7 million and 9.50 million respectively. Projected number of older persons in 2025 and 2050 are 18 million and 45 million respectively. This change in population characteristics will have serious consequences on the society as well as on the overall socio-economic development of the country. Unfortunately, the basic rights and welfare facilities of older persons are still extremely limited as well as less focus on the national policies. There were no elderly related national laws and policies from the government level until 2012 in the country. The first law has been enacted in 2013 (the Maintenance of Parents Act) to ensure the parent's maintenance by their children. Nevertheless, there are no separate health and welfare policies for the elderly in Bangladesh yet. There is no separate cell to deal with the</p>

	<p>elderly population problems under the Health Ministry and the Ministry of Social Welfare. In rural areas (about 80%) most of the elderly people are poor, illiterate and living in measurable conditions. Most of the time they deprive from their basic needs (food, shelter, clothing, finance and health care). The present condition of elderly laws and welfare service is not age-centered and fails to meet the needs of the elderly. Another alarming issue in Bangladesh is individuals; families and general mass are not aware, active and prepared for their healthy and active ageing. In this perspective, it is needed to revise the existing policies and action plan relating to basic rights of the elderly and rethink about the existing welfare plans. This study explores the major challenges of existing laws and policies along with social realities of elderly people in Bangladesh. Keywords: Elderly, laws, rights, social realities.</p>
<p>Surajo Ladan GICICSSH1805086</p>	<p>Sociolinguistic Influence of Hausa on Some Languages of Taraba State Nigeria</p> <p>Surajo Ladan Languages and Linguistics Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Taraba State University, Jalingo., Jalingo, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract Taraba Sate is one of the 36 States of Nigeria, and the State is naturally endowed with languages. Studies by some linguists have claimed that there are approximately more than 70 languages in the State. Looking at the multi-cultural and heterogeneous nature of the State, communication among the diverse ethnic groups of the State becomes impossible because there is no mutual intelligibility among the languages. The predicament of a typical Taraban in communicating with others has been greatly solved by the medium of Hausa. Hausa is one of the major three languages in Nigeria, and of course a lingua franca in West Africa. In fact Hausa has the highest number of speakers in Negro Africa. The main aim of this paper is to analyse the linguistic influence of Hausa on some languages of Taraba State Nigeria. In order to achieve the rationale for the paper, we will look at the statement of the problem, methodology of research, interpretation of data and findings of research.</p>
<p>Munirah Mohd Fadzil GICICSSH1805087</p>	<p>The Effects of Students' Extracurricular Activities towards Aviation Students' Learning Time</p> <p>Munirah Mohd Fadzil Aerospace Section UniKL MIAT Sepang, Selangor</p> <p>Munawirah Mohamad Aerospace Section UniKL MIAT Sepang, Selangor</p> <p>Puteri Nur Syaza Wardiah Raja Zainol Aerospace Section UniKL MIAT Sepang, Selangor</p> <p>Shafinaz Elinda Sa'adon Aerospace Sectio UniKL MIAT Sepang, Selangor</p> <p>Abstract</p>

	<p>Universiti Kuala Lumpur Malaysian Institute of Aviation Technology (UniKL MIAT) has introduced the GHOCs system to encourage the students to join extracurricular activities to occupy their free time while in campus. Extracurricular activities generally give a lot of benefits to students such as building up leadership skills, communication skills, teamwork, and entrepreneurship skills. However, the students are lacking time for non face-to-face study due to spending time outside the learning period to engage with extra-curricular activities. This study is carried out to find out the reason students join extracurricular activities and the effects of being active in the extracurricular activities towards students' learning time. The methodology that will be used to collect data for the result of this study is by interviewing organising committee and the participants of the activities. The findings show that the major reasons that the students join extracurricular activities are to collect merit for the hostel and they are passionate towards utilising their free time to improvise themselves and enhance their skills by joining extracurricular activities in the campus. The effect of joining extracurricular activities can be elaborate in two: positive and negative. The positive effect can lead to improving the students' academic results while the negative effect can result the students to dropped in their academic performance. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the effects of students' extracurricular activities towards aviation students' learning time depends on the students' attitude and commitment towards both academic and extracurricular activities. Apart from that, by joining extracurricular activities the students are able to learn how to manage their time properly and enhance their performance in both academic and skills.</p> <p>Keywords-extracurricular activities, students' learning time, time management</p>
<p>Dr Shailendra Singh GICICSSH1805089</p>	<p>2015 State of the Media Review in Four Melanesian Countries — Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu — some potential future implications</p> <p>Dr Shailendra Singh Senior Lecturer, Coordinator of Journalism School of Language, Arts & Media Faculty of Arts, Law & Education University of the South Pacific Suva, Fiji</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper looks at the shifting media landscapes in four Melanesian countries in 2015—Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu—and some potential implications in future. It charts and links the key developments, and considers their potentially wide-ranging impacts on policy, politics, free speech and good governance. Of the many profound and rapid changes experienced in 2015, some of the most significant can be linked to the growing use and influence of social media. This is discernible from internet statistics, research reports, media advocacy group statements, news items and the reaction of governments. The social media trend included the international phenomenon known as 'citizen journalism', which is evidently picking up pace in Melanesia. The trends in 2015 indicate that social media and citizen journalism in Melanesia offer both opportunities and threats to the mainstream media sector. Melanesian governments, apparently alarmed by the proliferation of inflammatory and abusive material on social media, and the potentially destabilising impact on their comparatively small and fragile</p>



	<p>societies, are proposing harsher controls. Governments accused of corruption are also stung by the unprecedented level of public criticism on cyberspace, which analysts say is another motivation for the proposed laws. Mainstream media have been lumped with social media in the crackdown, and are also at risk of censorship. In 2015, all four Melanesian governments made fresh calls for journalism to focus on a developmental, nation-building role, rather than indiscriminately applying the classical watchdog model, which they denounced as overly critical, even destructive. On their part, media advocacy groups and the news media sector emphasised the importance of media's watchdog role in keeping governments accountable. This longstanding ideological divide underpinned the tensions that led to constant clashes between the government and the news media sector in the four countries.</p> <p>Key words: Media, Journalism, Melanesia, Social Media, Media Freedom</p>
<p>Nabara Isah Shehu GICICSSH1805090</p>	<p>The Contribution of Extension Service Delivery on Agricultural Based Adaptation Practices to Climate Change Impact in Nigeria.</p> <p>Nabara Isah Shehu Department of Agricultural Education, Niger State College of Education, Nigeria, Minna, Niger State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Farmers in Nigeria are continuously facing climate variability and it is anticipated to have devastating impacts on agriculture and land use. Recently adaptation dominated the international climate debate and the focus was centred mainly upon improving the capacity of developing countries like Nigeria to adapt to climate change impact. It will be one of the great tasks for agriculture to increase the productivity of land-based production systems on the basis of limited resources such as fertile soil and water while minimizing environmental impacts on maintaining, regulating and supporting ecosystem. Therefore intensification to increase productivity per unit of land area becomes even more challenging when considering climate change impact, which will rapidly alter the conditions under which agricultural systems are managed. The paper discussed the contribution of extension towards agricultural adaptation to climate change impact in North central Nigeria. It identified the evidence of climate change in Nigeria and described the adaptation strategies towards the climatic impact. The paper also explored the contribution of agricultural extension services in climate change adaptation. The challenges facing agricultural adaptation to climate change were also discussed. The paper suggested some recommendations on efforts of the government should include; rural micro-credit schemes, improved extension service delivery and human capital development.</p> <p>Keywords: Agriculture, adaptation, Climate change, Extension, Farmers, Impact.</p>
<p>Barau Lauwali GICICSSH1805092</p>	<p>Negative Effects Of Human Activities On The Environment In Nigeria (A Case Study Of Sokoto Metropolis, Nigeria)</p> <p>Barau Lauwali Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Sokoto State University, Sokoto, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p>

	<p>The environment is the total surrounding of man and other living organisms as well as the reservoir of natural resources upon which man directly or indirectly depends for his existence, support and comfort, which provide conditions for development and growth. In Nigeria as a result of rapid population growth in conjunction with poor planning, poor management and infrastructural decay the environment both physical and social environment suffers a great deal of set back and deterioration due many effects human activities leading to low productivity and sustainability to human life as well as reduce the capacity of the environment to meet its social, ecological objectives and needs, there by affecting the presence and the availability of natural resources, economic growth and development of the environment of Sokoto metropolis and Nigeria as a whole. As such, human beings need to act as a rational and social partner in the management of their environment. These means that, for the human beings to act as a rational and social partner, is to minimize the effects of his activities on the environment, that is to use the resources rationally and judiciously, as well as man should not forget that there are others like him that depends on the environment for survival, comfort, growth, improvement and development. It is on the above light, this paper is intends to examine the effects of negative human activities on the physical and social environment. In this paper observation and interview method would be used to collect data and the data collected would be analyzed and presented using basic descriptive statistic such as table, percentage and chart. And lastly, possible suggestions and recommendations would be made.</p> <p>Key words: Environment, Sokoto Metropolis, Human Activities, Natural Resources, Human beings.</p>
<p>Dr. Mohammad Mujaheed Hassan GICICSSH1805093</p>	<p>Communities Awareness Towards Community Oriented Policing (Cop) Development And Implementation In Malaysia.</p> <p>Dr. Mohammad Mujaheed Hassan Faculty Of Human Ecology, Dept. Of Social And Development Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia.</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Aldrin Abdullah Urban & Regional Planning, School Of Housing, Building & Planning, Universiti Sains Malaysia.</p> <p>Abstract.</p> <p>The concept of community-oriented policing has emerged in Malaysia since 2007 as an increasingly important strategy for controlling and preventing crime, as well as for enhancing community safety. The concept has been endorsed in three phases. The first phase only involves Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Penang, and Johor Police Contingents, while the second phase involves every police contingent at the state level in Malaysia, and lastly, followed by the third phase that involves every police contingent in every regional in every state in Malaysia. The Community Oriented Policing Strategy (COPS) is a partnership between the local residents and the police in charge of the district. COP is a belief that by working together the police and the community can accomplish what neither can accomplish alone. Thus, the spirit of community empowerment, smart ship, and interdependency between all stakeholders, including community, police, NGOs, and other interested parties are very much needed in this country through active and inactive.</p>

	<p>The purpose of this paper are; (a) to determine the importance of COP, (b) to evaluate the community awareness towards COP implementation in Malaysia. Keyword: community-oriented, policing, community, fear of crime, awareness.</p>
 <p>Jovi Andrea Bachtiar GICICSSH1805094</p>	<p>The Principle Of Socialism-Pancasila In Perspective Of Sustainable Development And Its Implication Toward Agrarian Reform In Indonesia : An Effort To Realize National Resilience In The Field Of Palm Oil Plantation</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</p> <p>The reform of understanding on the Socialism-Pancasila is necessary. The main goals is to have a common view for the development of the nation and state in accordance with its position as staatsfundamentalnorm that has been being embedded at the 1945 Constitution of the Republic Indonesia. Because the implementation of its principle will have a positive impact on the national stability and resilience. It might be not impossible to be applied with full seriousness. The Court of Indonesia in Decision Number 35 / PUU-X / 2012 states that the meaning of the clause “controlled by the state” in Article 33 Paragraph (4) of the more popular mentions on Constitution of the Republic Indonesia known as "The Right of The State To Control The National Resources". It’s includes the notion that the state is actively involved in formulating policy (beleid), to regulate (regelendaad), to organize (bestuurdaad), to manage (beheersdaad), and to control (toezichhoudensdaad). The law intepretation of Constitutional Court confirmed that all development must be oriented as much as possible for the people welfare. Therefore , it’s important to note that the principle of Socialism-Pancasila must be firmly embedded in every norm of the agrarian-related law, land tenure, and capital ownership. The real-norm implementation can be looked at the existence of prohibitions against foreigners to have access on the land-right ownership. Even if it’s being analyzed furthermore by reading the business potential that is sometimes contrary to the constitution. The principle of Socialism-Pancasila is also applied in the formation of two regulation among the Act Number 25 of 2007 on Investment Field and the Act Number 40 Year 2007 regarding Limited Liability Company. However, the distortion occurs in practice of local governments particularly in Borneo and Sumatera. They are impressed deliberately allowing the weak control over the existing of Natural Resources. The granting of permits to the palm oil plantation companies and the cultivation right are carried out indicating the existence of neo-liberalism in the exploitation of the existing natural potency.</p> <p>Keyword : socialism-Pancasila, welfare, neo-liberalism, development</p>
<p>Elizabeth Kristi Poerwandari GICICSSH1805095</p>	<p>Sincerity Beyond Ideology: Sjamsiah Achmad on Humanity and Gender Justice</p> <p>Elizabeth Kristi Poerwandari Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia</p>


	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Background and objectives: The article aims to elucidate the thoughts of Sjamsiah Achmad, a senior Indonesian woman leading figure, on humanitarian issues and gender equality. Observations show that human beings often fail in humanitarian struggle and gender equality, and even in conflict with colleagues who together fight for humanity. Meanwhile, Sjamsiah tirelessly talk about ‘sincere’ or ‘sincerity’, which has a very deep ethical philosophical basic and might provide answer to the issue.</p> <p>Methods: The article pertains to the personal story of Sjamsiah, but mainly deals with her thoughts on humanity and gender equality, particularly on her concept of ‘sincere’ and ‘sincerity’. The article is written based on focused interviews, as well as the experience of the writer as a student of Sjamsiah Achmad, who later worked with her on women's issues and gender equality.</p> <p>Findings: Sincere or sincerity is one of a recurrent concept that Sjamsiah conveys, but it rarely gets adequate attention, and even missed to be well understood. Analysis concludes that 'sincerity' is the middle ground in addressing differences, such as the debate between ethics of justice vs. ethics of care. Sincerity is beyond and surmounts ideology, since ideology might become closed and rigid, while sincerity as value is always open. Practically, the presence of sincerity will be able to answer gender biases, and provide understanding on what is meant by the concept of substantive equality to eliminate discrimination against women. Sincerity also bridges the limitations of subjective thinking and claims of objectivity, and goes beyond the debate on particularity and universality in relation to human rights.</p> <p>Contribution: The article contributes to the importance of incorporating the concept of sincerity and its manifestation in humanitarian work and gender equality, both as philosophical basis as well as in practice.</p> <p>Key words: Sjamsiah Achmad, Sincerity, Gender Equality, Gender Justice, Ideology, Human values</p>
<p>Dr. Hj. Ahmad Nazzan Abdullah GICICSSH1805096</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Role of Human Security as a Bulwark against Terrorism. The Malaysian Perspective</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Hj. Ahmad Nazzan Abdullah Independent Researcher, Independent Researcher, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Malaysia’s encounter with terrorism was during the Communist Emergency period of 1948 to 1960. In order to counter terrorism, several measures were undertaken, where the approach was the employment of soft and hard policies. These policies were improved, modified and new methods incorporated with emphasis on human security. As such this study intends to investigate the role of the principles of human security and its ability to help prevent terrorism, taking into consideration the Malaysian perspective. As such the objective is to find out if the implementation of the basic principles of human security can help other nations to prevent terrorism, as undertaken by Malaysia. The methodology used here is collection of Primary Data through in-depth interview and secondary data. The study discovered that the effective implementation of the principles of human security, as undertaken by Malaysia, can act as a bulwark against terrorism.</p> <p>Key Words</p>

<p>Maurice Kezhia Macatangay GICICSSH1805097</p>	<p>Human security, terrorism, policies, Communist Emergency, Malaysia</p> <p>Connect Or Disconnect: Investigating Varied Effects Of Social Networking Sites To Teenagers</p> <p>Maurice Kezhia Macatangay Basic Education Department, Colegio De San Juan de Letran - Bataan, Bataan, Philippines</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>Christinal Pey Wen Teh GICICSSH1805098</p>	<p>Factors Influencing Self-Esteem Of Pre-Clinical Medical And Dental Undergraduate Students At Segi University Malaysia</p> <p>Christinal Pey Wen Teh Faculty of Medicine, Segi University, Petaling Jaya, Selangor</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Medical and dental school has high expectations of academic achievement for the students to meet the demands of the profession and self-esteem has been reported to be one of the important factors that contribute to academic achievements of university students. Hence, cross sectional study was conducted to investigate factors affecting self-esteem and relationship between self-esteem and academic results of pre-clinical medical and dental students at SEGi University, Malaysia. Self-esteem score of 239 students were obtained from Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) and final examination grades were categorised into high achiever</p>


	<p>(grade A+/A/A-) and non-high achiever (grade B+/B/B-/C+/C/C-). Results demonstrated factors that contributed significantly to self-esteem were body mass index, hectic schedule, pressures from peers and self-induced, as well as problems in health, family and relationship ($p < 0.05$). Contrastingly, tests and exams, pressure from teaching staff and being away from home were not affecting self-esteem of the students ($p > 0.05$). On the other hand, no significant difference was found in self-esteem score between high and non-high achievers ($p > 0.05$). This study suggests that inappropriate self-management, individual life problems, and stress may have adverse impacts on self-esteem of the students. Interventions that improve students' self-esteem may be useful to enhance their academic performances.</p> <p>Keyword: Factors influencing self-esteem, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Undergraduate students</p>
 <p>Zakari Abdullahi Tijjani GICICSSH1805100</p>	<p>Conservation, Traditional Architecture And Kano Ancient City Walls And Gates.</p> <p>Zakari Abdullahi Tijjani Architecture, Jigawa State Polytechnic Dutse, Jigawa State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study examined the problems militating against the conservation of Hausa traditional architecture that involves a study of the Kano city ancient wall and gates. The purpose and significance of conserving the historic built environment were examined to clarify their validity to the study area while also evaluating the extent of decay of the walls and gates. Field surveys, interviews and observations were conducted and from the data collected it was revealed that walls and gates were rehabilitated in 2013/2014 and major parts of the ancient walls and gates are not in existence. The research concluded that the ancient city wall and gates are greatly threatened by destruction and gradually coming to complete extinction while conservation is the only way to prevent it. Finally, the Insurance of the historic structures promotion of tourism so as to generate revenue for the upkeep of the monuments amidst other were recommended.</p>
 <p>Fredrick Onyebuchi Asogwa GICICSSH1805102</p>	<p>Variations In Revenue Allocation In Nigeria: How Are These Justified?</p> <p>Fredrick Onyebuchi Asogwa (Phd) Department Of Economics, University Of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria</p> <p>Joseph I. Amuka (Phd) Department Of Economics, University Of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper examined the adopted variations in revenue allocation in Nigeria using time series data from 1981 to 2016 generated from the statistical bulletin of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). The objectives were to determine the impact of the adopted revenue allocation formula on economic growth and to examine if there is a long run relationship among the variations in the revenue allocation distributed at the federal, the state and the local governments and economic growth in Nigeria. We adopted OLS regression model after testing for unit root and</p>

	<p>cointegration. The unit root indicates that all variables are integrated of order one I(1) except population growth and FDI which are I(2) and I(0) respectively. The result of the estimated model shows that growth rate of federal government allocation, population growth and FDI significantly affect economic growth while state and inflation rate have insignificant impact on economic growth in Nigeria. The Augmented –Engel cointegration test applied to the model shows that there is a long run relationship between economic growth and the growth rate of the allocations of the federal and state governments from the federation account. The insignificant impact of state and local governments’ allocation was attributed to the institutional defects. Keywords: Revenue Allocation, Economic Growth, cointegration , Federation account, fiscal policy</p>
<p>Usman Adamu Ibrahim GICICSSH1805103</p>	<p>Effect Of Terrorism On Economic Activities In Northeast Nigeria (A Case Study Of Adamawa, Borno And Yobe State).</p> <p>Usman Adamu Ibrahim School Of General Studies Department Of Basics Studies Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi P.M.B 0231bauchi, Bauchi State.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper is trying to examine the effect of terrorism on the economic activities in the northeast of Nigeria as a result of continued bombing, killing, kidnapping and the destruction of properties by Boko Haram have become of greater concern to the Nigerian government and the international community. The activities of Boko Haram have negative effects on the economy and the people because from the research it has shown that there is a negative relationship between terrorism and economic development. Finding from the study also indicates that the atrocities of Boko Haram have several effects on the economic development and social lives of the people of Northeast where the activities of the sect is concentrated. i.e Adamawa, Borno and Yobe State. Those three states contributed about 20 – 25% of business activities to the Nigerian economy. The researcher used both quantitative and qualitative data, in which both primary and secondary data are utilized. The sample used in the study is 95 which is been drawn from 250 business men and women in the three affected state. Ninety Five (95) questionnaire and Thirty (30) in-depth interview (IDI) is utilized, chi-square is been used for data analysis. The researcher recommends for the insurgency to come to an end, the government should immediately find employment to the teeming youth and create a conducive enabling environment for the indigene and foreign investors to established their business in those area, and also equip our military with sophisticated gadgets in order to confront and clear the remaining remnant of Boko Haram.</p>
<p>Johanna Mae O. Centeno GICICSSH1805104</p>	<p>Lived Experiences of EJK Victim’s Families: An Interpretative Phenomenological Study</p> <p>Marie Gold E. Sorila De La Salle University - Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines, 4115</p> <p>Johanna Mae O. Centeno De La Salle University - Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines, 4115</p> <p>Nikka Marielle Luz G. delos Reyes De La Salle University - Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines, 4115</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Abstract. This study utilized Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) to understand the issue of extrajudicial killing (EJK) in relation to the families of the victims. It specifically aims to explore their lived experiences and the patterns of their meaning-making. From the data gathered through unstructured interviews and drawings of five participant families, three superordinate themes that centered on their journey towards being an incomplete family emerged: [1] experience of being aware of victim’s drug involvement and the process of disaffirming it [2] experience of emotional struggles and the process of seeking justice and [3] experience of the reality of loss and the process of living with it. In addition, four superordinate themes arose with respect to their reflections which were brought by the death of the victim: [1] Drugs are destructive to the family [2] Philippine society is in chaos [3] loss of sanctity of life and [4] God is the ultimate refuge. The results discussed in the light of Filipino concepts and theories suggest that integral to the family dynamic of victim’s families was the concept of kapwa and this played a role in their experience of the adverse effect of the killing and in their effort to rebuild their family.</p> <p>Keywords: Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis, extrajudicial killings, lived experiences, victim’s families, kapwa.</p>
<p>Eliki Drugunalevu GICICSSH1805106</p>	<p>Accelerating the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Fiji: The role of mass media</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Eliki Drugunalevu School of Language, Arts & Media, Faculty Of Arts, Law & Education, The University Of The South Pacific, Suva, Fiji</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The concept of development has been an important part of humanity’s progress. Crucially, when it comes to development, the people, their social rights, and their progress should be central (United Nations, 2014), whereby they can fully access the services offered and actively partake in the discussions on how they can benefit from development. International organisations such as the UN have devised a number of programmes and strategies to better the livelihoods of people and the quality of life. This includes, most recently, the Millenium Development Goals, which has now passed. The focus is presently on its successor, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With countries looking to embed the targets of the SDGs into their systems and laws, it is expected that these strategies will become widely distributed and understood so that everyone has a sense of ownership in how development takes place and benefits them. This is where the news media can become a crucial ingredient in development. This MA research seeks to investigate the potential role of news media in creating community and national awareness about the SDGs in Fiji and facilitate their possible participation in the process.</p> <p>Using the development communications theory, the proposed research seeks to investigate how mainstream media is used in disseminating development news in Fiji, with a view to accelerating the achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>Fiji has had a tumultuous journey over the last two decades of political instability, including military coups and economic downturns. Despite these upheavals, Fiji has made reasonable progress towards achievements</p>

	<p>of the Millennium Development Goals. A 2013 Fiji Government report noted, that it was on track to achieving 5 of the 8 MDGs by 2015. This paper will look at the role of the media in development through the communication development and development journalism paradigms, followed by interviews with Fiji media professionals on how they perceive their roles in national development; how much emphasis they place on development news; their views on what contribution they have made in reporting development news; what are some of the challenges they face in reporting development news; and how coverage might be improved. These are important considerations, with reports of Fiji media becoming increasingly commercialised (Singh, 2017). An overly profit-orientated media can be detrimental for the reporting the developmental news.</p>
 <p>Ali Ahmad GICICSSH1805107</p>	<p>Influence of Hiv/Aid Test For Intending Couples In Jigawa States, Towards Reducing Increase of The Disease: Implications For Counselling</p> <p>Ali Ahmad Education,Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa,Jigawa, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract Jigawa State realizes the devastating effects of HIV/AIDS on its people, health, economic, and social progress. This resulted Jigawa State House of Assembly passed a bill which makes it compulsory for all intending couples to undertake test for HIV/AIDS, twice, in the last three months prior marriage scheduled. This study was used the descriptive research approach, and the category of detailed presentation was employed for the study. Also the researcher Specified why the Bill on compulsory HIV/AIDS test for intending couples was passed. Also explained the importance of HIV/AIDS test for prevention and treatment of HIV infection & identify three types of HIV diagnostic tests, isolate emotional feelings associated with HIV/AIDS & essential roles of the Counsellor in helping clients to deal with implications of the diagnosis were also highlighted. Lastly, recommendations were identified in combating the spread of HIV/AIDS and in caring for patients, as; all pupils must be encouraged to be concerned about HIV/AIDS. The focus of HIV/AIDS EDUCATION should be on health education, particularly reproductive and sex education. Key words. Psychological counselling, types of HIV test, Emotional Feelings Associated with HIV/AIDS.</p>
<p>Nadia Abdul Bari GICICSSH1805108</p>	<p>Quality Of Life Of Persons Living With Hiv: A Descriptive Study</p> <p>Nadia Abdul Bari Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</p> <p>Leelavathi Muthu Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia,</p> <p>Noor Azimah Muhammad Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract Treatment for persons living with HIV (PLHIV) has been available in Malaysia for more than two decades. However, it is not known how PLHIV cope with their illness. The aim of this study was to describe the Quality of life (QOL) of PLHIV, at an urban community clinic in Kuala Lumpur using the WHO-QOL HIV BREF. This scale assesses five</p>

	<p>domains which include physical needs, spirituality, psychological, environmental and social relationships. A total of 272 PLHIV participated in this study. The overall QOL was low and they were greatly affected in the social relationship domain (mean \pm SD; 12.72 \pm 3.59). Less than half of them were happy with their personal relationship (45.9%) and received good support from friends (49.3%). Spirituality domain had the lowest scores (mean \pm SD; 12.86 \pm 3.23), with nearly half of them worried about the future (42.3%), death and dying (44.1%) or having negative thoughts (43.8%). Psychological scores were also low (mean \pm SD; 13.10 \pm 2.42). They felt dependent on medication (65.4%) and worried of being blamed (67.3%). Physical domain was least affected (mean \pm SD; 14.48\pm2.91) with most of them being happy with their physical ability (55.9% to 62.5%), sleep (54.4%), home environment (54%), health care (76.5%) and transportation (58%). In conclusion, despite their overall physical status and ability, PLHIV were psychologically, spiritually and socially affected. Hence there is a need to educate and support PLHIV that HIV is not a dying illness and motivate them to live a normal life. Collaboration between primary care physicians, psychologists, occupational therapists and social workers may confer a better QOL for PLHIV.</p> <p>KEYWORDS: HIV, Quality of Life, Spirituality, Psychological, Social, Physical</p>
<p>Maazouz Mokhtar GICICSSH1805109</p>	<p>Zakat, can be considered a vital resource for sustainable development in Islamic Countries.</p> <p>Maazouz Mokhtar Economics, University of Msila, M Sila, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Zakat plays a vital role in reviving the economy and achieving development as a result of three fundamental and interrelated factors, namely, fighting the compactness, encouraging investment and encouraging spending. Hence, this principle is compatible with the principles of the world economy and therefore it is considered one of the most important factors hindering the economic development of the state because these stagnant resources do not enter in the wheel of the economy and thus reduce the volume of domestic resources. Hence, this leads to a much lower level of development than would be possible if all the resources are employed and used to revive the economy and through the above analysis and study of this vital resource and its impact on the decline of poverty by establishing decent jobs and improving the level The livelihood of the individual and society as a whole.</p> <p>Key words, Zakat, Sustainable development, factors</p>
 <p>Norma Chayatina</p>	<p>The Contribution Of Intellectual Capital On Financial Performace And Firm's Value</p> <p>Norma Chayatina Universitas Negeri Semarang, Faculty Of Economics Semarang, Indonesia</p> <p>Anindya Ardiansari Universitas Negeri Semarang, Faculty Of Economics Semarang, Indonesia</p> <p>Martin Nugrahaini</p>

<p>GICICSSH1805110</p>	<p>Universitas Negeri Semarang, Faculty Of Economics Semarang, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to examine the contribution of intellectual capital (human capital, structural capital, capital employed) on financial performance and firm's value. The populations in this study are all banking companies listed in the IDX in 2011 until 2015. Samples were taken purposive sampling technique that is based on specific criteria. Data analysis tools used in this research are multiple linear regression analysis. The result of the hypothesis test showed that human capital and capital employed are positive affect on financial performance, meanwhile structural capital is no effect on financial performance. human capital and capital employed are positive affect firm's value, meanwhile structural capital is no effect on firm's value</p> <p>Keywords: human capital, structural capital, capital employed, financial performance, firm's value</p>
 <p>Dauda Daniel Abarshi GICICSSH1805111</p>	<p>An Assessment Of Mothers Compliance Toward Childhood Immunization Against Killer Diseases In Bauchi L.G.A. Bauchi State, Nigeria.</p> <p>Abarshi, Dauda Daniel Sociology Department, Bauchi State University, Gadau, P.M.B. 65, Bauchi Campus, Bauchi State, Nigeria.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The increasing rates of child mortality resulting from inability of mothers to effectively accept the immunization of their children against childhood killer diseases, such as poliomyelitis, measles, diphtheria, pertussis, whooping cough, tuberculosis, among others, in Bauchi Local Government Area of Bauchi State necessitates this study, which was aimed at investigating the knowledge of mothers towards the immunization of their children against the childhood killer diseases. The study adopted the rational choice theory as the theoretical framework because it best explain how mothers respond to health seeking behaviors in relation to the immunization of children against childhood killer diseases in the study area. The study made use of questionnaires and in-depth interviews as techniques for data collection. The data generated were analyzed using descriptive statistics, percentages and chi-square. The total sample size was three hundred and twenty-two (322) and this included three hundred and twelve for questionnaire and ten for in-depth interviews. The study revealed Descriptive statistic of frequencies and percentages in tabulation format; Pearson's chi-square with critical value approach and cross-tabulations were the methods used to analyze the quantitative data gathered. The findings of the study revealed that the level of mothers' education relates to their knowledge on childhood immunization. The study also revealed that mothers have knowledge about some of the childhood killer diseases and immunization. The following recommendations were made: The government should ensure that childhood immunization is compulsory to children below the ages of five to eliminate infant mortality. Also the government should intensify more awareness campaign on the danger of these childhood killer diseases.</p> <p>Key Words: Childhood, Immunization, Education, Mothers, Diseases, Knowledge</p>



Mzuyanda Christian
GICICSSH1805113

Impact of irrigation adoption on rural farmer's welfare in Eastern Cape Province: A Propensity Score Matching Approach1

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Abstract

The aim of the is assesses of the impact of irrigation adoption on farmer's welfare measured by consumption expenditure using primary data collected from randomly stratified smallholder farmers in Eastern Cape and analysed a Propensity Score Matching method was adopted. Estimates of the Average treatment of the treated (ATT) suggests that irrigation participation decrease food expenditures, increases consumption and income significantly at 5% level. The study concludes that irrigation participation is one of the viable solutions to increase farmer's welfare in the study area. Therefore this study recommends a continued public and private investment in irrigation schemes in Eastern Cape.

Key words: Smallholder Irrigation, Household food security, Propensity Score Matching, Eastern Cape.



Raima Nazar
GICICSSH1805114

Role of Quality Education For Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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Abstract

At this critical time, the best thing that the government can do to stimulate progress is to provide the nation with the best minds to help the nation tackle future challenges. Now that the race towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is on, it is pertinent to set the key performance indicators for assessing progress in line with the overall vision of the development agenda. In this paper, the role of quality education for sustainable development goals (SDGs) is explored. Quality education is called SDG-4 because it is a 4th goal of the SDGs. The introduction of the quality education and sustainable development goals is defined in first section. Background of the study is given in section 2 of the study in which the scenario of the education in different countries is defined. In section 3, some relevant theories about the role of education in development are presented. Literature review of

	<p>some selected studies is given in section 4 of the study. In section 5 of the study, the comparison is made among SDG-4, MDG-2 (Goal-2 of Millennium Development Goals) and EFA (Education for All) and reasons will be given that how SDG-4 is differ from MDG-2 and EFA. In next section, it is defined that how we can achieve equitable and good quality of education and some priority targets will be set to achieve the goal. The challenges for higher education and the steps involved in translating global commitments are given in subsequent section. At the end, the conclusion of the study is given.</p> <p>Key Words:Sustainable Development Goals, Quality Education, Higher Education</p>
<p>Shehu Muhammad Korau GICICSSH1805117</p>	<p>Linguistic Vitality of English and Hausa among Nigerian Students in Universiti Putra Malaysia</p> <p>Shehu Muhammad Korau Faculty of Arts and Education, Bauchi State University, Gadau, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The phenomenon of linguistic vitality is a very essential subject in sociolinguistics particularly in the context of bilingual and multilingual environments. Researchers have explored language use and language vitality by examining the functions, spread across generations, motivation for use, and governmental policies regarding language use (Maliwa, T., 2010, Fishman, 1972; 1968). However, there are limited studies that examined linguistic vitality of English and Hausa among Nigerian students in diaspora. This study aims to examine the language use and linguistic vitality of English and Hausa among Nigerian students in Universiti Putra Malaysia, particularly in formal and informal domains. Forty Nigerian students of UPM participated in the study. Survey questionnaire was used to collect data for the study. Comparing the two languages based on the percentage of each, it was clearly revealed that English was the most important and more dominant in both formal and informal domains.</p> <p>Keywords: Ethnolinguistic, vitality, demography, Institutional support and status</p>
<p>Sukirman GICICSSH1805118</p>	<p>Comparative Analysis Of The Break-Even Point of Vocational Higschool in Decision-Making</p> <p>Sukirman Doctoral Programme of Management School of Economics Indonesia (STIESIA) Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The thesis title above, has been selected in this research with the purpose to describe the break-even poin in the decision making of a foundation specifically at three private Vocational Higschool in Pekanbaru city. Survey is used as the method and the data collection technique has been done by issuing questionnaires, and interview. The data analysis technique has been done by using descriptive statistics</p> <p>It has been found from the result of the research that financially, the break-even point which has occurredat three private vocational school inrange of 66.49%-88.97% from the maximum school admission. The business closing point in range of 54.29%-77.94% from the maximum school admission.</p> <p>There are some differences of break-even point and business closing point</p>

	<p>but there is no difference in the decision making due to the amount of school admission can cover the cash charge. The decision which has been made by the foundation is to continue the leaning activities. The limitation of this research is the scope of the research which covers only three private schools in Pekanbaru city, so the result cannot be generalized to other cities. The implication: schools improve their service quality better than the previous one, specifically in providing facilities and infrastructures</p> <p>Key words: Break-Even Point, Decision-Making</p>
<p>Efriadi GICICSSH1805121</p>	<p>The Influence of Professional Competency, Work Motivation, Leadership Patterns towards Teacher Performance at Pekanbaru State Vocational School</p> <p>Efriadi Doctoral Programme of Management School of Economics Indonesia (STIESIA) Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research is aimed to analyze the influence of teacher professional competency toward teacher performance of State Vocational Schools in Pekanbaru city. To find out the influence of teacher work motivation to the teacher performance of State Vocational Schools in Pekanbaru city. To analyze the influence of teacher professional competency toward leadership patterns at State Vocational Schools in Pekanbaru city. To find out the influence of teacher work motivation toward leadership patterns at State Vocational Schools in Pekanbaru city. To find out the influence of leadership patterns toward teacher performance at State Vocational Schools in Pekanbaru city.</p> <p>The population is all teachers of State Vocational Schools in Pekanbaru City and the numbers of samples are 681 people. Meanwhile, the sample collection has been carried out by using Slovin thus 87 respondents have been selected as samples. The data analysis technique has been done by using multiple linear regressions and path analysis. Descriptive analysis, preliminary test (Data Validity and Data Reliability Test), and hypothesis test (F Test (Partial), t-test (Simultaneous) and Determination Coefficient Test) will be discussed by using SPSS software assistance program.</p> <p>The results of the research shows that teacher professional competency give significant influence to the teacher leadership patterns. Teacher work motivation give significant influence to the teacher leadership patterns. Teacher professional competency give significant influence to the teacher performance. Teacher work motivation give significant influence to the teacher performance. Teacher leadership patterns do not give any significant influence to the teacher performance.</p> <p>Keywords: teacher professional competency, teacher work motivation, teacher leadership patterns, teacher performance</p>
<p>P.M Dimo GICICSSH1805126</p>	<p>An examination of fieldwork practice in social work education: A phenomenological study</p> <p>P.M Dimo & J.C Makhubele</p> <p>Correspondence to Dr. Peter Dimo, Department of social work, North West University, Mafikeng campus, Private Bag X 2046 Mmabatho, 2735.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The objective of this qualitative and phenomenological investigation is to assess fieldwork practice in social work education and to identify</p>

	<p>challenges and experiences encountered by social work students during fieldwork practice. Social work fieldwork practice is pillar of social work curriculum and also acknowledged as, the signature pedagogy of social work education. It plays a pivotal role in socializing social work students into social work profession, it develops their practice skills, professional identity and it provides them with a platform to translate their classroom theory-based knowledge into the practice. Nevertheless fieldwork practice environments are complex and not predictable for learning to take place. Aspiring social work students are confronted with diverse professional opinions and often conflicting advises from practice educators. Theory and practice are seen as two different worlds that results in the widening gap between the two. Purposive sampling was used to select research participants and focus group discussions were used to collect data. Data was thematically analysed. The study reveals that inadequate supervision, lack of resources, inexperienced supervisors, unclear expectations and assessment and poor relationship between the theory and educators teachers.</p> <p>Key words: Fieldwork, social work, assessment and assessment</p>
<p>Marie Gold E. Sorila GICICSSH1805127</p>	<p>Lived Experiences Of EJK Victim’s Families: An Interpretative Phenomenological Study</p> <p>Marie Gold E. Sorila De La Salle University - Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines, 4115</p> <p>Johanna Mae O. Centeno De La Salle University - Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines, 4115</p> <p>Nikka Marielle Luz G. Delos Reyes De La Salle University - Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines, 4115</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study utilized Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) to understand the issue of extrajudicial killing (EJK) in relation to the families of the victims. It specifically aims to explore their lived experiences and the patterns of their meaning-making. From the data gathered through unstructured interviews and drawings of five participant families, three superordinate themes that centered on their journey towards being an incomplete family emerged: [1] experience of being aware of victim’s drug involvement and the process of disaffirming it [2] experience of emotional struggles and the process of seeking justice and [3] experience of the reality of loss and the process of living with it. In addition, four superordinate themes arose with respect to their reflections which were brought by the death of the victim: [1] Drugs are destructive to the family [2] Philippine society is in chaos [3] loss of sanctity of life and [4] God is the ultimate refuge. The results discussed in the light of Filipino concepts and theories suggest that integral to the family dynamic of victim’s families was the concept of kapwa and this played a role in their experience of the adverse effect of the killing and in their effort to rebuild their family.</p> <p>Keywords: Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis, extrajudicial killings, lived experiences, victim’s families, kapwa.</p>



Bala Tukur Muhammad
GICICSSH1805128

Information And Communication Technology (Ict) Utilization And Implementation On Adult Education Programme In North- Western Nigeria.

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Abstract

The study is designed to examine the utilization and implementation of ICT in adult and non-formal education programmes in North Western Nigeria. The specific purposes of the study were; identify the available ICTs for adult and non-formal education programmes in North Western Nigeria, find out the extent of utilization of ICT in adult and non-formal education programmes, identify the implementation process adopted in adult and non-formal education programmes in North Western Nigeria. The study determine the constraints to the utilization and implementation of ICT in adult and non-formal education programmes in North Western Nigeria and ascertain the strategies for effective utilization and implementation of ICT in adult and non-formal education programmes in North Western Nigeria. The study will be guided by five research questions and three hypotheses. The design of the study will be descriptive survey. The study will show the available ICT facilities to include, the internet, computers, radios, mobile phones etc. The study will also show how the identified ICTs available will aid in the utilization and implementation of adult and non-formal education programmes in North Western Nigeria. The work also will highlighted the extent of utilization of ICT in adult and non-formal education programmes to a very large extent. The study will identify the implementation process to include; the use of virtual libraries emails, discussion groups, mailing list, video conferences and collaboration with others. The study will also identified the constraints to include; absence of internet facilities, lack of funds to procure computer, high cost of linking computers to the internet etc. The identified strategies are training of staff, encouraging the participation in seminars, conferences and workshops, establishing cyber cafes that allow easy usage of the internet. Based on the findings, the researcher made some recommendations which are ranging from the national and state agencies for adult and non-formal education should create an environment where instructors can become conversant with the identified ICTs, to the organization of seminars, conferences and training of staff by the agency. The limitations, suggestions and summary of the study were made based on the findings.

Purnama Andri Murdapa
GICICSSH1805129


Influence Of Product Design, Price And Quality To Consumer Purchase Decision In Yogyakarta

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of price, product design and product quality on consumer purchasing decisions on iphone phones in Yogyakarta. The population in this study is the iphone mobile phone users in Yogyakarta. While the sample in this study is the iphone

	<p>mobile phone users. Samples of 100 consumers of iphone users. The sampling technique uses accidental sampling technique. The data used in this study is the primary data, the data obtained directly from the source. Primary data in this study is the answer from consumers who become respondents. Data quality with validity and reliability test. Hypothesis testing using multiple regression analysis, F test t test. The results showed that the price, product design and product quality significantly influence the purchase decision of iphone 5 mobile phone in Yogyakarta. These results indicate that the consumer in making a purchase decision takes into account the price, design and quality of the product to be purchased. Keywords: price, product design, product quality, purchase decision</p>
<p>Hadi Samanto GICICSSH1805130</p>	<p>Factors Influencing Capital Structure On Pd. Bpr Bkk In District Sukoharjo</p> <p>Hadi Samanto Doctoral Program Of Management School Of Economics Indonesia (Stiesia) Surabaya</p> <p>Abstraction</p> <p>The purpose of this study to determine the effect of fundamental factors on capital structure in PD.BKK Sukoharjo District which became the sample, hope the results can be used basis decision making manager or local government Sukoharjo Regency as shareholder. So we can develop banking well for the future.</p> <p>The results of the analysis show that sales positively affect the capital structure, meaning that the increase in sales is more financed by debt. The asset structure does not positively affect the capital structure, meaning that additional current assets are more financed from debt. Profitability does not negatively affect the capital structure means that profits earned by the company can be partially replanted into the company to increase their own capital. Growth does not negatively affect the capital structure, it means the growth rate decreases from year to year due to the limited capital itself, the asset growth is still purchased with debt. Based on the F test shows sales, asset structure, profitability, growth affect the capital structure together -same. Coefficient of determination R², Adjusted R Square value is obtained which shows sales, asset structure, profitability, and growth can explain the capital structure, the remainder is explained by residual variable or outside research Has been proven from hypothesis test of coefficient of regresy simultaneously shows that variable sales, assets, profitability, and growth rates together have an influence on capital structure. However, individual hypothesis testing is only sales variables that have significant influence on capital structure. Although individual hypothesis test shows there is no significant influence, but the relation of those variables with capital structure is consistent. Keywords: sales, asset structure, profitability, growth, and regression</p>
<p>Prof Theophilus T Mukhuba GICICSSH1805134</p>	<p>Depictions Of Polygamy In African Texts</p> <p>Prof Theophilus T Mukhuba (English Department, North West University, Mafikeng Campus, Mmabatho, North West Province, South Africa) And Ms Vuyiswa Ndabayakhe (English Department, University Of Zululand, Empangeni, KZN Province, South Africa)</p> <p>Abstract</p>

	<p>This paper interrogates the institutions of polygamy and polygyny as cultural artefacts that inform patrilineal and patriarchal beliefs; as well as nostalgic practices that impact negatively on African women's identities. The paper advocates the portrayal of women characters positively in African literature, instead of the prevalent 'otherisation' that can be seen in most existing African texts through an extensive textual analysis; and as evident in some works of Chinua Achebe, Onuora Nzekwu and others which do not only castigate polygamy, but also fail to recommend it to anyone concerned. The assertion made is that scholars and writers need to be conscientised on the role of literature as a tool of fossilizing the negative while playing its role of educating, informing and entertaining the public, with respect to the portrayals of African women.</p> <p>Keywords: Polygamy, Polygyny, Polyandry, African Women, Cultural Artefacts, African Culture</p>
<p>Muhammad Azizurrohman GICICSSH1805135</p>	<p>Testing The Gravity Model Of Remittance Inflows: The Case Of Indonesia</p> <p>Muhammad Azizurrohman Department Of Economics, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Romi Bhakti Hartarto School Of Social Sciences, Heriot-Watt University, United Kingdom</p> <p>Abstract As the main sources of country's income, total remittance of Indonesia has been rising since the last five years. In this study, the gravity model was applied to find the impact of distance and the size of host countries on remittance. This study would be the first among the existing literatures which tested gravity model in the case of remittance in Indonesia. Using data of 26 major host countries from 2006-2015, panel data with fixed effect model through mundlak approach was selected to resolve the problem of time-invariant and heteroskedasticity. This study reveals that distance has negative effect on the remittance of Indonesia, whereas GDP of host countries has positive effect. Therefore, it can be inferred that the gravity model is relevant to explain the determinants of remittance in Indonesia. The number of Indonesian workers and the unemployment rate in the host countries also matter in affecting remittance of Indonesia.</p> <p>Keywords: gravity model, labour, migration, labour, remittance</p>
 <p>Kim Jayson G. Villezca GICICSSH1805139</p>	<p>On Philosophical Hermeneutics and the Religious Other: Religious Transcendence in Hermeneutics and the Challenges of Inter- Religious Dialogue</p> <p>Kim Jayson G. Villezca Affiliation: ,University of Santo Tomas, Mabalacat City, Pampanga</p> <p>Abstract This paper attempts to elucidate the task of philosophical hermeneutics of Gadamer in clearing the ground for a global dialogue on the issue of inexpressible alterity, a form of religious transcendence that would integrate the great world religions. In order to satisfy the paper's humble attempt, the discussion would be divided into three sections: First, is to situate the ethos of philosophical hermeneutics by providing insights on</p>

	<p>how philosophical hermeneutics and its habit of thinking deal with the other. Second, is to deal with the notion of religious transcendence and how Gadamer's religious turn gives us an insight on how we can prepare for a global dialogue by discovering the limits of our existence, and the common expressions in all religions, "an expression of transcendence that describes what touches us all." Lastly, the paper proceeds on how religions should deal with others by laying the structure of the ethics of dialogue as illuminated by the hermeneutic consciousness provided by Gadamer himself. This portion touches the challenges posed by the idea of religious transcendence in hermeneutics and how challenges are to be dealt using the ethics of dialogue, thus allowing us to examine the applicability of hermeneutic tools in preparing for a global inter-religious dialogue.</p> <p>Keywords: Ethos, Logos, Transcendence, Phronesis, Ignoramus</p>
<p>Feryal Choukria Hamidou GICICSSH1805142</p>	<p>Assessment and Testing in English for Specific Purposes Context in an Algerian Polytechnic School</p> <p>Feryal Choukria Hamidou Department of Languages, National Polytechnic School of Oran, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to describe and analyse the concept of assessment and its significance as a pedagogical instrument in the teaching-learning process in English for specific purposes situation, where ESP first year students at National Polytechnic School of Oran in Algeria encounter difficulties while developing reading, and writing skills. In fact, assessment is a key instructional instrument which provides relevant measures for many important learning outcomes. It is a means to determine whether or not the goals of education are being met. Assessment instruments are needed in Language for Specific Purposes courses, as in all language programs in which the teacher uses various tools to measure the progress of learners as well as their weaknesses. English for Specific Purposes is not different from any language-teaching program: it requires assessment instruments that reflect the content and methodology of the course. ESP students have problems with reading, writing, grammar and lack of vocabulary. Thus, the results obtained from various methods of data collection and analysis, help learners develop their knowledge. The assessment of learning outcomes is a very important task, which can help them to increase and ensure their success. Hence, some criteria are suggested and recommended to be able to overcome the previously mentioned problems and to provide useful instruction.</p> <p>Key words: Assessment, English for specific purposes, Reading, Testing, Writing.</p>
<p>Amy Mardhatillah GICICSSH1805143</p>	<p>Promoting Work Life Balance among Higher Learning Institution Employees: Does Emotional Intelligence Matter?</p> <p>Amy Mardhatillah Universitas Mercu Buana</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Maintaining a healthy balance between work and non-work demand is not an easy job. Fisher (1999) stated that work life balance can be attained when a person experiences more enhancement and less conflict with regard to his work and non-work issues. This study aims to examine</p>

	<p>work life balance among employees of a Higher Learning Institution (HLI). 200 respondents participated in the present study. Work Life Balance measured by work life balance scale developed by Fisher (1999). While emotional Intelligence is measured by emotional intelligence scale. Result indicated that, there is a significant relationship between emotional intelligence and work life balance with $r (0.135) p < 0.05$. Finding in the present study indicated that HLI leader and management should focus on enhancing emotional intelligence among the employees to achieve a work life balance. Result in the present study can be used to design intervention on emotional intelligent as well as the framework on maintaining work life balance among HLI employees.</p>
<p>Peter Masibinyane Dimo GICICSSH1805144</p>	<p>An Ethnographic Examination Of Psycho-Social Factors That Obstruct Black South Africans At Zebediela Villages In Limpopo Province From Registering And Donating Body Organs For Transplantation</p> <p>Peter Masibinyane Dimo Department of Social Work, North West University (Mafikeng Campus), South Africa</p> <p>Elizabeth Smit Department of Social Work, North West University (Mafikeng Campus), South Africa</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The medical transplantation of human body organs remains the only efficacious therapy for patients who are confronted with the reality of death due to the breakdown of their vital body organs such as the heart, lungs, kidneys, pancreas and the liver. Nevertheless their hopes of improving and prolonging the quality of their lives on earth are shattered by the unrelenting shortage and the paucity of dedicated organ donors. The scarcity of organs is an issue of great concern in public health which has gloomy repercussions. In spite of the importance of organ donation as a lifesaving therapy, South Africa is facing the challenge of dwindling deceased organ donors though the waiting lists are forever increasing as a result of the undersupply of organs. This is due to the fact that in South Africa, the donation of organs is seen as an altruistic act while on the other hand the country is using the opt-in system that is not bearing fruits in terms of enlarging the donor pool, (Etheredge & Turner, 2013:684). This truth has been proven by Organ Donor Foundation (2016) which reported that South Africa has over 4 300 patients who are in need of receiving an organ and amongst people who are waiting for life-saving organs are children who are forced to put their childhood interests and dreams on hold waiting for a suitable donor. Adequate information regarding organ donation and transplantation is the key to understanding the value of transplantation and also to increase the motivation to donate however organ donation and death are highly sensitive, misunderstood and litigious subjects amongst the black populace. According to Perenc, Radochonski and Radochonski (2012:668) insufficient organ donors is magnified by misinformation regarding the intention to donate and the reluctance of families members to allow the retrieval of body organs from the deceased. Socio-cultural aspects and personal attitudes towards organ donation are affecting the registration and the donation of organs. This study seeks to answer the following research question;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the psycho-social factors that obstruct Black South

	<p>Africans from registering and donating body organs? • What is the level of their understanding regarding organ donation?</p>
 <p>K. Thriveni Kumari GICICSSH1805145</p>	<p>A Synopsis On A Study On Work Life Balance Of Women Employees In Select Service Sectors</p> <p>K. Thriveni Kumari Hod & Professor, Department Of Management Studies, Don Bosco Institute Of Management Studies And Computer Applications, (Affiliated To Bangalore University Kumbalgotu, Mysore Road, Bangalore-560074. Karnataka, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In the recent times, the issue of work-life balance has gained more attention due to the reason that an individual's work life and personal life may present contradictory hassle on one another. But, today both the spheres are equally important. Work-life balance refers to maintaining the balance among performing roles and responsibilities at work and at home. It is one of the most challenging issues being faced by the women employees in the 21st century. This problem is more for women employees because of the type of roles they play at home and the spillover of personal life over work life and vice-versa.</p> <p>Based on the contemporary problem, the present research is done. The study aims to examine work-life balance of women employees and analyze various factors affecting work-life balance. The women employees in Bangalore city constitute universe for the study. The researcher has drawn 360 women employees working in various sectors like banking, insurance, IT, BPO, health care and education constituting 60 employees from each sector for the purpose of the study. Data was collected through a prearranged questionnaire and also the data was analyzed by applying statistics like ANOVA, Correlation, Factor analysis, Mean, Standard deviation and Chi-square.</p> <p>The study exposed that the levels of work-life balance of women workers in select service sectors of the study are significantly different. Demographic variables such as age, income, occupation, number of dependents, marital status are the influential factors of work -life balance. It has positive association with organizational commitment, employment satisfaction and retention whereas there is a negative association with absenteeism.</p> <p>Women workforce is increasing and their contribution to the organizations is also considered to be valuable. It is necessary for the organizations to acknowledge women employees by providing more appropriate work-life balance measures for them. Striking a strong work-life balance is imperative for all the employees irrespective of the industry to which they belong.</p> <p>Key Words: Work Life Balance, Women Employees, service sectors.</p>
<p>Suhartono GICICSSH1805146</p>	<p>Post IFRS Convergence Investigation: Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure in Relation to Good Corporate Governance and Company Size</p> <p>Suhartono Accounting Department, State Islamic University of Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia</p> <p>Iga Mawarni S</p>

	<p>Accounting Department, State Islamic University of Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia</p> <p>Sri Wahyuni Accounting Department, State Islamic University of Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research aims to determine the factors that influence the level of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures pasca International Financial Reporting Standards convergence by testing the effect of Institutional Ownership, Public Ownership, Board of Independent Commissioner Size and Corporate Size on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures index. Sample used are mining sector companies that listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange for period 2013-2016. The sources of the data were taken from audited financial reports and annual reports and sample were 19 banks which taken by using purposive sampling. This research uses quantitative approach with multiple linear regression analysis. The results show that institutional ownership, public ownership and firms' size have a positive and significant effect on corporate social responsibility disclosures. There is no evidence to suggest that board of independent commissioner size have any effect on corporate social responsibility disclosures. The results simultaneously show that Institutional Ownership, Public Ownership, Board of Independent Commissioner Size and Corporate Size have an influence on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures.</p> <p>Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, Institutional Ownership, Public Ownership, Board of Independent Commissioner Size and Corporate Size</p>
<p>Mary Jessica B. Tolosa GICICSSH1805148</p>	<p>An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis on the Concept of Family among Abandoned Young Adults with Physical Disability</p> <p>Yoldy Ann R. Ampong De La Salle University – Dasmariñas</p> <p>Crystal Jade L. Delos Santos De La Salle University – Dasmariñas</p> <p>Mary Jessica B. Tolosa De La Salle University – Dasmariñas</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study used interpretative phenomenological analysis to explore the concept of family among abandoned young adults with physical disability. There are only few researches that expound on topics related to young adults who have physical disability. Knowing that people who live with disability belong to the poorest and marginalized, being a young adult with physical disability sets extra demand towards the family that causes exhaustion due to the additional care, attention and maintenance for medication that they need. It was due to those that the possibility of abandonment increases. Derived from these issues were the objectives of this study: 1) To know their view towards each member of the family and 2) to know their concept of family. This research has 3 abandoned young adults with physical disability as participants. All of them have physical</p>

	<p>disabilities such as cerebral palsy, kyphosis, and hip dysplasia. Interview and drawing were the methods used to elicit responses. Results show that before abandonment, one superordinate theme emerged: primary family as an attachment unit; and for after abandonment, another superordinate theme emerged: Alternate family as a unit of healing and recovery. These were supported by local and international research and theories regarding topics that tackle the importance of the alternate family and the faith and values accumulated as ways to reconstruct the self, as well as the young adults' aspirations to be reunited with their family amidst abandonment.</p> <p>Keywords: Abandonment, Young adults, Physical disability, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis</p>
 <p>R. Ragu Prasadh GICICSSH1805150</p>	<p>The Role of Ecofeminism in Environmentally-Related Consumption</p> <p>R. Ragu Prasadh Research Associate, Loyola Institute of Business Administration, 1, Sterling Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai 600 034, Tamil Nadu, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Ecofeminism, which emerged as a new perspective in the 1970s, provides a new insight into the connection between women and nature. Ecofeminists support the idea that life on earth can be maintained only by mutual care and love. Women are connected to nature because of the roles as mothers and homemakers. Ecofeminism believes that women are more sensitive to the environmental degradation because of the gender role (e.g., nurturer of family and provider of food) as well as their biological role (e.g., menstruation, pregnancy, and lactation). Since women's ethic is closer to nature, they bear the sole responsibility of leading an ecological revolution to save the planet. Women's raising consciousness about their connection with nature will make them take environmentally responsible decisions. Women consumers can reverse the damage done to the earth by way of adhering environmentally-related consumption. As primary consumers of household goods, women should be motivated to adhere to environment-friendly purchase behavior. The objective of this research paper is to highlight the importance of introducing ecofeminism in consumer research which will go a long way in motivating women to buy environmentally friendly products. The present study consists of secondary data pertaining to some major environmental movements in India that were spearheaded by women. Further, this study emphasizes the key role played by women in conservation and protection of the environment. The future research should focus on strengthening women's role in sustainable development which is achievable only by eliminating obstacles to their equal participation in decision-making.</p> <p>Key Words: Ecofeminism, Ecological Revolution, Consumer Research, Environmentally-Related Consumption</p>



Zetriuslita
GICICSSH1805155

Mathematical Communication Ability and Curiosity Attitude Through Problem Based Learning and Cognitive Conflict Strategy Based on Academic Level : A Study in Number of Theory Course

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to examine the achievement and improvement of students' Mathematical Communication Ability (MCA) and Curiosity Attitude (CA) through Problem-Based Learning Model and Cognitive Conflict Strategy (PBLCCS) and Explicit Direct Instruction (EDI). Adopting a quasi-experimental mixed method with pretest-posttest control group design and sequential explanatory strategy, the study population consists of undergraduate students of Mathematics Education Study Program at a private Islamic University in Riau of Sumatra Indonesia, academic year 2015/2016 in course subject of Number Theory. Quantitative data were collected from essay tests, questionnaires and interview sheets whereas observation sheets were used to generate qualitative data. The findings show that there is (1) no difference in Mathematical Communication Ability (MCA) between students taught by Problem-Based Learning and Cognitive Conflict Strategy (PBLCCS) and Explicit Direct Instruction (EDI) based on academic levels (high, medium, low); (2) no difference in Mathematical Curiosity Attitude (CA) between those who have been taught by PBLCCS and EDI based on academic levels (high, medium, low) despite students' mistakes in mathematical communication; (3) PBLCCS has not been able to improve students' curiosity in learning mathematics; (4) Worksheet cannot optimally improve students' MCA and CA.

Keywords : mathematical communication ability, mathematical curiosity attitude, problem based learning, cognitive conflict strategy

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GICICSSH1805157


Intergenerational Child Labor: A multiple Case Study of Filipino Farming Families

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Abstract

Approximately 2.1 million of the Philippine's 5 to 17 year olds are categorized as child laborers. Despite the decrease of the number of child farmers in the country, it is still a fact that such phenomenon exists from one generation to the next. This research aims to explore the intergenerational child labor cycle within the Filipino agricultural setting by discovering the history, perception, and experiences of the Filipino farmers. In order to do so, a multiple case study was used with the aid of snowball sampling and data triangulation on three Filipino farming

	<p>families. The researchers found out that intergenerational transmission of roles are mainly influenced by family history, educational attainment, and economic status as observed from the first generation farmers. The results showed that positive and negative perceptions often stem from the ability to provide the needs of the family and oneself and dearth from privileges respectively. Presently, exposure to hazardous situations and calamities remain as the inevitable problems of the Filipino farmers. In spite of those, the researchers found out that these Filipino farming families continue to strive and find happiness amidst being brought up as child farmers.</p> <p>Keywords: farming, child labor, intergeneration, Filipino family, multiple case study</p>
<p>Nezar Abdilah Prakasa GICICSSH1805158</p>	<p>Socamata – A Collaboration Between Entrepreneurship, Data Analyzing, And Social Media</p> <p>Nezar Abdilah Prakasa Statistics Department, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor, Sumedang, Indonesia</p> <p>Ardelia Luthfiyah Amardana Statistics Department, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor, Sumedang, Indonesia</p> <p>Muhammad Ega Simatupang Electrical Engineering Department, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor, Sumedang, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract This paper presents the economic potential in data analysis sector, a collaboration between entrepreneurship, data analysis and social media. In this paper, will be discussed also about the level of data requirements, the potential of the internet world, statistics of internet users and social media in Indonesia, and the collaboration between the entrepreneurship, analyzing data and social media to innovate the new ways to help and educate university students in their thesis.</p> <p>Keywords— Entrepreneurship, Data Analyzing, and Social Media</p>
 <p>La Sinaini GICICSSH1805159</p>	<p>Model Of Maize Agriculture Cooperative Development In Muna District, Indonesia</p> <p>La Sinaini Agribusiness of Lecturer of Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Pertanian Wuna Raha</p> <p>Usman Rianse Agribusiness of Lecturer Halu Oleo University</p> <p>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 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</p>

	<p>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>Ahmed Hani GICICSSH1805160</p>	<p>Acculturation of Adult Arab learners of Finnish living in Finland</p> <p>Ahmed Hani Major Language Studies, Usim, Finland</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Adult Arab immigrants living in Finland are facing kind of difficulty acculturating into the Finnish society, in addition to difficulties in learning Finnish as acculturation into the target language society promotes the process of the Second Language (L2) learning and vice versa. The study looks at the acculturation process of ten (male and female) adults Arabs taking Finnish as a Second Language (FSL) course at 'Helsingin Aikuopisto' Institute of Adult Education in Helsinki. In-depth interview and the Acculturation Index presented by Ward, C., & Rana-Deuba, R. (1999) were used for data collection. Schumann's (1978) Acculturation Model was used as a framework for data analysis. For managing and analyzing data, ATLAS.ti version 7 software was used in this study. The findings showed high level of social distance between the participants and the Finnish host society. Adaptation was chosen as an integration pattern. They also experienced both cultural and language shocks during their acculturation process. Two types of motivation for learning Finnish were reported, integrative and instrumental. Finally, they announced low ego-permeability towards learning Finnish; however, semi-ego permeability was reported towards the Finnish culture.</p>
<p>Cut Maya Aprita Sari GICICSSH1805161</p>	<p>Parental Socialization On Political Ideology: The Internalization Pattern Of Ethnonationalism From The Leader Of Aceh Free Movement (GAM) To Their Children</p> <p>Cut Maya Aprita Sari Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, University of Syiah Kuala Aceh, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study discusses about internalization pattern of etnonationalism ideology applied by parents whose backgrounds were members of Aceh Free Movement (GAM) to their children. After reconciling with Indonesian government, the existence of ideology is often questionable. Therefore, question of this research is whether etnonationalism still entrenches and transferred to the member's children or the ideology disappear as disbandment of GAM. This research uses exploratory qualitative method by applying depth interview purposively to five leaders of GAM. Research question is answered by analyzing ideology internalization process and pattern based on Baumrind (1971) in Murray</p>

	<p>and Mulvaney (2012). This research finds that there are two dominant patterns applied by the parents in socializing the ideology namely permissive and authoritative. Ideology internalization process happens in three steps: introduction, understanding, and internalization. Although having different patterns, the parents use similar socialization media which is the greatness history of Aceh to arouse their children's ethnonationalism.</p> <p>Keywords: Ethnonationalism, GAM, Parental Socialization</p>
 <p>Elistia GICICSSH1805163</p>	<p>The Correlation of HDI and GEI towards Economic Growth in ASEAN 5 Countries</p> <p>Elistia Faculty of Economic and Business, Esa Unggul University, Jakarta</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Economic growth is an important factor for the economic sustainable of a country, so that every country will always increase its economic growth. The power of human development can be affect economic growth. Furthermore, in terms of entrepreneurship point of view, their activity has positive effect on economic growth, one of the best way to achieve a sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>Puproses of the research will examine the influence of Human Development Index (HDI) and Global Entrepreneurship Index (GEI) towards their economic growth (GDP) in 5 (five) ASEAN member countries namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand during the period 2013-2017.</p> <p>From several literature studies such as Anas Ibrahim Kubalu, Aminu Muhammad Mustapha, Zainab Said Suwaid (2017), Ciobanu Oana (2015), Mihut Ioana Sorina (2013), Akbar Khodabakhshi (2011) shows that there is a correlation and influence of Human Development Index value to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at a country's economic growth level. Whereas the other literature studies shown in the research of Edward Nissan et al (2011), Jeanel Dominique M. Bonito et al (2017), Omoruyi et al (2017) that entrepreneurship as the variable to enhance economic growth.</p> <p>This study measure "The Correlation of Human Development Index (HDI) and Global Entrepreneurship Index (GEI) towards Economic Growth (GDP) in 5 ASEAN Member Countries on 2013-2017." The method use a correlation and regression analysis by using analytical tools to help process data and hypothesis testing with SPSS for Windows. While the data used by secondary data derived from the report of economic growth rate seen from the value of GDP, HDI and GEI which was released by several international organizations such as the UNDP, ADB, OECD, WEF and GEDI.</p> <p>Keywords: ASEAN, Entrepreneurship, Human Deveopment, Economic Growth.</p>
<p>Lalaine B. Boco GICICSSH1805164</p>	<p>"The Effect Of Workplace Design To Employee Engagement, Collaborative Capability, And Perceived Work Performance In Coworking Spaces"</p> <p>Lalaine B. Boco Joseph Christian A. Gloria, Hannah Angelica R. Go College Of Commerce And Business Administration University Of Santo Tomas España, Manila, Philippines 1015</p>


	<p style="text-align: center;">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>
<p style="text-align: center;">Suhartono GICICSSH1805165</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Effect of Intellectual Quotient, Learning Behaviour, And Students' Perception About Lecturer's Competence On IFRS Understanding Level of Accounting Students in Public Universities In Makassar</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Suhartono Accounting Department, State Islamic University of Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">St. Fatimah Accounting Department, State Islamic University of Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Burhanuddin Accounting Department, State Islamic University of Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research aims to find out the influence of intellectual quotient, learning behavior, and the students' perception about the competence of the teacher on International Financial Reporting Standards understanding level. The population was the accounting students of Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar, Hasanuddin University, and State University of Makassar which was taken by using random sampling method, and resulted 75 respondents. Compound regression was utilized as the hypothesis test. The result reveals that intellectual quotient and learning behavior partially influence significantly positive on International Financial Reporting Standards understanding level, while the students' perception about the competence of the lecturer does not influence partially. Therefore, intellectual quotient, learning behavior and the students' perception about the lecturer competence simultaneously have an effect on International Financial Reporting Standards understanding level.</p>

	<p>Keywords: Intellectual Quotient, Learning Behaviour, Students' Perception about Lecturer's Competence, International Financial Reporting Standards Understanding Level</p>
<p>B.K.M. Jayasekera GICICSSH1805167</p>	<p>Protection of Civilian Population in Non-International Armed Conflict: A Case Study for New Dimensions and for New Directives</p> <p>B.K.M. Jayasekera General Sir John Kotelawela Defence University,,Srilanka</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The world is a battle field! That war can be between states and states or between state and armed groups. If that war is between states, such war is an international armed conflict. If that war is between a state and an armed group, it is called non-international armed conflict. Protection of the civilian populace is essential in these complex conflicts. The objective of this research is to identify the laws and regulations relating to civilian protection in non international armed conflicts in international humanitarian law, to identify the loopholes of these laws and regulations and to give recommendations to remove those loopholes. The research methodology of this research is doctrinal research and it is trying to see the historical evolution of these laws, library based approach and it takes the black letter approach to the research. Researcher used primary and secondary sources from available international conventions, judicial decisions, books and other sources. The hypothesis of this research is there are protections of civilian in non international armed conflicts according to the international Humanitarian Law. Common Article 3 of four Geneva conventions, Article 13 of Additional protocol II of Geneva convention and Customary International humanitarian law provide law for non international armed conflicts. State practice has developed not only to prohibit feigning of civilian status in non-international armed conflict, as evidenced by the Jawad and al-Nashiri cases, but also to affirmatively prevent violations of this provision by military forces supporting government efforts in non-international armed conflict. After analyzing all these laws and regulations the author will find tare are protections of civilian in non international armed conflicts according to the international armed conflicts.</p> <p>Key words: protections of civilian, non international armed conflicts, international humanitarian law, Common Article 3</p>
 <p>Adi Irma Suryadi GICICSSH1805168</p>	<p>Lucy's thoughts, feelings, and actions in C.S. Lewis' novel "The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe"</p> <p>Adi Irma Suryadi Islamic University of Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research is aimed to describe Lucy's thoughts, feelings, and actions in C.S. Lewis's novel The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe. The problem that formulated in the research will be answered based on Lucy's thoughts, actions, and feelings and then describe it. The main source for this research was C.S. Lewis's novel The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe. This novel is considered as a children's literature. The focus and the data for this research were events in the novel which showing Lucy's thoughts, feelings, and actions. The data were analyzed by using qualitative content analysis. The instrument was the researcher himself. There are four criteria: credibility, transferability,</p>

	<p>dependability, and confirmability, which the researcher used in order to make trustworthiness. The findings showed that this novel contains children's empowerment. Children empowerments are considered as important aspects in children's story and it has great influence to enrich children's intelligence and emotion in their growing period, The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe can be categorized as a good novel.</p> <p>Keywords: Thoughts, Feelings, Actions</p>
 <p>Sydney Kapembwa GICICSSH1805170</p>	<p>Small-scale inland fisheries and livelihoods on Lake Itezhi tezhi, Zambia: Implications for policy and governance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sydney Kapembwa Copperbelt University, P.O. Box 21962, Kitwe, Zambia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alan Gardiner Southern African Wildlife College, P/B X3105, Hoedspruit, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jón Geir Pétursson University of Iceland; Sæmundargötu 2, 101 Reykjavík, Iceland</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Small-scale inland fisheries are significant to local people's livelihoods despite facing several challenges. In Zambia, studies that focus on unlocking the influence of policy and appropriate governance to enhance livelihoods of small-scale fishers' households are required. This study is an attempt to achieve that by assessing a case of Lake Itezhi-tezhi fishery, Zambia. Data collection was achieved through a mixed method approach: 451 household questionnaires, 13 focus group discussions and 16 interviews. Findings revealed that income from fishing was the major source of fishers' household livelihoods. However, based on the Zambian poverty datum line, 81% of them were poor; many of them had no tangible physical assets. They were also vulnerable to shocks, mainly, fishing ban programme effects and failures in crop and livestock production, thus their failure in alternative income sources attempts. Fisheries policy, fishery management plan, and workable local governance system to support their livelihoods were equally lacking. The study concludes that incorporation of fishers' household livelihood demands in the governance and policy formulation processes for sustainable small-scale inland fisheries resources utilisation is very cardinal. For Lake Itezhi-tezhi fishery, we, therefore, recommend that a governance system that centres on enhancing the fishers' household livelihoods be established between a well structured local fishers association and other relevant stakeholders. The fisheries policy formulation and implementation process would also have to focus on local fishers' household livelihood enhancement through their full participation in the governance of fisheries resources utilisation.</p> <p>Key words: Fisheries resources, governance, Lake Itezhi-tezhi, livelihoods, policy</p>
<p>Domingo Cabarteja GICICSSH1805171</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The 21st Century Teaching Styles and Skill Of Elem. Teachers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Domingo Cabarteja College of Arts & Education, Pangasinan State University, Urdaneta City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research study determined the teaching styles and the 21st century</p>


	<p>teaching skills of 116 public elementary school teachers for the school year 2016-2017. The descriptive survey research and comparative research design were used. The data were analyzed using statistical tools such as frequency counts or percentages, average weighted mean, t-test and ANOVA.</p> <p>The public elementary school teachers are into facilitative style of teaching (45 or 38.8%) while 38 or 32.8% of the teachers are into formal authority teaching style. The study also shows that there is significant difference in the level of teaching skills of the teachers when group according to their teaching styles.</p> <p>The public elementary school teachers possess the necessary skills in terms of utilization o variety of teaching strategies and resources, Information and Communications Technology (ICT) skills, student assessment and evaluation skills. Only in designing, planning, and production of multimedia presentation and other digital outputs under ICT skills that the teachers has moderate level of skill with a mean of 3.39.</p> <p>The study shows that the teachers differ in the level of teaching skills when categorized as to their age, educational attainment, and trainings attended. This implies that teachers need to continually grow professionally by pursuing their Master's or Doctorate degree program and/or attending seminars outside their district (regional, national, international trainings).</p> <p>The public elementary school teachers are aware and knowledgeable on the present scenario of our educational system in our country today. They are sensitive to the needs of time and knew their clientele, the 21st century learners. Continuous learning as well as everyday application of technology play a significant role in honing the teacher's skills in teaching. (Key words: Teaching Styles, Teaching Skills, Competence)</p>
<p>Alyssa Refuerzo GICICSSH1805172</p>	<p>Intergenerational Child Labor</p> <p>Alyssa Refuerzo Affiliation: Psychology Department, De La Salle University - Dasmariñas, Dasmariñas City, Cavite, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Approximately 2.1 million of the Philippine's 5 to 17 year olds are categorized as child laborers. Despite the decrease of the number of child farmers in the country, it is still a fact that such phenomenon exists from one generation to the next. This research aims to explore the intergenerational child labor cycle within the Filipino agricultural setting by discovering the history, perception, and experiences of the Filipino farmers. In order to do so, a multiple case study was used with the aid of snowball sampling and data triangulation on three Filipino farming families. The researchers found out that intergenerational transmission of roles are mainly influenced by family history, educational attainment, and economic status as observed from the first generation farmers. The results showed that positive and negative perceptions often stem from the ability to provide the needs of the family and oneself and dearth from privileges respectively. Presently, exposure to hazardous situations and calamities remain as the inevitable problems of the Filipino farmers. In spite of those, the researchers found out that these Filipino farming families continue to strive and find happiness amidst being brought up as child farmers.</p> <p>Keywords: farming, child labor, intergeneration, Filipino family,</p>

<p>W.S.N Wan Mohamad GICICSSH1805173</p>	<p>multiple case study</p> <p>Suitability of native plants for stingless bee honey productivity in Malaysian landscape: A review</p> <p>W.S.N Wan Mohamad Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Ekistics, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, 16300 Bachok, Malaysia</p> <p>A. Awang Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Ekistics, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, 16300 Bachok, Malaysia</p> <p>K. Hassan Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Ekistics, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, 16300 Bachok, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Stingless bee honey is proven by clinical test as anticancer agents. The benefit made the demand on its honey increase especially in Malaysia. The quality of the honey produced by stingless bee is dependent on the certain plant species such as Antigonon leptopus or Mexican creepers. However, the used of plants for stingless bee honey productivity in landscape development ignored where the development focuses on the aesthetic values. The practice is directed to the poor productivity of stingless bee honey. The aim of this study is to define the issue on native plants for stingless bee as composition of plant material of Malaysian landscape. The review is based on the articles identify from Sciencedirect database by using native plants and stingless bee as keywords. The articles are from 1996 to 2018 in six disciplines which are biological science, chemistry, medicine, neuroscience, materials science, and environmental science. The analysis on the articles is according the theme that related to the issues between native plants and stingless bee with landscape development. The finding suggests that the studies on stingless bee discussed the issues on the biological and medical aspects such as its habitat in tropical rain forest, behavior of finding food, the characteristics and composition of its honey, and benefit of consuming the honey. Meanwhile, studies on native plants focused on its use in providing the quality food and habitat to local insects for the continuity of the species. The review found that the relation between stingless bee and native plants related to the ecosystem of stingless bee in Malaysia in producing high quality of honey for health. This study implies that the review presented the potential of native plants for stingless bee production, which useful for rural and urban landscape developments in Malaysia.</p> <p>Keywords: Landscape design, stingless bees, native plants</p>
<p>Muhammad Ahsan Athar GICICSSH1805174</p>	<p>How does Green work climate perception and fairness perception lead to Organization citizenship behavior and voice behavior emerge with mediation of compensation at work</p> <p>Muhammad Ahsan Athar National College of Business Administration & Economics, Lahore</p> <p>Ghulam Abid Faculty, National College of Business Administration & Economics, Lahore</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Rabeea Ishaq University of Management and Technology, Lahore</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muhammad Imran Taseer National College of Business Administration & Economics, Lahore</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Previously, the literature of green work climate perception and fairness perception is well established, but there is not a single study which investigates the relationship of green work climate perception, fairness perception and Organizational citizenship behavior, voice behavior. In this study mediating role of compensation at work is also measured. Data was collected from 285 respondents working in education and banking sector. CFA, EFA was performed in order check validity of the data. Correlation and regression through Hayes (2013) was performed to test the hypothesis of the study. Results shows that green work climate perception and fairness perception is significant positive associated with organizational citizenship behavior and voice behavior, while compensation at work mediates this relationship. This study also includes managerial implication and direction for future research.</p> <p>Key words: Green work climate perception, Fairness perception, Organizational citizenship behavior, Voice behavior and Compensation at work</p>
 <p>G. M. Wali Ullah GICICSSH1805178</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Capital Structure and MNC Profitability: Empirical Evidence from Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G. M. Wali Ullah (Corresponding Author) Lecturer, Department of Finance, School of Business Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB), Basundhara R/A, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mumtahina Islam Lecturer, Department of Economics, School of Business Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB), Basundhara R/A, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Capital Structure is one of the most important issues researched on, in the field of corporate finance. The fundamental components of capital structure are debt and equity of a company. Though different researchers provide different comment on the theories of optimum capital structure, majority of theories and findings seem contradictory in terms of developed and developing economy. Practitioners as well as researchers all over the world have identified that capital structure has impact on the firm performance. In Bangladesh, area of research in capital structure is not adequate and require intense empirical work. Moreover, there is a research gap in this area, especially for Multinational Companies (MNCs). Usage of leverage and capital structure varies significantly between MNCs and domestic firms, due to their differences in ownership structure and other factors. With that gap in mind, objective of this study was to investigate the significance of determining factors of capital structure on MNC firm profitability of Bangladesh. It is a cross-sectional research, analyzing various MNCs listed in the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE). Data for these MNCs were collected and analyzed from their</p>

	<p>audited annual reports. 12 years of data, from 2006 till 2017 were used, considering 10 MNCs listed in the DSE. Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method was used for estimating the unknown parameters in a multiple regression model. Return On Asset (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE) were considered proxies for firm profitability. Findings of this data show that Short term debt to asset ratio, Debt to equity ratio and Tangibility were statistically significant with ROA as the dependent variable. While considering ROE as the dependent variable, Long term debt to asset ratio, Short term debt to asset ratio, Firm size and Firm age were found to be significant at 10% significance level. Keywords: Capital Structure, Firm Profitability, MNC, Bangladesh</p>
<p>Marie Andersen Badua GICICSSH1805179</p>	<p>Comedians As Story Tellers Of Societal Issues</p> <p>Anthony James Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Marie Andersen Badua Research adviser, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Emotions, a complex and intricate human response to changing situations. Responses like Sadness, Anger and an important factor in defining good well-being, Happiness. And when there is happiness, there is laughter. A reaction portraying a person's joy. Laughter that is, in a sense, Music orchestrated by its conductor: Entertainment. Entertainment is defined as the action of providing or being provided with amusement. It is something essential, brought to you by none other than media. The researchers aimed to answer these questions: a.)How are societal issues addressed in the social media platform, Youtube? b.) How is comedy interpreted by the audience in terms of: theme, setting, intensity? c.) How do comedians influence its audience across: socioeconomic, political, and religious/philosophical views? The researchers used document analysis as a research methodology. It is a type of qualitative research in a way that the researcher expounds documents to give significant meaning on certain topics. Five viral videos were analyzed and researchers found out that the contents consisted of sexist, self-deprecating and mainstream ideology, projecting opinions on issues to its audience. As a conclusion, societal issues are addressed among the contents itself, releasing a video and discussion comes afterward. Comedy is interpreted by the audience in terms of how acceptable and funny the jokes are, considering majority opinion as a basis. It influences its audience by showcasing representations that either directly or indirectly reflect issues relating to such views, pushing an idea and leaving them to further analyze among themselves. Key Words: comedy; online media; societal issues; psychology; philosophy</p>
<p>Mary Chris Cayetano GICICSSH1805181</p>	<p>Subjecting the Concept of Love among Sex Workers to Sternberg's Triangular Theory: A Case Study</p> <p>Mary Chris Cayetano De La Salle University- Dasmariñas, DBB-B Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines</p> <p>Pia Angelique De Guzman De La Salle University- Dasmariñas, DBB-B Dasmariñas, Cavite,</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Riezl Angelica Moral De La Salle University- Dasmariñas, DBB-B Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Sex workers have been highly stigmatized by the society. They are believed to be individuals that are only used for enjoyment and does not deserve to be love. However, Love is a very powerful feeling it can be felt by anyone. It sees no boundaries and it comes in many forms, shape, size race and even the kind of work an individual has. In fact, Robert Sternberg have formulated a theory explaining love and narrowing it down to three components—Intimacy, Passion and Commitment. Considering the stigma given to sex workers we would want to determine their concept of love based on Sternberg’s Triangular Theory. Using Case Study Research Design 6 sex workers were interviewed and were subjected to the love scale test. Result have showed that half (3) of the participants scored high in passion while the other half (3) scored high in commitment. Similarly, using thematic analysis six concept of love have been formulated through the data gathered: a.) Love is not solely about sex b.) Cheating is Normal in Love c) Love is sharing and being with each other’s forever d.) Love requires sacrifices e.) Love involves positive feelings towards each other f.) Love is not only with their opposite sex. It was evident on the results that despite the criticism given to them by the society these individuals still seek to love, be love and have partner that last a lifetime.</p> <p>Keywords: sex workers, concept of love, triangular theory</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">G. M. Wali Ullah GICICSSH1805182</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Capital Structure and MNC Profitability: Empirical Evidence from Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G. M. Wali Ullah (Corresponding Author) Lecturer, Department of Finance, School of Business Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB), Basundhara R/A, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mumtahina Islam Lecturer, Department of Economics, School of Business Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB), Basundhara R/A, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Capital Structure is one of the most important issues researched on, in the field of corporate finance. The fundamental components of capital structure are debt and equity of a company. Though different researchers provide different comment on the theories of optimum capital structure, majority of theories and findings seem contradictory in terms of developed and developing economy. Practitioners as well as researchers all over the world have identified that capital structure has impact on the firm performance. In Bangladesh, area of research in capital structure is not adequate and require intense empirical work. Moreover, there is a research gap in this area, especially for Multinational Companies (MNCs). Usage of leverage and capital structure varies significantly between MNCs and domestic firms, due to their differences in ownership structure and other factors. With that gap in mind, objective of this study</p>

	<p>was to investigate the significance of determining factors of capital structure on MNC firm profitability of Bangladesh. It is a cross-sectional research, analyzing various MNCs listed in the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE). Data for these MNCs were collected and analyzed from their audited annual reports. 12 years of data, from 2006 till 2017 were used, considering 10 MNCs listed in the DSE. Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method was used for estimating the unknown parameters in a multiple regression model. Return On Asset (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE) were considered proxies for firm profitability. Findings of this data show that Short term debt to asset ratio, Debt to equity ratio and Tangibility were statistically significant with ROA as the dependent variable. While considering ROE as the dependent variable, Long term debt to asset ratio, Short term debt to asset ratio, Firm size and Firm age were found to be significant at 10% significance level.</p>
 <p>Nahida Akter Poly GICICSSH1805183</p>	<p>Is the Importance and Value Credited to English at the Cost of the Language Bangla a Colonization of Mind?</p> <p>Nahida Akter Poly M.A in ELT EFL University, Hyderabad, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>A special attention should be paid on the ways English is taught in English medium schools in relation to Bangla, the first language in Bangladesh. Schools as the secondary speech community for a child's language life play a vital role to affect and influence the attitudes of a child. A child's beliefs of how to learn, what attitude to show for a language are mostly influenced and shaped by the practices he/she experiences in school. The primary speech community that is the family and other caregivers also play a significant role in a child's language life. But the secondary speech community is so powerful that the primary speech community is influenced by it and therefore it (primary speech community) sometimes imposes its beliefs on a child without even making any justification. Children are sometimes carefully instructed not to use Bangla, a language of mind or the vehicle of thought and emotion but English, a bridge language in situations, like- in corridors, at playground, during tiffin time, at home etc. The prioritization of one language over another in a learning environment is worrying while using L1 is not warmly welcomed as a resource. The attitudes that the children are developing into themselves through the practices from both the two communities may lead an individual, group or family language attrition. An analysis of some English medium schools' timetables and some teachers and learners perceptions of the relative values attached to these two languages will be presented by this paper. The findings will reflect the unequal relationship and spaces that the two languages share along with the disquiet beliefs that the children are developing everyday among themselves.</p>
<p>Obis, Naomi Ruth K. GICICSSH1805184</p>	<p>Challenges And Opportunities Of Living On The Fringe: Information Seeking Behavior Of Residents Of General Emilio Aguinaldo, Cavite, Philippines</p> <p>Obis, Naomi Ruth K. Legaspi, Megan Aprille B. Katipunan, Bianca Marie G. Ab Broadcast Journalism, De La Salle University-Dasmarias, Cavite Philippines</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Information plays a vital role in people's lives as it is an important resource for their growth and survival. Living in this modern world, there are different ways of getting information and utilizing it. This study focuses on the information-seeking behavior of the residents of General Emilio Aguinaldo, a fifth-class municipality in the province of Cavite, Philippines by examining their information needs, information sources and how they utilize information. The study employed the Uses and Gratifications Theory that aims to know how residents use the media in seeking information. For the methodology, the descriptive study used proportional stratified sampling technique. A total of 386 residents from ten barangays of the municipality were surveyed. Key informants were also interviewed to validate the data gathered through the survey. Results showed that the residents of the municipality get information on a daily routine mostly about health, education and livelihood and this is through television and word of mouth. This study showed that the geographical area of a municipality and its distance from other cities and municipalities can be significant factors in people's information seeking. Distance, proximity and inaccessible to radio and TV signals are the main limitations of their access to information, observed by the researchers throughout the study, such as lack of access of information through information platforms like newspapers because of its location and distance. This study helped provide new insights on how the residents of the municipality maximizes their limited information platforms through actions like habitually watching the news on the television, listening to flash reports on the radio and reading news articles on different social media platforms and websites which is supported by Uses and Gratification Theory explaining how the people manipulates the media platform to benefit their own.</p> <p>Keywords:Information, Information Needs, Information Sources, Information Utilization, Information Seeking Behavior, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Cavite, Philippines</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Saad Buba GICICSSH1805185</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Determinants Of Income Inequality In Europe: Do Rule Of Law, Trade Liberalisation And Financial Liberalisation Matter?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Saad Buba Department Of Economics, Faculty Of Economics And Management, University Putra Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Suryati Ishak Department Of Economics, Faculty Of Economics And Management, University Putra Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muzafar Shah Habibullah Department Of Economics, Faculty Of Economics And Management, University Putra Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zaleha Mohd Noor Department Of Economics, Faculty Of Economics And Management, University Putra Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study provides evidences about the determinants of income inequality in Europe. Prior to implementing the empirical research, the</p>

	<p>study identifies the factors, which according to theories determine the level of income inequality. The results obtained from the estimated model enable to draw some interesting conclusions. Firstly, quality of rule of law determines income inequality, secondly, trade liberalisation conditions income; thirdly, level of financial development determines inequality of income and finally, education level in emerging countries decreases level of income inequality, while it increases the level of inequality in the developed countries of the continent.</p> <p>Keywords: Income inequality; Rule of law; Trade liberalisation; financial liberalisation; Europe; Pooled mean group</p>
<p>Inam Ul Haq GICICSSH1805186</p>	<p>The Role of Institutional Finance for Agriculture An Analysis of Farm Sector Production</p> <p>Inam Ul Haq Department of Economics and Business Mangement, University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Agriculture is an essential economic sector of economies either it is developed, developing or underdeveloped. It is important for the growth of economies in term of output and, provide food to their ever growing population, employment to the large part of the workforce, raw material for value added sector. The Pakistan is one of the largest producer of the food and crops, contribute 19.5% to gross domestic product, employing 42.3% of labor force and in Pakistan about 64%. In Pakistan about 64% farmer has farm holding less than 5 Acres.</p> <p>Owing this Pakistan's agriculture sector is confronting many challenges like the shortage of energy and water along with rising prices of input like seed, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. Most of the farmers facing paucity of funds. They require finance to adopt technological advancements, achieve technical efficiency and purchase efficient inputs to uplift the agriculture output/income collectively and eradicate poverty eventually. They lack timely and adequate access to institutional sources of finance. Non-institutional sources of credit are still dominant in rural credit market.</p> <p>In this backdrop, this study is going to explore the role of institutional finance for Farm sector precaution using the time series data for the period of 1970-2017. Production function is estimated by using Ordinary least Square method. Result shows that institutional finance, labor force, availability of water, cropping intensity has significant positive impact on agriculture Production. Institutional finance is positively related to agriculture production. The study recommended that provision of institutional finance to small and marginal farmer should be preferred to eradicate the poverty.</p> <p>Key Words: Agriculture, Institutional Finance, Agricultural Production, Pakistan.</p>
<p>Obis, Naomi Ruth K. GICICSSH1805187</p>	<p>Challenges And Opportunities Of Living On The Fringe: Information Seeking Behavior Of Residents Of General Emilio Aguinaldo, Cavite, Philippines</p> <p>Obis, Naomi Ruth K. Legaspi, Megan Aprille B. Katipunan, Bianca Marie G. Ab Broadcast Journalism, De La Salle University-Dasmarias, Cavite Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p>

	<p>Information plays a vital role in people's lives as it is an important resource for their growth and survival. Living in this modern world, there are different ways of getting information and utilizing it. This study focuses on the information-seeking behavior of the residents of General Emilio Aguinaldo, a fifth-class municipality in the province of Cavite, Philippines by examining their information needs, information sources and how they utilize information. The study employed the Uses and Gratifications Theory that aims to know how residents use the media in seeking information. For the methodology, the descriptive study used proportional stratified sampling technique. A total of 386 residents from ten barangays of the municipality were surveyed. Key informants were also interviewed to validate the data gathered through the survey. Results showed that the residents of the municipality get information on a daily routine mostly about health, education and livelihood and this is through television and word of mouth. This study showed that the geographical area of a municipality and its distance from other cities and municipalities can be significant factors in people's information seeking. Distance, proximity and inaccessible to radio and TV signals are the main limitations of their access to information, observed by the researchers throughout the study, such as lack of access of information through information platforms like newspapers because of its location and distance. This study helped provide new insights on how the residents of the municipality maximizes their limited information platforms through actions like habitually watching the news on the television, listening to flash reports on the radio and reading news articles on different social media platforms and websites which is supported by Uses and Gratification Theory explaining how the people manipulates the media platform to benefit their own.</p> <p>Keywords : Information, Information Needs, Information Sources, Information Utilization, Information Seeking Behavior, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Cavite, Philippines</p>
<p>Megan Aprille GICICSSH1805188</p>	<p>Challenges And Opportunities Of Living On The Fringe: Information Seeking Behavior Of Residents Of General Emilio Aguinaldo, Cavite, Philippines</p> <p>Obis, Naomi Ruth K. Ab Broadcast Journalism, De La Salle University-Dasmaringas, Cavite Philippines</p> <p>Legaspi, Megan Aprille B. Ab Broadcast Journalism, De La Salle University-Dasmaringas, Cavite Philippines</p> <p>Katipunan, Bianca Marie G. Ab Broadcast Journalism, De La Salle University-Dasmaringas, Cavite Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Information plays a vital role in people's lives as it is an important resource for their growth and survival. Living in this modern world, there are different ways of getting information and utilizing it. This study focuses on the information-seeking behavior of the residents of General Emilio Aguinaldo, a fifth-class municipality in the province of Cavite, Philippines by examining their information needs, information sources and how they utilize information. The study employed the Uses</p>

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<p>Bianca Marie G. GICICSSH1805189</p>	<p>Challenges And Opportunities Of Living On The Fringe: Information Seeking Behavior Of Residents Of General Emilio Aguinaldo, Cavite, Philippines</p> <p>Obis, Naomi Ruth K. Ab Broadcast Journalism, De La Salle University-Dasmaringas, Cavite Philippines</p> <p>Legaspi, Megan Aprille B. Ab Broadcast Journalism, De La Salle University-Dasmaringas, Cavite Philippines</p> <p>Katipunan, Bianca Marie G. Ab Broadcast Journalism, De La Salle University-Dasmaringas, Cavite Philippines</p> <p>Abstract Information plays a vital role in people's lives as it is an important resource for their growth and survival. Living in this modern world, there are different ways of getting information and utilizing it. This study focuses on the information-seeking behavior of the residents of General Emilio Aguinaldo, a fifth-class municipality in the province of Cavite, Philippines by examining their information needs, information sources and how they utilize information. The study employed the Uses and Gratifications Theory that aims to know how residents use the media in seeking information. For the methodology, the descriptive study used proportional stratified sampling technique. A total of 386 residents from ten barangays of the municipality were surveyed. Key informants were also interviewed to validate the data gathered through the survey. Results showed that the residents of the municipality get information on a daily routine mostly about health, education and livelihood and this is through</p>

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<p>Shogo Sakurai GICICSSH1805190</p>	<p>Do languages affect our cognition: Syntactic differences between Japanese and English with bilingual children</p> <p>Shogo Sakurai Nanyang Technological University, Singapore</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Do different language speakers see the world differently? If so, how do bilingual speakers see the world in comparison with monolingual speakers? Linguistic relativity has been a controversial issue among many researchers, especially in science and anthropology. This paper investigates whether and to what extent learning an additional language English affects the way Japanese children construe motion events. According to Talmy's (1985) typology, most of the languages are broadly categorized into satellite-framed languages (S-Language) and verb-framed languages (V-Language). S-languages conflate MOTION with MANNER or cause in verb roots while PATH is often encoded in a satellite to the main verb; V-languages conflate MOTION with PATH in verb roots while MANNER or cause is optionally encoded in an adverbial (i.e., gerund and other adverbial phrases). Based on the typology, Japanese belongs to an S-Language while English a V-language. In this research, four groups experimental groups; second grade Japanese-English bilinguals (second JE), fifth grade Japanese-English bilinguals (fifth JE), second grade English monolinguals, and fifth grade English monolinguals; took both linguistic-mediated and nonlinguistic tasks. The results revealed that there was a significant cross-linguistic difference between JE groups and E groups regarding the amount of MANNER verbs produced in the linguistic-mediated task. However, there were no significant cross-linguistic differences in nonlinguistic tasks. Thus, this research lends support to the notion that learning additional language changes motion event cognition in a meaningful way.</p>
<p>K.M.D.Chaturika Nimalachandra GICICSSH1805191</p>	<p>The Cinema And Ethnic Recreation: A Study On The Contribution Of Sri Lankan Cinema Towards Ethnic Reconciliation. (Specific Reference To Ten Selected Films)</p> <p>K.M.D.Chaturika Nimalachandra Lecturer, Sri Palee Campus, University Of Colombo, Wewala, Horana, Sri Lanka.</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The cinema is a contribution of features of art and Mass Media. Both art and Mass Media are capable of bringing about a positive change in the viewers, listeners or readers, by making an impact on their consciousness. Sri Lanka is a multi-ethnic country. Among the ethnic communities the relationship between the Sinhalese' and the Tamils can be traced back to the 3rd century B.C. However there had been an almost thirty year (1989 -2009) long civil war between these two communities. This study was mainly focused on finding out the nature and extent of the contribution made by the cinema towards the reconciliation between the Sinhalese and the Tamil communities during the war as well as in the aftermath. The study of the ten selected films produced during the final years of the war, and immediately after the end of the war, was based on the content analysis method, and the final result revealed that each of those films had advocated waging war and the targeting of popularity, by implication, using dialogues which are directly propagandist and didactic, along with simple and stereotype character portrayal. In the final analysis, it was conducted that the Sinhala films produced by the end of the war and immediately after the war have not made a significant contribution towards establishing ethnic reconciliation. Key Words: Art, Mass Media, contribution, reconciliation, war, Popularity, Propagandist</p>
<p>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug GICICSSH1805192</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sustainability Behind Bars: Increasing Women's Productivity And Health</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug Health Allied Strand,Lorma Colleges Senior High School,Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Decent work is the total aspiration of people in their working lives. Decent work is mainly achieved by people to have a purpose in a society where he belongs. It encompasses work opportunities for people that provide fair income, having a secured workplace and social protection for families, better possibilities of personal development and social integration, freedom to express sensible thoughts and be able to participate in the decisions that will directly affect the lives of workers and the equality among the job opportunities offered to people. According to Guy Ryder, International Labor Organization Director, "Even though global unemployment has stabilized, decent work deficits remain widespread: the global economy is still not creating enough jobs. Additional efforts need to be put in place to improve the quality of work for jobholders and to ensure that the gains of growth are shared equitably," Additional efforts are encouraged to the higher organizations to improve job quality for everyone; a quality job that will ensure an equitable gain of development for all people from different social statuses. This study aimed to solve the problems: a) What are the possible employments for incarcerated women to sustain their health services? b) What are lived experiences of incarcerated women in terms of health, financial aspect, skills development? This action research made use of interview to the policewomen of Bacnotan, La Union who were assigned to handle incarcerated women. As a result, the researches came up with an action plan on addressing the SDG number eight which is Sustainability Development that focus on Sustainability Behind Bars. With the said program, productivity across all genders will be taken into</p>

	<p>consideration in such way that equal opportunities are given regardless of their past and background. KeyWords:Sustainability, Incarcerated women, Productivity, Empowerment,</p>
 <p>Muhammed Salahudheen GICICSSH1805193</p>	<p>Exit West’ of Mohsin Hamid: An analysis in the light of Global migration crisis.</p> <p>Muhammed Salahudheen V P, PhD Scholar, Osmania University, Hyderabad.</p> <p>Abstract Migration literature is a literature genre which is written by migrants, or tells the stories of migrants or their migration. According to Rosemary Marangoly George, migrant literature is a contemporary literary writing in which the politics of location/ or delocation is central to the narrative. ‘Exit West’, this year's Man Booker shortlist novel of Mohsin Hamid- a Pakistani british novelist and a prominent name in contemporary migrant literature-, is a novel in which the current global migrant crisis along with expatriation- immigration dichotomy is best dealt with an optimistic approach. It is an excellent tale with powerful dramatic visuals and stories we see in our daily newspapers and on the internet. As contemporary migrant literature is best read as a sub-genre within post-modern writing which depicts the theme of dislocation and homelessness, this article attempts to bring out the elements of forced migration and current refugee crisis in Mohsin Hamid's latest novel. Key words: Migrant literature, refugees, global migration, intolerance, cultural exchange.</p>
<p>Nazrul ‘Aini Abenoh GICICSSH1805194</p>	<p>Validity Of Electronic Contracts In International Commercial Transactions</p> <p>Nazrul ‘Aini Abenoh Multimedia University Malaysia</p> <p>Nor Hasliza Mat Hasan Multimedia University Malaysia</p> <p>Shadia Suhaimi Multimedia University Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract The establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community became a revolutionary in the regional economic integration in ASEAN countries and it is compatible with the development of the electronic commerce. Millions of people prefer to deal with the other parties through the electronic commercial transactions. In light of the volume of electronic contract, the paper will review on the validity of the electronic contracts in international commercial transactions together with its challenges in the global market. The paper also addresses on the relevancy of the application of the United Nations Convention on the Contract for the International Sales of Goods (Vienna, 1980) (CISG) and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law on the Use of Electronic Commerce in ASEAN. The paper uses detail critical analysis on the convention which is places within the context of previous studies. The paper concludes that the convention is significant in international commercial transactions and ASEAN</p>

	<p>countries should consider ratifying the conventions. Keywords: electronic contracts, commercial transaction, convention on the contract of international sales of goods (CISG), validity</p>
 <p>Abdul Basheer GICICSSH1805195</p>	<p>Social Evils In Media and Its Solutions</p> <p>Abdul Basheer Ak Arabic studies,EFL University,Hyderabad, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Technology and social media has become an inseparable part of human being from all walks of life especially the small ones .Along with having plenty of advantages of using technology and social media being a great platform to grab attention it has multiple and equal disadvantages by its excessive usages.</p> <p>Unbridled and unconstrained freedom in the access of social media has become a problem of great concern in our society. According to American Academy of Paediatricians, children are spending 7 hours a day on media such as computers and mobile phone ,i-pads and television .A child as young as age 2 begins using mobile phone to view videos on YouTube that paves the way for plethora of problems affecting badly to their health and wellbeing.</p> <p>This paper is a humble attempt to review the literature and discusses the challenges and problems caused by technology mainly by social media like obesity, aggressive behaviour, negative effects on mental health cyber bullying and sextortion that costs lots of young lives and contact to problematic content in children from age 2 till 18 . Also this study attempts to provide solutions and guidelines from paediatricians and psychologist that would be helpful for parents and individual combating the difficulties and concerns mitigated by social media moreover helping parents moulding their children as vigorous and healthier citizens of tomorrow. I hope that it will provide more educational platforms among parents for spreading awareness about the villainous impact of social media on our coming generations and try to find out an everlasting solution for this pervasive danger in all nook and corner of the world.</p>
<p>Leia Erica Serrano GICICSSH1805196</p>	<p>Teenage Mothers: Ensuring Health and Well-being Through Equal Access to Services Through Online Platform</p> <p>Leia Erica Serrano Basic Education Department,Lorma Colleges Senior High School,San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The third Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) which is to “ Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. “ states that by the year 2030 every human on the planet has an access to healthy lives not only in good mental and physical health but also maternal health for it also proposes to end preventable maternal mortality. The target for universal maternal health access has been elevated. Although suggested targets may change as a result of the consultation process, they give us a good sense of the specific areas in which public and private investment will need to be channeled. According to Philippine Statistics Authority, while under-five mortality has declined slightly in recent years from 54 deaths per 1,000 births in 1988-92 to 48 deaths for the period 1993-1997, infant mortality rates have remained unchanged at about 35 deaths per 1,000 births. This study aimed to solve the problems: a) What are the</p>

	<p>existing programs and services that caters the health and well-being of teenage moms?, b) How do teenage moms acquire information and services from their locale?, and c)How can an online platform help teenage moms in ensuring good health and well-being? This action research made use of interview to the teenage moms of San Juan, La Union. As a result, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the third SDG that focuses on the health and well-being of teenage moms. With the said program, the teenage moms will be able acquire the necessary information and support with the aid of technology. Teenage moms requires a huge amount of support from the society in order to stay away from the stigma and allow them to explore further opportunities and raise their own children</p>
 <p>Nur Aida Mardhatila GICICSSH1805197</p>	<p>The Media Influence on First Voters Behavior in Jakarta Local Election 2017</p> <p>Nur Aida Mardhatila Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p>Meidi Kosandi Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The development and advancement of technology today makes it easier for voters to assess candidates based on issues and personality. Including first voters who first used their right to vote in Jakarta Local Elections 2017. They used media to get know the candidates of governors and vice governors, and also their programs offered. This phenomenon is the object of this research, how the media influence on first voters behavior in Jakarta Local Election 2017. This research used quantitative method. Data collection was done by using questionnaire. We draw samples from the first voter population aged 17-21 years. The sample size in this study was 400 respondents, with 95% confidence level, and Margin of Error (MoE) 5%. In addition, the sample is determined by multi-stage sampling method. Thus, 400 respondents were drawn from 10 selected sub-district (kelurahan) that representing whole of Jakarta. The findings of this study are first voters in Jakarta were relatively easy to obtain information about candidate profiles and programs. For example, in general information of Jakarta Local Election most frequently accessed 41.6 percent used social media, 33.2 percent used electronics media, and 21.8 percent used print media. Other that, when we asked about their choice after obtaining information from the media during local elections, 78.2 percent answered fixed with their choices and 21.8 percent changed their choices. These results supported the hypothesis that media give influence to first voters behavior in Jakarta Local Election 2017. This provides a positive direction for the development of democracy in Indonesia, especially Jakarta as capital city. Young people as a member of society can exercise their rational rights. Furthermore, this research can be developed within the framework of study on voter behavior in Indonesia, and assist the efforts of political party reform, especially political socialization and communication.</p> <p>Keywords: Media, First Voters, Jakarta Local Election</p>



Khuswatun Hasanah
GICICSSH1805198

NU and Education: The Struggle of Community Organizations As A Group of Interest in School Day Policy and Strengthening Character Education

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Abstract

The emergence of Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 23 of 2017 (Permendikbud 23/2017 on School Day) made Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) totally rejected it because they felt threatened by the policy. This is not only because NU's Madrasah Diniyah will erode its existence but also the NU aspiration aspect which aims to maintain the unique Islamic tradition of NU archipelago through Madrasah Diniyah educational institution. The rejection by NU then led to the struggle by NU through the making of Presidential Regulation No. 78 of 2017 on Strengthening Character Education (Perpres 78/2017 on Strengthening Character Education). The study of this analysis is a qualitative study using the perspective of interest group theory that explains how NU strategy and strength as a mass organization in a strong bargaining position. This findings, in it struggle, NU succeeded in laying down its interests in the Presidential Regulation after negotiating with the relevant parties of government. One of the most important things is that NU bargaining has an impact on the government's attention related to the implementation of NU's Madrasah Diniyah, especially in funding aspect. NU's struggle resulted in canceling the five-day school obligations and urging the government to provide funding for the implementation of Madrasah Diniyah. This is due to several factors such as membership size and the basis of NU activities, organizational capabilities, as well as NU personal and institutional relationships with government policymaking bodies.

Keywords: Interest Groups, Nahdlatul Ulama, Permendikbud 23/2017



Raima Nazar
GICICSSH1805200

Role of Quality Education for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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Abstract

At this critical time, the best thing that the government can do to stimulate progress is to provide the nation with the best minds to help the nation tackle future challenges. Now that the race towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is on, it is pertinent to set

the key performance indicators for assessing progress in line with the overall vision of the development agenda. In this paper, the role of quality education for sustainable development goals (SDGs) is explored. Quality education is called SDG-4 because it is a 4th goal of the SDGs. The introduction and background of the quality education and sustainable development goals is defined in first section. In section 2, some relevant theories about the role of education in development are presented. Literature review of some selected studies is given in section 3 of the study. In section 4 of the study, the comparison is made among SDG-4, MDG-2 (Goal-2 of Millennium Development Goals) and EFA (Education for All) and reasons are given that how SDG-4 is differ from MDG-2 and EFA. In next section, it is defined that how we can achieve equitable and good quality of education and some priority targets will be set to achieve the goal. The challenges for higher education and the steps involved in translating global commitments are given in subsequent section. At the end, the conclusion of the study is given.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Quality Education, Higher Education



Muhammad Hasan Syamsudin
GICICSSH1805203

Political Opportunity Structure and The Success of Temanggung Tobacco Peasant Resistance Toward Government Regulation 81/1999

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Abstract

This study aims to gain a comprehensive understanding related to the correlation between political opportunity structure and the success of Temanggung tobacco peasant resistance toward government regulation 81/1999. This regulation obligates the tobacco industries in Indonesia to standardize their cigarette product to the low tar and nicotine. As main product of cigarette industries, kretek is the typical cigarette which is known as highly nicotine cigarette and mostly made from local tobacco including Temanggung's tobacco.

The very high level of nicotine contained in Temanggung tobacco is completely depend on the specific geographic factor, which means it is hardly impossible to be interfered by any human intervention. In addition, the mutual cooperation between cigarette industries and Temanggung tobacco peasant has been an economic backbone not only for the tobacco peasant but also for the local inhabitant. Feeling threatened as well as realizing that Temanggung tobacco will be no longer taken as a cigarette industries main source, in 2002, Temanggung tobacco peasant decided to resist and demand the government for withdrawal.

In order to know the correlation between two factors mentioned above, as a part of social movement theory, political opportunity approach is being used as a analytical tools. This study is also conducted by applying qualitative research methods such as interviewing actors and tracing related literatures. This research finds that there is significant correlation between the availability of political opportunity structure and the success of the resistance. Then, this study concludes that the form of the


	<p>availability of political opportunity is the role played by influential ally particularly local politician who closed to the national elite, the president of Indonesian republic at that time, Megawati Soekarnoputri. Keywords: Temanggung, Tobacco Peasant, Resistance, Nicotine, Kretek.</p>
<p>Sikha Dutta GICICSSH1805204</p>	<p>Studies on developmental economics and livelihood generation Perspective of Rural Tribal Economy in Assam</p> <p>Sikha Dutta North East India Studies Programme, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi</p> <p>Abstract Rural development in Assam is not possible without economic contribution from rural tribal communities. In Assam two important sectors - weaving and handicraft are mostly in the hand of rural tribal people. There is very little research done to provide a clear understanding of tribal people local economic practices in Assam. Thengal Kachari and Sonowal Kachari are two major tribal communities which are mostly inhabited upper Assam. With ongoing developmental activities of neo-liberal economy, like many other small tribal/indigenous and marginalised communities across the country, Sonowal Kachari and Thengal Kachari of Assam also have been hit by India's structural economic changes. So, they have been exposed to new economic parameters largely deviate from traditional practices and increasingly facing the challenge of retaining their traditional livelihood and adapting to the changing and diversifying occupations. Thus, the first objective of this paper is to identify the economic characteristics as well as the transition of the tribal economy due to the different externalities. The second objective is to examine the nature of current efforts and the state initiatives to sustain tribal people traditional economic practices in Assam. This research paper is based on primary field survey during the months of February and March 2018. The qualitative research approach was employed in this paper. The researcher was taken in-depth interviews with village people in different stages. The author believes that tribal economy is deep-rooted with people tradition, culture and their beliefs. Keywords: tribal economy, resources, capabilities, transition, sustainability</p>
<p>Frans Johanes Saut Sotarduga Sihombing GICICSSH1805205</p>	<p>Bid-to-cover, auction cycles and the role of local currency around government bond auction in ASEAN Countries</p> <p>Frans Johanes Saut Sotarduga Sihombing Graduate School of Management, Faculty of Economics & Business Universitas Indonesia</p> <p>Buddi Wibowo Doctor and Lecturer at Graduate School of Management, Faculty of Economics & Business Universitas Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract This paper explores the relationship between the auction cycles that represented by yield changes around auction dates in ASEAN-5 Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand). In line with previous research, we find that higher bid-to-cover ratios are associated with lower secondary market yield after the auction relative to</p>

	<p>the secondary market yield before the auction. This relationship tends to be more significant in shorten maturity and less significant in longer maturity, even not significant in 20 years maturity. However, after we regress change in 1 year local currency forward rate as proxy for investors' expectation on foreign exchange value with previous model, we find a more significant coefficient particularly in longer maturity, signalling investors' risk aversion on higher risk in foreign currency exchange on bonds with longer maturity. Keywords: government debt auction, bid-to-cover, local emerging currency, emerging market sovereign bond, primary and secondary markets</p>
 <p>Inco Vrialdi Purba GICICSSH1805206</p>	<p>Time and Industries Variation in the Existence of Dynamic Capital Structure Adjustment and Dynamic Speed of Adjustment of listed firm : Evidence from Indonesia</p> <p>Inco V. Purba Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia Depok – Indonesia</p> <p>Ruslan Prijadi Faculty of Economics, Universitas Indonesia Depok – Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract Trade-off theory bring some ideas that each firm has an optimal capital structure, the optimum is the result of a trade-off between the benefit (i.e., the tax benefit of interest payment) and cost (i.e., the cost of financial distress) of debt. To maximize their value of firm, all of the firm trying to adjust their leverage into the optimal level. This paper examines whether in different period of time and industries there is significant difference not only the consistency of a dynamic adjustment but also the dynamic value of speed of adjustment to their optimal level. We employ a panel data included 121 firms in 6 different category of industries in Indonesia from 2002 to 2016. We find that in 66 running period of times, 76% of the result conclude that there is a dynamic adjustment in 6 Industries at Indonesia. Mining and F&CG Industries show a consistent result about the existence of dynamic adjustment of capital structure from 2002 – 2006, 2012 – 2016 period. We also find that the value of speed of adjustment in 6 industries are different (dynamic) in 66 different period of time. In average, mining industries, followed by pharmacy and medical industries are adjust faster than other industries. Overall this paper conclude the dynamic adjustment consistency and the existence of dynamic speed of adjustment in Indonesia, Key words: Capital Structure, Dynamic Adjustment Capital Structure, Dynamic Speed of Adjustment</p>
<p>Rizkia Ayu Lestari GICICSSH1805207</p>	<p>Socio-economic strategy of sustainability management and post-mining land use in South Sumatra</p> <p>Rizkia Ayu Lestari School of Environmental Studies, Universitas Indonesia. Adress: Environmental School Post Graduate Building, UI Salemba Campus Jl. Salemba Raya No.4 Jakarta Pusat 10430.</p> <p>Mahawan Karuniasa School of Environmental Studies, Universitas Indonesia. Adress: Environmental School Post Graduate Building, UI Salemba Campus Jl.</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Salemba Raya No.4 Jakarta Pusat 10430.</p> <p>Open mining activities that begin with vegetation stripping have potential environmental damage such as landscape changes, changes in physical properties, soil chemistry, erosion, and sedimentation. Open mining practices in Indonesia is one of the factors that play a major role in landscape change and land use patterns. Post-mined land has the distinctive characteristics of having low pH, and poor nutrients. Changes in land use from active mining to post-mining land require land cover and reclamation efforts to ensure that the land is safe to use and re-use as the impacts of mining activities on social and economic aspects are often felt only after the closure of mining activities. According to the planning of the local spatial pattern in Muara Enim, South Sumatra, post-mining land transfers after the dismissal of mining operations will be utilized as conservation areas managed by mining communities. The concept is a traditional natural resource management plan to ensure the sustainability of various aspects of community life, including the sustainability of local livelihoods, food security, biodiversity conservation awareness, and environmental sustainability. This study aims to formulate the supporting measures that must be done by stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of the mine's mining communities after the end of mining operations. The methodology used is in in-depth interview with Expert in agroforestry and government. The results of this study indicate that community empowerment in the mine area can use one of the community's natural resource management strategies to ensure economic social sustainability by preparing land use as agroforestry and integrated agricultural industries.</p> <p>Keywords: agroforestry, reclamation, sustainability management, socio economic strategy</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Aderonke Kujore GICICSSH1805208</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Role of Servant Leadership Education in Combating Bullying within K-12 schools</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aderonke Kujore Regent University ,Virginia, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The shortage in various forms of leadership today continues to spark research and investigation that could help bridge the gaps. This kicked off an exploration into child leadership research: (1). What has been discovered over time? And what opportunities are there to leverage child leaders now and into the future?</p> <p>With this exploration, although there wasn't an immediate solution to the leadership shortage, it recently came to light that researchers have found that "leadership qualities emerge in early childhood, and fostering such qualities in young children can have benefits in the future" (Fox, Flynn and Austin, 2015). It also came to light that "even at the preschool age there are two definite types of leaders, the "diplomat" and the "bully." The former, by indirect suggestions, controls a large number of children; the latter employs brute force in "bossing" the small group he has chosen for his "gang"" (Parten, 1933).</p> <p>Unfortunately although directive leadership education has spread from business corporations through universities and to some teenage programs over the years, it has failed to adequately reach all levels of the the K-12 arena which is where the greatest life impact occurs (Nores and Barnett, 2010; Greenstone et al, 2012).</p>

	<p>This distinction in leaders as "diplomats" or "bullies" at an early stage is relevant today and important because it has now opened the doors for a better understanding of bullying as a form of leadership in children and subsequently opportunities to address the problem of bullying in schools. It is also very timely as the issue of bullying continues to become more rampant and the consequences become more significant in schools across the globe (Rigby, 2003).</p> <p>In an effort to propose leadership education that directs students away from bullying to more diplomatic forms of leadership, this paper explores the characteristics of bullying against the characteristics of various mature leadership styles. Based on simple alignment, the study recommends servant leadership education as a response to bullying in K-12 schools. It explains servant leadership as a mature phenomenon and also makes suggestions on opportunities for additional research.</p>
 <p>Ali Khajenezhadian GICICSSH1805210</p>	<p>Meta Analysis of Affective Factors on Marital Satisfaction in Iran(2001-2013)</p> <p>Ali Khajenezhadian Family counseling, azad marvdasht, Shiraz , Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Purpose: Given the importance of marital satisfaction in Iran, numerous studies over the past decade has been done to investigate the factors affecting it and now the community is in need of a comprehensive look at the summary result. Method: In this study, a meta analysis methods to combine the results of several studies targeted to achieve a better estimate was used. The study , published articles in scientific journals and databases of articles and theses Iran between the years 1380 to 1392 was valid web In terms of methodology , the necessary conditions had Among them , 22 of which focused on impersonal factors and higher Amnyaz received from the judges look at , for example, was selected . Findings: Findings from this meta-analysis indicate that Social factors in Iran during the period of this study a total sample of 5563 people, the effect of low (less than 0.3 in the Cohen) on marital satisfaction, the size effect of income and economic status of couples ($r=0.06$) is much lower than other factors and measuring the effectiveness of employment and operating characteristics of family couples ($r=0.29$) was higher than other factors .There is also variables / intermediate in the effectiveness of a number of factors have been demonstrated . Conclusion: From the perspective of the researcher ,during the period of this analysis ,the increase in educational institutions on the one hand and focus on teaching life skills ,social media, particularly the national media ,the influence of social factors on marital satisfaction decreased .</p> <p>Keywords : Marital satisfaction ,meta analysis ,social factors ,marriage ,family</p>
	<p>Transformative Ecofeminism Movement In Empowering Indonesian Women</p> <p>Evy Clara Universitas Negeri Jakarta (State University Of Jakarta)</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research has a purpose to analyze Women's Journal Foundation as an organization of women who performs the environmental movement</p>

<p>Evy Clara GICICSSH1805211</p>	<p>and the empowerment of women (ecofeminism) through the Journal. This research used a critical paradigm, a qualitative approach and phenomenological designs. The research locations were held in Jakarta, Salatiga, and Klaten, and took time for 23 months (August 2013 - June 2015). The result showed that: (1) Women's Journal Foundation was founded in 1995 by Gadis Arivia with the goal of advancing gender equality; (2) it innitially lied on feminist ideology, a courage to build women's awareness through women journals as the essential movement media; (3) instrument of Women's Journal Foundation movement is Friends of Woman's Journal, performing financial strengthening while providing ecofeminism awareness, and raising ecofeminism in the practical level; and (4) the implications of the movement are the growth of ecofeminism awareness that manifests itself into empowerment of women who care about garbage (Garbage Bank) in Salatiga and natural dye used for batik in Klaten.</p> <p>Key words: transformative ecofeminism movement, empowerment, Indonesian women</p>
<p>Sergey Lyubichankovskiy GICICSSH1805052</p>	<p>Volost' zemstvo reform of 1917 and a policy of acculturation in the conditions of destruction of the Russian Empire</p> <p>Sergey Lyubichankovskiy Orenburg State Pedagogical University (Orenburg, Russia)</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The volost' zemstvo reform of 1917, which resulted in the emergence of grassroots rural self-governance, was one of the most difficult reforms undertaken by the Provisional Government. The introduction of the volost' zemstvo required tremendous efforts from the authorities, yet the results fell far short of expectations. Scholars both in Russia and abroad ascribed difficulties in the execution of this reform to organizational, personnel, and technical problems, as well as political disunity within the society. I propose that the main barrier of the reform was a mental conflict between peasants who were the bearers of traditional values and proponents of the innovative volost' zemstvo. Opponents of reform perceived her as the act of violent acculturation. In this article, I reveal manifestations of this conflict at a stage of preparation for elections.</p> <p>The research is concentrated on the analysis of the territory of the Southeast of Russia. Southeastern Russia was a transitional territory, in a social, ethnic, and administrative sense, between the country's periphery and its largely "Great Russian" core. The objective of this article is to analyze how these regional particularities affected the implementation of the zemstvo reform of 1917 and popular attitudes towards the reform. We can assume that the mentioned above conflict had varying intensity on the vast territory of Russia. It was in the southeast, due to its sociocultural peculiarities, that this conflict took on an especially irreconcilable quality.</p> <p>The research is based on the archival sources concentrated both in the State Archive of the Russian Federation and in regional archives of Orenburg, Astrakhan, Stavropol.</p> <p>The main conclusion is that the local population perceived attempt of the Power to introduce a volost' zemstvo as the act of violent acculturation. The traditionalist mentality of the populace rejected the proposed innovations (or, rather, innovations impressed upon and forced from above). This is the reason behind the anti-zemstvo sentiment of the volost' elders, who were prepared to get along with power, like in the imperial</p>

	<p>times, but on condition that this power be of a kind understandable to them. This same model explains the pro-zemstvo stance of most local soviets, for they, like zemstvos, were a new entity that stood up against the traditional forms of life. The research is executed at the expense of the grant of the Russian Science Foundation (project No. 17-18-01008).</p>
<p>Elena Godovova GICICSSH1805053</p>	<p>Formation of special type of the Cossack-woman under the acculturation policy in the Russian Empire</p> <p>Elena Godovova Orenburg State Pedagogical University (Orenburg, Russia)</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Cossacks are special women. They are strong-willed and self-assured. In the absence of the husband the Cossack-woman took care of family wellbeing, she fulfilled household duties and kept the whole house. Women took care of children. The father carried out moral and religious education, and the mother looked after the children. They should be healthy, dressed, fed.</p> <p>The Cossack-woman was a tireless truzhenitsa and an organizer. Nominally the old man, the grandfather, was the head of the big family, but not all the Cossacks lived to a venerable age. The grandfather could be already incapacitated, a disabled person, and all household duties were organized by grandmothers, mothers, and wives of Cossacks. They distributed duties among those who lived in the house, they employed workers and ruled them. Cossack-women were able to trade. That was the way how to get profit from the part of the products and to get all necessary things. The Russian peasant-women didn't know about a similar initiative and independence because their husbands were always with them. In comparison with peasant-women, Cossack ones had great freedom and rights. It is explained by the fact that during war time and in peace women, children and old men were the main labor.</p> <p>Constant work and care of Cossack-women promoted the formation of strong character, and developed common sense, determination and firmness. Strong and uncontrollable temper, consciousness of the keeper of the family and the hostess of the house were hidden under their external shyness. Ataman Platov in 1816 in the order on Don Army wrote about Cossack-women: "Let fidelity and diligence be theirs, and our appreciation, mutual respect and love for that to them will serve in the latest generation as the rule for Cossack-wives behavior".</p> <p>The research is executed at the expense of the grant of the Russian Science Foundation (project No. 17-18-01008).</p> <p>Keywords: acculturation policy, Russian Empire, Cossacks, Cossack-woman.</p>
	<p>Being a Mental Health Professional: A Psychological Inquiry Ms. Aditi Mehra Student, Department of Psychology, Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi</p> <p>Ms. AmitaGujral Student, Department of Psychology, Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi</p> <p>Ms. MishieSinghal Student, Department of Psychology, Indraprastha College for Women,</p>

<p>Ms. Aditi Mehra GICICSSH1805068</p>	<p>University of Delhi</p> <p>Ms. Surbhi Kumar Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi</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 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 assessing perceived social support, work life balance, wellbeing and burnout was administered and then was followed by a semi-structured interview examining their professional trajectories. The findings brought forth that varying degrees of disrupted work life balance is present in almost all the categories, particularly in professionals beginning their careers. It was seen that with time and experience, professionals develop individual coping strategies to deal with stress particularly influenced by their client interactions. This research allowed exploring the concept of ‘whether healing hurts’ which raises pertinent questions regarding the status of mental health of these practitioners and its subsequent impact on their patients. Insights about the strengths that individuals entering this field must possess in order to succeed were provided and the research paves way for an investigation into the need for assessment of how emotionally equipped people entering into this profession are.</p> <p>Keywords: Mental health professionals, coping, burnout, social support, work-life balance, well being, experience</p>
<p>Martina Hanáková GICICSSH1805070</p>	<p>The Present and Future Perspectives of Research among Buskers in the Czech Republic</p> <p>Martina Hanáková Department Of European Ethnology, Faculty Of Arts, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Buskers, somewhat extraordinary people, who present different kinds of street performance such as music, acrobatics or living statues up to itinerant theatre, are an integral part of public space and thus interesting objects for ethnological research. This contribution is based on fieldwork, which the author conducted within the Czech Republic between 2014–2016 (cities: Praha, Brno, Český Krumlov), with the intention to gain data for her doctoral thesis. She talked to almost seventy performers from different fields of busking (semi-structured interviews). The research within this specific group offers many research perspectives. It is necessary to explain first the social and artistic background of individuals, which often influences the contemporary form of performance and clarifies, why they decided for busking. One of the integral part of every work about buskers are the motivations for busking; why they have chosen this activity and whether their intentions change over time. They can include financial reasons, it means that some buskers prefer mainly to earn money, for somebody else busking can be e. g. a tool for personal development or a certain internal transformation.</p>

	<p>Others prefer to just interact with passers-by, being free, relying on themselves. For a few of them busking means therapy or a cheap way for travelling etc. There are many motivations and what is important to emphasise, that they are always interconnected, reflecting human needs. Many other research perspectives arise; e. g. the role of buskers as elements in the process of interacting of people in public space; non/mobility of buskers – for somebody, “the journey is the goal”, but somebody prefers to become a local “character”; the selection of buskers’ repertoire, whether they adapt themselves to social demand, or if they rather save their artistic identity; if is the street any kind of platform for self-promotion and potential future success. The passers-by point of view would be also an interesting prospect to be focused on. The street undoubtedly brings many other interesting topics to be dealt with. Who else will decide to do a probe into this specific group of people? Keywords: Busking, Street Performers, Ethnological Research, Motivations, Perspectives</p>
<p>Mas Anom Abdul Rashid GICICSSH1805088</p>	<p>Stress And Mental Health Of Undergraduate Students’ At A Private College In Malaysia: A Case Study</p> <p>Mas Anom Abdul Rashid School of Business and Accounting Kolej Universiti Poly-Tech MARA</p> <p>Mohd Noor Azman Othman School of Computing and Technological Sciences Kolej Universiti Poly-Tech MARA</p> <p>Abdul Razak Ibrahim School of Business and Accounting Kolej Universiti Poly-Tech MARA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Malaysian Ministry of Health has aired its concern towards the state of Malaysian students’ mental health in the late 2016. Statistics revealed a worsening state of mental health problems among Malaysian students, which shows that there is an increase cases of mental health from 2011 to 2016. Experts cite anxiety and depression as the main causes of mental health problems among students although not ruling out the influence of drugs as a factor. Hence, this study is aimed to seek some answers to the state of the students overall mental health, what are the most influential factor that affects their mental health and how they manage these issues. A total of 340 students participated in this study and findings revealed that 50% of the students suffered from some kind of depressions triggered by various factors. The main factor contributing to mental health problem among the students are basically personal problems and second by academic problems. Keywords: Malaysia, undergraduate students, stress, mental health, depression, counselling, support</p>
<p>Abdulaziz Bin Aboud Mohammed Asiri GICICSSH1805091</p>	<p>Design Teaching Sequence as model structure for science Teachers</p> <p>Abdulaziz Bin Aboud Mohammed Asiri Najran University / Education Faculty / curricula and teaching methods department</p> <p>Abstract</p>

	<p>This paper aims to propose a teaching sequence that shows how learners' learning takes place in different academic stages. Based on the theory of social structure, which is one of the most important theories that explain the process of teaching and learning. A tutorial sequence used by the teacher will be reviewed, and steps will be taken (a roadmap) during the lesson. The teacher here uses a learning design according to the structural theory.</p>
<p>Prof. Nela Vlahinić Lenz GICICSSH1805101</p>	<p>Decarbonisation and economic growth: The case of Croatia</p> <p>Prof. Nela Vlahinić Lenz, Ph.D. University of Rijeka, Faculty of Economics</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Energy is an essential ingredient for economic growth, while access to cheap and reliable energy has become a crucial development goal. Historically, most incremental energy demand has been met through fossil fuels, but new developments in energy transition towards low-carbon and ultimately zero-carbon economy have dramatically changed energy sector and energy policy. However, decarbonisation happens at varying speeds in different countries, depending on national circumstances. This paper reviews the implications of a transition to low-carbon energy on economic growth and development in a small transition country that is strongly dependent on energy import. The research gives a short overview of energy sector in Croatia, especially electricity sector because it will face the biggest changes and is expected to contribute the most to the new energy revolution. Since the important part of this transition considers energy efficiency and/or energy intensity, the paper explores empirical findings on energy efficiency indicators and considers pathways to accelerate decarbonisation in Croatia. This low-carbon transition requires deep structural changes and reforms in energy sector that are always complex, a special attention is given to energy reforms and institutional framework.</p> <p>Key words: decarbonisation, economic growth, Croatia, energy sector, energy reforms</p>
<p>Ayesha Yameen GICICSSH1805105</p>	<p>Impact of Religious Orientation and Life Satisfaction on Death Among Adolescents</p> <p>Ayesha Yameen Bahria University, Islamabad Lubna Iftikhar Islamabad Model College for Girls, F-10/2, Islamabad.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The present study aimed to analyze the impact of religious orientation and life satisfaction on death anxiety among university students. It further explored the relationship among life orientation skills and religious orientation and their differences in relation to gender. Data was gathered by convenient sampling of 150 university students (75 males, 75 females). Their age ranges and educational qualifications were restricted to 20-23 years and masters respectively. The results revealed that both interaction of religious orientation and life satisfaction were significant predictor of death anxiety among university students. The relationship between religious orientation and life satisfaction were positive and male adolescence was found to have higher religious orientation, life</p>

	<p>satisfaction and low levels of death anxiety as compared to females. Key words: Religious Orientation, Life satisfaction, Death Anxiety</p>
<p>Doctor Misheck Dube GICICSSH1805112</p>	<p>Interventions for the psychosocial plight of widows: Methods and roles for Social Work Practice, Binga District, Zimbabwe.</p> <p>Doctor Misheck Dube. North-West University (Mafikeng Campus), Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, Department of Social Work, Republic of South Africa.</p> <p>Abstract The profession of Social Work has a legacy of assisting marginalised, disfranchised and distressed population groups through various intervention methods. For widows, social work has made little advancements in addressing their plight. Literature and methods and intervention frameworks to guide social work practitioners in stimulating relevant interventions are overtly and vehemently lacking. This paper thus breaks the status quo by uniquely discussing applicable methods and roles that social workers can play in addressing the overlooked psychosocial problems of widowhood with special focus on rural communities such as Binga District in Zimbabwe, where interventions are critically needed yet monumentally deficient. In Binga District, widows are faced with numerous ordeals added to the burden of losing their husbands and the need to meet their everyday life demands and those of their children. This goes without professional help and notice as the widows suffer in silence. Unfortunately, attempted sources of help have no professional expertise to practically assist the needy widows. Coupled with limited resources in the remote District of Binga, this has practical grave consequences for coping with their circumstances. This paper aims at discussing rigorously various overdue professional social work intervention methods that are useful in meeting the psychosocial needs of the widows. The paper consolidates and adds to the critically needed literature, intervention methods and professional roles for the profession of social work for the neglected widows' psychosocial plight since time immemorial. Key words: Widows, interventions, Social Work, roles, methods, Binga</p>
<p>Muhamad Yusuf GICICSSH1805115</p>	<p>Relationship Between Achievement Motivation And Work Discipline With Sltp Negeri Staff Employment Activities Of Pekanbaru City</p> <p>Muhamad Yusuf Doctoral Programme of Management School of Economics Indonesia (STIESIA)Csurabaya</p> <p>Abstract The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between achievement motivation and work discipline with the performance of Junior High School employees in Pekanbaru City. Methodology, research method is quantitative with survey approach; research sample is all administrative employees who work in SLTP NegeriPekanbaru City. Samples were taken proportional random sampling of 60 people from population of 223 people. Data were collected by using questionnaire and analyzed by using multiple linear regression analysis. The result of the research shows that there is a significant positive correlation between achievement motivation and work achievement, there is a positive and significant correlation between work discipline</p>

	<p>with work performance, and achievement motivation and work discipline together with the performance of Junior High School employees of Pekanbaru City.</p> <p>Limitations, partially and partially-taken populations, employees who filled out unfair questionnaires, and possibly other factors that predominantly affected work performance but were not accommodated in this study.</p> <p>Implications, schools and education offices have to think about rewards / rewards for employees who are disciplined, have the motivation to perform, and high performance, and sanction / punishment for employees who are not disciplined, motivation and low performance, so it is expected to create climate and work culture with high work performance.</p> <p>Keywords : Achievement motivation, work discipline, employment activities.</p>
<p>Irpan Maidelis GICICSSH1805116</p>	<p>The Principal Leadership Influence and work motivation to the teacher's achievement at Vocational High School 04 Pekanbaru</p> <p>Irpan Maidelis School of Economics Indonesia (STIESIA) Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research was aimed to determine the effect of leadership and motivation as the head of the employment of teacher achievement. The research was conducted at vocational high school 04 Pekanbaru in Riau Province.</p> <p>The object of this research is the teachers at Vocational High School 04 Pekanbaru. There are 35 people selected by proportional random sampling from 63 population. Variables examined consisted of two independent variables and dependent variable. The independent variable was the headmaster (X1) and work motivation (X2), while the dependent variable is the performance of teachers (Y).</p> <p>The research method used in this research is descriptive method. The instrument used for data collection in the form of questionnaire Likert scale model. Discussion and hypothesis testing that is done through a simple regression technique of processing using the computer statistical program SPSS 17, then the result which states that leadership is a variable that greatly affects the performance of the work motivation of teachers. This can be seen from the coefficient which states that the value of the principal's leadership $p = 0.04$ which means the probability of <0.05 (classified as very real correlation / influence).</p> <p>Significance test of correlation coefficient on the performance of work motivation of teachers to produce the $p\text{-value} = 0.08$ ($p > 0,05$) 0.320, which means relatively weak correlation, but the effect on teacher performance. This shows that the higher work motivation is not necessarily improving teacher performance but very influential.</p> <p>Furthermore, if viewed from the R Square, the result of 0.159 indicates that 15.9% of variance that occurs in teachers' performance is influenced by the headmaster.</p> <p>Keywords: Leadership, work motivation, achievement</p>
<p>Fauzi Enny GICICSSH1805119</p>	<p>The Influence of Work Motivation and Performance Evaluation of Teacher Discipline in State Highschools in Pekanbaru City</p> <p>Fauzi Enny Doctoral Programme of Management</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">School of Economics Indonesia (STIESIA) Surabaya</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Purpose: This research is aimed to find out the influence of work motivation and performance evaluation toward teacher work discipline in State Highschools in Pekanbaru City.</p> <p>Methodology: Quantitative with survey approach has been applied as the research method. The samples are teachers who have been teaching in State Highschools in Pekanbaru City. The total numbers of samples are 32 people who have been selected by using proportional random sampling. The data have been collected by issuing questionnaires and these questionnaires have been analyzed by using multiple linear regressions analysis.</p> <p>Result: The results indicate that work motivation give influence to the work discipline. Performance evaluation give influence to the work discipline. Work motivation and performance evaluation give influence to the teacher discipline of State Highschools in Pekanbaru City</p> <p>Limitations: The numbers of samples are not many so it is difficult to generalize the conclusion of this research. To enhance the quality of the result of this research, a lot of samples are required to be studied, research indicator is needed to be developed, research variables which give dominant influence to the teacher work discipline such as: career, insentive/compensation etc.</p> <p>Implication: Educational institutions provide character training to the teacher and give insentive to the outstanding teachers so they are motivated to improve their discipline in carrying out their duties</p> <p>Keywords: Work motivation, performance evaluation, work discipline</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Livia Marlita GICICSSH1805120</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The analysis of Cost Performance and Project Schedule by using Earned Value Concept and Rescheduling</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Livia Marlita Doctoral Programme of Management School of Economics Indonesia (STIESIA) Surabaya</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The implementation of building construction project of Tempuling Airport in Tembilahan, Indragiri Hilir district, Riau province. 2006-2008 fiscal years have been evaluated by using Earned Value Concept. Until the 21st month the realization of project has reached 75.103% despite the fact that the project which has to completed is 91.23% so - 16.128% deviation occurs whereas the remaining time to complete the project is 90 (ninety) calendar days. Based on the cost and time performance up to the 21st month shows that there is no improvement efforts of time performance, it is shown by the value of SV<0 and SPI<1 and the actual implementation cost is larger than what it has been planned, it is shown by the value of CV<0 and CPI<1.</p> <p>Performance improvement has been carried out by conductinbgreschedulling on remaining activities within 90 (ninety) days with the addition of overtime 4 (four) hours / day. Overtime costs increased by 30% of the wage which is estimated as many asRp. 686,606,947.29 (six hundred eighty six million six hundred six thousand nine hundred forty seven rupiah). From the contract value of Rp. 56.763.140.483,37 (fifty six billion seven hundred sixty three million one hundred forty thousand four hundred eighty three point thirty seven rupiah).</p>

<p>Agusli Efendi GICICSSH1805122</p>	<p>Keywords: Cost performance, cost, project schedule</p> <p>The Enhancement of Agent Performance Through Career Development and Work Motivation at PT. Prudential Life Assurance pekanbaru</p> <p>Agusli Efendi Doctoral Programme of Management School of Economics Indonesia (STIESIA) Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research is aimed to find out and to analyze the influence of career development and work motivation towards insurance agent performance of PT. Prudential Life Assurance Pekanbaru.</p> <p>The research population is all Pekanbaru Prudential agents who were still active working in 2015 and the total numbers of agents are 5000. Due to the limitation of time, the samples can be obtained from the population by using slovin formula, so 98 agents have been selected as samples in this research. The data analysis techniques use descriptive analysis, questionnaires test (validity test and data realibility), classic assumption test (data normality data, multicollinearity, data heteroscedasticity test), hypothesis test (t-test, F-test, and determination coefficient test (R2))</p> <p>The results show that career development gives significant influence to the agent performance at PT. Prudential Life Asurance Pekanbaru. Motivation gives significant influence to the agent performance at PT. Prudential Life Asurance Pekanbaru. The results are compatible with the result of simultaneous test of career development and motivation which give significant influence toward agent performance. Agent performance is influenced by career development and work motivation of 92.5% whereas the remaining 7.5% is influence by other variables which are not included in this research.</p> <p>The limitations of this research are in the research objects, due to the research object is only PT. Prudential Life Asurance particularly PKB office on jalan nangka komplek paninsula pekanbaru. Moreover, the limitations of this research are the variables which have been applied to explain the influence of agent performance variables is only career development and work motivation. The implication in this research is that all independent variables in this research give influence to the agent performance, it indicates that the company have to be able to consider other factors, so agent performance can be improved.</p> <p>Keywords:Career development, work motivation, agent performance at PT. Prudential Life Assurance Pekanbaru</p>
<p>Arbi GICICSSH1805123</p>	<p>Politics Marketing in the Governoor Election of Riau Province in 2018</p> <p>Arbi Doctoral Programme of Management School of Economics Indonesia (STIESIA) Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Why did the State fail? Although they are similar in culture, tribes, race, ethnics, geographical location or climate differences. According to Acemaglu and Robinson all of them have nothing to do with the gaps which occur in Poor and Rich Countries. But the political-economic institution of a country which becomes the final executor.</p> <p>Countries which their political-economic institutions are INCLUSIVE tend to become rich countries</p> <p>Countries which their political-economic institutions are EXTRATIVE</p>

	<p>tend to become poor countries There are some examples of countries which their political-economic institutions are INCLUSIVE such as: South Korea, Botswana in Africa and Soviet Union in 1960-1970 decades. (Rich Countries). Meanwhile, some examples of countries which its political-economic institution is EXTRATIVE such as: North Korea, Zimbabwe, Congo the neighboring countries of Botswana and Soviet Union in 1990s (Poor Countries). The author has some expectations from the examples of Rich and Poor Countries above in selecting regional leaders / head of states who are responsive and protecting all the needs of society that is INCLUSIVE. Political-marketing concepts have to be carried out in the election of leaders in which the author is emphasized on Province leader (Governor) This research is aimed to cover information about the main phenomenon which has been explored in the research and research location and it is expected can be useful: First, practically the result of the research can be used as the research materials about political-marketing of the winning candidate. Second, the result of the research can be input and learning material for the government, particularly the Riau Province government, Third, the result of the research can be references for university students who study Political-Marketing, Arsyadyandi Rachman and Suyatno. Finally, theoretically this research can add scientific insight particularly for the researcher who studies about Political-Marketing. The results of the research are data complications which can be generalized and its scope is wider than case study of one event organization, party leader, political elite. Currently, high quality research is published internationally to all aspect of political-marketing. Keywords: Political-marketing which applies Marketing Mix 4Ps: Product, Promotion, Price, Place</p>
<p>Srifamilawaty GICICSSH1805124</p>	<p>The Influence Of Instructional Strategy And Student's Attitude Toward Of English Competency Of First Year Student Of Senior High School 5 In Pekanbaru</p> <p>Srifamilawaty Doctoral Programme Of Management School Of Economics Indonesia (Stiesia) Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The objective of this study is to find out: (1) Difference of English competency between student that given instructional strategy by using multimedia and without using multimedia; (2) Interaction between instructional strategy and student's attitude to English competency of student; (3) Difference of English competency of student with positive attitude and instructional strategy by using multimedia with positive attitude without using multimedia; (4) Difference of English competency with negative attitude that given instructional strategy without using multimedia with negative attitude student by using multimedia. This research is held in SMA 5 Pekanbaru with population class X and the sample of this research are class X.1 and X.2. Intake sample is conducted with random sample. The method that used at this research is the experiment method by using one dependent variable and two independent variables. Dependent Variable of this research is English competency of student, and independent variable are instructional strategy and student's attitude.</p>


	<p>For the result of this research are as follows: There is difference of English competency between student that given instructional strategy by using multimedia and without using multimedia; (2) There is interaction between instructional strategy and student's attitude to English competency of student; (3) English competency of student with positive attitude and instructional strategy by using multimedia with positive attitude higher than without using multimedia; (4) English competency of student with negative attitude that given instructional strategy without using multimedia higher than at negative attitude student by using multimedia.</p>
<p>Yulisma Yanti GICICSSH1805125</p>	<p>The Effect Of Competency, Motivation And Organization Culture To Performance Of Partners Pt. Arminareka Perdana Pekanbaru Branch</p> <p>Yulisma Yanti Doctoral Programme of Management School of Economics Indonesia (STIESIA) Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this research is to analyze the influence of competence, motivation, and organizational culture on the performance of partners in PT Arminareka Perdana Pekanbaru Branch.</p> <p>Methodology, research method is quantitative with survey approach, research sample is partner of PT Arminareka in work area of Pekanbaru which amounted to 75 people taken by proportional random sampling. Data were collected by using questionnaire and analyzed by using multiple linear regression analysis.</p> <p>Result, the result of research indicate that partially and simultaneously there is influence of competence, motivation, and organizational culture to partner performance. PT. Arminareka Perdana in Pekanbaru City.</p> <p>Limitations, it is difficult to make generalizations of research conclusions due to the limited number of samples. To improve the quality of research it is necessary to extend the scope of the research to other areas of existing partners in Riau Province and to add research variables related to the performance of partners such as compensation, commitment and others.</p> <p>Implications, companies need to conduct training on partners to be able to master the scope of work and explain his career.</p> <p>Keywords: performance, competence, motivation, and organizational culture.</p>
<p>Abdullah Zailani GICICSSH1805131</p>	<p>Effect Of Service Quality On Customer Loyalty With Trust Corporate Image And Switching Cost As A Mediating Variable</p> <p>Abdullah Zailani Doctoral Programme of Management School of Economics Indonesia (STIESIA) Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of trust, corporate image and switching costs that mediate the influence of service quality on customer loyalty at PT. Telkom Surakarta. The research method used in this research is survey method, that is survey of consumer loyalty of TelkomFlexy user in Surakarta city and surrounding area with area code 0271 by using research instrument in the form of questionnaire.</p> <p>The subject of research is consumer of TelkomFlexy product using Classy and Trendy Card. The sample is determined by convenience sampling</p>

	<p>method. Data were obtained from 140 respondents who submitted information through questionnaires. In this research the analysis tool used is Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). Hypothesis testing is done by using t-test or in AMOS called Critical Ratio (CR) test. The result of research indicate the influence of customer service quality to trust, corporate image and switching cost. Keywords: Service Quality, Customer Loyalty, Trust, Corporate Image, Switching Cost</p>
<p>Sugiharti GICICSSH1805132</p>	<p>Factor Analysis That Influence Student Loyalty To University By Using Rqsl Model</p> <p>Sugiharti Doctoral Programme of Management School of Economic Indonesia (STIESIA) Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract The loyalty of costumers is widely accepted as a critical factor in the long-term success of a service firm. The relationship quality-based student loyalty (RQSL) model proposed that student loyalty is mainly determined by the dimensions of relationship quality. Target of research to know influence student loyalty to university by using RQSL model. Population this research is students of STIE Total Win Semarang, sample 118 people. Analyse use regression. The purpose of this study was to analyze the magnitude of the influence of service quality, trust, and commitment to student loyalty. The data in this study were obtained from student at STIE Totalwin Semarang. Results and the theoretical implications of this research is that this study supports previous research that says that the service quality, trust, and commitment affect student loyalty. Keyword : service quality,trust,commitment, student loyalty</p>
<p>Prof Theophilus T Mukhuba GICICSSH1805134</p>	<p>Depictions of Polygamy in African Texts</p> <p>Prof Theophilus T Mukhuba (English department, North West Unversity, Mafikeng Campus, Mmabatho, North West Province, South Africa) and Ms Vuyiswa Ndabayakhe (English department, University of Zululand, Empangeni, KZN province, South Africa)</p> <p>Abstract This paper interrogates the institutions of polygamy and polygyny as cultural artefacts that inform patrilineal and patriarchal beliefs; as well as nostalgic practices that impact negatively on African women's identities. The paper advocates the portrayal of women characters positively in African literature, instead of the prevalent 'otherisation' that can be seen in most existing African texts through an extensive textual analysis; and as evident in some works of Chinua Achebe, Onuora Nzekwu and others which do not only castigate polygamy, but also fail to recommend it to anyone concerned. The assertion made is that scholars and writers need to be conscientised on the role of literature as a tool of fossilizing the negative while playing its role of educating, informing and entertaining the public, with respect to the portrayals of African women. Keywords: Polygamy, Polygyny, Polyandry, African Women, Cultural Artefacts, African Culture</p>
<p>Piotr Francuz</p>	<p>Eye Movement Correlates of Expertise in Visual Arts</p>

<p>GICICSSH1805136</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Piotr Francuz Faculty of Social Sciences, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The aim of this study was to search for oculomotor correlates of expertise in visual arts, in particular regarding paintings. Achieving this goal was possible by gathering data on eye movements of two groups of participants: experts and non-experts in visual arts who viewed and appreciated the aesthetics of paintings. In particular, we were interested in whether visual arts experts more accurately recognize a balanced composition in one of the two paintings being compared simultaneously, and whether people who correctly recognize harmonious paintings are characterized by a different visual scanning strategy than those who do not recognize them.</p> <p>For the purposes of this study, 25 paintings with an almost ideal balanced composition have been chosen. Using Photoshop, the artist developed three additional versions of each of these paintings, differing from the original in the degree of destruction of its harmonious composition: slight, moderate, or significant. The task of the participants was to look at all versions of the same painting in pairs (including the original) and decide which of them looked more pleasing. The study involved 23 experts in art and 19 non-experts, students in the social sciences and the humanities.</p> <p>The experimental manipulation of comparing pairs of paintings, whose composition is at different levels of harmony, has proved to be an effective tool for differentiating people because of their ability to distinguish paintings with balanced composition from an unbalanced one. We also found that the eye movements of people who more accurately appreciated paintings with balanced composition differ from those who more liked their altered versions due to dwell time, first and average fixation duration and number of fixations. The familiarity of paintings turned out to be the factor significantly affects both the aesthetic evaluation of paintings and eye movement.</p> <p>Key words: expertise in visual arts, painting, balanced composition, aesthetic judgment, eye movement, familiarity of painting</p>
<p>Dr. Sabah Salman Sabbah GICICSSH1805138</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Tertiary-Level Students' Perceptions Of The Characteristics Of Effective English As A Second Language Instructors</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Sabah Salman Sabbah Community College Of Qatar</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In such an inflationary expansion of constantly-developing epistemological, technological, and linguistic trends, the focal need is on the issues of teacher quality, and academic excellence,. Teaching is not only a career to earn living, it is a career that needs specific psychological, pedagogical, and managerial, qualifications.</p> <p>This study aimed to probe tertiary- level students' perceptions of the characteristics that make English as a Second Language teachers effective and successful. To achieve the study purpose, the researcher designed a questionnaire that consisted of 60 items distributed into three main dimensions of descriptors: academic characteristics, social and psychological characteristics of personality, and practical and</p>

	<p>pedagogical expertise. The sample of the study consisted of 70 female students enrolling in English as a Second Language Foundation Level 2. Means and standard deviations of the questionnaire main dimensions and items revealed that college teachers' practical and pedagogical expertise got the highest mean and standard deviation than the other two dimensions. "Being friendly and kind", "speaking English clearly and accurately", and "varying classroom instructional techniques" gained the highest means and " Having females to teacher female students" gained the lowest means. Recommendations for teachers were suggested. Keywords: teacher qualifications. English as a Second Language instructors, instructors' pedagogical expertise, effective ESL teachers.</p>
<p>Hening Widi Oetomo GICICSSH1805149</p>	<p>The Effect Of Working Motivation And Compensation To Employee Stress And Employee Performance</p> <p>Hening Widi Oetomo School of Economics Indonesia (STIESIA) Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of working motivation on employee stress, compensation to employee stress, working motivation on employee performance, compensation on employee performance and stress on employee performance.</p> <p>The population of this study were all employees of Syariah Mandiri Bank, Regional Office V Surabaya. The employees are 30 people. The sampling technique applied in this study was saturated sampling so the numbers of sample were 30 respondents. The analysis used was path analysis by using multiple regression structural equation.</p> <p>The research results indicated that working motivation had no significant effect on employee stress, compensation had significant effect to employee stress, working motivation had significant effect to employee performance, compensation had significant effect to employee performance and stress had significant effect on employee performance. The first conclusion showed that stress was not an intervening relationship between working motivation and employee performance; and the second conclusion indicated that stress was a partial intervening relationship between compensation and employee performance.</p> <p>Keyword: Job Motivation, Compensation, Stress, Employee Performance</p>
<p>Abdul Lantong GICICSSH1805156</p>	<p>Islam and Colonialism: The Responses of Muslims in the Philippines to Western Colonial Challenges in Southern Philippines</p> <p>Abdul Lantong Graduate College,Cotabato City State Polytechnic College,Cotabato City, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Since the onset of western colonialism in the Philippines, the Muslims in the southern Philippines persistently resisted any attempt to colonize them. Using various social change theories, writers and researchers tried but failed, to explain this phenomenon. To the best of my knowledge, none of them attempted to understand the issue from an Islamic perspective. Thus, the present study aims to investigate the Islamic basis and roots of the responses of Muslims in the Philippines to the challenges which the western colonialism has posed upon them in the region. Through the use of content analysis of data gathered through library research, the paper has found or established that Islam played a</p>

	<p>paramount role in shaping the Muslims' attitudes and responses to the challenge of western colonialism. Without Islam, the western countries would have successfully colonized the Muslims in the southern Philippines similar to what have they done to the people of Luzon and Visayas.</p> <p>Keywords—Islam, Colonialism, Southern Philippines</p>
<p>Aloisius Hama GICICSSH1805175</p>	<p>The Influence Of Working Capital, Company Size, And Company Growth Towards Profitability And Company Value</p> <p>Aloisius Hama School Of Economics Indonesia (Stiesia) Surabaya</p> <p>Herlambang Pudjo Santosa Stie Yapan Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research aimed to explore and analyze whether working capital, company size, and company growth affected the profitability of companies listed on Indonesian Stock Exchange from 2012 to 2016. This took samples with saturated sampling and applied secondary data during data collection and documentation. The data were then presented with the smart PLS. As a result, the data analyses indicated the significant consequence of working capital towards profitability. The company size also significantly affected the company value. In contrast, the company growth had no significant effect on the company value, but had significant impact on profitability of the company value.</p> <p>Keywords: Working capital, company size, company growth, profitability, company value</p>
<p>Purnama Andri Murdapa GICICSSH1805176</p>	<p>The Effect Of Price, Design, And Quality Of The Product Toward The Consumers Purchase Decision Of Iphone 5 In Yogyakarta</p> <p>Purnama Andri Murdapa Doktoral Programme Of Management School Of Economics Indonesia (Stiesia) Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The consumers should consider many factors in making a purchase decision. So the decision taken by consumers is the decision that has gone through the process. The factors that influence consumer purchase decisions are price, product design and product quality. The purpose of this study is to understand the partial and simultaneous influence of price, product quality and product design on consumer purchasing decisions of Iphone 5 in Yogyakarta.</p> <p>Population in this research is Iphone users. While the sample of the research is the Iphone 5 users in Yogyakarta. This study applies convenience sampling technique which is taken because of the convenience factor. The data used in this study is the primary data. The primary data in this study is the answers for the questionnaires from consumers who become respondents. While the hypothesis test in this research is done by multiple regression test.</p> <p>This study used a research instrument to measure the validity and reliability. The results showed that partially price (X1), product design (X2) and product quality variables (X3) have positive and significant effect on consumer purchase decision of Iphone 5 in Yogyakarta. These</p>

	<p>results indicate that consumers consider the price, product design and product quality variables in making the purchase decision. While simultaneously price (X1), product design (X2) and product quality (X3) variables have a positive and significant effect on decision of purchasing Iphone 5 in Yogyakarta.</p> <p>Keywords: price, product design, product quality, purchase decision</p>
 <p>Ahmed ALMadani GICICSSH1805177</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 Republic of Iran. The political transformation in the Middle East began with the demise of the regime of Zine El Abidine Ben Ali in Tunisia, the Egyptian revolution against Hosni Mubarak and the Libyan revolution against Muammar Gaddafi, the change of the political system in Yemen, the overthrow of Ali Abdullah Saleh and the beginning of revolution in the State of Bahrain, ending with the Syrian revolution against the regime Bashar al-Assad, and also during this period of time Israel launched a military war on the Gaza Strip in 2012 and another military war in 2014, all these factors affected the relationship between the Palestinian Hamas movement and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Palestinian political situation continued to be divided between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, where there was a Palestinian government in Ramallah and another Palestinian government in the Gaza Strip. The West Bank was governed by the Palestinian Authority and at the same time by the Israeli army. Gaza Strip was ruled by the Palestinian Hamas movement and besieged by all the sea, land and air, and the relationship between the Palestinian parties is based on distrust and division of vision and political program.</p>
<p>Kumi Yamada GICICSSH1805166</p>	<p>Henry D. Thoreau's Hut and Ancient Japanese Sustainable Wisdom Kumi Yamada Affiliation: Department of Liberal Arts, Kurume Institute of Technology, Kurume-City, Japan</p> <p>Abstract More than a century, an American environmentalist Henry David Thoreau and his philosophical works attracted thinkers. What is most important about recent Thoreau studies is the emphasis on the relation between the green writer and the place he lived near Walden pond. He built a hut which provided him with deep bio-centric views of nature. Likewise, a famous Japanese writer whose name was Kamo no Chomei lived a simple life in a very compact house which was called a "Hojyo-an". Hojyo-an is like a trailer-home. In this presentation, I'd like to</p>

	<p>focus on the differences and similarities of these two echo-friendly residential constructions. After that, I'll introduce the Japanese wisdom concerning ancient Japanese Mega-City, Edo. This presentation will give you some hints for future---how can a million people live cleanly in a sustainable city? Keywords: (Henry David)Thoreau, Walden, Sustainable City, Edo, Kamo no Chomei</p>
<p>Sutianingsih GICICSSH1805133</p>	<p>The Leadership Effect On The Satisfaction And Discipline Which Impact On Employee Performance</p> <p>Sutianingsih Doctoral Programme of Management School of Economics Indonesia (STESIA) Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of leadership on satisfaction, discipline, employee performance, and analyze the influence of satisfaction and discipline on employee performance. Hypothesis proposed: leadership has a positive and significant influence on employee satisfaction, discipline, and performance, and satisfaction and discipline have a significant positive effect on employee performance.</p> <p>This research is a survey research. The population is all employees in Apindo Surakarta member companies. The samples are 83 people. The data used are primary data collected through the distribution of questionnaires to employees. The data obtained were tested by validity test, reliability test, classic assumption test, regression analysis, t test, F test and R2 test.</p> <p>Conclusion: Leadership has a positive and significant impact on employee satisfaction, discipline, and performance. Satisfaction and discipline have a significant positive effect on employee performance. Based on path analysis it is known that: the direct effect of leadership variable on performance is smaller when compared with the result of indirect influence of leadership through satisfaction on performance. The result of direct influence of leadership variable on performance is smaller when compared with result of indirect influence of leadership through discipline to performance. This shows that with appropriate leadership, high satisfaction, and good discipline then the performance of employees will be better.</p> <p>Keywords: leadership, satisfaction, discipline, employee performance</p>

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