



**List of Applicants**

**Athens – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 16-17 July 2018**

**16-17 July 2018**

**Conference Venue**

The American College of Greece, Athens, Greece

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**Preface:**

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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Eleftherios Ntotsikas**

**Department of European Studies, Lund University, Thessaloniki, Greece**

Biographical statement:

Eleftherios Ntotsikas was born in Thessaloniki, Greece in 1989. He holds a MA in European Studies from Lund University (Sweden), a MSc in Political Science from Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece), where he acquired also a University degree (4 years) in History and Archaeology. He speaks 6 languages, Greek, English, French, German, Spanish and Swedish. He is currently working as a columnist/ radio producer in NewnWebRadio, since September 2016. He presented his research in various conferences including Budapest, London, Graz and Istanbul. His academic interests cover topics relating to nationalism, populism and rightwing extremism.

**Preferred topic:** Scottish Independence Movement; a Discourse Analysis.

## **PLENARY SPEAKER**



**Michael W H Chan**

**Department of Social Science, Hang Seng Management College,  
Hong Kong**





**Ilke Tasdemir**  
ERCICRSSH1801051

**Environmental Movements in Turkey within the Framework of  
Neogramscian Approach and Critical Discourse Analysis: Cases of  
Akkuyu,Çırpılar, Fındıklı**

**ABSTRACT**

This study introduces recent debates on resistance environmental movements and energy issues that are increasingly common in Turkey. Within the scope of the study, this paper also examines Turkish economy which has been transformed with neoliberal policies and energy policy of Turkey. In particular, the analysis focuses on environmental claims and demands, environmental protesters' discourses and popular perceptions. Moreover, anti-nuclear movement in Akkuyu, anti-coal power plant struggle in Çırpılar and anti-hydroelectric power plants groups in Fındıklı are analyzed through Neo-Gramscian approach and critical discourse analysis in this study. By so doing, study interrogates the relationship between class and environmental consciousness. In this context, these environmental movements try to be revealed as anti-globalization movements that against neoliberal policies in Turkey.

**Keywords:** Environmental Movements, Energy, Akkuyu-Çırpılar-Fındıklı Power Plants, Neogramscian Approach

**Narges Darvish  
Talkhouncheh**  
ERCICRSSH1801052

**Recognizing the Physical role and Impact of Iranian Garden on Iranian Arts;  
(A Case study of Carpet)**

**Narges Darvish Talkhouncheh**

**PHD Student in Department of art and architecture, south Tehran branch,  
Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.**

**Dr. Hadi Ghodusifar**

**Assistant Professor, Faculty Member of Islamic Azad University, South  
Tehran Branch**

**Abstract**

Crisis in the relationship between man and nature along with population density in the present age have caused the emergence of stressful environments. Nature is effective in responding to human needs including the need for peace and self-prosperity and enhancing the mental health of individuals and groups and the appropriate presence of nature in living environments reduces many of mental, physical and social illnesses in communities. In this regard, architects, organizers and city planners have proposed the idea of designing home, healing and public gardens in cities for citizens in order to meet the need and be related to nature. Iranian garden like architecture, poetry, painting, music and other branches of Iranian art has some subtleties within the framework of tradition and principles and is of the highest ranking in the unity of diversity. In creating Iranian gardens, the verdancy of trees and plants, dynamics and joyful presence of water, the attractive sound of birds, pleasant air, beauty and the ultimate savings and efficiency with their all aspects are considered. Iranian garden in other Persian arts such as carpets, handicrafts, miniature, prose and verse literature and also music has displayed a design of garden or its mindset in itself. And this display is manifested in the most practical art forms such as rug and carpet weaving to the most subjective and fantastic sound of music.

**Keywords:** Iranian garden, architecture, carpet, Persian arts, creation of garden



Ngek Monteh Rene  
ERCICRSSH1801053

**Frontiers Transgressions And The Evolution Of Illegal Practices In The Central African States Before The Advent Of Boko Haram Insurgent: A Historical Study During Recent Times**

René Ngek Monteh

**Abstract**

Frontiers in Africa are areas fostering mobility and cross-border trade despite state limits. These frontiers have come to be a natural feature in human lives. They designate not only the limits and jurisdictions of states, but also an essential reference of national identity since they regulate movements of people, goods and services. In an era of global inequality of mobility rights, freedoms of mobility for some nationals have coexisted with the systematic exclusion of others. Since independence, the Central African States are developing an interest in cross-frontier cooperation. Frontiers are nodes of contacts, of conflicts and of cooperation all depending on the policies put in place by member States. This explains why frontiers in the study area are subjected to openness or closure. However, despite the role played by member States, Sub regional and regional organizations such as CEMAC, ECCAS and AU amongst others, the phenomenon of frontiers transgression still remain a bitter truth experience. The underway cross-frontiers perspective seems to militate for the openness option. This trend has been growing for the past decades at times because of the slow process of institutionalization and incorporation of cross-frontier cooperation in Central African development policies at national level. Drawn from our various sources especially primary data, this paper attempts to illustrate the dramatic characteristics and evolution in frontier transgression within Central African States. In this sphere, the countries evoked here are Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Nigeria and Sudan. Issues such as dual nationality, cross-border prostitution, arms trafficking, contraband, large-scale trafficking and theft, and attempted solutions are discussed in this paper.

**Keywords:** frontiers, borders, transgressions, Central African States.

Gueddoudj Sabbah  
ERCICRSSH1801054


**DCC-Garch models with three different distributions for Islamic Market and European market indices**

Sabbah Gueddoudj  
Applied Mthematics,ENSTA,France

**Abstract**

The last financial crisis (2007-2008) raises the question of how the European stock shocks are distributed and transmitted from developed stock markets to Islamic stock markets. More precisely, the problematic related to Islamic finance or any other alternative finance is, whether the shocks to the volatilities in the asset returns, constitute substitutes or complements in terms of risks strategies. A good understanding of volatilities of asset returns is necessary to analyze and forecasts domestic and international investors' portfolios. The cornerstone of the paper is the analysis of the dynamic correlations between the European conventional financial indices (as a proxy for global benchmark) and Islamic indices. We have chosen European markets since most of works on this topic has focused on the US market. We use the Dynamic Conditional Correlations approach to detect any shifts in correlations between the different indices over a recent period (from 07/31/2007 to 08/25/2017). The period includes the most severe financial turbulences (2007-2011) in Europe. Three types of distributions are tested: Gaussian distributions, t-distributions and skewed-t-distributions. The paper finds that European and Islamic indices are highly correlated. This point may



	<p>be useful for the policymakers because of the contagion risk. The results are robust across three different distributions, and the model associated with skewed-t-distribution is more relevant. Keywords: Assets returns, Islamic market index, European conventional market index and DCC-Garch model.</p>
 <p><b>Obioha Precious</b> ERCICRSSH1801056</p>	<p><b>Authentic Personhood In Traditional Igbo-African Thought</b></p> <p>Obioha, Uwaezuoke Precious, PhD Department Of Philosophy, Akwa Ibom State University Obio Akpa Campus, Uyo, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The precarious nature of human life and the general social disorder that characterise human society is a human creation. A good human community requisite for human well-being is equally not natural but man-made. This type of community is made possible by the conscious activities of good persons. This paper discusses the notion of authentic personhood in traditional Igbo thought and argues that the qualities and values of authentic personhood create the wholesome human relations necessary for social cohesion and human well-being. The paper further claims that the Igbo traditional notion of authentic personhood is better than the Western conception of personhood and can therefore serve as a cure to most of the ills of our modern society if well understood; qualities harnessed and rightly applied in human interactions and general social engineering.</p>
 <p><b>Yusuf Gamawa</b> ERCICRSSH1801059</p>	<p><b>Turkey's E.U Membership: Perceptions, Implications and Possibilities</b></p> <p>Yusuf Ibrahim Gamawa Department of Political Science, Bauchi State University Gadau, Nigeria.</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The membership of Turkey into the European Union has remained as controversial as ever, even at this point when countries like U.K are leaving the EU, Turkey's membership to the Union is still being discussed in many circles. Though at this point it is clear Turkey's drive to join the EU appears to have dropped drastically and many believe that citizens of Turkey may no longer be interested in being part of the EU, the truth however remains that Turkey will always want to be in the EU, despite whatever disappointment. The pessimistic views are seen to be the result of previous disappointments and not that the Turks have lost hope or interest in the EU project. This paper aims to analyze the possibilities and implications of Turkey's membership into the EU and argues that membership of Turkey into the Union is still a possibility despite whatever implications it would have for Europe, especially if one considers the change in perception on both the side of Turkey, the Muslim world and the EU regarding Turkey's membership bid. Keywords: Turkey, E.U, Membership, Perceptions, Implications, Possibilities</p>
 <p><b>Chennakesavalu Purushothaman</b> ERCICRSSH1801061</p>	<p><b>Humanities And Social Sciences Are Twins</b></p> <p>Dr.C.Purushothaman Be, Fie (India) Individual,Chennai,India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The self-orbiting earth planet bears wonders. In primitive ages soon after the human felt his FIFTH sense he observed the unity in diversity of animals which subjected him to establish societies, and ultimately kingdoms and kings. Some kings were selfish propelling the people under adversity.</p>

	<p>Fortunately thinkers came to their rescue preaching morals and virtues to the kings indirectly through their writing and mass discussions. These in later years were named as Philosophy, an important branch under humanities. In my Full Paper I have detailed the philosophical thoughts that were in existence in ancient Tamil Nadu, India, quoting their simple and exemplary way of human life.</p> <p>Besides the philosophical part, I have detailed the HISTORY part of humanities citing the origin of the proclamation of Magna Karta by the king of England of PLANTAGENET dynasty which indirectly contributed liberation to humanity. Based on this gifted liberation, revolutions in France and Russia exploded like a bomb and changed the course of the then world which became instrumental for liberating those countries which were under the yokes of colonial rule for centuries.</p> <p>India was one such country and in continuation it galloped towards Political Sociology grouping likeminded parties to oppose the other group in election. Due to its infancy, the democracy toddled and slipped but managed to march forward. Therefore India has to face many interim Governments ranging from 13 days to Six years! I lived with these elections and newly formed Governments. I am to inform you all that the electioneering propaganda and the voting consciousness that prevailed upon the country made to feel the importance of voting. Though festive look was created during voting, people took it as political election for their livelihood and advancement!</p> <p><b>Keywords: Engineer: Chennai: Besant</b></p>
 <p><b>Amir Hossain</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801065</b></p>	<p><b>Doris Lessing's Fiction as Feminist Projections</b></p> <p><b>Md. Amir Hossain</b> Senior Lecturer, Department of English, IBAIS University, Bangladesh</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Doris Lessing, an unrivaled novelist in the literary genres around the globe, portrays the fundamental problems of women as well as social system of her times. Lessing searches for new models to communicate the experiences of a blocked woman writer, who spends her early life in Africa, becomes an active and a disappointed communist, who is a politically committed writer, a mother, a wife, or a mistress sometimes a woman. With her very keen and subtle attitude, Lessing wants to present women's psychological conflicts between marriage and love; motherhood and profession, unfairness of the double standard; alienation of a single career woman; hollowness of marriage in the traditional order and society. Lessing portrays her women in various social problems and with various perspectives of male against female. She tries to awaken women community to protest against the patriarchy through her feminist writings. For this purpose, this research paper would like to examine the psychological conflicts and traumatic experiences of powerful heroines, including- Anna Wulf of The Golden Notebook, Mary Turner of The Grass Is Singing, and Clefs of The Cleft.</p>
 <p><b>Mohammed Nuru Umar</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801069</b></p>	<p><b>INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON (Idps) AND HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA</b></p> <p><b>Mohammed Nuru Umar</b> Department of Political Science, Bauchi State University, Gadau. Bauchi State-Nigeria.</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>One of the biggest human security challenges facing Nigeria in the 21st century is the growing numbers of internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).Its argue that displacement is one of the greatest challenge of humanitarian</p>



	<p>crises in Nigeria. The looming problems of IDPs calls for serious attention from government as it has created tension in the country and undermined individual Security and Development. The article explores the deteriorating conditions of IDPs as it affects individual human security. The article adopted documentary analysis of secondary data on the implications of IDPs on human security. It is concluded that Boko Haram insurgency have created security threats to Nigerian government so much so that individual security is at stake. Finally, the article recommended some policy directives for authorities and non-governmental organizations in addressing the Displacement challenges in terms of Protection, Re-settlement and Re-integration of displaced persons in the affected communities. Keywords: Internally Displaced Persons, Nigeria, Humanitarian Crisis, Northeast, Displacement</p>
<p><b>Sambo Abubakar</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801073</b></p>	<p><b>Budgeting Is A Benefit To Planning, Coordination And Control Of Financies In The Nigerian University.</b></p> <p><b>Sambo Abubakar</b> <b>Department of Public Administration Bauchi State University, Gadau Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Budgeting is the process of planning and controlling the financial and material resources of an organization culminating into the development of the budget and the establishment of budgetary control framework. Budgeting is a systematic and formalized approach for accomplishing the planning, co-ordination and control responsibilities of management. It is a process of preparing in advance of the period to which it relates, a summary statement of plans expressed in quantitative terms, which if utilized with sophistication and good judgment, would enhance the attainment of an organization's objectives. A budget therefore, is a plan quantified in monetary terms, prepared and approved prior to a defined period of time, usually showing planned income to be generated and/or expenditure to be incurred during that period, and the capital to be employed to attain a given objective. This paper will try to explain the significance of budget, the budget call circular, budget period and the master budget. The University estimate/budget will also be discussed. The Bauchi State University budget and expenditure control unit and its functions. Other issues to be discussed are the Bauchi State University personnel remunerations estimates, recurrent expenditure estimates, the general expenditure estimates and revenue estimates. Finally, problems in budget preparation and implementation will be looked at.</p>
<p><b>Ibrahim Suleiman</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801074</b></p>	<p><b>Budgeting Is A Benefit To Planning, Coordination And Control Of Financies In The Nigerian University.</b></p> <p><b>Sambo Abubakar</b> <b>Department of Public Administration Bauchi State University, Gadau Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Budgeting is the process of planning and controlling the financial and material resources of an organization culminating into the development of the budget and the establishment of budgetary control framework. Budgeting is a systematic and formalized approach for accomplishing the planning, co-ordination and control responsibilities of management. It is a process of preparing in advance of the period to which it relates, a summary statement of plans expressed in quantitative terms, which if utilized with sophistication and good judgment, would enhance the attainment of an organization's objectives. A budget therefore, is a plan quantified in monetary terms,</p>

	<p>prepared and approved prior to a defined period of time, usually showing planned income to be generated and/or expenditure to be incurred during that period, and the capital to be employed to attain a given objective. This paper will try to explain the significance of budget, the budget call circular, budget period and the master budget. The University estimate/budget will also be discussed. The Bauchi State University budget and expenditure control unit and its functions. Other issues to be discussed are the Bauchi State University personnel remunerations estimates, recurrent expenditure estimates, the general expenditure estimates and revenue estimates. Finally, <u>problems in budget preparation and implementation will be looked at.</u></p>
<p><b>Hamza Shehu Mohammed</b> ERCICRSSH1801075</p>	<p><b>Political Thuggery, Hooliganism And The Conduct Of Elections In Nigeria: A Case Of Thugs (Sara-Suka) In Bauchi Metropolis</b></p> <p><b>Hamza Shehu Mohammed</b> Department of Political Science, Bauchi State University, Gadau</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This research analyses the challenges of political thuggery that inhibit the proper functioning of the present electoral system in Nigeria with preference to Bauchi metropolis where the case has been very alarming in the recent democracy. It is an unfortunate practical reality that violent acts do occur during political events and election campaigns. Groups of unemployed youths are used or rather misused by politicians to intimidate and harass the opposition. This may result in the harm and/or death of innocents. Such behavior has been a cause of much turmoil and lawlessness, underscoring the need for the introduction of effective measures to prevent such electoral threats in the upcoming elections. The study adopts a triangulation technique involving both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. The quantitative method involves the use of close-ended questionnaires which were distributed to number of respondents and measured against a 5.0 Likert scale. The qualitative method includes structured interviews with some participants to cross-check and supplements the data. The findings reveal that there was political thuggery at the Bauchi metropolis constituting the most serious challenge facing the conduct of elections and democracy. The significance of this research is to help address the problem of political thuggery as a threat to democracy in Nigeria. Furthermore, this paper investigates the causes of the recent increase in political thuggery in the Bauchi metropolis and Nigeria in general and how it has affected the electoral process.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Politics, Thuggery, Elections and Democracy</b></p>
<p><b>Muhammad Faraz</b> ERCICRSSH1801078</p>	<p><b>The Indispensable Role of International Human Rights Organizations in Strengthening CSOs</b></p> <p><b>Muhammad Faraz</b> Department of Political Science, University of Massachusetts Amherst, MA United States</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper aims to contribute to the empirical and theoretical debate over the role of international organizations in shaping domestic policies and institutions including civil society organizations. The research question addressed here is this: why is it that several semi authoritarian and hybrid regimes in African great lakes, primarily Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Rwanda, have agreed (Lawrence 2013; Orchard 2016; Kälin and Schrepfer 2012) to fulfill civil society and NGOs' demands related to the legal rights of Internally Displaced Persons while have continually suppressed</p>



	<p>other sections of civil society organizations (e.g. those working against female genital mutilation, and freedom of press etc.). It is argued that strong regional (Orchard 2016) and inter-governmental institutional framework of the African Union (Kälin and Schrepfer 2012), and limited statehood, has enabled a forceful entry and presence of international human rights organizations and institutions (especially those headquartered in Geneva and New York) that successfully (Fariss 2016) lobbied on behalf of local groups and eventually strengthened local CSOs and rights groups in the long term. The case study confirms the validity of the wider literature on political opportunity structures and the structural, normative, &amp; institutional power of International/intergovernmental Organizations in effecting domestic policy change. I will do extensive literature review for my theoretical understanding of: civic participation, international human rights regimes, and political-institutional dynamics of African Union countries vis-à-vis international/intergovernmental organizations. I will also read documents such as: Kampala Pact, Great Lakes Convention, Fourth Regional Programme of Action on Humanitarian and Social Issues, African Human Rights Charter, domestic constitutional protections; and policy documents such as the ones by Geneva based Internal Displacement Monitoring Unit etc. to draw inferences and insights for my conclusion. This paper attends to the dynamics of institutional, rhetorical and legal-political choices for addressing contemporary human rights discourse in the global south. Key Words: International Organizations, Civil Society, Global South, African Union, Hybrid Regimes</p>
<p>Alan Cross ERCICRSSH1801079</p>	<p>Linking Primary Science and Maths Through Reasoning Alison Borthwick and Alan Cross</p> <p>Alan Cross Manchester Institute of Education, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK</p> <p>Abstract Linking primary science and mathematics education is for many practitioners an obvious link, one which feels natural but one we found when we asked teachers was not made as explicitly as it might. In this paper we focus on how these two subjects can and we feel should be connected and shows what it is to work scientifically and mathematically. Mathematics is regarded by many people 'to be a body of established knowledge and procedures – facts and rules' (Ahmed, 1987). While there are elements of this within learning mathematics, using science reveals how mathematics contributes to real life situations enhancing and enriching the learning of both subjects. In what we might call our scientific world, there are no areas where mathematics is not present! This paper considers these links with a particular focus on reasoning. These links are considered as are the views and opinions of teachers.</p>
<p>Saranthorn Sasithanakornkaew ERCICRSSH1801080</p>	<p>The Relationship between Online Advertising Exposure, Attitude and Purchase Intention of Weight Loss Supplements of Thai women in Bangkok</p> <p>Saranthorn Sasithanakornkaew Kasetsart University, Thailand</p> <p>Hattaya Jitbunjong Kasetsart University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract The objectives of this study were to 1) compare online advertising exposure,</p>



	<p>attitude and purchase intention to buy weight loss supplements of women in Bangkok 2) study relationship between online advertising exposure and attitude 3) study relationship between attitude and purchase intention. The study deployed quantitative research methodology using survey research through questionnaire with 400 women at age of 15-59 years in Bangkok using multi-stage random sampling. Data were processed and analyzed for frequency, percentage, mean and inferential statistic analysis with One-Way Analysis of Variance, including Pearson's product moment coefficient correlation for hypothesis testing.</p> <p>The results indicated that samples had online advertising exposure at medium level ( =2.61), average score of attitude at medium level ( =3.11) and average score of purchase intention at medium level ( =2.80). Moreover, the study found that different demographic groups had different online advertising exposure, had different attitude, and had different purchase intention significantly. Furthermore, the statistically significant results showed that online advertising exposure correlated to attitude positively at medium level and attitude correlated to purchase intention positively at medium level, with statistical significance at the 0.01 level. Product owners could employ the results to improve strategic and marketing plans and government and agencies related could also collaborate to find guidelines to prevent and rectify online advertisement that might disturb and mislead consumers exposing to online advertisement.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> online advertising exposure, attitude , purchase intention, weight loss supplements, women</p>
<p><b>Hamid Sarmadi</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801089</b></p>	<p><b>Negative correlation between economic structure of rentier state and non-democratization(Case study: Saudi Arabia)</b></p> <p><b>Hamid Sarmadi</b> Ph. D of Political Science, Department of Politics and Law, Science and Research Branch Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p><b>Morteza Badri</b> Ph. D Student of Political Science, Department of Politics and Law, Science and Research Branch Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.</p> <p><b>Hafez Azadi</b> M.A student in international at Bonb azad university.</p> <p><b>Sirous saadati:</b> Ph. D Student of Political Science, Department of Politics and Law, Science and Research Branch Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The Saudi Arabia having patrimonial government politically system and unique nature of power structure that all political affairs set in Ale Saudi dynasty. Government system is traditional and dependent to person and persons of dynasty are absolute rulers and away from criticism and ruler willing prefer to law. Despite of authoritarian and monarchy system and non-democracy development in Saudi Arabia special now that kind of government system isn't acceptable side of dominant discourse of global community, this country could rely on oil produce regarding to rentier state features have active representation in international communities and too in home sue achievement to legitimacy and vindication. In this article analysis rentier state effect on non-democracy development in case study of the Saudi Arabia and research claim is that in nature of relations between rentier state and non-democracy development exist negative correlation. Namely whatever government income dependent to oil export and state economic nature has been independent from peoples, will be decrease from democratic charge in</p>

	<p>political dimension. This country by oil produce and effect to world powers economies cause that be complex government structure under monarchy system and use endowment of oil rent. Now observe modern dictatorship that despite of economic and social reforms side if internal, regional and international pressures in general dimension of society, will be non-democratic politically structure.</p> <p><b>Keywords: democracy – Saudi Arabia – rentier state – patrimonial system</b></p>
<p><b>Gale Richardson</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801091</b></p>	<p><b>Inside the Dimensions of the Phenomena of Perception and Violence</b></p> <p><b>Gale Richardson</b> <b>Doctoral Candidate</b> <b>Institute of Doctoral Studies for the Visual Arts</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper explores the relationship between a phenomenology of perception and the aesthetic experience of violence in the artistic image. What takes place within the dimensions of both perception and violence? How do these dimensions interact in the aesthetic experience? Violence is paradoxical as both visible and invisible. Perception is paradoxical because the perceived object can only exist if we can distinguish it. Maurice Merleau-Ponty argues that the “paradox of immanence and transcendence in perception” is two-fold: immanence – because the “perceived object cannot be foreign” to those who perceive; and transcendence, in that, the object “always contains something more than what is actually given” (The Primacy of Perception 16). Therefore, I examine the hidden dimensions of perception, along with violence and its concealed dimensions, in order to recognize what Merleau-Ponty calls the ‘thing’ that is ‘unaware of us,’ the ‘silent Other,’ the ‘Self’ that escapes us. These paradoxical phenomena of violence and perception are at the crux of how perception and reimagined violence relate within the aesthetic experience.</p> <p>Inside the dimensions of perception, I demonstrate what takes place in perceptual phenomenon in order to find the following: the route toward the emotional essence of the violence and the ways to maneuver through the different perceptual fields in always moving toward the visual field of the human other through the intersubjectivity of perception. Inside the dimensions of violence, I determine that the differences of violence splitter into multiple dimensions, unbeknown to the spectator of violence both in the real world and in the perceptual field. The awareness of this perceptual progression is necessary especially in the complex confines of the visual viewing of violence. Only in understanding the dimensions of violence do we grasp the dimensions of perception and what Merleau-Ponty means by distinguishing the ‘sense’ of a thing from its ‘total appearance.’ Therefore, by applying the formative assessments of violence and its dimensions to the perceptual experience, we arrive at a greater understanding in the summative assessment of solving the riddle of violence and image. Not only does Merleau-Ponty’s phenomenological acumen on perception help make sense of what emerges in violence, but the thematic of violence and its image elucidate how spectators do and do not distinguish the ‘sense’ from the ‘total appearance’ of violence itself inside the dimensions of perception. By the end of this argument, the specific paradoxical piece within the puzzle of perception will unlock how the dimensions of violence interplay inside the perceptual field.</p> <p><b>Key Words: dimensions of violence; dimensions of perception; paradox of violence; paradox of immanence and transcendence; the aesthetic experience of violence</b></p>
<p><b>Prof. Syed Zafar Abbas</b></p>	<p><b>IS EDUCATION AN INDUSTRY?</b></p>



<p>ERCICRSSH1801093</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prof. Syed Zafar Abbas</b> <b>HOD. (Education Department), Aliz Educational Institutions., Pakistan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Almost in the world, business professionals entered in the field of Education. They made it Industry especially in Pakistan. That's why the Education level has gone down and not only badly damaged the educational system but they are destroying the future of the coming generations. They are not pay any heed to it but just busy in earning money. Most of the Institutions are now issuing degrees without attending classes. So this is dire need to handle and crush it with iron hands.</p> <p><b>Professional Businessmen:</b> In spite of coming the professional teachers in this field, professional businessmen have entered in, they are making money but have no concern with education. I have observed that most of them have Industries and other businesses. This kind of aptitude is not only damaging the Education but destroying it rapidly.</p> <p><b>Big Investments:</b> Government Institutions are not as much luxurious as the private Institutions are. They give out class facilities and unconsciously creating a wide gulf between have and have not. The poor but intelligent students are mostly away from these benefits. And it is conscious effort to bring up rich class and keep back and deprive the poor students. For this they invest huge amounts to attract the Rich Class to their Institutions.</p> <p><b>Without any aim of promoting education:</b> There is no aim behind the promotion of education because after investing huge amounts in this industry, owners only dream is to earn profits not the promotion of education. They are unable to produce geniuses in the society on the contrary they are helping to produce a deprived class that is becoming thieves, dacoits, street criminals and terrorists.</p> <p><b>Lack of educational competition:</b> The competition that is being observed to construct lavish buildings and huge fee structures. There is competition but not in education but in how to earn maximum output? They are making people believe that they are their real benefactors and are sincerely endeavoring in shaping up the futures of the students.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> If we do not take it seriously, we should be ready to face devastating results in the near future. There will be no use crying over spilt milk. We shall be unable to accuse anyone; we shall just repent over the loss and destruction of our coming generations.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Professional Businessmen, Big Investments, Without any aim of promoting education. Lack of educational competition, Conclusion</p>
<p>Samantha Dannielle Ariz ERCICRSSH1801095</p>	<p><b>Body Image on Social Media: Photos, Profiles, and Popularity</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Leslie Anzia</b> Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Samantha Ariz</b> Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hanie Kim</b> Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Franz Montemayor</b> Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p>



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ram Mirambel</b> Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fernando Oringo</b> Research Adviser</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In this day, our lives are now connected through the cable wires of social media; having the opinions and views of the people that were brought into the social networking sites. Social Media, however is slowly turning into a numbers game; behind that picture are standards when it comes to liking and commenting. Not everyone gets to feel the euphoria one gets from support from the people behind the doors of Social Media. The body image was defined as a view of one's own overall appearance physically, and is known as an important aspect of mental health and self-worth across the life span. It is related to sexuality, self-esteem, identity and family relationships. It was also defined as the internal representation of your own outer appearance; your own unique perception of your body. The researchers aimed to answer the following; 1.)What are the features of social media profiles in terms of body image? 2.) What are the standards of teenagers as interpreted in the social media photos? And lastly 3.) How is body image interpreted in social media? Standards destroyed the real perception. The researchers' used image selection method where the respondents are presented with a large variety of images and online interview containing 15-20 open-ended questions about the effects of social media on them. We can conclude that with all the data gathered, people tend to favor pictures that fit their opinions respectively. <b>Keywords: Body Image, Social Media, Selfie, Attention. Perception.</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Carl Mirra</b> ERCICRSSH1801096</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Communism as Twentieth Century Americanism: The Impact of the Popular Front on Howard Zinn's formative radicalism</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Carl Mirra</b> Department of Curriculum and Instruction, Adelphi University, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Communism as Twentieth Century Americanism: The Impact of the Popular Front on Howard Zinn's formative radicalism</b></p> <p>Historian David Montgomery has argued that there is a connection between 1960s radicalism and the "personnel and styles of thought from Marxist movements of the thirties." Much has been written about the impact of the Communist Party, particularly its Popular Front strategy of 1935-39. Its aim, originating the in Soviet Union's foreign policy concerns, was to create a broad anti-fascist coalition. In the U.S. this translated into both alliances with New Deal Democrats as well as radical labor action in a time of social upheaval. On the cultural front, everything from Steinback novels to Woody Guthrie and even Frank Sinatra songs illustrated the broad influence of the Popular Front on American life. These cultural productions intersected with a political agenda of organizing "the people," who were beset by the economic hardship of the Great Depression. It is worth noting that the Communist Party, despite its many problems, was nearly alone in its efforts at interracial labor organizing. Zinn repeatedly cites Popular Front authors (but rarely identifies them as such) as having influenced him. Evidence from archival sources suggest that his politics were bound up with the Party in the 1930s-40s, whether or not he was a member.</p> <p>While both the Popular Front and Zinn have separately received enormous</p>

	<p>scholarly attention, little has been written regarding the impact of the Popular Front on Zinn’s political formation. Zinn’s volunteer service in World War II; his postwar insistence that white activists work alongside blacks in the movement; and his “people’s history” are traceable to the Popular Front. This paper explores the degree to which the Party shaped Zinn’s views, drawing on the archival collections at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Zinn Papers and Communist Party newspaper collection at Tamiment Library at New York University as well an author interview with Zinn. Key words: influential personalities; human rights; peace; history (new analysis); radicalism</p>
<p>Jamie Rilloraza ERCICRSSH1801102</p>	<p><b>Questioning Sexuality: The Impact of the Society’s Perception</b></p> <p>Zibelle Ziem M. Balangue Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools</p> <p>Adrian Dominic B. Catbagan Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools</p> <p>Nicole Aliyah R. Merindato Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools</p> <p>Stephanie T. Ocampo Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools</p> <p>Isiah F. Soriano Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools</p> <p>Jamie M. Rilloraza Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools</p> <p>Fernando P. Oringo</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The LGBTQ+ community is a grouping of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Questioning, and the “plus” is a symbol that’s come to be valuable due to its wide-ranging significance. The questioning of one’s gender is the stage where a person goes through confusion with their sexual orientation. Questioning individuals undergo struggles to find their place and be accepted in the society due to their multiplicity of their gender status. The researchers would like to explore what the LGBTQ+ community experienced when they were in questioning and aimed to answer the following questions: a.) What are the impact of sexual orientation discrimination on LGBTQ+ youths and adolescents? b.) How do LGBTQ+ youths and adolescents cope up with the society’s reaction during their questioning? c.) What are the support given to LGBTQ+ youths and adolescents from the following: Family, Peers &amp; Community. The researchers interviewed LGBTQ+ members to gather their ideas, experiences, concepts and perspectives. The participants defined the society’s discrimination not as an obstruction but an opportunity for them to improve their lives. Basing it from their responses, they’re motivated to move forward and live their lives to the fullest. Throughout these circumstances, they were supported and accepted by their families, peers and the community’s support on the other hand, was not emphasized. The society wended a path for the participants to discover opportunities for them to improve themselves as well as conquer the challenges. Keywords: LGBTQ+, Questioning, Sexuality, Gender, Society</p>
<p>Pinkie Mthembu</p>	<p>The district officials’ leadership role in supporting teaching and learning in</p>



ERCICRSSH1801106

**schools: A case study of two education district offices in Gauteng Province, South Africa**

**Pinkie Mthembu**

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**Abstract**

Even though South Africa has gone past 20 years after democracy there are still a huge gap on learner achievement especially between urban schools and township and rural schools. This has put South African government and education department under pressure to improve quality education by reducing these achievement gaps in order to address inequalities of the past. Policy initiatives have been developed, among others, National Development Plan 2030 and Action Plan, Towards Realisation of Schooling 2025. However these have not yielded positive outcomes. District level leadership has been recently recognized to be vital in system level improvement. Hence there has not been much research that has been done on school district managers' leadership role on learner academic achievement as the focus has been more on school level leadership. This paper is based on my research work, case study findings that seek to explore from a constructivist perspective the understanding of district management as system level leaders on their role in addressing this disparity. Data will be analysed inductively so as to contribute towards scholarship on the district managers' conceptualisations of their roles in supporting teaching and learning. What came out is that district office management to some extent used different interventionary approaches to supporting schools. What came out strongly is the way the district management team used accountability sessions and data based support sessions informed by learner performance in all grades to support schools. While they believe that school leadership can successfully manage and lead teaching and learning, they believe that has to be within boundaries and goals set by the district to ensure large scale improvement. Findings from this study will advance understanding on hardly explored district managers' leadership role in closing achievement gap.

**Keywords:** Education district leadership, District leadership challenges, Data-driven leadership practice, Accountability driven leadership



**Maher Aljaber**  
**ERCICRSSH1801107**

**Conflict of Jurisdiction and Conflict of Laws In The Electronic Commerce Contracts**

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**Abstract**

Nowadays, Information Communication Technology (ICT) is the essential part for economic productivity and establishing of modern life for a society. Each person has a chance to use this technology for trading, chatting, obtaining news and other numerous advantages. However, e-trading is the most modern form of commerce used today. Due to its numerous advantages; governments around the world believe that EC will be the engine of economic stability in the future.

There is no agreement about what constitutes electronic commerce. From a narrow side EC could be defined about business activities electronically conducted. From a broader side EC could be defined as any transaction over any electronic medium in a computer mediated network. Some scholars explain both definitions by saying that EC refers to the practical commercial actions, the selling and buying of products, services and information,



	<p>conducted through electronic communications such as the internet and demands a financial operation.</p> <p>As mentioned above, and because to the large geographical spaces that EC covers, it is still new phenomenon; which raises some legal issues in front of both contracted parties; buyer and seller. Further, in spite of its importance on the economic process development, efforts are still needed for consistent legislative measures that would ensure buyers' protection. This encourages different governments to establish their own laws to regulate internet contracts.</p> <p>One of the main legal issues with regards to the electronic contracts is the legal requirements of its conclusion. However, there is no difference between the traditional contracts that concluded face to face or the modern contracts that concluded electronically. Both contracts require offer and acceptance. But, some of logical questions are standing in front of the legal experts in the EC regulations. For example, what do we mean by electronic offer and electronic acceptance? When the offer obliges the offeror? When the acceptance obliges the offeree? What is the time that the contract is considered concluded? What is the place of conclusion; the place of offeror? Or the place of offeree?.</p> <p>Responding to those questions help the legal experts in the international privet law field and national judges to determine the time when the contract is completed its legal effects? In addition, it helps them to determine the competent jurisdiction to see the dispute and the applicable law on the dispute.</p> <p>This article it trying to tackle one of the most legal problematic matters regarding to contracts conducting through the internet; it's the conflicts of laws and conflicts of jurisdiction. Suppose (A) – a Jordanian merchant - buys goods from (B) – an Austrian virtual merchant - and they agreed to deliver goods to the place of business of (A) in Egypt. After the enforcement of contract some disputes are raised with regards to the delivered goods.</p> <p>From the aforementioned example which jurisdiction has the power to see and resolve this dispute; Jordanian courts, Austrian courts, or Egyptian courts? Further, what is the applicable law on the dispute; Jordanian law, Austrian law, or the Egyptian law? When the national legislations deal with these queries, it should take in consideration that encouraging electronic commerce globally depends on achieving the harmonisation between its legislation and other national legislations with regards to conflict of jurisdictions and laws matters; otherwise EC will not be improved.</p> <p>National legislations depend on the place of conclusion of contract to answer the above questions; so depending on that criterion the national courts can determine if it has jurisdiction to resolve this dispute or not, and it can determine the applicable law on the dispute.</p> <p>This research will be structured into three main sections; first section will discuss the conclusion of electronic contract; the second will discuss the place of conclusion; and finally the conflicts of jurisdiction and the applicable law on the dispute will be discussed in the third section.</p>
<p>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug ERCICRSSH1801109</p>	<p><b>SUSTAINABILITY BEHIND BARS: INCREASING WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY AND HEALTH</b></p> <p>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Krisleth Garcia Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool) Ericka May Acosta Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Glynez Eslava</b> Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Allan Costales Jr.</b> Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fernando Oringo</b> Research Adviser (Lorma Colleges Senior Highschool)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Antonette Ongngad</b> Research Adviser (Lorma Colleges Senior Highschool)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract:</b></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 consideration in such way that equal opportunities are given regardless of their past and background.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Sustainability, Incarcerated women, Productivity, Empowerment, SDG8</p>
<p><b>Andrea Pagdilao</b> ERCICRSSH180110</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Convenience of Breastfeeding Moms in Public: An Action Plan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mary Joy De Larna</b> Student Researchers (Lorma Colleges Senior High School)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kashtine Glory Ordono</b> Student Researchers (Lorma Colleges Senior High School)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Olleimi Orpiano</b> Student Researchers (Lorma Colleges Senior High School)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Andrea Paula Pagdilao</b> Student Researchers (Lorma Colleges Senior High School)</p>



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fernando Oringo</b> Research Adviser (Lorma Colleges Senior High School)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Breastfeeding is a normal way of providing infants with the nutrients that they need for healthy growth and development and should be initiated within the first hour after birth according to the World Health Organization (n.d.). In an article by Dr. Mandal (n.d.), mothers who breastfeed would not only be protecting and nourishing their babies, they would also derive several benefits like having the lower risk of breast cancer and ovarian cancer. But breastfeeding is an issue in some countries like in Arabia where they forbid mothers to expose their breast in public (Vance, 2005). In the Philippines, there are about 81 percent respondents of YouGov that answered breastfeeding in public is acceptable, but mothers still get “dirty looks” from people who walk by” (GMA News Online, 2017). This study aimed to answer the following problems: a.) What are the implication of breastfeeding in public among mothers, children, and males/PUJ drivers and b.)How can breastfeeding be convenient for mothers in public. This descriptive research made use of interview to mothers and children who ride jeepneys and PUJ drivers. With the said program breastfeeding will not be considered as a taboo topic but rather an opportunity among women to voice out the need to improve their condition. Breastfeeding played a very significant role toward child development and provides a significant impact on maternal health as well.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> breastfeeding; public; convenience; gender equality; sustainable development goals;</p>
<p><b>Nadia Mansouri</b> ERCICRSSH180111</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Perspectives on the British Decolonization: a Historiographical Debate</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Miss Nadia Mansouri</b> Assistant Professor Of British Civilisation, The University Of Adrar, Algeria Phd Student In British And Commonwealth Studies, University Of Oran 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>History has been defined as the study of the past, but as Karl Popper (1902-1994); an Austrian-British philosopher pointed out, “there can be no history of the past as it actually did happen; there can only be historical interpretations, and none of them final, and every generation has to frame its own.” It is, therefore, subjective and open to different interpretations. One particular area of history which has roused widespread debate in the media and has been the subject of much comment on the part of leading politicians and historians in Britain and elsewhere is the subject of the British Empire. The latter has been a subject of renewed interest over the past twenty years because of the controversies it continues to raise. The present study examines one aspect of controversy that is related to the relative importance of the metropolitan (domestic British), colonial (nationalist) and international causes of British decolonization. Indeed, discussion of decolonization has been dominated by three paradigms: by a description of a transfer of power focused on the metropolitan capitals and on planning by officials; an identification of decolonization with a colonial revolution; and an analysis seeing the process as one of substitution of indirect or neo-colonial modes of domination for direct colonial rule. Seen from different perspectives, the end of the British Empire has been interpreted in different, and sometimes opposed, ways by various historians to be used or misused by some politicians to further their own political needs.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> the British Empire, colonialism, decolonization, controversies of the Empire.</p>



<p><b>Ahmad Zaheer</b> ERCICRSSH1801123</p>	<p><b>Marketing exchange model, a dynamic instrument for public policy improvement: a case of study from Anhui Province China.</b></p> <p><b>Ahmad Zaheer</b> Department of Business Administration Government college, University Faisalabad (Sahiwal Campus), Sahiwal, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The direct benefits of public policy interventions at provinces are a clear manifestation of government's determination to improve the public welfare in China. Hefei city provides an outstanding evidence of this phenomenon. Being largest city and capital of Anhui province in China, it exhibits outcome the dynamic role of marketing exchange process in the form of policy interventions. As a case study, the work presented here has subjectively analyzed the city government activities with respect to marketing exchange and marketing strategies. In this context, several characteristics and diverse criteria were studied to depict a model that best reflects an instrument used for public policy modification. Our findings revealed a two pronged approach comprising of strong feedback mechanism referred to as internal process and government's receptive role to process the information which is regarded as external process. The second aspect i.e. marketing process dynamics whose key role is to evaluate and assess the outcomes of first approach and enable policy makers and decision makers to time address the public welfare issue through policy interventions. Based on our findings, it is assumed that continuity of this model will further enhance the effectiveness of public policies in bringing public welfare as top priority. <b>Key words:</b> - Public Policy, Public Management, Public Sector Marketing</p>
<p><b>Arlind Rama</b> ERCICRSSH1801127</p>	<p><b>Interpreting the Lek exchange rate fluctuations during the financial crisis: evidence from real time data.</b></p> <p><b>Arlind Rama</b> Finance Department, Faculty of Economics, University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania</p> <p><b>Ilir Vika</b> Finance Department, Faculty of Economics, University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Interpretation of exchange rate volatility in the light of economic fundamentals comprises an issue of interest for the policymakers in implementing the monetary policy. Understanding the impact of economic news on the Lek exchange rate against two main hard currencies, Euro and US dollar, would serve to better orient the monetary policy and forex market agents positioning in time. The euroization of the economy, referring to the ratio of the deposits in Euro against those in ALL, is determinant for the benchmark portfolio of the main currency holders, in this way the expectations on forex market developments affect the savings or credit portfolio decisions in the economy. Exchange rates volatility on economic news in short-term is an often discussed phenomenon in the economic literature, but through this material we tend to measure these effects in the Albanian foreign currency market and contribute in the literature interpreting foreign currency markets volatility in developing economies. Very often, domestic foreign exchange movements are attributed to developments in large international markets. In the case of Albanian Lek volatility analysis, we tend to find answers regarding the importance of</p>

	<p>economic news coming from the two main economies in focus, Eurozone and the US. Furthermore, we investigate the importance of the economic information flow in Albania in determining the Lek exchange rate against Euro and US dollar. For a period in focus from January 2007 until July 2012, we try to understand if the exchange rate volatility has been a result of economic fundamentals or financial markets stress economic news.</p> <p>The empirical results show that there is a negative relationship between the restrictive policies by ECB and FED and the Lek exchange rate, while the impact of prices is ambiguous as it depends on market perception about Central bank commitment to price stability. Overall response of Lek exchange rate to risk fears is as expected. Higher domestic sovereign spreads look detrimental to local currency position. Our findings might suggest that price discovery process abroad is closely followed by local forex market participants.</p> <p>JEL classification: F31, F42. E52.</p> <p>Keywords: exchange rates; fundamentals; announcements; news; real-time data; Albania, United States; Eurozone</p>
<p><b>Faezeh Amirkhani</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801128</b></p>	<p><b>The Status of Human Rights in International Relations Theories</b></p> <p><b>Faezeh Amirkhani</b> <b>Department of Law, Payame Noor University of Eslamshahr,</b> <b>Tehran, Iran</b></p> <p><b>Javad Ebrahimpor</b> <b>Tutor, Department of politic science, Tehran University,</b> <b>Tehran, Iran</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The present article intends to examine the human rights situation in four theories of international relations such as realism, liberalism, postmodernism, and feminism. Given the broad scope of the concept of human rights, human rights influence on international relation can be understood. On the one hand regarding the independent sovereignty of the countries and, on the other hand, with regard to the principle of human rights and the opposition of some of its rules to the interests to countries, it is important to examine human rights position in theories of international relations. The purpose of this paper, which uses a descriptive-analytical method, survey of the contribution of human rights to some of the theories of international relations is. The results of this paper showed that with attention to The two postmodern discourses and realism, the principle based on the incompatibility between them and human rights is, While liberal thinkers also consider, that defending human rights is as defending the natural rights of human beings, and feminists, in turn, advocate for human rights Or in other words, they are Women's Rights Defenders.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b> <b>Human Rights, Realism, Liberalism, Postmodernism, Feminism</b></p>
<p><b>Ali Akbar Shaikhi Fini</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801130</b></p>	<p><b>Investigate the Relationship between Metacognitive Strategies and Perceptions of Constructivist Environment with Academic Achievement in Iranian Male and Female students</b></p> <p><b>Ali Akbar Shaikhi Fini</b> <b>Department of Psychology University of Hormozgan</b> <b>Bandar Abbas, Iran</b></p> <p><b>Mitra Uoosefzadeh</b> <b>Department of Psychology University of Hormozgan</b></p>



	<p style="text-align: center;">Bandar Abbas, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nasim Shaikhi Fini Department of Psychology University of Hormozgan Bandar Abbas, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between metacognitive strategies with perceptions of constructivist environment and academic achievement in Iranian male and female students. The statistical population included all male and female students of Bastak city, Iran, which 250 students were selected by cluster sampling method. After collecting data, mean and standard deviation of variables were calculated and hypotheses were tested by correlation and regression tests. The results showed there are significant relationships between meta-cognitive strategies and perceptions of constructivist environment with student's academic achievement. Also, the results showed that all components of constructivist environment can predict academic achievement. Regarding the results obtained in this study, it can be stated that the application of meta-cognitive strategies and strategies based on the constructivist environment contributes to the academic achievement of students and increases the academic achievement quality of students.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Academic Achievement, Metacognitive strategies, constructivist environment, students</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Shuyuan Lai ERCICRSSH1801131</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Police Officer Injuries During Arrests in California State of the United States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shuyuan Lai The NO.1 Senior Middle School of Xiayi County, Henan, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Aim:</b> This study aims to build a predictive model for Police Officers injuries during arrest in California state of the USA using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A public database was used in this study. All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of fear to discuss mental health issue with employers in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability for these two models.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> A total of 355 (20.5%) Police Officers out of 1729 were injured during the arrests.</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, the significant predictors of Police Officer's injuries during the arrest include if force was received, firearm was discharged or not by the individual officer, and firearm was discharged or not in this incident, being white.</p> <p>According to this neural network, the most important predictors were if firearm was discharged by the individual officer, being white, firearm was discharged in this incident at all, being male and being black.</p> <p>For the training sample, the ROC was 0.79 for the Logistic regression and 0.85 for the artificial neural network. In the testing sample, the ROC was 0.77 for the Logistic regression and 0.76 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had better performance in the training sample, and artificial neural network had similar performance than Logistic regression in the testing sample.</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> This study identified the potential predictors for Police Officers injuries during arrests, for example, firearm was discharged or not. These</p>



<p><b>Changxiao Shen</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801134</b></p>	<p><b>information helps to reduce the policy injuries during arrest.</b></p> <p><b>Development of a Predictive Model Civilian Injuries During Arrest</b></p> <p><b>Changxiao Shen</b> <b>Hangzhou Foreign Language School, China</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Aim:</b> This study aims to build a predictive model for civilian injuries during arrests in California state of the USA using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A public database was used in this study. All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of fear to discuss mental health issue with employers in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability for these two models.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> A total of 688 (84%) civilians out of 818 was injured during the arrests. Among these 818, only 50 were female (6%).</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, the significant predictors of civilian injuries during the arrest include where force was received, whether firearm was discharged during the incident, where the officer was assaulted by the civilian and where the civilian was perceived as armed.</p> <p>According to this neural network, the most important predictors were if civilians were perceived as armed, age between 36-50, age 18-35, civilians were confirmed as armed and black civilians.</p> <p>For the training sample, the ROC was 0.79 for the Logistic regression and 0.90 for the artificial neural network. In the testing sample, the ROC was 0.72 for the Logistic regression and 0.70 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had similar performance in the training sample, and artificial neural network worse performance than Logistic regression in the testing sample.</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> This study identified the potential predictors for civilian injuries during arrests, for example, civilians were perceived armed or not and being young and black. It helps the public to better understand the potential abuse of power by the policy.</p>
<p><b>Hussein Zeinalipour</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801135</b></p>	<p><b>Development of a Predictive Model Civilian Injuries During Arrest</b></p> <p><b>Changxiao Shen</b> <b>Hangzhou Foreign Language School, China</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Aim:</b> This study aims to build a predictive model for civilian injuries during arrests in California state of the USA using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A public database was used in this study. All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of fear to discuss mental health issue with employers in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability for these two models.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> A total of 688 (84%) civilians out of 818 was injured during the arrests. Among these 818, only 50 were female (6%).</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, the significant predictors of civilian injuries during the arrest include where force was received, whether firearm</p>

	<p>was discharged during the incident, where the officer was assaulted by the civilian and where the civilian was perceived as armed. According to this neural network, the most important predictors were if civilians were perceived as armed, age between 36-50, age 18-35, civilians were confirmed as armed and black civilians. For the training sample, the ROC was 0.79 for the Logistic regression and 0.90 for the artificial neural network. In the testing sample, the ROC was 0.72 for the Logistic regression and 0.70 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had similar performance in the training sample, and artificial neural network worse performance than Logistic regression in the testing sample. Conclusions: This study identified the potential predictors for civilian injuries during arrests, for example, civilians were perceived armed or not and being young and black. It helps the public to better understand the potential abuse of power by the policy.</p>
<p><b>Aulia Fitri</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801138</b></p>	<p><b>A Comparative Study: Instagram Translation Vs Human Translation</b></p> <p><b>Aulia Fitri</b> <b>Universitas Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study is purposed to compare the quality of translation between an automatic machine translation and human translation. The study will see the tendency rank the categories of translation quality that mostly found in machine translation (MT) and human translation (HT) and also between MT and human in translating a text. Instagram is a social media account that is widely used by people in the world. Users of Instagram account can consume the caption and picture that is shared. it provides the MT under its caption that assists users to understand their non-native languages. The researcher takes samples from an Indonesian public figure instagram account @aniyudhoyono where the account is followed by many followers from either local or foreign. The public figure tries to help her foreign followers to understand the posts by putting up the English version caption after the Indonesian. Even though the account is widely used by the worldwide society, however, the research on Instagram account still has limited researches. There are 20 samples that will be analysed on the perspective of translation quality by using the methods of theory and corpus tool, thus, it will lead to a trusted and accurate results. As the Instagram tends to give literal translations without regarding the pragmatic. On the other hand, the human translation tends to exaggerate its translation which brings to a different meaning in English. This is an interesting study to discuss when the characteristic of human nature and robotic-system influence the translation result. <b>Key words: Automatic Machine Translation, human translation, translation quality, corpus linguistic</b></p>
	<p><b>Volatility Dynamics - Evidence From The Ghana Stock Exchange</b></p> <p><b>Gideon Amoako</b> <b>Nexus Consulting Ltd, Faculty Of Business, Dominion University College, Ghana</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> Emerging and developing economies have also join the wagon of financial liberalization and hence more integrated with other developing markets and the world market at large. It is against this background that we sort to study</p>



	<p>the linkages between the Ghana Stock Exchange and its major trading partners such as Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya, the US market and the world index. The study seeks to answers questions such as;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is the Ghana Stock Market linked to its major trading partners namely Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya?</li> <li>2. Are there international linkages between the Ghana Stock Market and the US and the world stock markets?</li> <li>3. Does the Ghana Stock Market in Africa provide the maximum benefits of portfolio diversification?</li> </ol> <p><b>2. METHODOLOGY</b> The ARCH process was modified by Bollerslev (1986) to get the generalised ARCH (GARCH). Both methods are commonly used to model volatility in stock returns. However, a multivariate GARCH is employed in studying stock market integration. In this study, a bivariate VAR-GARCH BEKK (1,1) model is estimated and this accommodates returns from each market and that of the other market lagged one period.</p> <p><b>3. EMPIRICAL RESULTS</b> Parameters <math>\beta_{ii}</math> is insignificant for all the GSE and this means that GSE is not dependent on its own past returns. However <math>\beta_{jj}</math> is significant for Kenya, Nigeria, and the World indices signifying dependence on their past returns. The off-diagonal matrix <math>\beta_{ij}</math> shows that Ghana ships past innovations to Kenya (3%) and receives from Kenya (4%), and South Africa (4%).</p> <p><b>4. CONCLUSION</b> Harvey (1993) found that African stock markets provides improved portfolio as compared to the advanced markets. Divecha et al (1992) also found that Emerging and Frontier Emerging markets even though volatile yield lower portfolio risks. This study buttresses the point that the African market would provide some diversification benefits for a foreseeable future. <b>Keywords:</b> Spillover dynamics, volatility transmission, Frontier Emerging Market <b>JEL:</b> G01, G15, C22</p>
 <p><b>Fatima Imran</b> ERCICRSSH1801142</p>	<p><b>Causes of Academic Dishonesty in Educational Institutions</b></p> <p><b>Fatima Imran</b> National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p><b>Gulmina Adil</b> National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In today's world, cheating has become more prevalent in educational institutions. This act is normalized by many people in the society. A sample of (N=200) undergraduates was taken to find the impact of parental pressure, ethical orientation, and self-efficacy on the act of academic dishonesty. Academic dishonesty comprises cheating behavior, and the practice of plagiarism which are highly evident in today's society. We hypothesized that ethical orientation of students has a positive relation with academic dishonesty. Moreover, we hypothesized that students who are affected by parental pressure are positively related with academic dishonesty. In addition, we developed a hypothesis that self-efficacy has a significant relation with academic dishonesty and was supported by the results. Findings suggest that parental pressure and ethical orientation are not significantly related to academic dishonesty. <b>Keywords:</b> academic dishonesty, parental pressure, self-efficacy, ethical orientation.</p>
<p><b>Zarish Tauseef</b> ERCICRSSH1801144</p>	<p><b>Sensuality Is the Future of Advertisement...Or Is It?</b></p>



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zarish Tauseef</b> School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Advertisements are a vital part of the marketing world as they serve as the contact point between customers and the brand. However, the way these adverts are portrayed paint a different picture than what the reality is. Perhaps an example would clear it: a detergent commercial using a sensual appeal to lure in customers, on the face of it, it is a detergent, but what is it using to sell the product? Sex. In the same way, culture is used in such adverts as well, instead of the sensual appeal. In our research, that was done to compare the effectiveness of sensual appeal vs. cultural appeal in advertisements for different product categories, FMCGs and durables, we found that cultural appeal interests the consumers more in our country since we are heavily influenced by religion and culture. This was contrary to our hypothesis where we assumed sensuality to be the more sought-after appeal. Our research was carried out in the Capital, Islamabad, and it consisted of university students, who gave us their valuable responses, thus, aiding us in completing our objectives.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> cultural appeal, sensual appeal, advertisement effectiveness</p>
 <p><b>Hamis Hassan Syed</b> ERCICRSSH1801145</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Causes of Drug Abuse in Pakistani Students</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Osama S. Ahmad</b> FAST School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rabbia Amer</b> FAST School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hamis Hassan Syed</b> FAST School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Causes of illicit drug abuse in Pakistani students</b> With a sample (N = 128) of drug users and non-drug users, we examined the factors we hypothesized that would influence drug abuse in students and found out that drug availability, the quality of social relationships the drug user had and the user's childhood experiences significantly impacted the abuse of drugs. On the contrary, we found self-esteem, parent-child communication and academic stress not having a significant influence on drug abuse.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> drug abuse, students, drug availability, quality of social relationships, childhood experiences, self-esteem, parent-child communication, academic stress</p>
<p><b>Komal Nadeem</b> ERCICRSSH1801146</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Determinants of Customer Purchase Intention towards Online Shopping</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Komal Nadeem,</b> School of Management, FAST University, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zainab Mansoor,</b> School of Management, FAST University, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Neha Khan,</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>School of Management, FAST University, Pakistan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Our topic of research is determinants of customer purchase intention towards online shopping. For this research we used ease of use, past experience and trust as independent variables and purchase intention towards online shopping as dependent variable. The purpose of this research is to find whether customers previous purchase experience, level of trust on the online store and how easy is the use of website and the convince level of shopping from that store towards purchasing intention according to our findings from survey among individuals of Pakistan. Using field data (N=200) from university students of various universities across the city of Pakistan, Islamabad, the authors examined main effects of trust, convenience and past experience affects online shopping purchase intentions. The purpose of this research is to find whether customers previous purchase experience, level of trust on the online store and how easy is the use of website and the convince level of shopping from that store towards purchasing intention according to our findings from survey among individuals of Pakistan. Results gave great help to the proposed hypotheses. While purchase intention was related with all results, ease of use and past experience had a significant association with online shopping purchase intention. The negative relationship of trust value with online shopping purchase intention however the results drives authors to dismiss the made commendation. In any case, the outcome for trust value was counter to requirements where the past experience and ease of use relationship was more grounded when purchase intention was high.</p> <p><b>Key Words</b> Consumer purchase intention, Online shopping, Trustworthiness, ease of use, Past experience, E-retailing</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sabrah Khan</b> ERCICRSSH1801147</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FACTORS AFFECTING PRODUCTIVITY OF STUDENTS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sabrah Ali Khan</b> Sociology, FAST NU, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Arham Ansari</b> Sociology, FAST NU, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Maham Mahmood</b> Sociology, FAST NU, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This research paper discusses how students' productivity is affected by various factors while they are studying at home or in a lecture room. Three factors are studied that are sleeplessness, use of cellphone and the use of internet resources. 140 students were surveyed and reported how these factors affect their productivity taking CGPA as the measuring criteria. Results show that use of cellphone and sleeplessness do not affect the productivity but the use of internet resources has a positive effect on the productivity of students.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> 1. Productivity 2. Sleeplessness 3. Internet resources 4. Cellphone usage</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Georgios Oikonomou</b> ERCICRSSH1801148</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Impact of Central Bank Transparency on Inflation Persistence Georgios Oikonomou</b> Democritus University of Thrace, Department of Economics, University Campus, 69100 Komotini, Greece</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Eleftherios Spyromitros</b></p>



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Democritus University of Thrace, Department of Economics, University Campus, 69100 Komotini</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In this paper we investigate the effects of Central Banks' Transparency into inflation persistence, using data from 18, both OECD and non-OECD countries, including also ECB as aggregates of all 19 member countries (EU19). Historically, inflation persistence measurements and concerns exist in literature of monetary policy for more than 30 years. In this paper, we will focus on the role of monetary policy in the persistence of inflation. The measurements helped explain many functions of economy, like Ball (1995) explaining inflation fluctuations regarding tougher or looser monetary policy, where the first is more likely to produce more persistent inflation. Other authors tried to measure inflation persistence when Central Banks perform an inflation targeting policy<sup>1</sup>. Alogoskoufis (2017) considered that monetary policy rules targeting unanticipated changes in unemployment rates could improve results in terms of inflation persistence. Diana and Sidiropoulos (2004), focusing on the characteristics of central banks, have shown that sacrifice ratios are lower when central bank independence is higher. In the same spirit, Papadamou, Spyromitros and Tsintzos (2017) suggest that an independent central bank could better manage inflation expectations and therefore inflation persistence despite the occurrence of persistent public investment shocks.</p> <p>In our paper we use data, collected from World Bank's database, regarding 18 countries, 14 of which are OECD members and 4 (Croatia, Jamaica, Jordan and Thailand) are not, including also the ECB, where measurements are the bank's published prices and transparency levels are taken from Dincer and Eichengreen (2014) and Oikonomou and Spyromitros (2017). In order to evaluate, as better as possible, the effects on inflation persistence we use the following variables of interest: Transparency (TRNS), GDP growth (GDPg) and interest rates (IR) (in case of EU countries we use the EURIBOR). To calculate inflation persistence (INFp) we use the formula: <math>INFp = \rho = \frac{Cov(\pi_t, \pi_{t-1})}{Var(\pi_t)}</math>, where <math>\rho</math> is the correlation coefficient between <math>\pi_t</math> and <math>\pi_{t-1}</math> and <math>\pi_t</math> is the annual inflation rate at year t. We apply a rolling window approach, where for each year we consider the previous ten-year inflation rates. Then we apply a panel data analysis estimating from 2002 to 2016, to investigate the link between inflation persistence and central bank transparency.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Inflation Persistence, Central Bank Transparency <b>JEL Classification:</b> E31, E52</p>
<p><b>Abdullah Saeed</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801149</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Social and professional challenges faced by the Chinese in Pakistan after CPEC</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abdullah Saeed</b> National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Syed Mustafa Gilani</b> National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohsin Raza</b> National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The purpose of this research is to study the social and professional challenges</p>



	<p>faced by the Chinese in Pakistan. For this study we conducted a qualitative research method which involves interviews. With a varied sample (N = 9 interviews) of Chinese employees from various organizations in Pakistan, the authors tested for challenges faced by Chinese in Pakistan, mainly, Food issues, language barrier, political instability, regional and internal security and lack of quality labor. Findings provided worthy provision for the proposed hypotheses. All the proposed variables proved to have a significant relationship with challenges faced by the Chinese residing in Pakistan. In our everyday life we hear about foreigners facing difficulties abroad. Keywords: Chinese, Pakistan, Challenges, Foreigners, Food issues, language barrier, political instability, regional and internal security and lack of quality labor.</p>
<p>Muhammad Ahsan Abbasi ERCICRSSH1801150</p>	<p><b>Impact of Social Media Marketing On Consumer Purchase Intention</b></p> <p><b>AHSAN ABBASI</b> National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p><b>ATIQU UR REHMAN</b> National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p><b>FATIMA NOOR</b> National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This study shows that the buying behaviour of consumer based on trust on online marketing, perceived usefulness of the consumer and purchase intention. The size of the sample is 200 our target sample is youth from universities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The design of our study is cross sectional and we analyzed it using multiple regression and ANOVAs. Results provided good support for the proposed hypothesis. Our result shows that consumer purchase intention is positively dependent on trust and perceived usefulness. The survey also showed that a positive relationship exists between consumers purchased patterns and trust on social media marketing Keywords: social media marketing; perceived usefulness; trust; consumer purchase intention; buying pattern; online marketers; e-commerce</p>
<p>Minjun Liao ERCICRSSH1801151</p>	<p><b>"A Peaceful Revolution on Modern Colonialism": An Essay on the Legacies of European Colonialism</b></p> <p><b>Minjun(Paul) Liao</b> Fairfax Christian School, VA, USA</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Imagine a group of militarized strangers forcing their way into a peaceful neighborhood and claiming to own one of the houses, ransacking the property as they please, and enslaving the real owners and demanding them to obey the group's rules. This scenario is flatly illegal today, and the local police would arrest the invaders on the spot. However, about four centuries ago, European countries like Spain and England, concerned about establishing their hegemony at sea and strengthening their respective political atmospheres, expanded their territories by founding colonies in previously "unclaimed" lands or occupy others, and never care about any feeling of the local "neighborhoods". The process employed to widen their reach was brutal, ruthless, and inhumane. The effects also cascaded from colonization into greater world order problems that many countries and regions still suffer to extricate themselves from today.</p>
<p>Mohammadali Yaghoubi</p>	<p>Investigating of tax avoidance and the factors impacting the attitude of the</p>

<p><b>ERCICRSSH1801153</b></p>	<p><b>tax Payers in Kerman province, the Eastern Iran</b></p> <p><b>Mohammadali Yaghoubi</b> General Department for Taxation Affairs, Kerman, Iran</p> <p><b>Reza Sanjaripour</b> General Department for Taxation Affairs, Kerman, Iran</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> It is widely argued that tax can play a significant role in sustainable economic development while incoming the financial domestic resources, mainly in developing countries. This study aims to investigate the factors that influence the attitude of the tax payers as an approach for sustainable development in the region. Recognition of tax avoidance factors and inducing a positive attitude towards tax payers in the region will provide an opportunity for promote inclusive economic growth and struggle to raise sufficient revenue to provide basic services. Based on the result, 15 fundamental factors have been ranked that play important role in people attitude. It seems providing the detailed information on the use of tax resources will be effect on positive attitude toward taxes. This study further discusses how future development programs should provide economic incentives for local communities and while increasing awareness and positive attitude towards taxes payers in order to strengthen and increase the effectiveness of tax systems. <b>Keywords:</b> Tax avoidance, Local community, Sustainable development, Kerman, Iran.</p>
<p><b>Lan Yao</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801162</b></p>	<p><b>The Crime of European Colonization</b></p> <p><b>Lan Yao</b> Nantong Middle School, China</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Colonization was widely spread throughout history, and European colonization largely changed the world's appearance. Today, the world is dominated by the offspring of these colonizers, and many truths about European colonization have been distorted. For instance, most people tend to overestimate the benefits, Europe's contributions, and numerous facts have been hidden. Of course, this is not to say that all colonization was negative, or that all European colonization was harmful. However, it is, without a doubt, that most occupations were marred crimes that made the world miserable.</p>
<p><b>Abdulahap Alici</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801163</b></p>	<p><b>Syncretic Formations Of Islam In The 19th Century And Their Political Origins</b></p> <p><b>Abdulahap Alici</b> Research Fellow Abdulvahap ALICI Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya/TURKEY</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This study examines the origins, and religious and political theses of Alawites, Druze, Yezidis, Baha'is and Ahmadis formations in the context of Ottoman State. Although Alawites, Druze and Yezidism have emerged in the 10th and 11th centuries, the concept of modernization and nation-state emerged in the 19th century has obliged these beliefs and followers to redefine themselves. At this point they were put in conflict with the Ottoman State, which represents central power. Baha'is and Ahmadis, respectively, demonstrate the reaction of the Shiite and Sunni doctrine to modernization and Westernization. Instead of a modernization that took place through central authority, Baha'is</p>



	<p>advocated a modernization carried out by them, and the Ahmadis implemented it for Sunni Pakistan. The origins of these formations and their perception by Sunni authority will be discussed in the study. Keywords: Alawites, Druze, Ezidis, Baha'is, Ottoman Empire, 19th century</p>
<p>Xingchen Deng ERCICRSSH1801164</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>World Happiness and Social Economic Factors</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Xingchen Deng</b> Saint John's Preparatory School</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Aim:</b> This study aimed to build a predictive model for world happiness score in 2017 using artificial neural network and compare its performance with linear regression.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> A public data was used in this study. All the records were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample (50%) and testing sample (50%). Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and linear regression. Mean squared errors (MSE) were calculated and compared between both models. A cross validation was conducted using a loop for the neural network and the cv.glm() function in the boot package for the linear model. A package called "neuralnet" in R was used to conduct neural network analysis.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Norway ranked the first place among 155 countries in the world for the happiness score in 2017. The United States ranked the 14th. Canada ranked the 7th.</p> <p>According to the linear regression, economy development, family, health life expectancy, freedom were significant predictors for happiness score. Generosity and trust to the government were positively associated with the happiness but not statistically significant.</p> <p>According to the neural network analysis, the most important predictor of happiness score was people's generosity, the economy development, followed by the trust to the government, freedom, family and health life expectancy. For testing sample, the MSE was 0.30 for the linear regression and 0.29 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better slightly.</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> In this study, we identified important of predictors of world happiness score in 2017, for example, economic development, being generous.</p>
<p>Qingjie James Wang ERCICRSSH1801169</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Body, Self and the Confucian Idea of Intimateness</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Qingjie James Wang</b> Department of Philosophy The Chinese University of Hong Kong</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>"Body" is often seen as some "indeterminate stuff" in contrast with "the determinate mind" which has served as the very ground of the Western philosophy since its beginning. For a number of years, some Confucian scholars in China have been calling for us "to see Chinese philosophy as a philosophy of the body." The current essay aims to explicate first the original meaning of the Chinese concept of "body" which is generated from two old Chinese characters as "shen" and "ti". Then I shall discuss how these understandings of "body" as "shen" and "ti" helped in shaping Confucian idea of intimateness which, with others, constitutes in turn the foundation of Confucian key theory of "ren" as benevolence or humanity. Finally, I would explore some philosophical implications of the Confucian idea of body and intimateness in formulating a new understanding of the nature of Confucian ethics as formative rather than normative ethics of virtue based on moral exemplification.</p>




<p><b>Wasaya Boonpirot</b> ERCICRSSH1801170</p>	<p><b>Skype as a Synchronous Communication Tool in EFL Learning: An On-line Classroom Action Research on Japanese adult learners</b></p> <p><b>Wasaya Boonpirote</b> Language Thammasat University, Thailand</p> <p><b>Preechaya Mongkolhutthi (PhD)</b> Language Thammasat University, Thailand</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The increase of interest of EFL learners and teachers in Computer Mediated Communication, particularly via synchronous communication tool has impacted the EFL learning and teaching process. This article reports on an online-classroom action research which attempted to reveal adult learners' perception regarding the practice of English through the use of Skype. The participants are thirty-three Japanese adult learners. These adult learners were required to complete a set of online-questionnaire identifying their online learning experience. To further understand their perceptions, the participants were later interviewed after their learning sessions ended. The semi-structured interviews were conducted by the researcher of this study who at the same time performed a role of their on-line tutor. The results of this online classroom-action research suggest that, through this synchronous communication tool, the adult EFL learners felt more interested in and more positive about engaging in conversation, exchanging personal information using English as a foreign language (M=4.93; SD=0.2) rather than developing reading skills (M=2.03; SD=1.13) and writing compositions (M=1.78; SD=0.85). However, these learners also listed that they found poor internet connection (M=4.93; SD=0.2) and a lack of technical guidance and assistance (M=4.93; SD=0.2) obstructed their learning. Both statistical and interview data also reveal that these learners faced some technical issued and had to handle with them on their own; yet they believed the learning experience successfully boosted their confidence to communicate and motivated them to further practice English communication skills.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Computer Mediated Communication, Synchronous Communication Tool, SKYPE, EFL</p>
<p><b>Sheng-Yu Peng</b> ERCICRSSH1801189</p>	<p><b>Imaginative Literature and Dramatic Anthropology: Hans Urs von Balthasar's Use of Literature in his Theo-Drama</b></p> <p><b>Sheng-Yu Peng</b> Taiwan Baptist Christian Seminary Address: No. 1 Lane 394 Wuxing Street, Taipei City 11045, Taiwan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>While many studies in recent years have focused on the relationship of Hans Urs von Balthasar's trinitarian theology, Christology, and biblical interpretation to his dramatic anthropology, just few have studied his engagement with literature and dramatic anthropology. In this paper, I will explore how Balthasar relates literature to human existence by defending a theatrical analogy in his Theo-Drama. And I will examine the dialectics of imaginative literature and dramatic anthropology in his literary art form with three perspectives: tragedy, aesthetics, and myth.</p> <p>Tragedy is the approach through which Balthasar builds to span the distance between literary criticism and his anthropology. Aesthetics is given foundational status which will make it possible for Balthasar to use imaginative literature as a resource for dramatic anthropology. Balthasar's continuing criticism of anthropological idealism leads him to myth and</p>

	<p>literature as privileged vehicles of human encounter with the divine, since both myth and literature are inextricably bound up with visibility and symbol. I will discuss each of these perspectives in turn. In the end, I will come up with a critical point that Balthasar's literary criticism and his anthropology include a theological contradiction which is not resolved through his employing "quasi-sacramental" language in describing non-Christian literary anthropologies, although positively Balthasar's dramatic anthropology provides a style for how theological aesthetics may proper literature as a beneficial resource for theology, rather than merely employing literature to elucidate a priori theological conclusions. I argue that Balthasar cannot concurrently hold that classical mythology and its literary expressions are both a sign of grace and also a case of human self-justification only if this claim is explained in more detail. <b>Key words:</b> anthropology, drama, tragedy, aesthetics, literature</p>
<p><b>Mohammad Mahdi Namdari</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801104</b></p>	<p><b>New Global Security; Opportunities, Challenges and Future Prospect</b></p> <p><b>Mohammad Mahdi Namdari</b> <b>M.A in Political Geography</b></p> <p><b>Hossein Torki</b> <b>Faculty Member of Police University in Iran</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Security as the most vital necessity for human life has seen many different developments throughout the history. In any period of history, this concern had been existed with different components and structures. Today with the developments in global communications and transportation network, this concept has changed profoundly. New technologies, new developments and complexity in the form of human life, has challenged the management of societies, especially developing countries. Insecurity and crises appear in new formats. Criminals and law-abusers pay their illegal behaviors with new tools and ways, especially in the international arena. They operate beyond borders; without crossing the them. Terrorists use the best communication and transportation tools. They find security gaps and use them easily. They will kill countless people, if they get its tools. The security structures and systems are not up-to-date enough on these threats. There is no comprehensive management and program to combat insecurity and international crime. In the path of a global world, it is necessary that the components of security, threats and challenges be mapped and organized before anything. It seems that a mechanism is needed to bring humanity together for the sake of human security. In this research, we are trying to review and analyze the state of security and crime in the paths of globalization and the future horizons that can be drawn from the world at the present situation of societies. <b>Key words:</b> Global security, Human life, New technologies, Criminals, Insecurity</p>
<p><b>Hossein Torki</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801105</b></p>	<p><b>New Global Security; Opportunities, Challenges and Future Prospect</b></p> <p><b>Mohammad Mahdi Namdari</b> <b>M.A in Political Geography</b></p> <p><b>Hossein Torki</b> <b>Faculty Member of Police University in Iran</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Security as the most vital necessity for human life has seen many different developments throughout the history. In any period of history, this concern</p>



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<p><b>Michael W H Chan</b> ERCICRSSH1801126</p>	<p><b>Acropolis in Danger? Impact assessment of high-rise developments around the Guia Fortress, the World Heritage of Centro Histórico de Macau.</b></p> <p><b>Michael W H Chan</b> Assistant Professor Department of Social Science, Hang Seng Management College, Hong Kong</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The Guia Fortress, a Portuguese colonial military complex of 17th-century built fort, chapel and the first lighthouse in Asia, is one of the main components of the UNESCO Macau World Heritage Site recognized in 2005. As the Fortress is located at the highest place in the city and its importance on defense and navigation, it was long acted like the Acropolis in Macau, and is one of the main Cultural Tourism spots of the city.</p> <p>Since 2007, rapid developments are started on the land lots around the Fortress. Ironically, one of the most obstructive building was constructed by the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Macao SAR: The building has a height of 91m, which is completely blocking the view of the Guia Lighthouse (which only has a height of 108 m). After various invalid opposition campaigns to the Macau SAR Government, the residents and advocacy groups finally raised up and wrote letters to UNESCO complaining the construction projects. In response, UNESCO issued a warning to the Macau government, which led former Chief Executive Edmund Ho to sign a notice regulating height restrictions on buildings around the site. However, objections from developers and government's town planning officials make such height restriction very difficult to execute.</p> <p>This paper examines: 1) the impact induced by the high-rise buildings around the Guia Fortress; 2) The lack of Government's Protection and Management Plan (PMP) for Heritage conservation; and 3) The role of civic advocacy groups and International bodies on monitoring Heritage Preservation and Authenticity.</p> <p>From the study, it is found that the empowerment of advocacy groups and international bodies are vital for monitoring Heritage preservation and management. Moreover, such assessment can offer insights to other historical site and heritage conservation projects, as to enhance and inform better planning and management.</p>



	<p><b>Keywords:</b> Heritage Conservation, Macau SAR, UNESCO, World Heritage, Empowerment</p>
 <p><b>Fuad Jassim Mohammed</b> ERCICRSSH1801132</p>	<p><b>Cross-dialectal acoustic variation in the Iraqi Arabic vowel system</b></p> <p><b>Fuad Jassim Mohammed</b> School of Languages, Cultures and Societies, University of Leeds, UK Department of English, College of Education for Humanities, University of Anbar, Iraq</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper provides an acoustic description of the three Arabic vowels /i/, /a/ and /u/, and their long versions /i:/, /a:/ and /u:/ as produced by speakers of two Iraqi qeltu dialects spoken in Mosul (Mosuli Iraqi Arabic) and Hit (Hiti Iraqi Arabic), from now onwards referred to as MIA and HIA, respectively. It examines acoustic characteristics (i.e. vowel duration and formant frequencies F1 and F2) between and within dialects, and compares the results to previous Literature on Arabic dialects, including Baghdadi dialect, BA (Al-Ani, 1970). Six participants from each dialect (3 males/3 females) were recorded; their average age was 36.3 for males and 33.5 for females. Recordings took place in a quiet room at the participants' homes using a battery-operated and AC adapter-powered TASCAM DR-40 audio recorder. Audio files were recorded at 44.1 KHz 16 bit as .wav and saved on an external hard drive. Vowels were produced in /hVd/ context, included in a carrier sentence /qu:l..... marte:n/ 'Say.....twice'. A total of 288 tokens were analysed: 12 speakers (6m+6f) x 2 dialects x 6 vowels (2 repetitions per vowel) = 288 tokens; 144 per dialect. Acoustic measurements contrast previous studies on Iraqi Arabic and other Eastern Arabic dialects in having larger short/long vowel duration contrasts. While previous studies found greater variations in /i(:)/ and less variations in /u(:)/ (Albark and Hellmuth, 2016), duration measurements revealed greater variations across dialects in /u(:)/. With the exception of /a/, short vowels in both dialects are more centralized than their BA counterparts. Differences in F1 and F2 show with statistical significance that MIA short vowels are higher and more front than their HIA cognates. F2 values showed that HIA /a:/ was more retracted than its MIA version.</p>
<p><b>Necmettin Erbakan University</b> ERCICRSSH1801163</p>	<p><b>Synergetic Formations Of Islam In The 19th Century And Their Political Origins</b></p> <p><b>Research Fellow Abdulvahap ALICI</b> Necmettin Erbakan University Konya/TURKEY</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study examines the origins, and religious and political theses of Alawites, Druze, Yezidis, Baha'is and Ahmadis formations in the context of Ottoman State. Although Alawites, Druze and Yezidism have emerged in the 10th and 11th centuries, the concept of modernization and nation-state emerged in the 19th century has obliged these beliefs and followers to redefine themselves. At this point they were put in conflict with the Ottoman State, which represents central power. Baha'is and Ahmadis, respectively, demonstrate the reaction of the Shiite and Sunni doctrine to modernization and Westernization. Instead of a modernization that took place through central authority, Baha'is advocated a modernization carried out by them, and the Ahmadis implemented it for Sunni Pakistan. The origins of these formations and their perception by Sunni authority will be discussed in the study.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Alawites, Druze, Ezidis, Baha'is, Ottoman Empire, 19th century</p>

Matovu Ronald  
ERCICRSSH1801179

**Social Sciences and Humanities in the Science of Complex Systems**

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**Abstract**

Social Science and Humanities (SSH) research is of vital aspect to the future of Europe and the whole world. SSH researchers study the human aspects of the world and they contribute to the new knowledge which has a deep and intrinsic value to the world. The modern world is categorized by problems that involve systems with social and physical subsystems. These are entangled systems of International conflicts, human rights, ethics, religious traditions of acute contemporary relevance, economic and educational inclusion, institutions and governance networks, social, and environmental resilience, changing media, literacy, identities and cultural memories, linguistic diversity, creative, industries, cultural heritage, lifelong education and learning, developmental disorders, psychopathologies, psychological disorders, addiction, and man-machine, interactions. This understanding is as important as contributions the confines of the traditional humanities, social and physical sciences. Of necessity, this science will be embedded in the design, implementation and management of systems, and therefore the new science will be entwined with policy. The policy is interventionist experiment. By themselves scientists have failed to conduct experiments on socio-complex systems because they have neither the mandate nor the money to design and instrument experiments on the large scale. Policymakers elected politicians and their officers - design the future, making it as they believe it ought to be. New kinds of scientific predictions can inform policy but can only be instrumented and tested if there is good will between policy makers and scientists, where scientists are junior partners. Policy is generally made on the basis of rhetoric, with the best possible arguments being deployed to support favoured conclusions. To convince policy makers that a particular scientific theory should be used, scientists move from the logical-deductive to the rhetorical. Thus the full theory of a science of complex systems has to provide a logical-deductive metatheory of the rhetorical and logical-deductive systems that make decisions and implement them. Traditional natural and physical science has avoided rhetoric which is much better understood in the humanities and social sciences. This concluded that the science of complex systems must embrace the social sciences and humanities not just because their domains of study are relevant but also because their methods are necessary to understand how science and policy work together in complex social systems.



Jafer Sumdani  
ERCICRSSH1801190

**A Reconsideration And A Revisit Of The Existed Laws On Human Rights**

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**Abstract**

For Civilized civilization to be followed for the generations to come  
The existence and the acceptance of the Human rights should be enlightened as like sunshine and moonlight, which is not controlled and confiscated by any one and in other-words let the manmade regulations follow the universal standards and the regulations.

One thing is to be declared by the state, constitution that the ownership of the universal facilities, which are being enjoyed by the statehood lies with the nature and the lord only and the statehood and its people may use it for the



	<p>betterment.</p> <p>The definition and the kinds of the human rights couldn't have defined by the universal declaration of the Human rights 1948 and the European Convention on Human Rights, European Court of Human Rights, European Social Charter., European Social Charter., Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and onwards but if the Human rights are being considered through the glasses of the Constitution of Medina, Mecca Declaration read with the commands before entrance to Mecca and the Last Address to Humanity by the Last Messenger of the GOD, thereafter it would revealed that the rights of the human beings are not just the light, air, water and expression but of course the rights of the neighborhood ( might be house, street, town, city or country) for all kinds, the shapes &amp; outlooks of the area ( including the buildings, streets, monuments, temples, synagogues and the hills), the animals of all kinds and the plants &amp; trees and so much so the special laws of care for the child, old age citizens, women, sick persons, monk &amp; priest, prisoners and above of all no enforcement of one's ideas at all in any manner whatsoever.</p> <p>After the existence &amp; acceptance, the question of its practice and implementation, which is more serious and if the applicability and the implementation is being undertaken with the practice as is being undertaken by the sun and the moon or as was practiced by the Last messenger of the GOD.</p> <p>Thereafter the issue of the coexistence, mutual understanding, harmonious standards and the transition of the executives called the democrats and the democracy and the democratic governments.</p> <p>Herein once again the example of the sun &amp; moon and the precedent laid down by the last messenger is to be considered for the needful practice to be undertaken for the targets objectives as subjected hereinabove.</p> <p>AS the special laws for the executives are to be formulated and to be articulated including pre-phase for the prequalification of the electable towards the qualifications of the electable for the coming elections wherein they would be declared the representatives of the peoples, so much so the special punishments and the penalties with fines are to be introduced for the candidatures, electable, representatives and the executives as well. No one can put him in the list of the candidature by himself as meaning thereby is that he/she himself/herself is interested to have power over the people, which shall be considerate as disqualification. One should be nominated by the others not less than 10% of the peoples of the constituency.</p> <p>It is therefore highly recommended the revisit and reconsideration existed laws with the reflections are needed to develop the society to be followed for a healthy civilization.</p>
<p><b>Yichen Zhang</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801192</b></p>	<p><b>Absenteeism at Work Prediction via Artificial Neural Network and Linear Regression</b></p> <p><b>Yichen Zhang</b> <b>Pope John XXIII High School, Massachusetts, USA</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Aim:</b> This study aimed to build a predictive model for Absenteeism at Work using artificial neural network and compare its performance with conventional regression method, linear regression.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> A public data was used in this study. All the records were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample (50%) and testing sample (50%). Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and linear regression. For artificial neural network, the input layer has 19 inputs, the</p>



	<p>first hidden layer has 3 neurons and the second hidden layer has 2 neurons and the output layer has a single output. Mean squared errors (MSE) were calculated and compared between both models. A cross validation was conducted using a loop for the neural network and the <code>cv.glm()</code> function in the <code>boot</code> package for the linear model. A package called “neuralnet” in R was used to conduct neural network analysis.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The random sample size is 370 in the test sample and 370 in training sample, a total of 740 records. The average absenteeism at work was 6.6 hours in the testing sample and 7.2 hours in the training sample.</p> <p>According to the linear regression, reason for absence, day of the week, disciplinary failure and number of sons were significant predictors for absenteeism at work.</p> <p>According to the neural network analysis, the most important positive predictor was education, followed by distance from residence and hit target. The most important negative predictors were social smoker, disciplinary failure and owning a pet.</p> <p>For testing sample, the MSE was 170.40 for the linear regression and 170.36 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better slightly.</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> In this study, we built a predictive model for absenteeism at work using neural network and compared its performance with a more popular approach, linear regression. This study suggests that it is possible to develop a reproducible and transportable predictive instrument for absenteeism at work.</p>
<p><b>Beichen Wang</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801193</b></p>	<p><b>Predicting Risk of Drug Use for High School Students using Artificial Neural Network</b></p> <p><b>Beichen Wang</b> <b>The Wardlaw-Hartridge School</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> This study aims to 1) examine the predictors of drug use at high school 2) build a predictive model for drug use using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2015 data were used for this study. The YRBSS was developed in 1990 to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute markedly to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States.</p> <p>All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of Drug Use in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability and a curve using predicted probability versus observed probability were plotted to demonstrate the calibration measure for these two models.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> About 18.1% of 8711 students were drug users, about 19.1% among the female and 17.1% among the male.</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, students who had rides in a car driven by someone who is drinking were more likely to have drug use. Students who never tried cigarette smoking were less likely to use drug. Students who drank often were more likely to use drug. Student who used marijuana often were more likely to use drug. Heterosexual students were less likely to use drug. Students who slept 4 hours or less daily were more likely to use drug.</p>

	<p>Students who did not speak English well were less likely to be a drug user. According to this neural network, the top 5 most important predictors were 'being black', Q99 (How well do you speak English), 'being Asian', Q68 (sexual orientation), Q88 (On an average school night, how many hours of sleep do you get?).</p> <p>For training sample, the ROC was 0.84 for the Logistic regression and 0.88 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better clearly. In testing sample, the ROC was 0.83 for the Logistic regression and 0.80 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had worse performance.</p> <p>As to calibration measure, predictions made by the neural network are (in general) less concentrated around the 45-degree line (a perfect alignment with the line would indicate an ideal perfect calibration) than those made by the Logistic model.</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for drug use e.g., cigarette smoking, drinking, sexual orientation. This provided important information for educators as well as parents provide timely intervention. We built a predictive model using artificial neural network as well as logistic regression to provide a tool for early detection. As to performance of these two models, logistic regression and neural network had a similar discriminating capability.</p>
<p><b>Lan Zhang</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801194</b></p>	<p><b>Software Developers' Response to Unethical Coding Task Request</b></p> <p><b>Lan Zhang</b> <b>Middle School Attached to HUST</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Aim:</b> This study aims to build a predictive model for developers' response to unethical coding task request using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A public database was used in this study. All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of fear to discuss mental health issue with employers in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability for these two models.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> A total of 25210 (40.7%) developers out of 62916 were willing to take on the unethical coding requests.</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, the significant predictors of developers' response in unethical coding task request were being on open source projects, living in USA, students, being male, being white, with dependents, with college or higher education, years of coding, years of coding as a profession, parents having college or higher education and aged between 18-34.</p> <p>According to this neural network, the most important predictors were being white, employed, male, with dependents, and being students.</p> <p>For the training sample, the ROC was 0.62 for the Logistic regression and 0.63 for the artificial neural network. In the testing sample, the ROC was 0.62 for the Logistic regression and 0.62 for the artificial neural network.</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> This study identified the potential predictors for developers' response in unethical coding task request, for example, being white and years of coding.</p>
<p><b>Dr. W.B.A Vitarana</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1801195</b></p>	<p><b>Characteristic and inheritance features of the Sri Lankan Kōlam mask</b></p> <p><b>Dr. W.B.A Vitarana</b> <b>Senior Lecturer</b></p>



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Department of Languages, Cultural Studies and performing Arts University of Sri Jayewardenepura Sri Lanaka</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Kōlam is a one of folk theatre tradition in Sri Lanka. The Kōlam theatre has been created for the entertainment of the village folk. The characters of the Kōlam theatre, with the exception of the narrator the Sabhapati Kōlama, wear masks for their roles. The wood that is used to make these masks and the processes involved also has some bearing on it. Artists have taken various kinds of wood for carving masks. Carving Kōlam masks is a creative art. It involved so many processes, such as chopped into sizable blocks, shaping the wood, reduced as nearly as possible to the specific level, carefully hollowed from inside a delicate process of dressing sizing and painting, completely dry before dressing and sizing. Painting a mask is a special process which requires careful handing. With regard to the type of traditional paint used in the Island a word of explanation is very necessary. The color used for the masks, was decided according to the nature and the physical feathers of the relevant characters. For this purpose the mask need to be divided into different categories. Such as: Divine, Human, Royal, political &amp; social, Folk &amp; dally life, foreign characters, Demonic &amp; Raksasa, Animal &amp; bird as well as Mask of mythical characters. From this study, it is clear that there can be seen some special characteristics of the Kōlam mask. The aim of this study is to inquire into the characteristic and inheritance features of Kōlam mask. For achieve the aim of study, there were practical observations and an interviews were used for data collection and thematic analysis approach was used to identify clearly that study. Themes were Carving Kōlam masks, it involved processes, Instruments and material for masks carving, various stages of fashioning mask, in the past the colors were taken, and mask divided into different categories, Painting of mask, Colour Scheme, color combinations of some of these masks. Herein, it is important to note some these characteristic features found in local rituals in general.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Kōlam, Mask, Folk, Theatre, Characteristic</p>
<p><b>Zinovia Lialiouti ERCICRSSH1801196</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Cultural Cold War in Southern Europe: American Cultural Diplomacy and the Congress for Cultural Freedom in Greece, 1950-1967</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zinovia Lialiouti</b> Post-doctoral researcher, Centre for Modern Greek History, Academy of Athens</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>While literature on the various branches of the Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF) is particularly rich, as a par excellence case for transnational networks and ideology in the Cold War, the Greek case is a notable exception in terms of publications and research. The present paper seeks to reconstruct the Greek adventures of the Congress for Cultural Freedom from the early 1950s to the late 1960s in the context of the Cultural Cold War. The latter is understood as an interdisciplinary research field that has triggered ongoing debates on a series of questions, among which the following two are of principal importance in accessing the activity of CCF: i) how can ideology, culture and propaganda be delimited during the Cold War period? ii) How does the ‘state-private network’ structure affect individual autonomy? Taking these questions into consideration, this paper argues that the presence of CCF in Greece was weak as can be inferred by the inability to form an official committee, but also by the absence of an original intellectual production in Greek. Its weakness can be attributed to the inability of combining both commitment to the anti-communist cause, in the liberal terms</p>



	<p>of the CCF, with an intellectual or artistic work of some merit for CCF representatives in Greece. These contradictions are personified by Manolis Korakas, a socialist and passionate anti-communist, who remained in the shadows due to the Congress' elitist bias. Finally, this paper assesses the role of CCF in relation to the initiatives of American cultural diplomacy in Greece during the same period and comments on the compatibility of their goals and of the means employed by their respective agents.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Cold War, Congress for Cultural Freedom, Greece, United States, anti-communism, intellectuals, ideology, cultural diplomacy</p>
<p><b>Yung-Ju Hung</b> ERCICRSSH1801186</p>	<p><b>Taiwanese Daughter-in-law and Mother-in-law at the Crossroads of Social Change</b></p> <p><b>Yung-Ju Hung</b> Taiwan Baptist Christian Seminary,,Taiwan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In Chinese society, the daughter-in-law(D-L) and mother-in-law(M-L) relationship is regarded as one of the most difficult marital relationships. This difficulty seems to be endemic across cultures. Taiwanese culture has developed from traditional Chinese social-culture, thus traditional Chinese mores must be given consideration when addressing family relations in Taiwan. Many scholars indicate the authoritarian hierarchical family structure, which is deeply embedded in Chinese society, mainly originated from performing two cultural practices, one which involves the practice xiao (孝, filial piety) , and the other is the custom of respecting aged people. The transcultural convergence of globalisation, however, entails multi-processes of hybridity that have changed cultural forms and in which ethnic groups reconstruct their identities with multiplicities from 'mimicry' to 'counter-hegemony', acting locally but thinking globally. Taiwanese people seek to retain Chinese cultural loyalties but imitate western lifestyles and share world values, striving to balance these in their own circumstances. New challenges in intergenerational relationships have arisen. Although the social shifts of intergenerational exchange, support, and care have changed the practice of traditional Chinese xiao and weakened the veneration of the aged. Many Taiwanese D-Ls and M-Ls are struggling to play their roles which can be attributed to tension between modernity and tradition in the family during the cultural transition. In terms of the living context and defining the roles, and interactions of D-Ls and M-Ls, I focused on two cultural traits—traditional Chinese xiao and the veneration of the aged to explore how traditional notions impacted upon this intergenerational relationship.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> mother- and daughter-in-law, social change, intergenerational relationship, marital relationship, Taiwan</p>
 <p><b>Sheng-Yu Peng</b> ERCICRSSH1801189</p>	<p><b>Imaginative Literature and Dramatic Anthropology: Hans Urs von Balthasar's Use of Literature in his Theo-Drama</b></p> <p><b>Sheng-Yu Peng</b> Taiwan Baptist Christian Seminary</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>While many studies in recent years have focused on the relationship of Hans Urs von Balthasar's trinitarian theology, Christology, and biblical interpretation to his dramatic anthropology, just few have studied his engagement with literature and dramatic anthropology. In this paper, I will explore how Balthasar relates literature to human existence by defending a</p>

theatrical analogy in his Theo-Drama. And I will examine the dialectics of imaginative literature and dramatic anthropology in his literary art form with three perspectives: tragedy, aesthetics, and myth. Tragedy is the approach through which Balthasar builds to span the distance between literary criticism and his anthropology. Aesthetics is given foundational status which will make it possible for Balthasar to use imaginative literature as a resource for dramatic anthropology. Balthasar's continuing criticism of anthropological idealism leads him to myth and literature as privileged vehicles of human encounter with the divine, since both myth and literature are inextricably bound up with visibility and symbol. I will discuss each of these perspectives in turn.

In the end, I will come up with a critical point that Balthasar's literary criticism and his anthropology include a theological contradiction which is not resolved through his employing "quasi-sacramental" language in describing non-Christian literary anthropologies, although positively Balthasar's dramatic anthropology provides a style for how theological aesthetics may proper literature as a beneficial resource for theology, rather than merely employing literature to elucidate a priori theological conclusions. I argue that Balthasar cannot concurrently hold that classical mythology and its literary expressions are both a sign of grace and also a case of human self-justification only if this claim is explained in more detail.

**Key words:** anthropology, drama, tragedy, aesthetics, literature



**Yun Hee, Kim**  
ERICRSSH1801191

**Effects of Verbal Violence, Coping Patterns, and Social Support on Job Stress Among Integrated Nursing Care Service Unit Nurses**

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**Abstract**

**Purpose :** This study was intended to determine the influencing factors for the job stress of a nurse who provides a integrated nursing care service units, to explore ways to reduce job stress, and to create a safe nursing environment.

**Methods:** The participants were 213 nurses who worked at 6 small-medium sized hospitals in integrated nursing care service units located in Busan, South Korean. The collected data were analyzed by frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation; t-test, Pearson's correlation coefficients, and multiple regression.

**Results :** Job stress was found to have positive correlations with verbal violence from patient, verbal violence from guardian, verbal violence from doctor, and verbal violence from team nurses. Social support, problem-focused coping, and emotion-focused coping did not have correlations with job stress. It was found that factors influencing the job stress of characteristics were as follows: verbal violence from patient( $\beta=0.387$ ,  $p=.001$ ), verbal violence from team nurses( $\beta=.154$ ,  $p=.028$ ), and level of education( $\beta=.142$ ,  $p=.018$ ). The explanatory power was 25.0%.

**Conclusion :** As for factors influencing of job stress, verbal violence from patient, verbal violence from team nurses, and level of education were found to be significant. In order to decrease the level of job stress of nurses participating in integrated nursing care service, it is necessary to support the hospital organization for the nurses who simultaneously study and work, and to develop and provide effective coping program through accurate analysis of job stress due to verbal violence.

Key words: Job stress, Verbal violence, Social support, Coping patterns

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- 2018 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 25-26, Dubai
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- 2018 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 28-29, Bali
- 3rd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Feb 2019
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