

**CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**



**Social Science and Humanities Research Association**

**4th Mauritius International Conference on Social Science &  
Humanities (ICSSH), 03-04 July 2018**

03-04 July 2018

**Conference Venue**

Middlesex University Mauritius, Cascavelle, Coastal Road, Flic en Flac,  
Mauritius

## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Raj Babajee**

### **Mauritius Institute of Education Lecturer on PGCE, Mauritius**

Rajesh Babajee is a British Law lecturer and educator. Originally a civil servant for the Department for Education and Skills, he read Law and Politics at Keele University between 1991 to 1994.

He worked for HM Treasury Solicitors' representing the Home Office and Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He then moved to private practice opening his own firm in 2008.

Rajesh decided to change his career in 2012, focusing on education and training. He has taught on the LLB programme in Middlesex, UCLAN and Aberystwyth Universities.

He holds a PGCertHE and currently undertaking his Phd in Legal Education. He is opening his own Business School in Madrid in 2019. Further he enjoys Tai Chi and is currently screenwriting a play on Pakistani women claiming asylum in the UK.

## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Mahend Gungapersad**  
**Manager/Rector at Bhujoharry Quartier Militaire, Mauritius**

Mahend Gungapersad is a pedagogue who has been in the educational sector since 1993 to date. He has served as an educator at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute and was the rector of the Rabindranath Tagore Secondary school. He has also been a part-time lecturer at the Mauritius Institute of Education (MIE). He was awarded the President's Distinguished Service Medal (PDSM) for his contribution in the field of education in 2011. He has a BA English (Hons) from Delhi University, an MA in Applied Linguistics/TESOL and an MBA in Educational Management from University of Leicester and in July he will be the recipient of a Doctorate in Education (University of Brighton). His main research interest is educational and teacher leadership. He regularly shares his pedagogical views on a number of issues in the local press. He is currently solicited by a few private secondary schools to share his professional experience in order to boost up their performance and restore discipline.



**Tareq Muhammad Aziz  
Elven  
GICICSSH1809052**

**Law Enforcement and Justice System – The Urgency of ASEAN Human Rights Court to Protect Human Right in Southeast Asia**

**Tareq Muhammad Aziz Elven  
Department of Law, Faculty of Law, University of Muhammadiyah  
Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia**

**Abstract**

The issue of Human Rights enforcement in Southeast Asia has become the serious problem and attract the attention of international community. Principally, ASEAN has mentioned the Human Rights as one of the focus and be a part of the ASEAN Charter in 2008. It was followed by the establishment of ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR). AICHR is the commission of Human Rights enforcement in Southeast Asia which has a duty, function, and an authority to conduct dissemination and protection of Human Rights. In the end of 2016, however, the function of protection mandated to AICHR have not achieved yet. It can be proved by several cases of Human Rights violation which still exist and have not settled yet. One of case which attract the public attention recently is human rights violation towards Rohingya in Myanmar. Using the juridical-normative method, the research aims to examine the urgency of Human Rights court establishment in Southeast Asia region which able to issue the decision that bind the ASEAN members or the violating parties. The data shows that ASEAN needs to establish a regional court which intended to settle the Human Rights violations in ASEAN region. Furthermore, the research also highlights three strong factors should be settled by ASEAN for establishing human rights court i.e. the significant distinction of democracy and human rights development among the members, the strong implementation of non-intervention principle, and the financial matter to sustain the court.

**Keywords—AICHR, ASEAN, Human Rights, Human Rights Court.**

**Aondowase Targba  
GICICSSH1809053**

**Irregular Migration and Border Crossing along the Sahara: A Security Threat to West African Sub-region**

**Aondowase Targba  
Department of Sociology, Federal University Gusau, PMB 1001 Gusau,  
Zamfara State-Nigeria**

**Abstract**

The impact of irregular migration and border crossing along the Sahara has call for urgent attention to solve the security situation in West Africa. The network migration theory is adopted to explain how irregular movements are encouraged by flows and counter flows of information across the borders. The paper discovered that the West African borderlines especially Niger-Nigeria boarder are porous with many illegal routs which make human trafficking and smuggling of contraband goods between to Libya and other countries a transnational organized crime. The paper also discovered that irregular movements along the Sahara has caused many deaths of persons and has contributed to worsening the security and economic development in most West African countries like Nigeria and Niger. The paper concluded that irregular migration is facilitated by poor border management between West African countries, poor economic conditions at countries of origin and the desire for young people to look for greener pastures in Europe. The paper recommends among others that joint border patrol between West African countries should be intensified. West African countries should make provision for social security and investment in young people to discourage illegal migration.

	<b>Keywords:</b> Boarder crossing, ECOWAS Protocol, irregular migration, security threat.
<b>Maurice Kezhia Macatangay</b> <b>GICICSSH1809054</b>	<b>Connect Or Disconnect: Investigating Varied Effects Of Social Networking Sites To Teenagers</b>  <b>Maurice Kezhia Macatangay</b> STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department  <b>Kenette Cymon Acuña</b> STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department  <b>Earl Dominique Rodrigue</b> STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department  <b>Juan Paulo Garcia</b> STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department  <b>Inst. Aaron Reyes</b> Instructor, Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan  <b>ABSTRACT</b> <p>This research dealt with social networking and how it variedly affects teenagers who are exposed in social media. It assumed that social networking contributes to different perceived attitude and behavior towards social media. It made use of qualitative research method particularly explanatory research approach that involves an unstructured in-depth interview. There are ten respondents selected using purposive random sampling. The researchers made use of guide questions validated by the respective adviser. This study was discussed and analyzed using thematic analysis.</p> <p>Findings reveal that social networking contributes to teenage isolation in different ways such as: teenagers privately share feelings online, the individual's refusal to be disturbed, lack of time due to too much exposure in social networking. Moreover anonymity in inhibition to self-expression may detach a person in public expression and problems encountered by teenagers are secured or isolated in social media.</p> <p>Moreover, aggression may also be constituted due to cyberbullying, misunderstanding and dishonesty in social media. Social connection was improved since social networking site is found to be an easier way to reach people, it also endures communication, and connect people in distant places. Furthermore, social media creates social awareness and build social relationship.</p> <p>This study concluded that social networking variedly affects teenagers who are exposed in social networking in their perceived behavior and attitude. The researchers says that people in the society should be aware on the differences happening in the teenagers and the social media and adapt the changes in the millennial era.</p> <p>Since the researchers made use of teenagers, a set of respondents of ages 4 to 12 may be considered in the future studies to investigate the variation of effects between the said ranges.</p> <b>Keywords:</b> social networking, teenagers, aggression, isolation, social connection

 <p>Amarachi Nnachi Ukoma GICICSSH1809055</p>	<p><b>Self-Awareness, Evaluation and Actualization: the Jesus Christan's Example</b></p> <p>Amarachi Nnachi Ukoma Department of Philosophy And Religion, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Self-awareness is said to lead to self-actualization while self-unconsciousness leads to self-crisis and destruction. This ideology is both a Religious and philosophical consideration which sustained Jesus Christ from the beginning to the end of his Ministry. This played out at the temptation that attended the end of the forty days of prayer and fasting which launched Jesus Christ into his Ministry. At the middle of his ministry, he sorts to find out how much the people generally understood him and his disciples particularly. This self-evaluation was meant to strengthen him in the final battle to liberate man. This also led to the first mention of the word Ecclesia which is today a house whole word for the believers in Christ. This paper exegetically and philosophically synthesized the self-evaluation question of Jesus Christ put to his disciples from related literature, journal and internet material, from which it was found that (a) Christ responded adequately to the subtlety of the devil who tried him by appealing to his immediate needs, (b) he knew himself and (c) the agenda for his life and that his self-awareness guided his overall response, actions and in actions even unto death. Consequently, Jesus Christ's example by implication mandates people to seek to understand themselves for the optimization of their self-potentials.</p>
<p>Ibrahim, Kekere Sule GICICSSH1809060</p>	<p><b>The Nexus between Government Revenue, Corruption, Poverty and Inequality in Nigeria. Implication on Government Cash Transfer Program.</b></p> <p>Ibrahim, Kekere Sule Department of Economics, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Kaduna State, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Research on the crucial nexus between government revenue, corruption, poverty and inequality has been scarcely pursued in Nigeria. The few existing studies have either focus on the nexus between poverty and inequality but ignored the explicit role of corruption in reducing government revenue their by constraining its ability to carry out investment project and social programs like CCT (conditional cash transfer programme) that will trickle down to the poor. Therefore this study seek to probe this linkage using the Toda and Yomamoto causality and the bound testing approach to co integration on quarterly data that spans between 1996:Q1-2015:Q4. The findings indicate that the existence of causation running from corruption to government revenue, and from corruption to poverty and inequality. The long run analysis revealed the existence of a stable relationship between the variables. The parsimonious error correction model indicates 30 percent speed of adjustment to equilibrium in an event of a long run disturbance to the system. Our findings make a case for fighting corruption as a way of solving the growing inequality and poverty incidence.</p>
<p>Olapade, Jonathan Adeniyi GICICSSH1809061</p>	<p><b>Gender Spatiality in Qbátálá Festival Music in Ọyó, Nigeria</b></p> <p>Olapade, Jonathan Adeniyi Department of Music, Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Qbátálá is a primordial deity and one of the most popular deities of the</p>

	<p><b>Yorùbá.</b> It is being worship in different Yorùbá communities under different names such as òrìsàolúòfin in Ìwófin, òrìsàkìrè in Ìkìrè, òrìsàgìyán in Èjìgbò, and òrìsàjàyè in Ìjàyè among others. Ìgbìn drum was the favourite ensemble of ọ̀bàtálá during his lifetime and indeed, till date, the worship of ọ̀bàtálá is incomplete without ìgbìn drum ensemble. Existing studies on ìgbìn drum ensemble have mostly focused on religious implications, structural analysis and some social significance of the ensemble, with little or no information on gender roles in the music. The present study, based on social belief, traditions and societal constructs, therefore explores the dynamics of gender space and various roles assigned to each sex in the musical performance, using a model of three-dimensional construction of spatiality: physical, mental and lived spaces. The study adopted qualitative research techniques, involving Key Informant Interview (KII) with custodians of ìgbìn musical tradition, as well as Non-Participant Observation (NPO) during a ọ̀bàtálá festival in Ọ̀yó, an ancient town in Yorùbáland. Drawing from the worship procedures and performance practice, the paper highlighted some specific roles assigned to each sex in the musical activities, which contributed to the overall success of the festival. For instance, while men were preoccupied with beating of ìgbìn during invocation, women were mainly the ọ̀bàtálá chanters and singers. The paper observed that the roles of each sex, as exemplified in the ọ̀bàtálá festival music, are indication of responsibilities of each sex in the effective societal administration and nation building. It was, thus, recommended that appropriate distribution of power among the sexes be given pre-eminence in societal administration and efforts should be made to de-emphasize male domineering in all facets of the society that presently characterized social and political setups in Nigeria.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Ìgbìn ensemble, Ọ̀bàtálá music, Gender spatiality, Yorùbá society.</p>
<p><b>Matome Liphy Ramalepe</b> <b>GICICSSH1809062</b></p>	<p><b>Leading and managing public primary schools in Rakwadu circuit: The primary role of the principal</b></p> <p><b>Ngwako Stephen Sebopetsa</b> <b>Limpopo Department of Education (School Principal)</b></p> <p><b>MatomeLiphyRamalepe (Ded)*</b> <b>Limpopo Department of Education (School Principal)</b> <b>College of Education, University of South Africa (Teaching Assistant)</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>It is increasingly becoming taxing to lead and manage South African schools. This is partly due to the set of expectations the school principals should meet to ensure the functionality of their schools. School principals are expected to provide decisive leadership and apply management strategies that assist schools to produce competent learners. It is against this background that this study was set out to investigate how primary school principals lead and manage their schools in such a way that learners leave schools with the necessary skills and knowledge. A multi-disciplinary approach was employed to gather data i.e. the combination of both quantitative and qualitative approach was used. Quantitatively, statistical data was collected from National Certificate (NSC) and Annual National Assessment (ANA) examination records. Comparison, analysis and interpretation of statistical data was done and empirical deduction was made. Qualitatively, interviews were conducted, observations and records were used to obtain data from the purposively sampled 6 principals, 7 educators, 6 parents, 2 administrative personnel and 3 curriculum advisors in primary schools of Rakwadu Circuit - Mopani District in Limpopo Province. Data gathered showed that most of the primary schools are not properly led and managed and principals do not</p>

	<p>execute their responsibilities as expected. The Department of Education (DoE) neglects the primary schools and no intensive monitoring and support is provided on teaching and learning. <b>Keywords:</b> Instructional Leadership, Leadership, Leadership Qualities, Management, Public Schools</p>
<p><b>Emily Hartung</b> <b>GICICSSH1809063</b></p>	<p><b>A comparison of the Latin American and the European Human Rights Systems</b></p> <p><b>Emily Hartung</b> <b>Philosophical Faculty, Study Course of Social Work transnational (B.A.), Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, Germany</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Introduction: The UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR)</b> The UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948 was the beginning of the foundation of a legal system of international human rights. After the second World War, the UN General Assembly recognized the need for more than just peaceful relations between states. The aim of the UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights is the focus on the value of the protection of individuals against human rights abuses and the guarantee of certain fundamental freedoms. But the UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights is not a treaty and not legally binding to states. In the 1960s it became necessary to adopt more and more legally binding treaties to support the UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Today the UN human rights system has nine core treaties. The most important treaties are, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). (The Danish Institute For Human Rights n. d.; Dura 2015: pp. 242; Brown 2016: pp.13)</p> <p>The UN human rights system has two main tasks, they are to develop the international human rights and to monitor and protect the existing human rights. The first task depends on how many states ratified the various treaties. The number varies from treaty to treaty. Some treaties are almost universal in their legal force, while other treaties apply only in a few countries. (The Danish Institute For Human Rights n. d.)</p> <p>The monitoring of human rights is carried out by the control mechanisms of the UN Human Rights Council. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the Special Procedure and the Complaint Procedure. Additionally, the member states have to submit reports to the UN every two to five years to demonstrate the implementation of the treaty in the national legislation. (The Danish Institute For Human Rights n. d.; Brown 2016: pp.91)</p> <p>According to that, the international human rights law functions after its own rules, norms and institutions. The development of the international human rights law has brought positive changes in the legal systems of states and their institutions. Besides the global system, human rights are also protected by regional systems, which cover the three parts of the world, Africa, America and Europe. The regional human right systems are part of regional integration systems. In the case of Africa it is the African Union (AU), in America it is the Organization of American States (OAS) and in Europe the Council of Europe (CoE). (Heyns et. al. 2006: p.163; Ogechi Obi: p.1)</p> <p>This essay deals with a comparison of the Latin American and European regional human rights systems, their similarities and differences and improvement recommendations. The second chapter exemplifies the Latin American human rights system in detail and the third chapter the European human rights system. Chapter four highlights the similarities and differences</p>





	<p>of both systems and the conclusion summarizes the problems, challenges and possible recommendations for both systems.</p>
<p><b>Olapade, Jonathan Adeniyi</b> <b>GICICSSH1809064</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gender Spatiality in Ọ̀bàtálá Festival Music in Ọ̀yó, Nigeria</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Olapade, Jonathan Adeniyi</b> <b>Department of Music, Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Ọ̀bàtálá is a primordial deity and one of the most popular deities of the Yorùbá. It is being worship in different Yorùbá communities under different names such as òrìsàolúòfin in Ìwófin, òrìsàkìrè in Ìkìrè, òrìsàgìyán in Èjìgbò, and òrìsàjàyè in Ìjàyè among others. Ìgbìn drum was the favourite ensemble of ọ̀bàtálá during his lifetime and indeed, till date, the worship of ọ̀bàtálá is incomplete without ìgbìn drum ensemble. Existing studies on ìgbìn drum ensemble have mostly focused on religious implications, structural analysis and some social significance of the ensemble, with little or no information on gender roles in the music. The present study, based on social belief, traditions and societal constructs, therefore explores the dynamics of gender space and various roles assigned to each sex in the musical performance, using a model of three-dimensional construction of spatiality: physical, mental and lived spaces. The study adopted qualitative research techniques, involving Key Informant Interview (KII) with custodians of ìgbìn musical tradition, as well as Non-Participant Observation (NPO) during a ọ̀bàtálá festival in Ọ̀yó, an ancient town in Yorùbáland. Drawing from the worship procedures and performance practice, the paper highlighted some specific roles assigned to each sex in the musical activities, which contributed to the overall success of the festival. For instance, while men were preoccupied with beating of ìgbìn during invocation, women were mainly the ọ̀bàtálá chanters and singers. The paper observed that the roles of each sex, as exemplified in the ọ̀bàtálá festival music, are indication of responsibilities of each sex in the effective societal administration and nation building. It was, thus, recommended that appropriate distribution of power among the sexes be given pre-eminence in societal administration and efforts should be made to de-emphasize male domineering in all facets of the society that presently characterized social and political setups in Nigeria.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Ìgbìn ensemble, Ọ̀bàtálá music, Gender spatiality, Yorùbá society.</p>
<p><b>Vincent Chakunda</b> <b>GICICSSH1809066</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A ‘war against livelihoods’: An analysis of the response of the government of Zimbabwe to illegal vending</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vincent Chakunda</b> <b>Department of Local Governance Studies, Midlands State University, Gweru</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The era post 1995 era marked the genesis of a protracted decline of Zimbabwe’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) due to a myriad of factors inter alia violation of human and property rights, collapse of the rule of law and international exclusion. The long stretched economic decline has been evident in massive deindustrialisation and capital flight, unemployment and the growing poverty levels due to a serious dislocation of livelihoods. Zimbabwe’s economy has since then been characterized by instability and volatility, both of which are hallmarks of excessive government interference and mismanagement. Massive corruption and disastrous economic policies have plunged the country into poverty. An inefficient judicial system and general lack of transparency severely exacerbate business costs and entrepreneurial risk. In the ensuing, a rise of illegal street vending has been noted as an alternative source of livelihoods. Studies have shown a direct correlation</p>


	<p>between the rate at which the informal sector is growing and the rate of unemployment, as people seek ways to sustain themselves. The study applied a mixed methods approach and twenty interviews were conducted supplemented by 10 focus group discussions. The study revealed that Harare and Bulawayo streets are examples of the challenges of a rampant illegal informal sector. The illegal vendors are not accountable to anyone and thrive on chaotic governance. At the same time, besides the aggressive competition, the illegal vendors endure endless fights with the law enforcement systems, which appear determined to bring sanity on the streets where the law of the jungle now rules. Relationships with police are always strained, especially law enforcement agents who are viewed as antagonistic to informal trading as they confiscate the vendors' wares. The relationship with local municipalities is tense, especially where informal traders' goods are constantly being confiscated and impounded (whether correctly or otherwise).</p>
<p><b>Ruth Cetro</b> <b>GICICSSH1809068</b></p>	<p><b>Poverty of Affection and Solidarity: Examination of Children in Orphanage</b></p> <p><b>Ruth Cetro</b> Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p> <p><b>Deo Montalla</b> Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p> <p><b>Rhaycy Cabanela</b> Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p> <p><b>Moira Gonzalez</b> Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p> <p><b>Jastine Oliva</b> Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p> <p><b>Majela Tabadero</b> Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p> <p><b>Fernando Oringo, Research Adviser</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Where do you go when your house isn't home? 140 million children worldwide are orphans and 95% are over the age of 5. These children seek for the "home" a family should give. Poverty of affection and solidarity is the lack of love and support that every child should have. These main factors regarding the growth and development of a child were taken away by their own families. The researchers used image selection and story-telling wherein participants were asked to define love and happiness through pictures and write their story. Open ended question is the instrument used in the study. The researchers aimed to answer the following: a.) How is poverty interpreted by orphans? b.) What are the lived experiences of orphans in dealing poverty? The participants defined poverty not as a hindrance but an opportunity for them to improve their lives. Looking at the profile of the orphans, they are motivated to move forward and live their lives to the fullest. As for their lived experiences, they were nurtured and were given all the needs they should get. Also, they were able to socialize and have the freedom to live a normal life. Poverty paved way for the participants to discover wider opportunities for them to improve themselves as well as overcome their experiences from the past.</p> <p><b>Keywords: social deprivation, family, abandoned, basic needs, poverty</b></p>

<p><b>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug</b> GICICSSH1809071</p>	<p><b>Sustainability Behind Bars: Increasing Women’s Productivity And Health</b></p> <p><b>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug</b> Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p><b>Krisleth Garcia</b> Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p><b>Ericka May Acosta</b> Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p><b>Glynez Eslava</b> Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p><b>Allan Costales Jr.</b> Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p><b>Fernando Oringo</b> Research Adviser (Lorma Colleges Senior Highschool)</p> <p><b>Antonette Ongngad</b> Research Adviser (Lorma Colleges Senior Highschool)</p> <p><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>Keywords:</b> Sustainability, Incarcerated women, Productivity, Empowerment, SDG 8</p>
<p><b>Leia Erica Serrano</b> GICICSSH1809072</p>	<p><b>Teenage Mothers: Ensuring Health and Well-being Through Equal Access to Services Through Online Platform</b></p> <p><b>Amira Zoe T. De La Cuesta</b></p>



	<p><b>Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</b></p> <p><b>Leia Erica R. Serrano</b> Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Katrina Zen Alviar</b> Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Venus Mae P. Medina</b> Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Fernando Oringo</b> Research Advisers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The third Sustainable Development Goal ( SDG ) which is to “ Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. “ states that by the year 2030 every human on the planet has an access to healthy lives not only in good mental and physical health but also maternal health for it also proposes to end preventable maternal mortality. The target for universal maternal health access has been elevated. Although suggested targets may change as a result of the consultation process, they give us a good sense of the specific areas in which public and private investment will need to be channeled. According to Philippine Statistics Authority, while under-five mortality has declined slightly in recent years from 54 deaths per 1,000 births in 1988-92 to 48 deaths for the period 1993-1997, infant mortality rates have remained unchanged at about 35 deaths per 1,000 births. This study aimed to solve the problems: a) What are the existing programs and services that caters the health and well-being of teenage moms?, b) How do teenage moms acquire information and services from their locale?, and c)How can an online platform help teenage moms in ensuring good health and well-being? This action research made use of interview to the teenage moms of San Juan, La Union. As a result, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the third SDG that focuses on the health and well-being of teenage moms. With the said program, the teenage moms will be able acquire the necessary information and support with the aid of technology. Teenage moms requires a huge amount of support from the society in order to stay away from the stigma and allow them to explore further opportunities and raise their own children.</p>
<p><b>John Parlo Rosido</b> GICICSSH1809073</p>	<p><b>Game Based Approach Towards Responsible Consumption among pre-school students</b></p> <p><b>John Parlo Rosido</b> Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Gwyneth Arabe</b> Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Renzobelle Ariane Juan</b> Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Fernando P. Oringo</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Game Based Learning is a type of gameplay that has a defined learning outcomes. Generally, game based learning is designed to balance subject</p>

	<p>matter to the real world. Within an effective game based learning environment, we work toward a goal, choosing actions and experiencing the consequences of those actions along the way. According to EdTech Review in 2013, Good Game based learning applications can draw us into virtual environments that look and feel familiar and relevant. It was also stated that people make mistakes in a risk free setting and through experimentation, they actively learn and practice the right way to do things, This keeps us highly engaged in practicing behavior and thought processes that we can easily transfer from the simulated environment to real life. This action research made use of interview to the Grade School and Pre-school teachers of Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools. Thus, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the Sustainable Development Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production through interactive games. These games shall be the basis of the researchers on coming up with a game specifically a board game that can give the pre school students of lorma San Juan a good foundation in values of responsibility and awareness in consumption, production, and preservation. With the said program, preschool students, young as they are, are now exposed into a realization that food consumption plays a significant impact towards sustainability in many aspects. Education should not only be directed into an aspect of knowing life skills but integrating problem solving skills as well.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Game based learning; Responsible consumption; risk free environment ; pre-school education and training</p>
<p><b>Dr. Aviv Meltzer</b> GICICSSH1809074</p>	<p><b>Eliezer Ben-Yehuda: One Man Resurrects a Dead Language</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Aviv Meltzer</b> Senior Lecturer (emeritus), Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In the beginning of the 20th century, there were 50,000 Jews living in Palestine who could speak Hebrew. For the next hundred years, millions of Jews immigrated to Israel. They spoke all the languages of the world except Hebrew. Today, in the 21st century, there are 7 million Jews in Israel, all of whom know Hebrew. The business of every public institution—schools, universities, health care, banks, government, the army—is conducted in Hebrew, the national language of all the Jews. This paper explores how such a language “miracle” came about.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Hebrew, language miracle</p>
 <p><b>Kenneth U. Onye, PhD</b> GICICSSH1809077</p>	<p><b>Agricultural Productivity and Welfare Improvement of Farm Households in Sub-Saharan Africa -A Micro Panel Data Evidence</b></p> <p><b>Kenneth U. Onye, PhD</b> Department Of Economics, University Of Uyo, Nigeria,University Of Uyo, Nigeria,Uyo, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Alex Iriabije</b> Department Of Economics, University Of Uyo, Nigeria,University Of Uyo, Nigeria,Uyo, Nigeria</p> <p>This study uses a rich panel data set on Living Standards Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) that is augmented with novel agricultural employment (by male and female cohort) and biophysical (and climate) data to investigate the determinants of agricultural productivity and agricultural labor productivity in selected 8 SSA countries (Republic of Congo, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Malawi)</p>

	<p>for which we are able to find consistent data. The study proposes to use a two-step estimation procedure to pursue its major twofold objectives. First, it relies on a country-specific IV regression of agriculture productivity (measured by net crop productivity per hectare) on its hypothesized determinant in order to unearth the drivers of agricultural productivity in SSA from a country bias perspective. In particular it investigates the impact of productivity-enhancing farm inputs that may embody modern technology (fertilizer, improved seeds, agrochemicals, irrigation and animal power and mechanized farm equipment), household feature (age, education, gender, asset-holding), and a unique environmental factors (biophysical variables like soil type, climate variables, regulatory environment) on agricultural productivity. The second estimation procedure utilizes information contained in both the time series and cross-sectional dimensions of our rich LSMS-ISA panel data set by employing the A-B system dynamic panel GMM to investigate the impact of agricultural productivity (among other factors) on farm household welfare and income growth – taking the initial welfare status and gender of households into account. The result will, therefore, guide policy on how youth could be effectively engaged in agriculture.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Agricultural Productivity, Rural Farm Households, Welfare Improvement Sub-Saharan Africa</p>
 <p><b>Kenneth U. Onye</b> GICICSSH1801088</p>	<p><b>Agricultural Productivity and Welfare Improvement of Farm Households in Sub-Saharan Africa -A Micro Panel Data Evidence</b></p> <p><b>Kenneth U. Onye, PhD and Alex Iriabije</b> Department of Economics, Fac. Of Social Sciences, University of Uyo, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study uses a rich panel data set on Living Standards Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) that is augmented with novel agricultural employment (by male and female cohort) and biophysical (and climate) data to investigate the determinants of agricultural productivity and agricultural labor productivity in selected 8 SSA countries (Republic of Congo, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Malawi) for which we are able to find consistent data. The study proposes to use a two-step estimation procedure to pursue its major twofold objectives. First, it relies on a country-specific IV regression of agriculture productivity (measured by net crop productivity per hectare) on its hypothesized determinant in order to unearth the drivers of agricultural productivity in SSA from a country bias perspective. In particular it investigates the impact of productivity-enhancing farm inputs that may embody modern technology (fertilizer, improved seeds, agrochemicals, irrigation and animal power and mechanized farm equipment), household feature (age, education, gender, asset-holding), and a unique environmental factors (biophysical variables like soil type, climate variables, regulatory environment) on agricultural productivity. The second estimation procedure utilizes information contained in both the time series and cross-sectional dimensions of our rich LSMS-ISA panel data set by employing the A-B system dynamic panel GMM to investigate the impact of agricultural productivity (among other factors) on farm household welfare and income growth – taking the initial welfare status and gender of households into account. The result will, therefore, guide policy on how youth could be effectively engaged in agriculture.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Agricultural Productivity, Rural Farm Households, Welfare Improvement Sub-Saharan Africa</p>
<p><b>Abdullahi Musa Ashafa</b> GICICSSH1809079</p>	<p><b>Beyond Military Operations: The Role Of Civilian Joint Task Force (Cjtf) And Local Hunters In The Counterinsurgency Against Boko Haram In Nigeria</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abdullahi Musa Ashafa PhD</b> <b>Department of History, Kaduna State University, Nigeria</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Boko Haram in Nigeria began as mere anti-western acculturation and modernization at a time when the Nigerian government had launched the Vision 20:2020 as an aspiration to be amongst the first 20 largest economies in the world by the year 2020. This fetched movement its original name of Nigerian Taliban. Gradually, the fiercely leadership of Boko Haram led by Mohammed Yusuf, and of Abubakar Shekau after the dead of Yusuf had transformed the Yusufiyya into a bloody insurgency of an unprecedented magnitude. To this extent the Institute for Economics and Peace in its 2015 Global Terrorism Index has ranked Boko Haram as the world's deadliest terrorist group. The Nigerian government responded to the Boko Haram deadly insurgency with a counterinsurgency that was purely military in nature when it established various Joint Task Forces for the purpose. This led to the formation of a regional military counterinsurgency by Nigeria and its neighbours: Cameroon, Chad and Niger Republics known as the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF). However, concerned by the deadly attacks of Boko Haram and the negative impact of the military counterinsurgency, youth in Maiduguri, the birth place and epicenter of Boko Haram insurgency and local hunters in the northeast generally, decided to assist the military against the Boko Haram. The former formed the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) and the latter formed the hunter's group to aid the military through their knowledge of the local environment, which the military lacked. Using primary and secondary materials, this paper examines the role of this novelty non-military group's initiative in counterinsurgency in Nigeria/ It assesses the impact of this novelty initiative, which facilitated the reclaiming of territories on which Boko Haram hitherto established its Caliphate.</b></p> <p><b>Keywords: Boko Haram, Insurgency, Counterinsurgency, Civilian Joint Task Force, Local Hunters</b></p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Parit Saruni</b> <b>GICICSSH1809080</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Forms and Drivers of Conflicts among Farmers and Pastoralists in Kilosa and Kiteto Districts, Tanzania</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Parit Saruni</b> <b>Department of Development Studies, College of Social Sciences and Humanities (CSSH), Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro, Tanzania</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Farmer-pastoralist conflicts represent a significant challenge for rural communities and the Tanzanian government. The study objectives were to (ii) determine existing forms of conflicts and (iii) identify drivers underlying resource use conflicts. The manuscript is based on a study that adopted a cross-sectional research design whereby data were collected from 373 randomly selected respondents from Kilosa and Kiteto Districts, Tanzania. While primary data were collected through interviews, observations and focus group discussions, secondary data were gathered from government reports and newspapers. Quantitative data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0 Descriptive statistical analysis was carried out for quantitative data. Factor analysis was used to extract component factors on drivers and forms of conflicts. Whereas content analysis was used to analyse the qualitative data. Generally, study results show that there were three main forms of conflict namely farmers versus pastoralists over village boundaries; farmers versus pastoralists over livestock routes and farmers versus farmers over the land. In addition, four</b></p>




	<p>main drivers underlying resource use conflicts were identified namely crop damage by livestock; reluctance of some government officials in taking action to diffuse conflicts; excessively large herds of cattle and corruption. It is therefore recommended that pastoralists should be provided with essential services such as water in order to minimize movement of their livestock herds from their designated villages to other areas in search for water. This would in the long run minimise crop damage which has been a major source of conflict. In addition, proper land use planning is recommended to minimize resource use conflicts.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Forms, Drivers, Conflicts, Pastoralists, Farmers, Kilosa and Kiteto</p>
 <p><b>Sumeet Farooq</b> GICICSSH1809083</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Causes of Generation Gap (A Parent Child Social Fiction)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Anum Batool</b> FAST National University, Islamabad</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohammadulbaqir</b> FAST National University, Islamabad</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sumeet Farooq</b> FAST National University, Islamabad</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study focuses on that what are the causes of gap between the generations. We collected 200 completed self-report responses. The size of the sample is based on 40% of elders and 60% of youth. Our target sample is elders and youth of Rawalpindi and Islamabad (Pakistan). The measuring variables of respective samples will be age and gender. The methodology includes getting in contact with people and trying to understand that why there is a gap between adults and children. The design of the study is cross-sectional which investigates the population of Pakistan. The data obtained is analyzed using multiple regressions and ANOVAs. The study showed friction between the view of elders and youngsters. The survey disclosed that youngsters are aware of effects that they are facing due to the gap. Numerous parents also accept that gap does exist when their children does their social values and beliefs. The findings demonstrated that youngsters have a developing capacity to be familiar with this social issue from which they can utilize the facts to advise their elder generation to eliminate the negative impact that occurs due to generation gap. It is recommended that increasing complexities between millennial due to poor communication and different perception of thoughts along with other variables leads to generation gap.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Generation Gap; Poor Communication; Lack Of Communication; Perception Of Thoughts; Cultural Variables; Work Family Conflict; Technology; Generation; Social Change; Millennial; Generation Conflict</p>
 <p><b>Noman Javed</b> GICICSSH1809084</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Determinants of the Bitcoin Price System</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Noman Javed</b> Fast school of Management - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Bitcoin is a cryptocurrency considered as a digital asset and payment system which, unlike traditional currency, works in a peer-to-peer network and is mostly utilized as a digital financial instrument with a primary medium of</p>



	<p>exchange function Dirk G. Baur (2017). The potential users of bitcoin have a very basic idea of how it operates; however, it is becoming increasingly complex with several factors affecting its price system and the volatility of the exchange market which may not be consumer induced. The ignorance of the consumers, investors and other future stakeholders on the operations and dynamics of the bitcoin market is given the massive transactions, speculative bubbles, and their impact on other currencies Blau, B. M. (2017). The current research on the topic is lacking crucial transformation of the crypto industry in the recent years. In an effort to explore and analyze the effects of unconventional variables on BTC, this research mostly focuses on the interpretations of trends and inclination of the said cryptocurrency in its objective to take over the digital exchange market as to inform the audience to make a better understanding of bitcoin and its operations so that efficient use is encouraged. The variables defined are ‘Price’ as dependent variable and ‘exchange rate, financial regulations, informed trading, Market index prices, and other medium prices’ as independent variables. This research identified researchable gaps in the literature which were distinguished as the limited timeframe of the data of price indexes with latest being that of 2014 Ron, D., &amp; Shamir, A. (2013, April), lack of evidence or findings of price and other regulations’ effect on bitcoin and their respective regulatory data worldwide, the variables used in the research by authors are insufficient Anne Haubo Dyhrberg (2016). There needs to be more use of qualitative and quantitative variables to test the stability and effect on bitcoin prices Ron, D., &amp; Shamir, A. (2013, April); furthermore, the long-run effects are somewhat inconclusive due to lack of updated data and time Ciaian, P., &amp; Rajcaniova, M. (2018) . The future effects of price manipulation may not be as serious as it sounds because many countries are trying to ban the Bitcoin as currency. Even in Pakistan, FIA is against the use of Bitcoin usage and is investigating the miners. So, In Pakistan, research can be conducted on the future effects of the manipulated prices. Furthermore, research can be conducted on the effect of Bitcoin on the value of traditional currency by comparing Bitcoin prices and uses to the value of the currency Joshua R. Hendrickson , William J. Luther (2017). Examining the findings of mentioned research papers and its contributing authors, it is somewhat narrowed down as to the price fluctuations occurring in the bitcoin ecosystem giving us a clear idea on the movement of BTC with different variables be it quantitative or qualitative Gandal, N., Hamrick, J. T., Moore, T., &amp; Oberman, T. (2018); Dyhrberg, A. H. (2016); Urquhart, A. (2016); Lahmiri, S., &amp; Bekiros, S. (2018). It is this proposed research’s objective to further study and rectify the gaps identified for which this research will be based upon raising the question ‘what variables affect the bitcoin price system?’</p>
<p><b>Ayesha Shafqat</b> <b>GICICSSH1809086</b></p>	<p><b>Dark side of e-commerce</b> <b>Cyber bullying and social networking sites addiction: Analysis of Personality Behaviors</b></p> <p><b>Ayesha Shafqat</b> FAST School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad Campus, A.K. Brohi Road, H-11/4</p> <p><b>Shandana Naeem</b> FAST School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad Campus, A.K. Brohi Road, H-11/4</p> <p><b>Saeed Mozzafar</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FAST School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad Campus, A.K. Brohi Road, H-11/4</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Throughout the past several years, e-commerce has significantly changed the world. Like all other revolutions, this also has simultaneously brought about changes which take in the good ones and the ugly ones. The good considers all the possible benefits of e-commerce people revel in; likewise e-commerce also embraces its dark side, or what we say “The Ugly” its shortcomings to individuals which are therefore hard to escape. Thus, we hypothesized the impact of risky cyber security behaviors and personalities on cybercrimes and social networking sites (SNS) addiction. Grounded by literature insights, findings from quantitative questionnaire (n=129) was conducted from students of FAST NUCES University, Islamabad along looking into various online contexts.</p> <p>Our research results indicates that personalities do have a significant effect on SNS addiction however, the relationship between personality behaviors on our variable; cyber bullying was not considerably relatable.</p> <p>This article hence highpoints the usefulness of this research by emphasizing straight on more effective training and awareness mechanisms. Recommendations for future and managerial implications are discussed.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Prevention, Promotion Oriented Personalities, Cybercrimes, SNS</p>
<p><b>Hammad Humayun</b> <b>GICICSSH1809087</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>How PTCL was able to bring about organizational change &amp; overcame Resistance shown</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hammad Humayun</b> Students of BBA, FAST School of Management, FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Umar Saleem</b> Students of BBA, FAST School of Management, FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sajawal Ashaf</b> Students of BBA, FAST School of Management, FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shahazada Ahsan</b> Students of BBA, FAST School of Management, FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Purpose:</b> To identify how PTCL was able to bring about these changes in technological and cultural aspects to overcome inefficiencies attached to public sector organizations. To identify whether PTCL was successful in bringing about these changes and whether these changes addressed previously faced problems in the organization.</p> <p><b>Research Method:</b> Research method was descriptive-survey. Statistical population consisted of PTCL Employees which through random stratified sampling method 100 persons were chosen as the sample. Research Instrument were organizational diagnosis questionnaires with 40 items.</p> <p><b>Finding:</b> PTCL was able to bring about changes in technological and cultural aspects to overcome inefficiencies attached to public sector organizations. The factors that played a role in bringing change are Leadership, Rewards, Helpful Mechanism, and Purpose.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL),</p>

 <p>Olayemi Tosin Oladele GICICSSH1809090</p>	<p><b>Organizational change, Resistance, Employees.</b></p> <p><b>Traditional Oath Taking: A Lost Heritage In The Imported Judicial System</b></p> <p><b>Oladele Olayemi Tosin</b> Department of Philosophy, Lagos State University</p> <p><b>Oluyemi Oluseun Ige</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Oath taking concerns with a solemn undertaking to say the truth which is a moral obligation and a virtue. Generally, every society professes to base its way of life on moral principles. Even morality appears entrenched in religion; hence people swear to an oath in line with their religious dogmas in every society. In the borrowed judicial system in Africa, a witness is ethically bound to swear to an oath or to affirm to say the truth in a court trial. In the traditional African Society, where the religion was polytheism, the deities upheld the sanctity of oath and melted appropriate visible sanctions to oath breakers or people that swore falsely to oaths. Unlike the religious dogmas in the traditional African society, the Western World upholds the philosophical thought that religion enslaves; thus, the underlying attitudinal revolt against religion. The effect of this consciousness is that the Western World perceives religion as a mechanism for achieving man's ambitions. Oath taking in court illustrates this perception as it has proved to be a mere procedure in court trial. This paper therefore researches into the potency of the traditional oath taking and the effect of its absence in the borrowed judicial system in Africa. It also addresses the problems and challenges involved in the imported Judicial system. The authors propose that the cosmetic western oath taking in the borrowed Western Judicial system should be discarded in the African setting while the traditional method of finding out the truth by the traditional oath taking should replace it. This paper shall explore analytical and qualitative approach.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Oath-taking, Africa, Judiciary, Courts,</b></p>
<p><b>Mamotse Mokabe</b> GICICSSH1809091</p>	<p><b>The contribution of informal trading to tourism development. The case study of Tshakuma fruit market, Limpopo, South Africa</b></p> <p><b>Mamotse Mokabe</b> Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management, University of Venda, South Africa</p> <p><b>Mpho Tshifularo</b> Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management, University of Venda, South Africa</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The formal trading has been growing in South Africa after new 1st democratic government took over in 1994. Though this is an informal sector it has played the significant role in creating jobs and enhancing the spirit of entrepreneurship. It has also made individuals to be financially self-reliant and sufficient, also improving the livelihoods of traders. The case study is in the Tshakuma fruit market in Limpopo Province, South Africa which is one of the biggest fruit market in the country. The same market has been allocated 4.8 revamp by the South African Department of Small Business Development. The location of this market is interesting because it in on the en-route to Kruger National Park and the market is a 'must stop' for tourists going and coming back from Kruger National Park. It is concluded that the tourism in the municipality (Thulamela Municipality) where the fruit market</p>

	<p>is located has expanded enormously. The tourism development in the area nearby the market exhibits growth and validates that the informal trading does contribute to the in the tourism development. The informal trading market is seen as a vehicle to address high rates of employment and backs insufficient incomes. This informal market is also seeming as a pulling factor for the tourists who visit Kruger National Park and many attractions in the area.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> tourism development, informal trading, market, income, tourists, employment,</p>
<p><b>Pomak Frank Tengya</b> GICICSSH1809094</p>	<p><b>Pidgin Language and Populism: Nigerian and Kenyan Comedy shows in Context</b></p> <p><b>Pomak Frank Tengya</b> Film and Theatre Arts Department, School of Creative Arts, Film and Media Studies, Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Language is the primary tool of communication among people, because of this singular, yet significant role of language in a society it has become increasingly important for artists to be deliberate in their choice of language of communication. In the post-modern world where there is a constant transmission of populist ideologies, it is paramount for the artist to use his language of communication as a tool for the transfusion of his social, political and cultural ideas to his immediate society and his extended audience. This article investigates the roles of the Pidgin English and Pidgin Swahili as language of popular communication that popular Nigerian and Kenyan comedians utilize as the carrier of their satirical art pieces to their target audiences. This paper interrogates the deployment of these forms of Pidgin languages as the principal vehicle of communication that has a popular appeal to both the educated and uneducated people in both Nigeria and Kenya. It analyses the social, cultural and political implications of the choice of the Pidgin language by the comedians. The paper focuses on the deployment of the language by two comedians Ali Baba a Nigerian comedian and Churchill a Kenyan comedian. This article looks at the micro and macro levels through which their artistic endeavors serve as barometers for the understanding of the sociology of the deployment of language to an audience.</p>
 <p><b>Emily Nyabere</b> GICICSSH1809095</p>	<p><b>Use Of Colour In Animation For Effective Adult Audience Attention</b></p> <p><b>Emily Nyabere</b> Tutorial Fellow, Department of Film and Theatre Arts, Kenyatta University, P.O Box 43844 – 00100, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study seeks to examine colour as an element used in animation production, establish the effects it has on audience attention and how this element of production can be used effectively in animation in order to draw the adult audience attention for effective story telling. Through this study the research will specifically explore how the use of colour in animation affects the way in which the audience responds to animated films or animated visual presentations. Animation stories can be effective in the film industry but in order for them to be effective they have to appeal to the audience. Previous studies have shown that there is a strong ability for animation to draw audience attention through dynamic visual presentations. The study will use theories such as the Feature integration theory of attention, Colour Theories, CIELAB model and Isaac Newton’s Colour Wheel to guide the research process in an attempt to answer the research questions.</p>

<p><b>Dr. Abada, Ifeanyichukwu Micheal</b> <b>GICICSSH1809096</b></p>	<p><b>Public Records And Management Of Information Materials In Nigerian Local Government</b></p> <p><b>Abada, Ifeanyichukwu Micheal</b> <b>Department of Political Science, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Okafor, Nneka Ifeoma</b> <b>Department of Philosophy, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Tr. Omeh, Paul Hezekiah</b> <b>Department of Political Science, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In every organization, set objectives had always remained paramount for its growth and delivery of quality services. Local government like every other organization has its goals to be achieved and these could only be enhanced through effective and efficient utilization and management of information and records at its disposal. Worrisome is the continued existence of the institution of local government in Nigeria which has in the recent time attracted many criticisms due to poor serial performances in achieving quality service delivery to the people within its area of jurisdiction. However, it is against this established premise that the paper sets to appreciate available information materials and records management for quality service delivery in Nigerian local government system. Methodologically, the study adopts qualitative method and data were ostensibly generated through secondary sources of data collection and analyzed in content. The findings of the study revealed that poor serial performances of local government in Nigeria were as a result of poor culture, negligence, improper and ineffective documentation of information materials at the disposal of third tier level of governance. However, the paper on its part strongly recommends among others; the utilization of e-governance and frequent auditing in the administration of local government.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Local Government, Nigeria, Records, Registry, Service Delivery</b></p>
<p><b>Professor Desan Iyer</b> <b>GICICSSH1809058</b></p>	<p><b>Preparing Law Students for Practice: A Nonverbal Skill Development Approach</b></p> <p><b>Professor Desan Iyer</b> <b>Attorney of the High Court of South Africa, Deputy Dean, Teaching and Learning &amp; Associate Professor in Law, Faculty of Commerce, Administration &amp; Law, University of Zululand</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Many law bodies in South Africa such as the Law Society, Judiciary and National Prosecuting Authority have expressed concern about the competency of law graduates to practice law in the “real world”. The growing concern about the disjuncture between legal education and the professional demands and the shortage of practice skills has been cited as one of the major stumbling blocks. A cause for concern is that modern day legal studies at many tertiary institutions in South Africa exclude the study of nonverbal communication as a standalone module in their law curriculums. Therefore, within the domain of the legal profession and the tertiary environment, there has been a degree of ignorance about the effectiveness of nonverbal communication as a means of improving the so called “practice” skills of</p>

	<p>attorneys. In South Africa as well as worldwide, there has been little scholarship concerning nonverbal skill development in law. Some investigations have been undertaken on the role and importance of nonverbal behaviour as a communicative tool, yet limited research had been undertaken on its impact and benefits to the legal profession. The article seeks to address the grey area that currently exists within the current legal framework with the objective of introducing nonverbal practice into the law curriculums. As a way forward, it will become evident that there is a strong need for robust practical and skills emphasis in most law programmes, and such interrogation should ultimately prepare graduates for practice. The study of nonverbal communication amalgamated with traditional legal skills would go a long way in producing law graduates who have a systematic and coherent body of knowledge as well as a high level of cognitive and generic skills that paves the way forward for successful practice.</p>
<p><b>Beebeejaun Ambareen GICICSSH1809065</b></p>	<p><b>The representation of women on corporate boards: Formulating a legal regime for Mauritius Corporates</b></p> <p><b>Ambareen. Beebeejaun, LLB, LLM, ACCA (Affiliate)</b> <b>Department of Law, Faculty of Law and Management, University of Mauritius, Reduit, Mauritius</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Research Objectives:</b> The presence of women on the boards of corporations is an international trend worth picking up by all countries. There are many good reasons for increasing gender diversity on boards that have been evidenced by various studies such as better decisions, performance and representation of the consumer base. However, Mauritius has been lagging behind in terms of initiatives to promote women representation on corporate boards. A study conducted by the Hay Group in association with the Mauritius Institute of Directors in 2015 supports this fact.</p> <p>The study seeks to identify the relative benefits behind the global trend of achieving gender diversity on corporate boards and on the factors that impact on the representation of women on such boards. Some various kinds of regimes and initiatives that have been developed in some countries mainly Norway, UK and US will be analysed to deal with the issue of under representation of women on boards. The purpose behind this research is to provide effective recommendations for Mauritius to achieve a greater level of gender diversity on corporate boards.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> The methodologies for the research are in essence comprised of the black letter approach and a socio-legal analysis. The black letter approach seeks to analyse the legal provisions relating to directors in Mauritius, Norway, UK and US. Journals, books, reports amongst others will be also examined. The socio-legal analysis has been used to interview some key stakeholders of the corporate sector in order to find out the extent to which companies in Mauritius consider the importance of gender diversity on corporate boards.</p> <p><b>Research Outcomes and Future Scope:</b> The paper aims at responding to the research objectives set out above. In particular, a quota approach is suggested as a first step to resolve low representation of women on corporate boards in Mauritius. However, the research will also advocate that changes in gender diversity cannot come in the form of mandatory regulation in its strictest sense but will need to be uniquely tailored to allow corporate control in an effective manner to increase the number of women at the top. The future scope for research may be based on the other forms of hard and soft measures that can be implemented to solve the gender diversity problem in Mauritius.</p>

	<p><b>Keywords: Women and Board, Women in corporate world, gender diversity on board.</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>The fight against international transfer pricing abuses; a recommendation for Mauritius</b></p> <p><b>Ambareen. Beebeejaun, LLB, LLM, ACCA (Affiliate)</b> <b>Department of Law, Faculty of Law and Management, University of Mauritius, Reduit, Mauritius</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Research Objectives: One of the most common forms of international tax avoidance is transfer pricing by multinational enterprises. It involves the setting of prices for transactions involving the transfer of property, services, intangibles and capital flows between related parties. The manipulation of transfer prices between related parties is a major problem in the world since it brings adverse consequences on countries where multinationals operate such as a loss of profits to the host government in terms of tax revenue amongst others.</b></p> <p><b>The research will investigate on the factors that contribute to transfer pricing abuses. At present, there is no substantial and extensive transfer pricing rule in Mauritius apart from a brief provision on the arm's length principle set out in the Mauritius Income Tax Act and the provisions of some Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements which Mauritius has concluded with other countries.</b></p> <p><b>The research intends to analyse the legal approaches to tackle transfer pricing issues that are undertaken by some countries whose taxation regime is similar to Mauritius. The selected countries are South Africa and UK. The objective behind the comparative study is to come up with the appropriate preventive and corrective measures for Mauritius.</b></p> <p><b>Methodology: The methodology adopted for this research consists of a critical analysis and comparative legal review of the relevant legislation, case law, and literature. A minor quantitative analysis of the transfer pricing problem in Mauritius will be conducted, in terms of which interviews will be conducted with officials from different institutions in Mauritius, such as the Mauritius Revenue Authority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.</b></p> <p><b>Research Outcomes and Future Scope: The study will conclude that the absence of explicit formal rules on transfer pricing allows businesses to use the country to manipulate transfer prices to avoid paying taxes. Therefore, an amendment to Mauritius laws and regulatory framework is required to dissuade multinationals to engage in transfer pricing abuses. The study will conclude that the scope and application of the arm's length principle needs to be formally set out in legislation and also, the use of Advance Pricing Agreements will also be recommended.</b></p> <p><b>A future research on the subject matter will be carried out based on the pricing of intangible property transfers between multinational in Mauritius and how this has created an opportunity to avoid paying taxes.</b></p> <p><b>Keywords: Mauritius and transfer pricing, transfer pricing abuses in Mauritius, taxes paid by multinationals in Mauritius</b></p>
<p><b>Beebeejaun Muslum Zareen Nishaat</b> <b>GICICSSH1809078</b></p>	<p><b>“Awareness, treatment and control of Type II diabetes in Mauritius: A Qualitative Study.”</b></p> <p><b>Beebeejaun Muslum Zareen Nishaat</b> <b>Department of Mauritian Studies, Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Mauritius</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The study focuses on examining the prevalence, treatment preferences and knowledge about Type II diabetes in Mauritius. Despite the fact that the rate of Type II diabetes has been stabilized for the past 30 years, Mauritius is still one among the countries which has a very high rate of diabetes. Poor eating habits and adopting an unhealthy lifestyle are two of the major reasons for this increased rate of Type II diabetes. The objectives of this study is to find out the level of awareness of Type II diabetes in Mauritius, to understand the variations of treatment preferences among social groups and to find out whether diabetes campaigns are effective in the prevention of this illness. In order to obtain data from Type II diabetes patients on their treatment preferences and their level of awareness, indepth face to face interviews were conducted with 15 participants in a public hospital, a local health centre and a private clinic of the Island. Findings show that nutritional knowledge concerning food and a healthy lifestyle was low among the participants, which caused them to suffer from Type II diabetes. In addition to that, some of the informants claimed that they are not able to consume a healthy diet on a daily basis due to the lack of money. However, with strategies implemented by the health care systems such as educational talks on Type II diabetes, campaigns and distribution of pamphlets and brochures, diabetic people are able to control their illnesses by adopting a healthy lifestyle.</p>
<p><b>Adjnu Damar Ladkoo</b> <b>YRSICSSH1809051</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Impacts Of Climate Change On The Tourism Industry In Small Island Developing States- An Empirical Review</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Adjnu Damar Ladkoo</b> <b>Department of Management, University of Mauritius</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Climate change is no longer some far-off problem; it is happening here; it is happening now (Barack Obama, World Economic Forum, 2015). Climate change is impacting on several industries including that of tourism. Emergence of renewable energies, promotion of green marketing, arousal of new policies, protection of sea bio diversities and review of airlines carbon emissions are some of the latest considerations in the tourism world. The stimulus is truly climate change. More than ever before, have stakeholders of the tourism industry been motivated to search for solutions about the adverse impacts of climate change. Escalating pressures from the latter give today's tourism stakeholders a blurred picture about the future of this industry. When some of the impacts are visible others are indirect and can only be perceived when the harm has been done, unfortunately. Amongst some of the impacts of climate change are: rising sea level, increased risk with sea water activities, movement of harmful sea creatures towards beaches, sand erosion, bleaching of corals, more cyclones that entail no shows in hotels, less booking and waste of resources among others. Time has come to put in the forefront a sustainable future for the tourism industry; especially for vulnerable destinations like Small Island Development States (SIDS). This paper is geared towards such an attempt through an empirical review. A collation of several studies elaborating on the impacts of climate change was made. This paper would be of interest to stakeholders who are studying about climate change and its impacts on the tourism industry in small island developing states such that more insightful practical solutions can be derived for the benefit of all stakeholders of tourism and SIDS.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Climate, Change, Impact, Tourism, Island</b></p>



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