

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



Social Science and Humanities Research Association

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26-27 June 2018

Conference Venue

Avani Pattaya Resort & Spa, Beach Road, Pattaya, Thailand

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Kammales Photikanit

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Kammales Photikanit completed his MA in Conflict Analysis and Management at the Royal Roads University, Canada in 2012. He is a lecturer in Social Development at the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Naresuan University, Thailand. He is an active researcher working on critical social policy, especially Thailand's migrant worker policy.

Kammales has won Thailand's University Development Commission Scholarship in 2008 and received a PhD grant from Naresuan University in 2014. He also serves on the Advisory Board of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) Region 3 and the Center for Reconciliation and Reform from the 2014 until nowadays.

PLENARY SPEKAER



Fahimi Ali

School of Business, Wellington Institute of Technology (Weltec), Wellington, New Zealand



Oman Sukmana
GICICSSH1807052

**Knowledge And Social Wisdom Of Community In The Process Of Kelud Mountain Disaster Management
(Study In Pandansari Village, Ngantang District, Kabupaten Regency, Indonesia)**

Oman Sukmana

**The Department Of Social Welfare, Faculty Of Social And Political Sciences,
University Of Muhammadiyah Malang**

Abstract

Indonesia is a disaster prone area, both natural disasters, man-made disasters, and social disasters. The disaster management process is carried out through four phases, namely: mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, and recovery phases. This study aims to illustrate the community's construction of the knowledge and value of social wisdom of local communities in the Kelud Mountain disaster management process. Research approach and type using of qualitative. Data collection techniques are done through interviews, observation, and documentation, while data analysis techniques using descriptive-qualitative techniques. Research location in Pandansari Village, Ngantang District, Malang Regency, Indonesia which is the main area affected by Kelud Mountain disaster. The subjects were determined by purposive sampling, which included Pandansari Village Officer, Pandansari Village Leader, and Chairman of Disaster Risk Reduction Forum. The results can be stated that in the phase of disaster mitigation, the community has knowledge of the natural signs of Kelud Mountain eruption that is: (1) The migration of animals such as monkeys, snakes, birds, and so forth that descend into the settlement area of society, (2) The discharge of water sources, such as wells, springs, and small rivers is reduced and dries up, (3) Appears hot and sultry clouds, (4) There are small earthquakes accompanied by lightning, (5) Plants withered and discolored, and (6) Chairman of Indigenous people dreamed of being visited by "Lembo Suro". While the value of social wisdom of society to Kelud Mountain is reflected in the form of "Sesaji Gunung Kelud" rituals and "Gotong Royong" traditions.

Keywords: Knowledge, Social Wisdom, Disaster Management.



Mustak Ahmed
GICICSSH1807053

Media Policy And Vulnerable Groups: A Study On Selected Vulnerable Groups Of Japan

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Abstract

Japan is exceptional among Asian countries in the sense that it has achieved amazing rapid economic growth in the past 100 years. Today's Japan is probably one of the most media saturated societies in the world (Kato, 1978:9). The media are undergoing rapid changes in Japan like others industrial societies. There are approximately 120 daily newspapers with a total of 50 million copies of 'set papers' 8,216 commercial broadcasting stations and 6736 Japan broadcasting stations, 759 commercial radio station and 894 Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) radio stations . Most of the country in the world has own communication policy. And some developing countries are trying to formulate their communication policy. But industrial societies mostly have already formulated their national communication or information policy. Media policy can play a crucial role in helping people who are poor and powerless improving their lives. What roles media will play depend on their policies. 'Policies function as media' (Yawata, 2008). And media have the capability to provide the information that marginalized groups want and need. People will be capable to have the access to

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| | <p>information if the mass media organizational policies support social welfare. Policy related research is important for every country. Media is social as well as business organization. In the sense this is a social policy research. Social policy research is always helpful to concerned people, society and culture. Firstly, this research will expand the knowledge and give research ideas of future researchers regarding related topics. Secondly, it is hoped that the result of the research will raise awareness among policy makers on the linkage between media organizations, and volunteer organizations for the basic concerns of vulnerable groups. Thirdly, this study may attract the national decision makers and will help to develop the status, awareness, and quality of living of vulnerable people of Japan. Fourthly, this research will help the media policy makers to formulate sustainable policies targeting vulnerable people. Fifthly, this research will assist the media policy makers to add sufficient information or section in their audience related policies. Finally, media organizations will be motivated to produce advocacy program and create development communication messages for helpless or susceptible audience. So there is a dire need of studying media policy and vulnerable groups in Japan.</p> <p>Keywords: Development communication, Media policy, Social policy, vulnerable groups.</p> |
|  <p>Huiya Lin GICICSSH1807054</p> | <p>The Transformation of Social Expectations and Self Expectations towards Women in 1960 and 2000</p> <p>Huiya Lin Department Of Applied English, Ming-Chuan University, Taoyuan, Taiwan</p> <p>Shiyu Lin Department Of Applied English, Ming-Chuan University, Taoyuan, Taiwan</p> <p>Kaichin Chen Department Of Applied English, Ming-Chuan University, Taoyuan, Taiwan</p> <p>Shinlein Li Department Of Applied English, Ming-Chuan University, Taoyuan, Taiwan</p> <p>Maosheng Hung Department Of Applied English, Ming-Chuan University, Taoyuan, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The study aims to discuss whether women can meet both of self and social expectations while gender equality is improving from 1960 to 2000. We use the text analysis to examine the advancement of self and social expectations based on “Everything I Never Told You” and “The Devil Wears Prada”, which represent the time 1960 and 2000 respectively. We take the five elements from Hall & Duvall (2003), life roles, personality characteristics, behaviors/expression, achievement, and contribution, on self and social expectations. Besides, we discuss the congruence and transformation between self and social expectations towards each five elements from 1960 to 2000, based on Everything I Never Told You and The Devil Wears Prada. The main character in Everything I Never Told You, Marilyn, wants to be a doctor, but she is restricted by social expectations that women should be a full-time mother in 1960. She cannot fulfill her dream of being a doctor in order to take care of the whole family. Therefore, it is discrepant between self and social expectations in 1960 on five elements. Conversely, the character in The Devil Wears Prada, Miranda, is a chief editor of the Runway Magazine. She can almost fulfill her dream and satisfy both of self and social expectations in 2000. While the time past, the improvement of women’s self and</p> |

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| | <p>social expectations depending on the five elements is advanced from 1960 to 2000. Hence, from these two times, there is the transformation of women's self and social expectations. Women in 2000 can meet both of self and social expectations towards life roles, achievement, behaviors/expression, and contribution. Additionally, taking the public figures for example is to reflect on the society in reality such as Sheryl Sandberg, the CEO of Facebook. Through this study, we expect that women will be treated fairly by the society and meet both of self and social expectations.</p> <p>Key words: fiction, gender equality, gender studies, textual analysis, women's social status.</p> |
| <p>Esther Bahat GICICSSH1807055</p> | <p>Strategies for organizational management: value realization and self-identity expression as contributing to organizational commitment.</p> <p>Esther Bahat University of Haifa, Israel</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>It is well known that almost all models of organizational commitment are calculative and hedonistic. However, not all the organizational behaviors can be explained on the basis of rational processes that aim to maximize personal benefits. We are witnessing personal differences. For example, actions performed for the benefits of others (person, organization), or for a person's own satisfaction (for example, expression of self-identity). According to his suggestion people are motivated to reflect in their actions their "real-self".</p> <p>This paper argues that self-processes (level of value realization and level of self-identity expression) contribute to collective work efforts, in addition to cost-benefit calculations (satisfaction of needs). While the OC research literature deals a lot with needs satisfaction as a contributor to OC there is almost no theoretical reference to the self-processes and no study examined there contribution to OC. This absence seems a bit peculiar given that the social psychology literature has devoted substantial attention to the "self" as a driver of behaviour.</p> <p>The study examined the relationships of three aspects of person-environment fit (P-O Fit) that contribute to OC - degree of: Needs fulfilment, values realization, self-identity expression, with manifestations of OC: "Identification", "contribution", "presence". The study was based on a questionnaire given to 444 respondents, all workers. Findings showed fulfilment of needs to be central in its contribution to OC manifestations, and that its highest contribution was to the component expressing "presence". However, satisfaction with values realization and self-identity expression also contributed to OC. Moreover, The three types of P-O Fit were distinct from one another, they contributed differentially to the explanation of OC manifestations, and their respective contributions to the prediction of OC level were additive. Therefore, organizations which put emphasis on satisfying their worker's needs but also allow realizing values and expressing self-identities should extract a higher degree of commitment from their members.</p> <p>Keywords: self-identity, values, person-organization fit, organizational commitment</p> |
| <p>Abdul Wahab Shittu GICICSSH1807056</p> | <p>Trend In Dawah Activities Among Muslims In Ilorin: An Appraisal Of Ideology</p> <p>Abdul Wahab Shittu Department of Religions, Faculty of Arts, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Ilorin is a city in the North central Nigeria known for Islamic scholarship. The city has influenced many cities in the southern part of the country to such an</p> |

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| | <p>extent that the history of Islam may not be completely told in the southern Nigeria without mentioning the Ilorin factor. This glory is credited to the enduring efforts of early scholars in the city who were passionate about the growth of Islam in Nigeria in particular and in the world in general. Generations after these people followed the step of their precursor in the propagation of the religion until recently when the move to reform the pre-existing process and practice of the religion made a group known as Jabata group to keep to the extreme as against the known norm of moderation in Islam and to condemn all other Muslims. It is to this background that this work examined some of the doctrines of this group using descriptive method. The work finds out that the group under study flourished on baseless doctrines which are difficult to marry with Islam. More importantly, a position of theirs cannot win a heart to Islam.</p> |
|  <p>Juan Canis Parera GICICSSH1807057</p> | <p>An introduction to subaltern studies.</p> <p>Juan Canis Parera Master In Humanities, Specialized In Cultural Studies, Preparing Phd, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC), Barcelona, Spain</p> <p>Abstract The impact of the philosopher Michel Foucault at the end of the XXth century is so important. He influenced authors like Edward Said which in his book "Orientalism" criticized all the studies about Eastern territories but made in western countries, as a result of the power account, even in the academic areas. After Said's publications in India appeared some historian authors that criticized the History of India made by western countries in a similar way. Also influenced by Foucault, those authors started something called "subaltern studies", this new discipline invites to "rethink" the whole history is written so far and also proposes a new method of research in History. My propose is to present their main ideas (Prakash, Guha, Chakravarty) within a theoretic background.</p> |
| <p>Maurice Kezhia Macatangay GICICSSH1807058</p> | <p>Connect Or Disconnect: Investigating Varied Effects Of Social Networking Sites To Teenagers</p> <p>Maurice Kezhia Macatangay Stem Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department</p> <p>Kenette Cymon Acuña Stem Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department</p> <p>Earl Dominique Rodrigue Stem Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department</p> <p>Juan Paulo Garcia Stem Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department</p> <p>Inst. Aaron Reyes Instructor, Colegio De San Juan De Letran – Bataan</p> <p>Abstract 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</p> |

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| | <p>discussed and analyzed using thematic analysis. Findings reveal that social networking contributes to teenage isolation in different ways such as: teenagers privately share feelings online, the individual's refusal to be disturbed, lack of time due to too much exposure in social networking. Moreover anonymity in inhibition to self-expression may detach a person in public expression and problems encountered by teenagers are secured or isolated in social media. Moreover, aggression may also be constituted due to cyberbullying, misunderstanding and dishonesty in social media. Social connection was improved since social networking site is found to be an easier way to reach people, it also endures communication, and connect people in distant places. Furthermore, social media creates social awareness and build social relationship. This study concluded that social networking variedly affects teenagers who are exposed in social networking in their perceived behavior and attitude. The 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. 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. Keywords: social networking, teenagers, aggression, isolation, social connection</p> |
| <p>Mary Jessica B. Tolosa GICICSSH1807061</p> | <p>An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis on the Concept of Family among Abandoned Young Adults with Physical Disability</p> <p>Yoldy Ann R. Ampong De La Salle University – Dasmariñas</p> <p>Crystal Jade L. Delos Santos De La Salle University – Dasmariñas</p> <p>Mary Jessica B. Tolosa De La Salle University – Dasmariñas</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study used interpretative phenomenological analysis to explore the concept of family among abandoned young adults with physical disability. There are only few researches that expound on topics related to young adults who have physical disability. Knowing that people who live with disability belong to the poorest and marginalized, being a young adult with physical disability sets extra demand towards the family that causes exhaustion due to the additional care, attention and maintenance for medication that they need. It was due to those that the possibility of abandonment increases. Derived from these issues were the objectives of this study: 1) To know their view towards each member of the family and 2) to know their concept of family. This research has 3 abandoned young adults with physical disability as participants. All of them have physical disabilities such as cerebral palsy, kyphosis, and hip dysplasia. Interview and drawing were the methods used to elicit responses. Results show that before abandonment, one superordinate theme emerged: primary family as an attachment unit; and for after abandonment, another superordinate theme emerged: Alternate family as a unit of healing and recovery. These were supported by local and international research and theories regarding topics that tackle the importance of the alternate family and the faith and values accumulated as ways to reconstruct the self, as well as the young adults' aspirations to be reunited with their family amidst abandonment. Keywords: Abandonment, Young adults, Physical disability, Interpretative</p> |

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| <p>Samuel Bamise Dada GICICSSH1807062</p> | <p>Phenomenological Analysis</p> <p>Nigeria: Resource Conflicts Between Farmers And Fulani Herdsmen</p> <p>Samuel Bamise Dada Faculty Of Civil Engineering Department Of Civil Engineering Covenant University</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The paper begins by examines land as one of the most important resources required by humans for day to day existence. The incessant resource conflict over land in Nigeria between cattle herders and farmers has been serious cause for concern. No doubt, all humans' activities are directly or indirectly rest on land at varying thresholds yet this resource is limited and scarce. The paper then explores the adverse effects of climate change, and its connection to migration. It looks at the relevance of migration (and trans-locality) for adaptation to climate change in Nigeria. The paper examines nomadization, a migratory form, and brings tales of loss of lives and property; cases of kidnapping; rape; armed robbery; destruction of farm produce; brutal killing of cattle and environmental degradation et al. It looks into the history of traditional relationship between farmers and herdsmen before the turn of event, and finds the missing link. It provides answers to how and why the nomads move with all sorts of weapons able to break almost all territorial barriers, have their household settled in places deemed habitable and establish trade partnership. It highlights the efforts by policy makers to arrest the ugly situation. Lastly, the author offers suggestions aimed at ensuring peaceful co -existence.</p> |
| <p>Mahdi Naeim GICICSSH1807063</p> | <p>The Effectiveness of Group Cognitive Behavioral Therapy on Depression and Anxiety symptoms in Parkinson's Patients</p> <p>Mahdi Naeim Corresponding Author: Social Determinants of Health (SDH) Research Center, Ardabil University of Medical Sciences, Ardabil, Iran</p> <p>Sahar Aligholizadeh Moghadam Ph.D. in Public Psychology, Young Researchers Club, Ardabil Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ardabil, Iran</p> <p>Ali Rezaei Sharif Associate Professor, Education Department, Mohaghegh Ardebil University, Ardebil, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to investigate The effectiveness of group cognitive behavioral therapy in depression and anxiety symptoms in patients with Parkinson's Ardabil city. This quasi experimental research with experimental and control groups at pretest, posttest, and follow-up. The study population included patients 60 to 75 years with Parkinson's disease centers and psychiatric services Ardabil city, based on a random sample of 40 individuals with high scores on the Beck Anxiety Inventory and the Beck depression scale were randomly divided into two 20 groups: experimental and control groups were divided. The interventions (Group Cognitive Behavioral Therapy) in the experimental group were 8 weeks and once a week, the control group did not receive any training. In order to test the hypotheses, methods of analysis of variance with repeated measures was used. The results showed that the independent variable is effective in reducing depression and anxiety symptoms. group cognitive behavioral therapy stress reduction resulted in decreased</p> |

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| | <p>expression of depression and anxiety ($p < 0.05$) in patients with Parkinson's Ardabil city. Keywords: group cognitive behavioral therapy, depression, anxiety, Parkinson's</p> |
| <p>Lalaine B. Boco GICICSSH1807065</p> | <p>“The Effect Of Workplace Design To Employee Engagement, Collaborative Capability, And Perceived Work Performance In Coworking Spaces”</p> <p>Lalaine B. Boco College Of Commerce And Business Administration University Of Santo Tomas España, Manila, Philippines 1015</p> <p>Joseph Christian A. Gloria College Of Commerce And Business Administration University Of Santo Tomas España, Manila, Philippines 1015</p> <p>Hannah Angelica R. Go College Of Commerce And Business Administration University Of Santo Tomas España, Manila, Philippines 1015</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Coworking spaces phenomenon is rapidly growing across the countries of North America, Europe, and Asia. Owing to its functional work environment, it offers coworkers a collaborative atmosphere that make them more involved at work. The research study aims to describe the causal relationship of workplace design to perceived work performance and to employee engagement and collaborative capability as mediating variables through the use of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). A total of 350 coworkers aged 18-60 years old, from 27 different coworking spaces in Metro Manila, Philippines participated in the study. The findings of this research revealed that workplace design has no direct effect on perceived work performance; however, perceived work performance improves when coworkers are more engaged and have better collaborative capability. Nonetheless, the rest of the hypothesized premises were affirmed in the result of this study. This paper can help the HR managers and the business centers to create a more flexible and constructive workplace setting for their employees. Further, the results can be used as a basis for the fundamental shift of the traditional workspace into a new creative workplace. Keywords: coworking spaces, workplace design, employee engagement, collaborative capability, perceived work performance, coworkers, workspace</p> |
|  <p>Umar Fawad Sharif GICICSSH1807066</p> | <p>Crypto Currencies And Their Future - The Destruction Ahead</p> <p>Umar Fawad Sharif COMSATS Institute Of Information Technology, Islamabad</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Crypto currencies have become one of the main headlines in 2017 due to its parabolic rise in value and popularity. A Crypto Currency is an electric currency that uses cryptography for security. Due to crypto security feature it is difficult to counterfeit.</p> <p>The Blockchain technology is used to create decentralized ledger technology which can be used for peer to peer money transaction over the internet. Crypto currencies have many advantages and disadvantages too. Crypto currency advantages include decentralization, easy to carry money, public ledger, free from government and banks control.</p> <p>Due to fast emergence in crypto currency use, many risks and challenges are also around which creates serious threats. This paper covers major issues and risks</p> |

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| <p>Lubna Naz GICICSSH1807068</p> | <p>involved due to crypto currency within financial world.</p> <p>Health Care Utilization among Urban Elderly in Pakistan</p> <p>Lubna Naz Department of Economics, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract More recently, Pakistan has ranked at 91st in the Global Age Watch Index, which indicate worst performance in the well-being of elderly. This study analyzes health care utilization among urban elderly, following Anderson and Newman (1973) proposed methodology, based on behavioural approach. It makes two empirical investigations. First, analyze sociodemographic and enabling variables, which influence access to health care utilization. Second, analyze different factors (external to behavioral model) which constrain access to health care utilization. It analyzes health care utilization by outpatient services, measured as "private physician visits" and as "government hospital visits", in reference period. The health care services in government and private hospitals are not comparable, former lacks in trained staff, cleanliness, availability of medicine, and presence of qualified doctors. The study uses Chi-square test, which checks association of independent variables with outpatient services. It uses logistic regression to estimate the probability (odd ratio) for seeking health care utilization among urban elderly. Research findings indicate that there are inequalities in access to outpatient services in male versus female and rich versus poor. It points out that poorest urban elderly; female elderly mainly visit faith healers for treatment of chronic disease. The urban elderly requires economic protection especially those who retire from informal employment. Keywords: Behavioural Approach; Chi-Square Test; Global Age Watch Index; Socio-Demographic</p> |
| <p>Andrej Krickovic GICICSSH1807069</p> | <p>Status and Power Transition Explaining China and Russia's Diverging Approaches to Status Seeking and Signaling</p> <p>Andrej Krickovic Faculty of World Economy and International Affairs, National Research University, Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia</p> <p>Abstract Though both China and Russia are dissatisfied with their current status in the international order, the nature of their dissatisfaction is different. The paper explores these differences by comparing their foreign policies and by examining academic and expert debate in both countries. China, a rising power, is primarily concerned with status inconsistency, i.e. that its status gains are not keeping pace with its growing material capabilities. Russia, a declining power, exhibits status anxiety, i.e. it fears that its declining capabilities will lead to a loss of great power status. These different forms of status dissatisfaction produce different policies. China tries to gradually shape the evolution of the international order in ways that increase its status and is careful not to undermine the parts of the order that contribute to its rise. Russia openly challenges the order and is willing to destabilizing it if this can lead to status gains that reverse its decline. These findings add to the growing literature on status by exploring the different forms that status dissatisfaction can take and tracing their effects on status seeking behavior. This, in turn, helps us develop a better understanding of the power transitions currently under way in the international system.</p> |
| <p>Abid Shahzad Aslam GICICSSH1807070</p> | <p>Sensitivity Of Interest Rate And Its Impact Of Financial Performance Of Micro Finance Banks: Empirical Evidence From Pakistan</p> |

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| | <p style="text-align: center;">Abid Shahzad Aslam UVAS Business School, Lahore, University of Animal and Veterinary Sciences Lahore, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Microfinance in Pakistan took its initiative in 1980 with the help of Agha Khan Rural Support Program by introducing Orangi Pilot Project in Karachi. Presently many microfinance banks are operating in the country. Profit is the integral part of any business organization and in banking industry is also necessary for the growth of microfinance bank in financial market. Interest is the main tool of microfinance banks to earn profit and for the economic growth of the country. Interest is also the main variable for macroeconomics and monetary policy. Then this study is focusing on interest rate sensitivity and its impact of financial performance of Microfinance Banks of Pakistan. Secondary data was collected through annual reports of all microfinance banks and consist five years period 2012 to 2016. The generalized least square regression model was used to check the impact of interest rate sensitivity components on financial performance indicators (ROA, ROE, EPS). The results of the study is indicated that change in interest rates has showing positive impact on Interest Income, Advances & Loans, Deposits and Firm age whereas change in interest rates has showing negative impact on Interest Expense, Debt/Equity ratio as well as both are showing positive impact on ROA, ROE and EPS (Performance Indicators). Key words: Interest Rate Sensitivity, Financial Performance Indicators, ROA, ROE, EPS, Microfinance Banks of Pakistan, Generalized Least Square Regression.</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Inam Ul Haq GICICSSH1807071</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">The Role of Institutional Finance for Agriculture: An Analysis of Farm Sector Production</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Inam Ul Haq Department of Economics and Business Management, University of Veterinary and Animal sciences, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Agriculture is an essential economic sector of economies either it is developed, developing or underdeveloped. It is important for the growth of economies in term of output and, provide food to their ever growing population, employment to the large part of the workforce, raw material for value added sector. The Pakistan is one of the largest producer of the food and crops, contribute 19.5% to gross domestic product, employing 42.3% of labor force and in Pakistan about 64%. In Pakistan about 64% farmer has farm holding less than 5 Acres. Owing this Pakistan's agriculture sector is confronting many challenges like the shortage of energy and water along with rising prices of input like seed, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. Most of the farmers facing paucity of funds. They require finance to adopt technological advancements, achieve technical efficiency and purchase efficient inputs to uplift the agriculture output/income collectively and eradicate poverty eventually. They lack timely and adequate access to institutional sources of finance. Non-institutional sources of credit are still dominant in rural credit market. In this backdrop, this study is going to explore the role of institutional finance for Farm sector precaution using the time series data for the period of 1970-2017. Production function is estimated by using Ordinary least Square method. Result shows that institutional finance, labor force, availability of water, cropping intensity has significant positive impact on agriculture Production. Institutional finance is positively related to agriculture production. The study recommended that provision of institutional finance to small and marginal farmer should be</p> |

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| | <p>preferred to eradicate the poverty. Key Words: Agriculture, Institutional Finance, Agricultural Production, Pakistan.</p> |
| <p>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug GICICSSH1807072</p> | <p>Sustainability Behind Bars: Increasing Women’s Productivity And Health</p> <p>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Krisleth Garcia Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Ericka May Acosta Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Glynez Eslava Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Allan Costales Jr. Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Fernando Oringo Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Antonette Ongngad Research Adviser (Lorma Colleges Senior Highschool)</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Decent work is the total aspiration of people in their working lives. Decent work is mainly achieved by people to have a purpose in a society where he belongs. It encompasses work opportunities for people that provide fair income, having a secured workplace and social protection for families, better possibilities of personal development and social integration, freedom to express sensible thoughts and be able to participate in the decisions that will directly affect the lives of workers and the equality among the job opportunities offered to people. According to Guy Ryder, International Labor Organization Director, “Even though global unemployment has stabilized, decent work deficits remain widespread: the global economy is still not creating enough jobs. Additional efforts need to be put in place to improve the quality of work for jobholders and to ensure that the gains of growth are shared equitably,” Additional efforts are encouraged to the higher organizations to improve job quality for everyone; a quality job that will ensure an equitable gain of development for all people from different social statuses. This study aimed to solve the problems: a) What are the possible employments for incarcerated women to sustain their health services? b) What are lived experiences of incarcerated women in terms of health, financial aspect, skills development? This action research made use of interview to the policewomen of Bacnotan, La Union who were assigned to handle incarcerated women. As a result, the researches came up with an action plan on addressing the SDG number eight which is Sustainability Development that focus on Sustainability Behind Bars. With the said program, productivity across all genders will be taken into consideration in such way that equal opportunities are given regardless of their past and background. Key Words: Sustainability, Incarcerated women, Productivity, Empowerment, SDG 8</p> |
| <p>Leia Erica R. Serrano GICICSSH1807073</p> | <p>Teenage Mothers: Ensuring Health and Well-being Through Equal Access to Services Through Online Platform</p> |

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| | <p style="text-align: center;">Amira Zoe T. De La Cuesta Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Leia Erica R. Serrano Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Katrina Zen Alviar Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Venus Mae P. Medina Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fernando Oringo Research Advisers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The third Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) which is to “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.” states that by the year 2030 every human on the planet has an access to healthy lives not only in good mental and physical health but also maternal health for it also proposes to end preventable maternal mortality. The target for universal maternal health access has been elevated. Although suggested targets may change as a result of the consultation process, they give us a good sense of the specific areas in which public and private investment will need to be channeled. According to Philippine Statistics Authority, while under-five mortality has declined slightly in recent years from 54 deaths per 1,000 births in 1988-92 to 48 deaths for the period 1993-1997, infant mortality rates have remained unchanged at about 35 deaths per 1,000 births. This study aimed to solve the problems: a) What are the 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</p> |
| <p>Zephres V. Badilla GICICSSH1807075</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">The Role of Lobbyists in Decision Making Processes of Government Officials in the City of Imus, Cavite</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zephres V. Badilla De La Salle University – Dasmariñas City, Cavite, Philippines College of Liberal Arts and Communication</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jian Claudette Cerrero De La Salle University – Dasmariñas City, Cavite, Philippines College of Liberal Arts and Communication</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jallen Mae J. Mabunga De La Salle University – Dasmariñas City, Cavite, Philippines College of Liberal Arts and Communication</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kim Kelly M. Villaganas</p> |

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| | <p style="text-align: center;">De La Salle University – Dasmariñas City, Cavite, Philippines College of Liberal Arts and Communication</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Lobbying is described as the existence of powerful interests, corporate, private or other jurisdiction, such as sub-national governments, that make efforts to influence government decisions, in particular, policy making, legislation, or awards of contracts. The purpose of this study is to know the effects of lobbying in the decision making processes of the government officials in the City of Imus, Cavite. Philippine lobbying is vague, unsupervised and difficult to regulate for it is relatively quiet and is a discreet profession, unlike in other countries where it is highly recognized and regulated. The Theory of Patterns of Political Behavior in Organizations of Dan Farrell and James C. Petersen (1982) was adopted in order to classify each behavioral pattern of a lobbyist which is part of an organization. Using the said framework, lobbying as a political behavior was classified into three dimensions: the Legitimate – Illegitimate dimension, Internal – External dimension, and the Vertical – Lateral dimension.</p> <p>The study used qualitative and quantities research design through interviews and surveys with politicians, civil servants, and business representatives in research on the issues and the emerging practice of lobbying. This is supported by a number of cases of the Public – Private Partnership contracts as well as other political lobbying activities of the local government. The researchers found out the processes, factors, and skills that have led to successful lobbying, and investigated its effects on the decision making capability of local government officials</p> <p>Keywords: Lobbying, Public – Private Partnership, Political Behavior, Legitimate – Illegitimate dimension, Internal – External dimension, Vertical – Lateral dimension.</p> |
| <p>Hamadullah Kakepoto GICICSSH1807076</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Role of Sociology in Developing Social Harmony: Case Study of Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hamadullah Kakepoto Department of Sociology, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Jamshoro, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Relationship between sociology and social harmony is very strong. Sociology promotes social harmony. It includes various cultures. Pakistani culture is vibrant cultures. It includes local languages with full of emotions. Cultures include the areas where people celebrate their respective local cultures and giving much flavor to Pakistani cultures. Pakistan has four provinces and almost more than twenty cultures. In present paper attempt has been made to mention all characteristics of all local cultures.</p> <p>Keywords: Sociology, Social Harmony, Culture, and Social integration</p> |
| <p>Veronica Paula GICICSSH1807078</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Quality of Life of the Older Population: A descriptive Study</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Renata Komalasari Faculty of Nursing and Allied Health Science, University of Pelita Harapan, Jalan Siloam Hospital Karawaci, Tangerang, 15811, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Veronica Paula Faculty of Nursing and Allied Health Science, University of Pelita Harapan, Jalan Siloam Hospital Karawaci, Tangerang, 15811, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Background: Advanced technology is one factor that contributes to higher life expectancy, increasing the number of elderly in Indonesia. Aging is a process that</p> |

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| | <p>gradually leads to changes in the physical body that will affect both psychological and social relations. These changes will in turn affect the quality of life (qol) of older people. Demographic characteristics may affect quality of life of the older population.</p> <p>Objective: To identify quality of life of older people in Kampung Babakan, Tangerang, Banten.</p> <p>Methods: This was a quantitative descriptive study undertaken in a village area, called Kampung Babakan, in Tangerang, Banten. The number of the respondents was 93 elderly respondents. The measuring tools used was the Indonesian version of WHOQOL-BREF 26 which has been tested for validity and reliability, consisting 26 questions covering four domains. This study used purposive sampling technique with inclusion criteria: adults age 60+, domicile in Kampung Cijengir and Babakan, ability to communicate and understand Indonesian language, not having a hearing loss or any other conditions that hinders participation. Ethical approval was received from the Mochtar Riady Research Institute of Nantotechnology. Data was analyzed using descriptive analysis. The investigators read the questionnaires to the respondents in the presence of family members as proxies. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis.</p> <p>Results: This study showed that out of 93 elderly respondents in Kampung Babakan, 62.4% had a good physical health good, 57% had a good psychological domain, 54.8% had good social relations and 61.3 had a good environmental domain.</p> <p>Conclusion: More than half of older people in Kampung Babakan, Tangerang, had a good quality of life respectively on four domains (physical health, social relationship, psychological, and environmental domains). The results of this study can be used as a database for further research on strategies to increase the quality of life of the elderly in general.</p> |
| <p>Hina Javed GICICSSH1807080</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">An Investigation into Slow ESL Reading Speed in Pakistani Students</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hina Javed The University of Lahore</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study investigated the different strategies used by the Pakistani students learning English as a second language at secondary level school. The basic premise of the study is that ESL students face tremendous difficulty while they are reading a text in English. It also purports to dig into the different causes of their slow reading. They might range from word reading accuracy, mental translation, lexical density, cultural gaps, complex syntactic constructions and back skipping. Sixty, Grade 7 students from two secondary mainstream schools of Lahore were selected for the study, thirty being boys and thirty girls. They were administered reading-related and reading speed pre and posttests. The purpose of the tests was to gauge their performance on different reading tasks so as to be able to see how they used strategies, if any, and also to ascertain the causes hampering their performance on those tests. In the pretests, they were given simple texts, with considerable lexical density, moderately complex sentential layout. In the posttests, the reading tasks contained comic strips, texts with visuals, texts with controlled vocabulary and an evenly distributed varied range of simple, compound and complex sentences. Both the tests were timed. The results gleaned through the data gathered corroborated the researchers' basic hunch that they performed significantly better than pretests. The findings suggest that morphological structure of words and lexical density are the main source of reading comprehension difficulties in poor ESL readers. It is also confirmed that if the texts are accompanied with pictorial visuals greatly facilitate students' reading speed and comprehension. There is no substantial evidence that ESL</p> |

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|  <p>Felix Kwame Nyarko GICICSSH1807083</p> | <p>readers adopt any specific strategy while reading in English.</p> <p>Corporate Governance Structure and Intellectual Capital Disclosure: Evidence from Ghana</p> <p>Felix Kwame Nyarko School of Economics and Finance, Jiangsu University, 212000, China</p> <p>Yusheng Kong School of Economics and Finance, Jiangsu University, 212000, China</p> <p>Alex Boadi Dankyi School of Economics and Finance, Jiangsu University, 212000, China</p> <p>Ethel Dzidefo Asimah School of Economics and Finance, Jiangsu University, 212000, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The main aim of this paper is to investigate the extent of the intellectual capital disclosure and the relationship between intellectual capital disclosure and corporate governance variables in Ghanaian listed firms. We tested the following independent variables comprising the various forms of corporate governance structure: board composition, dual role, size of audit committee and frequency of audit committee meetings. A sample of 50 firms listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange was selected. The descriptive statistics, content analysis and linear regression model were performed to analyze the data. Out of the four (4) variables tested, only the frequency of audit committee meetings has significant positive relationship in influencing the level of intellectual capital disclosure in Ghana. The result also found 74.67 percent of the selected companies disclosed intellectual capital in their annual reports. However, the extent of the intellectual capital disclosure among Ghanaian firms is still relatively low (about 4.45 percent). This result also revealed that, most of the Ghanaian firms are aware about the intellectual capital disclosure but however, they are not aware on how to measure, report and disclose this information in their annual report.</p> <p>Keywords: Corporate Governance, Intellectual Capital, Structural Capital, Human Capital</p> |
|  <p>Mustak Ahmed GICICSSH1807084</p> | <p>Mass Media, the Rights of Disabled People of Bangladesh: A Critical Overview</p> <p>Mustak Ahmed Mass Communication and Journalism, Faculty of Social Science, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The aim of this article is to explore how representations of disabled people rights and policies in mass media can be used to increase awareness of society members in Bangladesh. At the same, this article set some prospective research models for studying of mass media representation of disability rights and policies related issues that use different critical perspectives in order to better understand the problems of access, equal opportunity, rights, policy and employment as they affect persons with disabilities. This unfolds the interrelationship among mass media, society and persons with disabilities. It also discussed the critical framework for studying media representations of persons with disabilities. Finally the article discovered a participatory conceptual model for portraying rights and policies of disabled people of mass media of Bangladesh.</p> |



Vishnu Partheep Tej P
GICICSSH1807085

Socio-Economic Aspects Of Water And Nature Community Managed Drinking Water Project Under The National Drinking Water Programme (Nrdwp): A Study In Kadapa District Of Andhra Pradesh, India

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Abstract

As per Census of India, 2011, piped water supply scheme under NRDWP reached 63% of rural households (presently at nearly 80%), while the remaining used hand pumps, etc. The programme was also held in Andhra Pradesh with Central and State government finances.

Considering the above, a study was conducted with the objective - to analyze community management in NRDWP. Four villages from Proddatur and Kamalapuram blocks of Kadapa district, Andhra Pradesh were selected with 400 sample employing random sampling, interview schedules and FGDs.

The study found that water meters were fixed to household taps. Utilization of more than 40 lpcd was chargeable. Almost all households practiced hygienic storage like using steel or earthen vessels and handling drinking water.

The paper delineates that distance for fetching drinking water reduced to a quarter kilometer, many stand posts were located at street corners and perennial supply of water was present. FGDs involving government doctors revealed that water borne diseases like diarrhea, malaria, etc. reduced along with improvement in water quality.

The paper summarizes - innovative components of NRDWP like community participation, social mobilization, environmental awareness generation and O&M can be replicated in other uncovered problem villages/districts within and outside the state

Key words: community, management, sustainability, availability, accessibility



Hilda Yunita Sabrie
GICICSSH1807086

Indication Violation of Indemnity Principle in COB System In BPJS Health in Indonesia

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Abstract

After the BPJS established, the health insurance program is organized by BPJS Health with compulsory membership covering the entire population of Indonesia whose implementation will be carried out by the government gradually. Participants of the health insurance program by BPJS Health is required to pay contributions for later in order to obtain health insurance benefits. The benefit in this case is the social security that is the right of participants and their families. Benefits of health insurance that can be obtained by these participants are individual health services, including promotive, preventive, curative and

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| | <p>rehabilitation services including medicinal services and medical consumables in accordance with the necessary medical needs.</p> <p>Benefits provided by BPJS Health in such a way by some people are considered not able to meet the health needs of the community. Therefore, the government provides facilities in the form of Coordination of Benefit (COB) or benefit coordination between BPJS Health and Commercial Insurance to provide additional benefits of health services that have been obtained by participants BPJS Health by purchasing additional health insurance products for participants who feel the need to improve health services. However, the existence of this COB system can indicate to violate indemnitas principle so that the need for deeper discussion or more careful arrangement in implementing COB system.</p> <p>This research is a legal research that is normative, meaning that this research is based on the prevailing laws and regulations in Indonesia. Then the approach used is statute approach and conceptual approach. So it is expected that between the rules and the concept of existing topics will be aligned.</p> <p>Keywords: BPJS, COB, Government, Health.</p> |
|  <p>Widhayani Dian Pawestri GICICSSH1807087</p> | <p>Rational Choice Theory in Scheme of Mining Shares Divestment Based on National Interest Protection</p> <p>Widhayani Dian Pawestri Faculty of Law, Universitas Airlangga, Jalan Dharmawangsa Dalam Selatan, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper is based on the importance of analyzing the rational choice theory in the scheme of shares divestment of mineral and coal mining sector in Indonesia as a manifestation of the principle of national interest protection and state control over Natural Resources, in order to achieve the objectives of the state.</p> <p>Several cases of ICSID are cases of shares divestment, one of them is Freeport case that offer divestment by giving the assumption of given company's investment if the Government extend Freeport Operational License until 2041. It violates determination of divestment share price which value should be based on fair market price without calculating the amount of mineral. Shares divestment execution is often hampered by the determination of divestment shares' price. The purpose of the divestment arrangement was not achieved because of the price fixing issue which causes divestment failure or causes divestment delay, and the shares that were previously for the government eventually fell on private shareholders which might be owned by foreign parties.</p> <p>This legal research can be categorized into theoretical research type. It is intended to find the concept of national interest on foreign direct investment in Indonesia based on the constitution and find share divestment scheme of mining sector by using rational choice theory. The approaches which are used are the conceptual, statute, case and comparative approach, also the economic analysis of law. The primary legal materials which are used are all applicable legislation, international conventions and court decisions, while the secondary legal materials are in the form of literature and related materials.</p> <p>This research is expected to give a valuable contribution to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia as well as stakeholders, which can be the ontological basis for laws and policies making related to the investment and mining in Indonesia.</p> <p>Keywords: Investment law, mining law, national interest, rational choice theory, share divestment.</p> |
| <p>Faizal Kurniawan GICICSSH1807088</p> | <p>The Principles of Sustainable Procurement in Public Contract To Streamline the Government Budget</p> <p>Rizky Amalia</p> |

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Abstract

Indonesia as a developing country puts the procurement of goods and services as the main activity in the fulfillment of infrastructure for the community and the needs in order to support the implementation of government. Procurement of goods and services by the Government has received special attention from the Government with the issuance of several rules as the reference in the procurement process of goods and services by the Government. One of the global issues that need to be developed in the process of procurement of goods and services by the Government of Indonesia is pertaining sustainable procurement. Many developed countries have implemented procurement based on the concept of sustainable procurement; in particular stressing the importance of environmentally friendly public procurement. Sustainable Procurement focuses on the social, economic, and environmental impacts of a procurement process of goods and services by the Government. The principles of sustainable procurement in ISO 20400 are accountability, transparency, ethical behavior, responsive to the rule of law and fit the international norms, innovative and transformative solutions, focusing on the needs of integration and global cost. These principles are used almost by every country that done procuring system, however, Indonesia as one of the country implementing procuring system has not implemented all of these principles.

This research is a legal research. The object of the research is to elaborate the concept of sustainable procurement which has been embodied into the regulation of procurement process of goods and services to the process of procurement starting from the drafting of the bid documents till its contract. It is aimed that by integrating the concept of sustainable procurement, it could result in a positive impact of efficiency on Government budget and effectiveness in the procurement process in Indonesia especially in the context of preventing the leaked budget.

Keywords : Sustainable Procurement, Public Contract, Government Budget.

Intersection Design to The Principles of Default in Islamic and Indonesian Private Law in Micro Small Medium Enterprises Financing

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Widhayani Dian Pawestri



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| | <p style="text-align: center;">Faculty of Law Universitas Airlangga, Jl Dharmawangsa Dalam Selatan, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The pattern of relationships based on the desire to enforce the sharia system is a strong pattern of relationship between the Islamic bank and the customer, where the pattern of relationship involved in the Islamic/Sharia Financial Institution is determined by contractual or contractual relationship. The contractual relationship is the foundation underlying every transaction within the Sharia Financial Institution and distinguishes it from Conventional Financial Institutions that are not subject to Islamic law but subject to Burgerlijk Wetboek. However, the concept of Islamic contracts (akad) and conventional contracts are known in the Indonesian legal system, each of which carries two different concepts of liability that are default and wanprestasi.</p> <p>This research is a legal research that is normative (legal research / doctrinal research). The object of research is the material of primary law and secondary law material. Primary legal materials include applicable legislation, in particular, and various other related regulations. Secondary law materials consist of: bibliography, research result, scientific journal related to problem studied. This research is more emphasized on the formulation of the concept of default in Islamic contract and wanprestasi in conventional contract in Indonesia.</p> <p>Keywords: Akad, Contract, Default, Islamic Banking and Wanprestasi.</p> |
|  <p style="text-align: center;">Fatima Imran GICICSSH1807090</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Causes of Academic Dishonesty in Educational Institutions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fatima Imran National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gulmina Adil National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</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.</p> <p>Keywords: academic dishonesty, parental pressure, self-efficacy, ethical orientation</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Sabrah Ali Khan GICICSSH1807092</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Factors Affecting Productivity Of Students</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sabrah Ali Khan Business Administration, FAST NU, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Arham Ansari Business Administration, FAST NU, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Maham Mahmood Business Administration, FAST NU, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> |

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| | <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</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>Key Words: Productivity, Sleeplessness, Internet Resources, Cellphone Usage</p> |
|  <p style="text-align: center;">Rizky Amalia GICICSSH1807093</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">The Principle of Good Faith in The Choice of Law of Foreign Direct Investment Contracts in Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rizky Amalia Faculty of Law Universitas Airlangga, Jalan Dharmawangsa Dalam Selatan, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hilda Yunita Sabrie Faculty of Law Universitas Airlangga, Jalan Dharmawangsa Dalam Selatan, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prawitra Thalib Faculty of Law Universitas Airlangga, Jalan Dharmawangsa Dalam Selatan, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Widhayani Dian Pawestri Faculty of Law Universitas Airlangga, Jalan Dharmawangsa Dalam Selatan, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Applying the principle of good faith in the choice of law is one of the most common problem of international business contract, particularly in foreign direct investment contracts. Implementation of the principle of good faith in the choice of law increasingly reduced by the emergence of some problems in the investment contract, which of course, the most aggrieved entities are domestic investors. Choice of law has an important role in the contract, because it concerns the interests of each of the parties, and the principle of good faith as a priority principle of international contract law should be applied as the basis for determining the choice of law for the parties to a contract. This paper examines the principle of good faith in choice of law in order to realize justice among the parties with different laws, especially on investment contracts between foreign investors and domestic investors in Indonesia, in the process of formation, implementation, or post-contract.</p> <p>This paper is a legal research that is normative, meaning that this research is based on the prevailing laws and regulations in Indonesia. Then the approach used is statute approach and conceptual approach. So it is expected that between the rules and the concept of existing topics will be aligned.</p> <p>Keywords: Choice of Law, Good Faith, Investment Contracts.</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Alyssa Refuerzo GICICSSH1807095</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Intergenerational Child Labor: A Multiple Case Study On Filipino Farming Families</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Honrado, Harriane Margaret M. Department Of Psycholgy, De La Salle University Dasmariñas; Dbb-B Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines 4115 West Avenue, Dasmariñas City, Cavite</p> |

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| | <p style="text-align: center;">Refuerzo, Alyssa May V. Department Of Psychology, De La Salle University Dasmariñas; Dbb-B Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines 4115 West Avenue, Dasmariñas City, Cavite</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rile, Ma. Jedidiah R. Department Of Psychology, De La Salle University Dasmariñas; Dbb-B Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines 4115 West Avenue, Dasmariñas City, Cavite</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Approximately 2.1 million of the Philippine's 5 to 17-year-olds are categorized as child laborers. Despite the decrease of the number of child farmers in the country, it is still a fact that such phenomenon exists from one generation to the next. This research aims to explore the intergenerational child labor cycle within the Filipino agricultural setting by discovering the history, perception, and experiences of the Filipino farmers. In order to do so, a multiple case study was used with the aid of snowball sampling and data triangulation. The researchers found out that intergenerational transmission of roles is mainly influenced by family history, educational attainment and economic status as observed from the first generation of farmers. The results showed that positive and negative perceptions often stem from the ability to provide the needs of the family and oneself and dearth from privileges respectively. Presently, exposure to hazardous situations and calamities remain as the inevitable problems of the Filipino farmers. In spite of those, the researchers found out that these Filipino farming families continue to strive and find happiness amidst being brought up as child farmers.</p> <p>Keywords: farming, child labor, intergeneration, Filipino family, multiple case study</p> |
| <p>Hammad Humayun GICICSSH1807098</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">How PTCL was able to bring about organizational change & overcame Resistance shown</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hammad Humayun Students of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Umar Saleem Students of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sajawal Ashaf Students of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shahazada Ahsan Students of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> |

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| | <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Shuja ul Islam Assistant Professor, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Purpose: 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>Research Method: 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>Finding: 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>Keywords: Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL), Organizational change, Resistance, Employees.</p> |
| <p>Ma. Jedidiah R. Rile GICICSSH1807099</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Intergenerational Child Labor: A multiple Case Study of Filipino Farming Families</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ma. Jedidiah R. Rile Psychology Department, De La Salle University Dasmariñas, Dasmariñas City, Cavite, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Approximately 2.1 million of the Philippine's 5 to 17 year olds are categorized as child laborers. Despite the decrease of the number of child farmers in the country, it is still a fact that such phenomenon exists from one generation to the next. This research aims to explore the intergenerational child labor cycle within the Filipino agricultural setting by discovering the history, perception, and experiences of the Filipino farmers. In order to do so, a multiple case study was used with the aid of snowball sampling and data triangulation on three Filipino farming families. The researchers found out that intergenerational transmission of roles are mainly influenced by family history, educational attainment, and economic status as observed from the first generation farmers. The results showed that positive and negative perceptions often stem from the ability to provide the needs of the family and oneself and dearth from privileges respectively. Presently, exposure to hazardous situations and calamities remain as the inevitable problems of the Filipino farmers. In spite of those, the researchers found out that these Filipino farming families continue to strive and find happiness amidst being brought up as child farmers.</p> <p>Keywords: farming, child labor, intergeneration, Filipino family, multiple case study</p> |
| <p>Zahry Vandawati GICICSSH1807100</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Existence Agricultural Agriculture Agreement In The Program Of Food Security In Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zahry Vandawati Faculty Of Law, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hilda Yunita Sabrie</p> |

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| | <p style="text-align: center;">Faculty Of Law, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">L Budi Kagramanto Faculty Of Law, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Business activities in the agricultural sector will always be faced with a high enough risk. The risks of uncertainty include crop failures caused by natural disasters, floods, droughts, or pest attacks and climate change. The uncertainty and high risk of allowing farmers to shift to other commodities; which has high economic value with lower harvest risk. The risk of pertannian will certainly affect the agribusiness value chain and of course also affects the stability of national food security, especially the staple food of rice. The food security program was initiated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, where the sector should be protected from possible risks of losses on crop failure through agricultural insurance. Domestic food productivity must be improved by providing incentives to farmers to provide protection for rice crops grown by farmers. So it is expected to increase maximum results in terms of productivity and quality in the agricultural sector in Indonesia. In addition, the problem that needs to be studied is the insurance company that will bear the insurance object that is in the form of the harvest. The government needs to make cooperation related to it so that the expected implementation is in line with the objectives. This research is legal research using approach method that is statute approach, conceptual approach and case approach.</p> <p>Keywords: Agriculture, Government, Crops, Ausarium, Pertania,</p> |
| <p>Mary Chris Cayetan GICICSSH1807101</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Subjecting the Concept of Love among Sex Workers to Sternberg’s Triangular Theory: A Case Study</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mary Chris Cayetan De La Salle University- Dasmariñas, DBB-B Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pia Angelique De Guzman De La Salle University- Dasmariñas, DBB-B Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Riezl Angelica Moral De La Salle University- Dasmariñas, DBB-B Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Sex workers have been highly stigmatized by the society. They are believed to be individuals who are only used for enjoyment and do not deserve to be loved. However, love is a very powerful feeling that can be felt by anyone. It sees no boundaries and it comes in many form, shape, size, race and even the kind of work an individual has. In fact, Robert Sternberg has formulated a theory explaining love and narrowing it down to three components—intimacy, passion and commitment. Considering this stigma given to sex workers, we determined their concept of love based on Sternberg’s Triangular Theory. Using Case Study Research Design, 6 sex workers were interviewed and were subjected to the love scale test. Result showed that half (3) of the participants scored high in passion while the other half (3) scored high in commitment. Similarly, using thematic analysis six concepts of love were formulated through the data gathered: a. Love is not solely about sex; b. Cheating is normal in love; c. and love is sharing and being with each other’s forever; d. Love requires sacrifices; e. Love involves positive feelings towards each other; and f. Love is not only with opposite sex. It was evident on the results that despite the criticism given to them by the society, these individuals still seek to love, be loved and have partner that lasts a</p> |

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|  <p>Erni Agustin GICICSSH1807102</p> | <p>lifetimeKeywords: sex workers, concept of love, triangular theory</p> <p>Stabilization Clause In Investment Contract</p> <p>Y. Sogar Simamora Department of Private Law, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>Erni Agustin Department of Private Law, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>Rizky Amalia Department of Private Law, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>Faizal Kurniawan Department of Private Law, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>Farida Tiyas Department of Private Law, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Investment contracts have special characteristics compared to business contracts in general. One of the parties in investment contracts is government that has a dual legal personality. The government can function as a public legal entity that is as the legislator but on the other hand, government is also as a private legal entity because of its position as one of the parties in investment contracts. The problem will arise when the government issues a legislation contrary to the previously signed investment contracts. Investors before investing in a country request for legal certainty. One form of legal certainty is the inclusion of a stabilization clause in an investment contract. This clause prevents the enactment of new laws to be applied in previously signed contracts. This paper discusses the Characteristics of Stabilization Clause in Investment Contract. The type of this research is normative legal research referring to legislation approaches and conceptual approaches. The legal implications of the existence of new regulations issued by the government generate a polemic between state sovereignty and the legal principles of contract namely the obligation to comply to contracts that have been made by the parties (pacta sunt servanda). Renegotiating contracts between investors and the government by using a stabilization clause type of hybrid clause is more advisable to overcome the problems that may arise.</p> <p>Keywords: investment contracts, renegotiating contracts, stabilization clause.</p> |
|  <p>Dr. Suchet Kumar GICICSSH1807104</p> | <p>Importance of Work-Life Balance: A Case Study of Indian Call Centers</p> <p>Dr. Suchet Kumar Rayat & Bahra College Affiliated To Panjab University, Chandigarh, INDIA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Call centres have created an environment where work is standardized to create uniform and repetitive working culture so as to achieve maximum economic gains. These financial gains are achieved by selling of products and by achieving consistent quality of customer service. There is a constant pressure to sell products to customers as their daily sales target and to provide best customer services on phone. Therefore, their task in an average shift of 9- hour involved calling and receiving of about more than 100 calls from the customer. Further, the job involves prolonged sitting in front of computers during the irregular and</p> |

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| | <p>sedentary working hours. The employees are under strict surveillance by call centre authorities. The impact of call centre culture was clearly visible on respondent's personal life in case of various health problems. The long night schedules at call centres have not only caused various physical ailments to the respondents but have also been a major factor of making their lives highly stressful. It is not only the health but one's family life also gets affected by the nature of call centre work. The type of work culture has a bad effect on employee's health. The most obvious implication for employee and his family is his the increasing time squeeze which means difficulty in providing the ordinary daily attention needed for the well being of family members. The problem is more acute in case if both the husband and wife are working leaving their children alone, with serious consequences for safety, health, learning, supervision and nurturance.</p> <p>A disturbed family life not only affects an employee's work performance but also affects employees' well being. The employers having workers undergoing difficulties at home experience high costs of turnover, absenteeism and lost investments in human resources as workers seek more accommodating arrangements or even leave the workforce altogether.</p> <p>Research Objective</p> <p>Whether the support from the team leader in the call centres help the call centre employees in achieving their targets? or they also extended support in maintenance of balance between work and family life? Whether the family members of the respondents are supportive in understanding the work pressure and time schedule of the respondents. How call centre job has affected one's family life? The case becomes more severe especially in case of married female respondents who have to cope with daily strains, pressures of night shift work with their family life. The study makes an attempt to discuss the role played by the family members of the both married and unmarried respondents in providing help to understand the nature of job and its related challenges. What is the role of call centre management in providing work-life balance policies & practices in the call centre organizations so as to promote employee engagement for increasing their employees productivity and retaining them?</p> <p>Methodology</p> <p>This paper is based on the reports on findings derived through empirical qualitative case study research in six Indian call centres. Quality of work life outcomes were determined through in-depth interviews with call centre agents, supervisors and managers, where a comparative approach was utilized. The sample for the study constituted 300 call centre employees working in six major call centres of India. The age group of the sample was between 16-35 years. The respondents were administered with work life balance questionnaire constructed by the researcher for getting the data. The data obtained were subjected to statistical analysis such as Mean, Regression analysis, Correlation, Chi-square and simple percentage analysis.</p> <p>Keywords - Call Centre, Work life Balance, Organization, Support, Human Resource Manager.</p> |
|  <p>Dhar Pritam GICICSSH1807051</p> | <p>When Hamlet Visited India: A Study On The Indian Perspective Of Adapting Hamlet</p> <p>Dhar Pritam Humanities And Management Department, Seacom Engineering College India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Through this article, we will explore what happens when we put William Shakespeare's Hamlet into the Indian perspective. The play is no longer only about themes such as revenge and insanity. The recent Indian adaptations try to</p> |

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| | <p>address contemporary socio-economic problems more importantly. Now the question that arises is the fact that why is both Hamlet the character as well as Hamlet the play still relevant in the society. The solution is simple the themes which Shakespeare has used continues to keep it in the hunt for being a readymade solution to being successful from the adaptor's point of view. Then, there are a few more adaptations that are interesting beyond being an adaptation of the play itself. There are adaptations that look forward to present Hamlet as a next-door character. Then there are others where the focus is on Hamlet himself and the character has been dissected to various forms and shape. Like in Hamletmachine: The Images of Shakespeare in Us (2008), Hamlet has gone through a geographical shift and tries to solve issues in the contemporary Indian setting but fails miserably to relate to them. Then there are other areas where Shakespeare's play has not been directly adapted but the adaptation has been done from another adaptation making the play even more interesting. Most of the adaptations though are done keeping in mind the middle class audience and the story has been modified in relation to the expectation of the audience. Therefore, Hamlet does not belong to the regal family in the recent adaptations like Haider(2014) and Kashmakash(2016). He is a common man like us addressing issues which are very contemporary and global as well while themes like revenge and insanity has been viewed from a different perspective providing the play with a completely new dimension in the modern day setting.</p> <p>Key words: - Hamlet, Shakespeare, adaptations, Indian, middle class, contemporary issues</p> |
| <p>Khalid Abdul Wahid GICICSSH1807060</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Social Media as a Mediating Factor in Collective Learning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Khalid Abdul Wahid Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ghazali Osma Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohd Nasir Ismail Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wan Saiful Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Azzam Wan Ismail Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ibbrahim Zakaria Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Today, Information Communication Technology (ICT) has a significant effect in the process of education. The presence of ICT in education contributes to significant changes in the collective learning process. Social media, as one of ICT tools has brought revolutionary new ways of interacting, participating, cooperating and collaborating and involves users generating content and connecting with people through a “many-to-many”, rather than the traditional “one-to-many”, communication approach. However, collective learning using social media among higher institution students has not been given much attention especially within a Malaysian context. Therefore, the main purpose of this study to investigate the adoption of social media in learning among higher institution students and to investigate the role of social media as a mediating factor in the</p> |

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| | <p>learning process. There are 359 students have been sampled from both science & technology and social science clusters in Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia. SmartPLS3 has been used for data analysis. The result shows that all the antecedents (performance expectancy, effort expectancy and facilitating condition) of technology acceptance have positive significant effect on social media adoption except social influence. The analysis also shows that social media adoption has positively affected collective learning. Moreover, indirect effect test shows that social media has a mediating effect between antecedents of technology acceptance, except social influence, and collective learning. Keywords: collective learning, effort expectancy, facilitating conditions, performance expectancy, social influence, social media</p> |
|  <p>Fahmi Ali GICICSSH1807064</p> | <p>The process of information sharing by knowledge brokers during a disaster. Fahmi Ali Wellington Institute of Technology, New Zealand.</p> <p>Abstract This study explores and investigates the process of information sharing by knowledge brokers (KB) across group boundaries during a disaster. The objective of this study is to explore and identify the process of how KB assess the veracity of the information they receive from a source located across a group boundary during a disaster and to whom it is relevant. This study used multiple case studies, in-depth interviews and an inductive process to generate theories about information sharing during disasters. Case studies were selected from New Zealand disasters. The level of analysis was the information sharing behaviours of KB in different scenarios during disasters. In total 22 unique scenarios were thematically analyzed. It was found that KB went through two phases in handling the information they received. Phase 1 began with the KB receiving information from a source located in a different group and ended when a decision on the veracity of the information was made. Phase 2 ended when a decision was made about the relevance of the information to a different group. In addition, KB were relying on different cognitive resources in both phases. The primary contribution of this study is the generation and explanation of the theoretical model of across the group boundary information sharing by KB during a disaster. This theory can also be used by practitioners as a guide to improve disaster management training, to transform the current disaster management systems and for the community to prepare stronger resilience plans. Future research can test, confirm and refine the theory. Researchers could verify the cognitive resources found in both phases. Investigating and comparing different types of disasters using the theory found in this study would also be worthwhile. Looking at how KB make decisions under pressure and uncertainty is another potential future research topic. Key Words: Information sharing, disaster management, cognitive resources, knowledge brokers</p> |
| <p>Andrej Krickovic GICICSSH1807069</p> | <p>Status and Power Transition Explaining China and Russia's Diverging Approaches to Status Seeking and Signaling</p> <p>Andrej Krickovic Faculty of World Economy and International Affairs, National Research University, Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia</p> <p>Abstract Though both China and Russia are dissatisfied with their current status in the international order, the nature of their dissatisfaction is different. The paper</p> |

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| | <p>explores these differences by comparing their foreign policies and by examining academic and expert debate in both countries. China, a rising power, is primarily concerned with status inconsistency, i.e. that its status gains are not keeping pace with its growing material capabilities. Russia, a declining power, exhibits status anxiety, i.e. it fears that its declining capabilities will lead to a loss of great power status. These different forms of status dissatisfaction produce different policies. China tries to gradually shape the evolution of the international order in ways that increase its status and is careful not to undermine the parts of the order that contribute to its rise. Russia openly challenges the order and is willing to destabilizing it if this can lead to status gains that reverse its decline. These findings add to the growing literature on status by exploring the different forms that status dissatisfaction can take and tracing their effects on status seeking behavior. This, in turn, helps us develop a better understanding of the power transitions currently under way in the international system.</p> |
|  <p>Cell Dilon GICICSSH1807074</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Grading discrepancy in global education</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cell Dilon Stamford International University, Hua Hin</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research paper explores the history, ideas and relevance of grading in the globalized world and discusses if grades are a proficient tool to measure proficiency in academic disciplines. It investigates finding based on a simple experiment, which shows grave differences in grading worldwide. The idea of grading was implemented in the eighteen century and this research explores if a system that is based on national measurement has a relevance in the globalized world. This research examines the relationship between grades teachers give and proficiency scores given to the same students by external raters. This research found little comparison between teachers' grading system and student proficiency. The research concludes that the current grading systems are of little to no use in the general measurement of proficiency of academic disciplines. It is the recommendation of the research that new measures are implemented and a new system not only based on proficiency skills is used to measure academic excellence.</p> |
|  <p>Mizuno Norihito GICICSSH1807079</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">The Japanese View of Sino-Japanese Relations in the 1920s: A Study of the Report of the Foreign Affairs Police</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mizuno Norihito Global Studies Program, Akita International University, Japan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The Foreign Affairs Division (Gaijika) was part of the Bureau of Security (Keihokyoku) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Naimusho) before 1945 and was commonly called as Foreign Affairs Police (Gaiji keisatsu) . The Division's original duty was to investigate foreign espionage, international terrorism, and illegal foreign residents at home. Along with Japan's overseas expansion as an imperialist power and with the changes of the international environment such as the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, the division covered overseas Koreans and Korean pro-independence activists, and investigated the Soviet Union and China. The Bureau started to publish a report on Division's collected data and analysis, titled Gaiji keisatsuho (Report of the Foreign Affairs Police) in 1921, and it continued to be published irregularly in the cradle and monthly thereafter. By analyzing the reports from 1921 and 1928, this presentations argues that anti-Japanese actions in China were one of the Division's primary concerns at that time, though not as much communist movements overseas, including the Soviet</p> |

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| | <p>Union, and at home. The 1920s coincided with the process of China's shift from political fragmentation to reunification and simultaneously with that of the rise of Chinese nationalism against the imperialist powers, especially Japan. The Division repeatedly reported on anti-Japanese actions such as boycotts of Japanese products, strikes and acts of violence against Japanese citizens. Those reports tended to be accusatory-toned against the Chinese, lacking a sense of guilt or qualm as an aggressor.</p> <p>Keywords: Foreign Affairs Police, Sino-Japanese relations, Chinese nationalism</p> |
| <p>Afifa Awan GICICSSH1807103</p> | <p>How to enhance communicative skills of learners through latest methodology</p> <p>Afifa Awan English Department, Bahria University, Islamabad</p> <p>Abstract How to enhance communicative skills of learners through latest methodology The purpose of this workshop is to introduce activities based methodology where there is no need for formal instruction (e.g. the teaching of a grammatical point). Instead students are simply asked to perform communicative activities in which they have to use the foreign language. The more they do this the better they become at using the language because language learning takes place most successfully when students are put in communicative situations in the target language (Jeremy Harmer, 2010). Communicative situations are those in which students are somehow involved in activities that give them both the desire to communicate and a purpose which involves them in a varied use of language. Such activities are vital in a language classroom since here the students can do their best to use the language as individuals, arriving at a degree of language autonomy. The participants would be divided into groups .They would be engaged in different activities like describe and draw, telling a story ,role plays, preparing an interview, discussing about the objects that can be seen outside, acting as an MC(master of the ceremony) etc according to their levels. The importance of Jazz chants would also be discussed which help to develop fluency as well as accuracy. They are also called energizers as they help students to energize during long communicative sessions .The participants would also experience it during the workshop. The significance of body language would be pointed out along with intonation and stress pattern that helps to make the communication effective and meaningful. The importance of less TTT and more STT will also be discussed and Participants will be asked to make more use of CCQs and ICQs. By the end, all participants would realize the importance of acquisition rather than conscious learning and hopefully would try these activities and would feel a difference in their classrooms.</p> |
| <p>Vandet Ho GICICSSH1807109</p> | <p>The Effect of Formal and Informal Economic Sectors to Cambodian Economy</p> <p>Vandet Ho Faculty of Economics, Chiang Mai University, Muang, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand</p> <p>Prapatchon Jariyapan Faculty of Economics, Chiang Mai University, Muang, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract This paper seeks to understand the effects of formal and informal economic sectors to Cambodian Economy as a small developing country. To accomplish this</p> |

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| | <p>goal, a small simple small New Keynesian DSGE model has been constructed featuring characteristic of developing economy such as price nominal rigidity, monopolistic competition, and fixed exchange rate regime. The model is estimated by using Bayesian estimation with annual Cambodian data from 1995 to 2016. The estimation results and impulse response function (IRF) of shocks such as formal non-tradable productivity shock, imported inflation shock and foreign demand shock show that there is no shock absorbing role evidence of informality can be found in foreign demand shock, yet it can be found partially in imported inflation shock. However, there is shock-absorbing role of informality is found in formal productivity shocks.</p> <p>For future research, Capacity utilization should be added to the model which enabling author to analyze the effect of shocks to developing economy in a more specific details.</p> <p>Keywords: Formal-Informal Sector/ DSGE/ Cambodia/ Developing Country/ Bayesian IRF</p> |
|  <p>Siti Fatimah Hashim YRSICSSH1807051</p> | <p>Child Friendly Urban Neighborhood in Putrajaya, Malaysia</p> <p>Habsah Hashim Center of Town and Regional Planning Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA</p> <p>Siti Fatimah Hashim Center of Postgraduate Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA</p> <p>Kamarul Bahrain Shuib Center of Landscape Architecture Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Putrajaya, Malaysia was developed by Putrajaya Corporation with a purpose of achieving sustainability through maintaining a balance between the social aspect, the environment and the economy. The planning was based on two fundamental concepts i.e. city in the garden and the intelligent city. In line with this target, various initiatives to create a better quality of life for the residents had been incorporated into the planning and design of the neighborhoods. Among these initiatives include consideration towards the needs of children in their daily routine. This paper discusses the findings of a study done to assess the residential environment in Precinct 11 Putrajaya in terms of the level of child-friendliness. The study evaluates five common areas where children often goes to within an urban neighborhood and its surroundings. The five areas are the residential blocks, parks and recreation spaces, school environment, commercial centers and community facilities area. Primary data were gathered through guided observation, capturing of images through photography and also face-to-face interviews with children aged between 7 to 12 years old at the selected locations during a two-week long field survey. The observation checklist and the questionnaire were based on indicators that reflect child-friendliness in terms of the social and physical environments. The study found that the physical environment in most areas are responsive to children's needs. However, the social interactions in Putrajaya Precinct 11 neighborhoods are found to be limited and confined. Based on the findings and indicators of a child-friendly environment, several suggestions are outlined at the end of the paper in an effort to promote a better quality of life for children in the urban neighborhoods.</p> <p>Keywords: urban neighborhood, child-friendly environment, neighborhood planning</p> |



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YRSICSSH1807052

**Community Managed Drinking Water Project under NRDWP: A Study in
Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh, India**

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Abstract

As per Census of India, 2011, piped water supply scheme under NRDWP reached 63% of rural households (presently at nearly 80%), while the remaining used hand pumps, etc. The programme was also held in Andhra Pradesh with Central and State government finances. Considering the above, a study was conducted with the objective - to analyze community management in NRDWP. Four villages from Proddatur and Kamalapuram blocks of Kadapa district, Andhra Pradesh were selected with 400 sample employing random sampling, interview schedules and FGDs. The study found that water meters were fixed to household taps. Utilization of more than 40 lpcd was chargeable. Almost all households practiced hygienic storage like using steel or earthen vessels and handling drinking water. The paper delineates that distance for fetching drinking water reduced to a quarter kilometer, many stand posts were located at street corners and perennial supply of water was present. FGDs involving government doctors revealed that water borne diseases like diarrhea, malaria, etc. reduced along with improvement in water quality. The paper summarizes - innovative components of NRDWP like community participation, social mobilization, environmental awareness generation and O&M can be replicated in other uncovered problem villages/districts within and outside the state.

Index Terms - community, management, sustainability, availability, accessibility

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