CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

2018 – International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), 30-31 August 2018

30-31 August 2018

Conference Venue

Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Campus de la Ciutadella, Barcelona, Spain

Email: sshra@eurasiaresearch.org

https://eurasiaresearch.org
https://sshraweb.org/
**Table of Content:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Keynote Speaker</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>List of Presenters</td>
<td>6-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>List of Listeners</td>
<td>29-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Upcoming Conferences</td>
<td>32-34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preface:

Social Science And Humanities Research Association (SSHRA) is a global group of scholars, academicians and professionals from the field of Humanities and Social Sciences for encouraging intellectual development and providing opportunities for networking and collaboration. This association achieves its objective through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships. The association is driven by the guidance of the advisory board members. Scholars, Academicians, Professionals are encouraged to freely join SSHRA and become a part of this association, working for benefit of academia and society through research and innovation.

For this conference around 100 Participants from around 17 different countries have submitted their entries for review and presentation.

SSHRA has now grown to 3173 followers and 3539 members from 45 countries.

Membership in our scholarly association SSHRA is completely free of cost.

List of members: https://sshraweb.org/membership/list-of-members/

Membership Application form link: https://sshraweb.org/membership/

Proceedings is a book of abstracts, all the abstracts are published in our conference proceedings a day prior to the conference.

You can get our conference proceedings at: https://sshraweb.org/conference/proceedings/

Facebook is a very popular free social networking website that allows us to keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues.

We hope to have an everlasting and long term friendly relation with you in the future.

In this context we would like to share our social media web links: https://www.facebook.com/gahssr.org/

You will be able to freely communicate your queries with us, collaborate and interact with our previous participants, share and browse the conference pictures on the above link.

Our mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative ideas.
KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Agnieszka Ilendo- Milewska
Ph.D. Private University of Pedagogy in Bialystok, in the Department of Psychology in Poland.

Ph.D. Agnieszka Ilendo-Milewska is a lecturer at the Private University of Pedagogy in Bialystok, in the Department of Psychology in Poland. She is the head person and founder of the Private Primary School of Computer Science and Languages in Bialystok and also an expert at the Ministry of National Education. During last five years she was vice director of the Faculty of Psychology on the Private University of Pedagogy in Bialystok.

She is a researcher. Her scientist’s project is concentrated on Self-regulation among middle school students and Emotions and relationships between groups. She got the award in the competition for the best diploma thesis organized by the Private University of Pedagogy for promoting master’s thesis; she received the Medal of the National Education Commission for special contributions to education.

As a result of her activities, Ph.D. Agnieszka Ilendo-Milewska has published more than 30 papers in international conferences and journals.
PLENARY SPEAKER

Abdelnaser Aljahani
College of Law, Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman

Dr. Abdelnaser Aljahani obtained Master degree in International Law (University of Benghazi – Benghazi – Libya) and PhD in International Law (University of Leicester – United Kingdom). He teaches now Public International law, International Organisations, International Criminal Law and International Humanitarian law at College of Law – Sultan Qaboos University (Oman). Dr Aljahani is a member at International Law Association (UK) and International Law in Africa Network Group, and also he is now a member at the board of college of law at Sultan Qaboos University. He has several publications, such as a book about the Role of the UN Security Council in settlement of international disputes and an article about ‘Obligations of States parties under the Migrant Smuggling Protocol.

Topic: Is International Law a Law?
Comparison of the efficacy of neurofeedback and attention games on the symptoms of primary school children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Kamal Solati
Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences, Shahrekord, Iran.

Parvin Safavi
Student Research Committee, Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences, Shahrekord, Iran.

Negar Asarzadegan
Student Research Committee, Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences, Shahrekord, Iran.

Abstract

Background & Aim: Hyperactivity disorder / attention deficit a consistent pattern of inattention and impulsive behavior and hyperactivity that is most common in school-age. Consequences of ADHD and reflects the importance of prompt treatment when symptoms of disease. Currently the most common treatment is to reduce symptoms of ADHD medication, which unfortunately Food and Drug Administration has concluded that reduce the risk of mania and suicidal impulses associated with Hyperactivity and hence finding an effective non-pharmacological intervention, It is always necessary, this training is intended for children.

Methods: This study included 60 primary school children with ADHD sampling from those referred to child psychiatry clinic chosen and divided into two experimental groups and one control group. The third group are the same as the standard drug treatment. The first experimental group received eight sessions, each session a week for 45 minutes and two sessions of play therapy (attention games), and the second experimental group received eight sessions, each session lasting 45 minutes and week two sessions of neurofeedback treatment will be.

Study scales (Conners questionnaire for parents and coaches), before the intervention, after intervention and 3 months after the last intervention (follow up) will be completed by parents and educators of children.

Results: In patients of parents significantly influence the improvement of hyperactivity and attention deficit significant game (001/0 = P). Also see significant play in the evaluation of teachers on improving hyperactivity, attention deficit and disobedience significant effect be (001/0 = P) but not with much effectiveness of neurofeedback.

Conclusion: The overall conclusion from this study is that interventions used Properties (Neurofeedback and attention games) on improving the scores of hyperactivity, attention deficit and disobedience have been effective. In addition, the impact that parents have done relatively well in the assessment and evaluation that teachers have done is observed. The results of this study showed that the two methods used, the method is effective attention games on the adjusted mean scores and the effectiveness of neurofeedback method does not have the. In particular, the results showed that deliver significant games in the three-month follow-up evaluation after the last meeting took place, was more effective.

Keywords: attention and less hyperactivity disorder, attention games, neurofeedback.
The effectiveness of problem solving group training on marital satisfaction and quality of life in Drug-dependent patients, opiates, in Shahrekord

Hassan Palahang
Assistant Professor, Psychiatry Dept., Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences, Shahrekord, I.R. Iran.

Abstract
Background and aims: According to the prevalence of opiates dependent and its individual and social outputs, the aim of this study was to examine the effectiveness of problem solving group training on marital satisfaction and quality of life in Drug-dependent patients (opiates). Methods: This research was a study in experimental category with 2 groups of experimental and control and 3 phases; pre, post and follow-up (after 1 month) test. The study population consisted of all Drug-dependent patients in Shahrekord, and the research sample was 40 persons with entrance criterion. The data collection instruments were Quality of Life, and Enrich Marital Satisfaction questionnaires. The treatment was 8 sessions with 2-hour instruction. Results: Findings indicated that group problem solving instruction on marital satisfaction in post-test (F=37.58; \( P<0.0001 \)) and follow up (F=43.17; \( P<0.0001 \)), and quality of life in post-test (F=93.80; \( P<0.0001 \)) and follow up (F=362.49; \( P<0.0001 \)) in experimental patients group, compared with control group was effectiveness, and effect size were different from 0.41 to 0.7. Conclusion: Results showed that the problem solving instruction promoting quality of life in drug-dependent patients and reducing their marital conflicts. So, the problem solving instruction is effective in improving the family situation.

Key words: Problem solving, Conflict, Quality of life, Shahrekord.

Exploring The Laking Yaya Experiences: A Qualitative Analysis Of Domestic Child Care In Metro Manila, Philippines

Emeline Klarizze De Leon
Department of Psychology, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines

Allison Dianne Labitan
Department of Psychology, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines

Kyra Darielle Ripotola
Department of Psychology, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines

Marie Angelica Sagales
Department of Psychology, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines

Carmela Jane Unabia
Department of Psychology, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines

Abstract
This qualitative study explored and analyzed the experiences of laking yayas, or children who grew up with their yaya which discovered the dynamics of the yaya-alaga relationship, as well as identified the specific roles of the yaya as the alaga’s primary caregiver, and the yaya’s influence on their alaga’s socioemotional development. Through a rigorous thematic analysis via triangulation, the data were gathered through Dyadic Interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and Narrative Self-reports.
Participants were gathered through purposive sampling: six yaya-alaga pairs for Dyadic Interview, nine laking yayas for FGD, and 12 laking yayas for Narrative Self-report.

The findings showed that the laking yayas regarded their yayas as part of the family, specifically as a mother. Furthermore, it was evident that the yayas reciprocate similar feelings towards their alagas, they treat them as their own children. With regards to influences, being dependent and independent were common among the laking yaya participants. Moreover, the yaya-alaga relationship has contributed to the socioemotional development of the alaga in terms of handling problems and dealing with their daily lives as young adults. In addition, proximity and strong attachment play as integral factors of

Keywords: child caregiving, yaya, alaga, laking yaya, socioemotional development

Hamid Bouyahi
ERCICBELLP1809056

The Effects of the Political Opportunity Structures on the Framing of Social Movements’ Virtual Discourse

Hamid Bouyahi
English Department, Ibn Tofail University, Morocco, Kenitra

Abstract
The events of the Arab spring have mainly glorified the liberating force of social media and the role they played in toppling the deeply rooted regimes of the region’s dictators. Nevertheless, such rhetoric does not take into consideration the fact that many social movements have failed, despite the use of social media. For this reason, the current study aims at assessing the real effects of social media on the political discourse of social movements, and the main factors that interfere to make the virtual communications of one movement less or more effective than others. As such, this study aims at comparing the virtual discursive choices of the Moroccan and Egyptian social movements during the events of the Arab spring, as the former does not fit into the Arab spring’s optimistic rhetoric about the triumph of the masses in the age of social media, while the latter seems to be a perfect fit.

In this sense, the study had to review the major social movement theories, social media studies and critical discourse analysis theories before deciding the most suitable approach from which the interaction between all these variables has to be approached. Consequently, the study opted for the Critical Discourse Analysis approach, which advocates the adoption of a multiperspectival analysis that considers the context and the medium of the production of discourse, before the analysis of discourse itself. Such an approach has proven to be perfectly adaptable to the analysis of social movements’ virtual discourse, especially through the adoption of the political opportunity structures theory and the frame alignment processes theory.

Following this theoretical framework, the study begins its analysis by comparing the structures of opportunity and threat under which the Egyptian and Moroccan social movements produced their discourse. In other words, the study discusses the way in which the Egyptian and Moroccan activists perceived the opportunities for and the threats to social activism before making their decisions to act, and before making their discursive choices. Subsequently, the study compares the ways in which the Egyptian and Moroccan activists framed their political discourse and the way that discourse was affected by their perception of opportunity and threat; as well as, by their skill as discourse producers.
The study concludes by arguing that though social media can disseminate political discourse, they can hardly change the effects of the political context on the publics’ perception of reality. Nonetheless, the study shows that a skillful use of social media for the dissemination of political discourse can reach positive results, only when the political context is firmly closed and aggressive, as the alignment of perceptions can be easy to achieve under such circumstances.

### Darkness Before The Dawn: Experiences Of Selected Parent/S With A Family Member Who Is Hiv+

**Rolyn Julianne R. Laurel**  
Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines

**Ariane Anne Coleen C. Morales**  
Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines

**Kelly Anne H. Obispo**  
Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines

**April Marie C. Ramos**  
Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines

**Abstract**  
This qualitative study explores the different experiences of seven parents with a family member who is positive to HIV using Edwin Decenteceo’s (1999) Pagdadala Model as a guide. Participants were gathered through the use of snowball sampling and are members of different organizations and groups who supports people with HIV/AIDS. Results were gathered through semi-structured interviews and analyzed through direct-content and cross-case analysis. With the use of the Pagdadala Model and its six aspects: (1) The Burden, (2) The Burden Bearer, (3) The manner by which the Burden Bearer carries the burden, (4) The destination of the Burden Bearer, (5) The path of the Burden Bearer, and (6) The experiences of the Burden Bearer on the way to the destination. The experiences of the participants were categorized in five themes in dealing with the burden together with their family member who’s positive with HIV/AIDS: (1) The relationship of the Parent and the family member before and after the disclosure of the disease, (2) Facing the consequences as a Parent of the HIV+ family member, (3) Dealing the stress or problems due to HIV/AIDS, (4) Experiences of the Parents: The disclosure of the Parents whose HIV+ to their family member whose also HIV+, The disclosure of the family member who’s HIV+ to their Parents who are HIV+, and (5) Acceptance on the family member for being HIV+. Despite their encumbrances, the parents still remained to have a positive look in life and continues to fight for their family member. This study can be used as a guide to know and understand the state of the PLHIV and even the family that is also affected by the disease.

**Keywords:** gay, HIV/AIDS, lesbian, PLHIV (People Living with HIV/AIDS)

**Lucas Cardiell**  
Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines

**Stateless in the world of states: citizenship deprivation and its resonance in the international legal sphere**
Lucas Cardiell  
Researcher at the Migration Institute of Finland

Abstract

During the past few years, there has been an extensive analysis and fervent legal debate over criminal and administrative measures meant to fight international terrorism, specifically to cease the flow and prosecute the so-called “foreign fighters”. The impressive number of individuals joining terrorist organizations, and the international dimension of their activities, mobilization, and travel patterns, have created an “acute” situation and a growing threat to national and international securities. Turning to citizenship law has been one of such measures aiming at turning concerned individuals into aliens and keep them out of state’s borders to empower national security.

Citizenship deprivation, however, is not a new phenomenon to the international legal domain. The practice reached extreme levels during and after World Wars, as illustrated by the denaturalization of British and Belgian citizens of German origin after the World War I. During the Nazi era and inter-war years citizenship deprivation was used as a legal and political tool to banish a large number of populations, political opponents, and their Jewish citizens. This was obvious in the case of Belgium’s stripping citizenship of the collaborators after World War II. However, the war against terrorism following the 11/9 and latest terrorist events in Europe revived the issue in the foreground.

This paper examines a particularly troubling instance and problems of the external dimension of citizenship deprivation resulting in statelessness and questions depriving states’ international legal commitments. It poses the following questions:

“What are the external effects of the act of citizenship deprivation resulting in statelessness?”

“Is citizenship deprivation inconsistent with a State's international obligations defined by IL?”

As a methodological approach, this paper applied several steps are required in order to answer the research questions, that includes conceptual, descriptive and interpretive respectfully. In greater details, the conceptualization step includes the definition of phenomenon related to citizenship deprivation and statelessness, such as stateless persons or foreign fighters. Next, in the so-called descriptive step, descriptive method will be used to obtain a picture of the process, nationality legislation, and related cases in order to collect data constituting the underpinning of the interpretative step since the research question require getting the picture of the situation. In the interpretive step, meaning will be created based on the portrait of the situation that has been dressed. So it is asked what are the external effects of citizenship deprivation legislations, why do those effects come about and how does it unfold over time. The paper argues that the newly expanded citizenship law used as a tool of counterterrorism put the depriving state in a position at risk of its international legal obligations as rendering someone stateless is a prohibition found in the corpus of IL. And such a policy may undermine the national security of other states by exporting terrorism abroad. Thus, the primary burden of dealing with stateless individuals is left mainly on the shoulders of the state in which these individuals are operating in.

Keywords—Statelessness, terrorism, security, human rights, international
Credit Risk Management: Evidence of Corporate Governance in Pakistan Banks

Damian Honey
Lecturer – Department of Commerce, Forman Christian College (A Chartered University), Lahore, Pakistan.

Dr. Rubeena Tashfeen
Associate Professor and Chairperson – Department of Finance, School of Business & Economics, University of Management & Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.

Tabassum Bashir
MS Scholar – School of Business & Economics, University of Management & Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.

Abstract
The paper evaluates the impact of corporate governance on loan loss provisions of banks. Linear regression model is applied on a strongly balanced panel data, obtained from eighteen commercial banks of Pakistan over the period 2011-2016. The study considers several corporate governance mechanisms such as independent directors, board of directors, chairman-CEO duality, attendance in board meetings and takes loan loss provisions as a proxy for credit risk. Our findings suggest that in terms of Pakistani banks corporate governance does have an influence on loan loss provisioning. The findings clearly suggest that larger boards in Pakistani banks provide effective governance through increased loan loss provisioning, while independent directors and director attendance at meetings do not seem to matter. Surprisingly, the CEO-Chairman duality appears to induce a reduction in percentage of provision and therefore increase in credit risk. This may reflect that separation of the positions could lead to lower accountability and responsibility, where blame may be shifted onto the other. It appears that the division of positions results in higher credit risk. The paper concludes that effective corporate governance plays an important role in credit risk management in banks and recommends that regulations may need to further examine the validity of CEO-Chairman duality in Pakistan.

Keywords: Corporate governance, regression, loan loss provision, total assets, banking sector, board of directors.

Introduction
Corporate Governance are those set of policies, customs and framework that are hard to be ignored in this modern era of banking in which credit risk is much important factor that decides the continuity of smooth banking operations. Considering Pakistan which is a developing economy and its advancement is much dependent on the healthy banking sector sustain much larger default risk as compared to developed countries. And incorporation of risks is only possible by the efficient risk management. Loan loss provision which accounts for Credit risk is truly a good measure to recognize the variation in the credit worthiness of lenders; hence there is much need of provision recognition as a prudent measure of risk management. As corporate governance suggests best practices which support transparency, accountability and proper disclosures which is fruitful for the growth of banking sector or any other sector. Thus, there must be an existence of association between provision recognition and
governance best practices. In the light of this fact, the presence of alliance between loan loss provision and corporate governance is worth studying in terms of Pakistani commercial banks.

Governance best practices helps in directing and controlling a company towards the best interest of shareholders and stakeholders as corporate governance involves decision making and its implementation. Due to corporate Governance best practices, financial institutions become more accountable in terms of their responsibility towards the owners because the control rests with the management due to change in ownership and control.

The fairness and transparency in terms of Pakistani commercial banks is the basic requirement which is demanded by the depositors as these banks are mostly highly leveraged and use the borrowed money of depositors for lending purposes, thus banks being accountable to them. In terms of Pakistan there is still ample area for the governance best practices to gain strength with the increasing transparency, accountability and fairness; globally.

State Bank of Pakistan being the sole regulator of the Pakistani banking sector has introduced number of noteworthy measures to promote corporate governance and allowed these key institutions to promote economic development by strengthening their positions. Frequent directors’ meetings, encouragement to setup committees for risk management, audit, compensation and nomination and allowing directors to continue their professional development related to their job. Separation of chairman and CEO role and independent directors on board are some key measures taken by State bank of Pakistan towards the implementation of corporate governance reforms. (Akhtar, 2008)

None other than the State Bank of Pakistan is responsible for the issuance of framework for the banking sector which are named prudential regulations. This acts as a guiding principle for the banks by incorporating international improvements and regulations. Prudential regulations also highlight the requirement for provisioning in order to account for the credit risk which is faced by the commercial banks. (Arby, 2004)

Loan loss provision which represents credit risk is a cushion to absorb shocks related to advances made to the customers thus the provisions which are based on managerial decision also acts as a safeguard for the depositors’ money and the investments of the shareholders. As corporate governance emphasizes proper disclosures of provisions for enhanced transparency therefore commercial banks of Pakistan are bound to adhere to the provisioning requirement mentioned in the Prudential regulations (Sme Sbp, 2011), against the loans and advances.

Several studies in the past have researched corporate governance in response to the credit risk, of which some suggested inverse relationship in between. Since as per our knowledge there isn’t any study in terms of Pakistani commercial banks so this study aims to identify the influence of Corporate Governance on the Loan loss provisioning practices in terms of Pakistani commercial banks. The variables selected to capture the effect of corporate governance are independent directors on board, board attendance and Chairman CEO Duality which are independent variables, while Loan loss provision (LLP) being dependent variable and proxy for credit risk. This study tests the effect of governance on provisions against advances of Pakistani commercial banks based on the annual report data of eighteen banks from 2011 to 2016. The results we found are somewhat consistent with the relevant literature related to credit risk as our test
proved significant relationship of corporate governance and loan loss provision which represents credit risk but we also found evidence that strong governance mechanism leads to more provisions which is an answer to Pakistan being comparatively riskier economy in terms of developed countries.

Literature Review

The most recent study of corporate governance and credit risk was conducted on randomly selected 305 non-financial firms (Mudekereza, 2017). The credit risk was measured using credit rating while corporate governance was measured by CEO’s incentive compensation and concluded that firms with lower credit rating focuses more on incentive compensation. This study used credit rating in order to analyze the effect of credit risk as compared to our study which relates to banking provisions for advances. However, we focused to incorporate number of variables to account for the corporate governance factor.

The similar variables to some extent were used in a study that highlighted the corporate governance mechanism and regulations by Reserve bank of India in term of credit risk faced by the public banks of India. Despite of similarity with our study in terms of variables, but our study solely focuses the commercial banks of Pakistan due to their deep involvement in advancing for which loan loss provisions are maintained which is our dependent variable. This previous study in terms of 26 Indian public banks proved significant results of corporate governance with the provisions (M, Sophia, & Anita, 2016).

The study by Switzer & Wang, (2013) looked at the credit risk and corporate governance from the perspective of creditors by taking into account commercial and saving banks in US. Their results showed that corporate governance mechanism effect commercial banks more as compared to the saving banks, which is in contrast to our reason to choose commercial banks of Pakistan for our study. Their study also suggested that banks with larger board size and older CFOs have lower level of credit risk.

The composition of board and its members are a good measure of corporate governance practices since these factors are widely incorporated by number of scholars in their study related to corporate governance, in the light of this we also used board size and independent directors on board as our corporate Governance variable. Erkens, Hung, & Matos, (2012) studied the performance of those financial firms which were most affected during 2007-2008 due to financial crisis and they found that the firms with more institutional owners and independent directors had risk taker strategy prior to crisis which lead to heavier losses due to crisis. Overall, they suggested the existence of correlation between firm’s performance and corporate governance due to risk taking and financing policies.

Financial crisis 2007-2008 raised number of concerns related to top management of banks due to which wide literature can be found. Since the profitability was on stake during crisis period but the fact that existence of strong corporate governance mechanism in some of financial institutions supported them to sustain those shocks. Likewise the study by (Aebi, Sabato, & Schmid, (2012) found that financial institutions with the chief risk officer (CRO) and its reporting to board rather than CEO, had reflected comparatively higher ROE and stock returns in the crisis period. Also, agency problem was pointed as a reason of poor corporate governance mechanism which resulted in ineffective risk management system, by scholars. Lang & Jagtiani, (2010) also suggested that modern
A risk management system would have identified the anomaly which contributed to the crisis at that time. This signifies the importance of corporate governance for effective risk management of banks. As Mudekereza, (2017) measured the credit risk with credit ratings of financial institutions, correspondingly, Ashbaugh-skaife et al., (2006) analyzed the effect of corporate governance on the credit rating and they proposed that board independence is positively related with credit rating while identifying that weaker governance mechanism can be advantageous for the management but costly for the stakeholders due to consequences. This factor leads to resistance from management though shareholders and regulatory authorities emphasize towards effective corporate governance mechanism which is fruitful for the overall economy.

Howard Chitimira
ERCICBELLP1809062
Synoptical Analysis Of The Enforcement Of Anti-Insider Trading Laws In Namibia
Howard Chitimira
Professor of Securities & Financial Markets Law, Faculty of Law North West University, South Africa

Abstract
Insider trading practices are statutorily outlawed in Namibia. Accordingly, the article examines the strengths and weaknesses of the Namibian anti-insider trading laws in relation to their effective enforcement to curb insider trading practices in Namibian financial markets. Thus, an overview discussion of the adequacy of such laws and enforcement is undertaken in this article. The role of the Namibia Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority (NAMFISA), the courts and other role-players in the enforcement of the anti-insider trading prohibition is also discussed. Moreover, the adequacy of the current provisions and available penalties under the Namibia Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority Act 3 of 2001 (‘NAMFISA Act’) and the Companies Act 28 of 2004 (Companies Act 2004) is provided. This is generally done to examine whether the provisions of these Acts are robust enough to combat insider trading activities in the Namibian financial markets. This further undertaken to investigate whether the insider trading prohibition to propose possible measures that could enhance the combating of insider trading in Namibia. Lastly, the adequacy and prospects of the anti-insider trading provisions contained in the the Financial Institutions and Markets Bill, 2012 are provided.

Key Terms: insider trading, regulation, adequacy, Namibia Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority.
### Summary

With the implementation of the Special Justice for Peace (JEP), the military judicialized in Colombia as a result of the armed conflict have been able to reduce sentences and obtain freedom. This document analyses the perception of the JEP that these soldiers have, based on a survey that identified the type of criminal process, the economic and family situation, and the perception of the post-conflict. The results show that the main damages are family breakdown and unfair treatment between the military and other actors. They hope that being in the JEP will allow them to have job opportunities and recover their families.

Keywords: Transitional Justice; Special Justice for Peace; Military Justice; Armed conflict.

Clasificación JEL: D74; J52; D78; 055

### Game Based Approach Towards Responsible Consumption among pre-school students

John Parlo Rosido  
ERCICBELLP1809065

Abstract

Game Based Learning is a type of gameplay that has a defined learning outcomes. Generally, game based learning is designed to balance subject matter to the real world. Within an effective game based learning environment, we work toward a goal, choosing actions and experiencing the consequences of those actions along the way. According to EdTech Review in 2013, Good Game based learning applications can draw us into virtual environments that look and feel familiar and relevant. It was also stated that people make mistakes in a risk free setting and through experimentation, they actively learn and practice the right way to do things. This keeps us highly engaged in practicing behavior and thought processes that we can easily transfer from the simulated environment to real life. This action research made use of interview to the Grade School and Pre-school teachers of Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools. Thus, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the Sustainable Development Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production through interactive games. These games shall be the basis of the researchers on coming up with a game specifically a board game that can give the pre school students of lorma San Juan a good foundation in values of responsibility and awareness in consumption, production, and preservation. With the said program, preschool students, young as they are, are now exposed into a realization that food consumption plays a significant impact towards sustainability in many aspects. Education should not only be directed into an aspect of knowing life skills but integrating problem solving skills as well.
| Mawloud Mohadi  
ERCICBELLP1809066 | Huntington’s Clash Of Civilizations And Its Influence On The U.S Foreign Policy (An Analytical Study)  
Mawloud Mohadi  
History and Civilization, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
Abstract  
This paper analyses the Huntingtonian’s approach to world civilizations. Samuel P. Huntington is a very well-known figure in the United States and worldwide, among academics, policymakers, journalists, as well as the public audience. He achieved such fame, mainly, thanks to his controversial Foreign Affairs article published in summer 1993 under the title: ‘The Clash of Civilizations?’ It, uniquely, spurred hot debate for the following three years and it is still influential after more than twenty years of its first publication. This study attempts to comprehend and investigate Huntington’s paradigm whose main claim is that post-Cold War world future is to be dominated by ‘civilizational’ conflicts triggered in the ‘fault lines’ between the major seven or eight civilizations of the world. In this work, the researchers will shed some light on the analytical as well as critical aspects of Huntington’s theory. The study shall also defragment the theory and reveals its weaknesses and the way it paved the way for a new U.S foreign policy. The article is basically following a qualitative research based on historical, political and analytical methods through which the authors have collected data and interpreted it accordingly.  
Key Words: Huntington thesis, Clash of Civilization, Demonization of Civilization, Political Interest, post-Cold War, U.S Foreign Policy |
|---|
| Chibuzo Nwoko  
ERCICBELLP1809068 | Multilingualism In Nigerian Hip Hop: A Potential Source Of Lexical Innovations And Emergence Of Nigerian Sociolect  
Chibuzo Nwoko  
Department of Languages (English Unit), Faculty of Humanities, Yusuf Maitama University, Kano, Nigeria  
Abstract  
This paper delves into the linguistic contributions of hip hop music to the Nigerian multilingual society, and this significant objective triggers off such lead questions as to what the linguistic resources that constitute this emergent sociolect in Nigeria are, their sources of vocabulary, vocabulary patterns as well as evidence of lexical innovations it has brought to Nigerian linguistic society. To unravel these linguistic issues, the author relies eclectically on qualitative and quantitative research approaches. Quantitatively, word count is adopted to ascertain the frequency of words and expressions that typify local varieties, their sources and the particular linguistic devices present in such music; the music albums of the current top ten Nigerian hip hop stars are studied as representative samples. It is concluded that besides being a huge source of lexical innovation and a vehicle for showcasing the nation’s linguistic repertoire to the outside world, youth language in Nigerian hip hop, now serves as a bridge that hybridizes virtually all the languages spoken in Nigeria, hence more researches and scholarly concern to be given to this emergent genre.  
KEY WORDS: multilingualism, sociolect, lexemes, Nigerian hip hop |
### The Influence Of Nutrition On Culture And Identity

**Ezgi Pişkin**  
Department of Nutrition and Dietetics Istanbul Gelisim University

**Abstract**
Food doesn't represent just an ordinary biological process. Numerous social rituals and gatherings which occur during the transport, storage and consumption of food play an extremely important role of a certain culture in nutrition. This research and its aim is to represent the food as a social symbol. From this point of view, the relation between the food and the social power is something inevitable. This article actually analyses the consumption according to different classes/social groups. This research takes into consideration or maybe better said tries to represent the communication among different individuals in the process of socialization influenced by the food and its consumption. According to different social groups, the process of nutrition is observed in different ways. In the advanced part, fast food and traditional food culture will be examined accordingly effect on how human being gains his/her identify. These different views are also taken into consideration in this article. Another important thing in this research is the relation between the religion and the nutrition. Otherwise said, in mono-deity and multi-deity religions, food has its special role when it's about the offering food to the deities. In the formation of the habit of nutrition within different societies, it also participates in the religion with its rules.

At the very end one clear conclusion can be made. In the process of production and consumption of food the cultural differences are the inevitable elements which definitely form different identities of different societies.

**Key Words:** Culture, Fast Food, Identity, Nutrition

---

### Social and professional challenges faced by the Chinese in Pakistan after CPEC

**Abdullah Saeed**  
National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences

**Abstract**
The purpose of this research is to study the social and professional challenges faced by the Chinese in Pakistan. For this study we conducted a qualitative research method which involves interviews. With a varied sample (N = 9 interviews) of Chinese employees from various organizations in Pakistan, the authors tested for challenges faced by Chinese in Pakistan, mainly, Food issues, language barrier, political instability, regional and internal security and lack of quality labor. Findings provided worthy provision for the proposed hypotheses. All the proposed variables proved to have a significant relationship with challenges faced by the Chinese residing in Pakistan. In our everyday life we hear about foreigners facing difficulties abroad.

**Key Words:** Chinese, Pakistan, Challenges, Foreigners, Food issues, language barrier, political instability, regional and internal security and lack of quality labor.
The need to amend Article 38 of the Statue of the International Court of Justice

Abdelnaser Aljahani
Assistant professor College of Law, Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman

Abstract

Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) has not been introduced initially as the frame including the sources of international law, particularly that the word “a source” was not mentioned at all within the text of this article. Article 38 has mainly been inserted within the Statute of ICJ as a guide that facilitates the work of judges of the court to settle the disputes between states. However, it is recognised now that this article is regarded as an authoritative statement on the sources of international law.

This paper argues that Article 38 no longer reflects the actual sources of international law in the twenty-first century. For example but not exclusively, the movement towards treaties - as the main source within Article 38 - has decreased significantly, if not disappeared. The resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations (not listed in Article 38) intervened in most areas of international law and many of such resolutions no longer are political and executive. The Security Council plays now a legislative role and has become a main source of international law. Also, the judicial decisions of international courts can be considered in the current time as a main source and not a subsidiary source (as currently) of International Criminal Law. The decisions of the International Criminal Court and the ad hoc tribunals (created by the Security Council) are a good illustration of such source. Finally, there is consensus now that equity - listed in Article 38(2) - cannot be considered as a separate and distinct source of international law, but it is a part of the general principles of law, the third primary source of international law.

This paper concludes that the content of Article 38 of the ICJ does not correspond with the actual sources of international law and then there is a need to amend this article.

Keywords: International Court of Justice - Article 38 - Sources - Security Council

Assessing and Forecasting Real Estate Prices: Evidence from Iran

Elham Nobahar
Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Tabriz

Abstract

House prices are important indicators of the real estate market’s health and stability. Forecasting the house prices can help in gaining a good understanding of the real estate market. In this regard, the main goal of this paper is to study and compare the predicting power of artificial neural network (ANN) and spatial model, and to determine the optimum model for forecasting the housing prices in Iran.

In the first step, the function of housing hedonic prices has been evaluated with classical regression model as well as spatial regression model. We have also studied the spatial dependence in the housing prices. The results show that there is spatial dependence between the prices of residential apartments. Also the goodness of fit criteria show the superiority of
spatial regression model. The results of the estimation of the price function by spatial regression show that most of the variables in the hedonic pricing model are significant with the expected signs. Also Physical factors have more important effects than locational factors on the housing prices.

Finally by comparing the prediction power between the hedonic regression, spatial regression and ANN models, this study demonstrates that spatial regression model provides a better alternative for predicting the house prices in Iran.

Key Words: Hedonic price Function, Spatial Dependence, Lagged Spatial Model, ANNs, Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP)

JEL Classification: D11, R29, C45.

Dr. Jude A. Onuoha
ERCICBELLIP1809111

The Notion Of Human Freedom And Its Implication
In Our Society Today

Dr. Jude A. Onuoha
Directorate Of General Studies Federal University Of Technology Owerri

Ephraim U. Ibeke
Department Of Philosophy Pontifical Urban University Rome

Abstract

One of the most problematic concepts in our world today is the concept of freedom. It is a concept that has gained prominence in the mainstream literature. Yet its prominence is equal to its problems. There is a wide clamour for freedom. Everyone wants to be free, just as Sartre said that “it is only in freedom that man realizes his being” yet only few think about the responsibilities of freedom and what actually it means to be free. But the questions are; is human being free in his choice of actions preordained by forces beyond his control and opposed to his will? If we say that man is free, how can we reconcile our answer with our acknowledgment of objective necessity? If we say he is not free, does that mean that people are only a means of realizing the laws of social development? If we say that man is free, how can we reconcile our answer with our acknowledgment of objective necessity? If we say he is not free, does that mean that people are only a means of realizing the laws of social development? If we say that man is free, how can we reconcile our answer with our acknowledgment of objective necessity? If we say he is not free, does that mean that people are only a means of realizing the laws of social development? If we say that man is free, how can we reconcile our answer with our acknowledgment of objective necessity? If we say he is not free, does that mean that people are only a means of realizing the laws of social development? If we say that man is free, how can we reconcile our answer with our acknowledgment of objective necessity? If we say he is not free, does that mean that people are only a means of realizing the laws of social development?

Apart from the social and political arena, the issue of freedom has remained paramount in the scheme of all sectors of human endeavor. The basic question remains, can man actually attain freedom in the midst of all
vicissitudes surrounding human existence? Little wonder then, that the
problem of freedom has remained one of the cardinal issues in Ethics. Philosopher have tried in various ways to solve this problem. Some were
of the view that man is never a free being but an intrinsic part of nature of
the universe that necessarily follows the laws of nature. On the other
hand, some philosophers uphold that man is essentially free. His freedom
is such that it is not a mere property of man but the very essence of the
being of man.
This is however, an attempt to reconcile this discordant thesis and
antithesis of human reality in terms of freedom that gave rise to this
research work. And though so many scholars have written on this
particular problem of freedom, I am particularly motivated by Jean Paul
Sartre’s thought because of the unique way he handled the problem.
In his view, Sartre captures this key concept of man when he rightly
articulates that freedom is the very being of man; an essential property of
man that defines his being as such. This opens for him an infinite range of
possibility to acquire what he wants and to rise beyond his facticities,
since nothing limits his freedom. Given the above claims of Sartre, it
becomes obvious that Sartre made some unfounded claim that man has
absolute freedom. Hence, it is the critical analysis of this claim that shall
form the rest part of this work.

Chusnul Mar'iyah
ERCICBELLP1809085

The Power Interplay Closure Localization Sex Commercial Dolly
Surabaya

Chusnul Mar'iyah
Political Science Departemen, Faculty Of Social And Political Science,
University Of Indonesia

Lusi Andriyani
Political Science Departemen, Faculty Of Social And Political Science,
University Of Indonesia

Abstract
These topics studied the Surabaya Mayor Tri Rismaharini's policy in the
closing Dolly the largest commercial sex worker prostitution in Southeast
Asia. Dolly region is part of the city of Surabaya located in Putat Jaya
District with an area of 25 Ha. The number of commercial sex workers
who are in Dolly until 2014 amounted to 1,449, with 284 homestead, 208
pimps and 114 ministry. The velocity of money in Dolly in one night
reaches 1 billion rupiah. Thus there is the interest of Dolly's localized
business group. In Dolly's location there are 3 (three) forces that gain
profit and loss in this business. Economic groups and political groups
benefit financially and in employment. While social groups get moral
hazard with respect to the moral condition of society, and children who
are in the region of Dolly. In the Dolly area there are cases of children
ages 14 and 16 who have become pimps by selling their own friends, as
well as cases of children aged 6 years to 8 years who are exposed to sex
addict.
Dolly closing process is not easy because there are parties who do not
approve the closure. Efforts to protect and oppose the closure come from
pimps and people who feel economically benefited by Dolly. This study
will answer the power interplay of political parties supporting Risma as
Mayor of Surabaya, a coalition of government groups with businessmen,
against MUI. Dolly closing policy initiatives come from social groups and
MUI, communities and political parties. In the closing of Dolly there is
also a central government intervention through social ministries and provinces that support the closure of dolly. In the end Risma executes the closure, although the supportive political party rejects while the other party supports it. This study is a qualitative study with indepth interview with several government actors, pimps, community, MUI and social services institution. Using the urban political regime theory to explain how the policy that Risma initially did not approve and with the intensive political process then risma agreed
Keywords: Power interplay, Commercial Sex Worker, Dolly.

Role of Judiciary in the progress of democratic system in Pakistan
Kashan Azad
Project Coordinator
Barki welfare organization, Barki colleges KPK, Peshawar Pakistan.

Abstract
In the case of Pakistan, the judiciary unsuccessful to verify an extra constitutional regime alters. This practice has questioned the judicial independence as well as weakened the confidence of the institution. Technical steps, legislative corrections and reforms cannot amend the role of judiciary. It needs reliable assurance by the government to respect the rule of law, a transparent evident system of judicial appointments and to guarantee that judicial decisions at all levels may be practiced. The current research focuses on (1) the constitutional and political experiences of Pakistan’s struggle for democracy (2) to link the stability of the political scheme with the judiciary will further produce certain debatable issues? The research will conclude that a more comprehensive and coherent policy is needed to tackle this technical as well as political issue. For the fortitude of democracy and constancy of the political structure it is vital that all the institutions must remain in their described restrictions. This approach will avoid any further bumpy ride of Pakistan's political journey.
Key Words: Judicial activism, Democratic evolvement, Rule of law, Role of military, Democracy.

Africa and the Role of ethics in Leadership
Jude Onuoha
Directorate of General Studies, Federal University of Technology Owerri (FUTO), Owerri, Nigeria

Abstract
Africa is been perceived as a continent of complexities, with a wide diversity in terms of climate, topography, culture, peoples, and languages. This hallmark complexity is also compounded by tribal divisiveness, wars, selfish leadership, wealth inequality, corruption and massive unemployment. Any attempt to discuss leadership and organizational ethics including other aspects of life should take this scenario into consideration. There is a need for a broad understanding of the African diverse landscape if the African perspective in leadership and organizational ethics is to be fully addressed and understood. Apparently, emerging leadership styles and organizational ethics in Africa have been influenced by the immediate environment that defines the lives of Africans, their existence and connectivity with each other. Thus, the issue of leadership has remained a prime problem in our society today. This is
because the leadership system is faced with hydra headed difficulties, hence the problem of who is to lead, whom to lead and how to lead has continued to plague our modern society. The effects however become the absence of ideal leaders and ideal leadership system, the reign of injustice, the dethronement of reason and enthronement of power, the lack of the leadership ‘Geist’ and ‘elan vital’ that is the ability to respond to the plight of the lead masses who continue to suffer untold hardship in the hands of leaders, the absence of security and the persistence of terrorism etc. We can recount this to an infinite regress. This is the diseases that is been suffered by West Africa. Hence, this paper focuses on the role of ethics in leadership, and how ethics could be imported into the leadership system as a guide to the conducts of leaders. This paper argues that with ethics, Africa would take a pragmatic turn towards an ideal nation with an ideal leadership system.

Ephraim Ibekwe  
Department of Philosophy, Seat of Wisdom Seminary, Affiliate of Pontifical Urban University Rome, Owerri, Nigeria

Abstract
Africa has had protracted history of violence and terrorism. Each minute that passes by has it’s a news on violence in Africa. This statement can be authenticated by taking a look at our media houses, both print and visual. They have one sad news or the other to pass about the state of Africa. Many innocent Children are dying in great number, homes are displaced, properties are destroyed, people are murdered in an uncountable number, we also see many other inhuman activities like, rape, sexual assault of various degrees, poverty and diseases of high propensities, lack of means of livelihood, religious fanaticism, accidents, political unrest and security threats. While some scholars are of the view that there is no life in Africa others maintain that Africa could be healed with good and dedicated governance system, however the fact remains that crimes and violence are on increase as the cock crows. During 2014, along with the horrific outbreak of Ebola in West Africa, the continent as a whole experienced one of the more turbulent years in its recent history with widespread protests, unrest, civil wars, and insurgencies. The most recent flare-up of this new wave of violence resulted in Boko Haram’s deadliest attack ever, the massacre of an estimated 2,000 people in the northeastern village of Doron Baga. Again we see the Fulani herdsmen Saga that has left the Nigeria nation in a quagmire. Hence, this article focuses on the concept of violence in Africa and its effects on the people. It x-rays the many instances of violence in Africa while paying particular attention to the role of media in fuelling violence in Nigeria (Jos). The question is how the media could aid in putting an end to the many acts of violence in Africa rather than act as catalyst to violence and its preceding effects. 

Key Words: Africa, Media and Violence

F. I. Vega-Gómez  
ERCICBELLP1809110

Determining factors of USO survival in Spain: the role of public support

F. I. Vega-Gómez
Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales, Universidad de Extremadura, 06006, Badajoz, Spain.

F. J. Miranda González
Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales, Universidad de Extremadura, 06006, Badajoz, Spain.

J. Pérez-Mayo
Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales, Universidad de Extremadura, 06006, Badajoz, Spain.

Abstract.
The phenomenon of creation of USOs within the universities is relatively recent, although Public Administrations have shown great interest in it. This interest has been due mainly to the contribution of these academic companies to economic growth and employment, as well as technological development, the creation of new sectors and contribution to the financing of universities. The consequences of this interest are reflected in the public support in all life stages of the USO. If initially this support were focused on the creation of these companies, nowadays, the support has been focused on existing ones, in order to increase their survival. This is due to the low growth in the invoicing of the USO after being founded.

We have analysed 97 questionnaires from founders of Spanish USOs. From them, it has been obtained that the factors that lead to improvements in sales are the previous commercial experience, the support of the university, especially in the fields of training and management, and the increase of workers in the workforce.

Basim Yahya Jasim
ERCICBELLP1809115

Offering Bribes: A legi-Pragmatic Perspective

Basim Yahya Jasim Al-ghuri,
Department of English, College of Arts, University of Mosul, Iraq.

Abstract
Offering a bribe is generally thought of as giving something of value with corrupt intent to influence an action of a civil servant in his official capacity. This act can be accomplished physically or verbally-hiding behind elaborate code words built in socio-pragmatic norms specific to a given community so that they can easily mislead those outside the transaction. The present paper approaches this offence from two perspectives: legal and pragmatic. It shows how it has been perceived in criminal laws and how it is realized through socio-linguistic expressions which can potentially be understood by the interactants as signs of offering bribes. The study is guided by two research questions: Are there linguistic expressions from which the speakers of Iraqi Arabic can typically infer that the speaker is offering bribes? And what insights can the pragmatic analysis offer the judge or trier of facts in evaluating the evidence on this offence? The major argument in the present paper is that the linguistic evidence can have no less evidentiary value in detecting the corrupt intent of bribery than the circumstantial evidence.

Key words: Bribery, Pragmatic analysis, forensic linguistics, criminal evidence

The Future of the Real-Estate Industry of Dubai
The Demand for Housing (2000 – 2025)

Dr. Abdulkarim Ali Dahan
Finance & Economics, Ajman University, Ajman, United Arab Emirates

Abstract
The main objective of this study is to estimate the housing demand in
| Dr. Abdulkarim Ali Dahan  
ERCICBELLP1809120 | Dubai and use this estimate to forecast the demand in the coming years. I have constructed and estimated a simple econometric model for the housing demand in Dubai. The model was simple due to severe data limitations on useful economic variables.  
Linear model was found to best fit the data on housing demand in Dubai. All estimated coefficients are well determined at the 5% level of significance with signs expected by economic theory. The analyses shows that urbanization level has no significant effect on the demand for housing, while price, interest rate, and population have. Elasticities are greater than one for most of the variables indicating an elastic demand for housing.  
The paper concludes that housing demand in Dubai grew very rapidly in the past and farther continues growth, in this sector, will not only require significant investments over the coming years, but will require more efforts by the Dubai government to prepare more affordable housing blocks, especially for Expo 2020. |
| --- | --- |
| Hitoshi Nishizawa  
ERCICBELLP1809051 | Lifelong Learning Of Foreign Language Supported By Communities Based On Public Libraries  

Hitoshi Nishizawa  
Dept. of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, National Institute of Technology, Toyota College, Toyota, Japan  

Abstract  
Japan is a rare developed country, where English-speaking travelers have difficulty communicating with local people because of the language. Many Japanese adults hesitate to speak in English and feel hard to comprehend spoken English because they had only learned the language as knowledge such as grammar and vocabulary to pass entrance examination to college and lack the actual experience to use it in life. Extensive reading (ER) is found to be an effective compensation to improve the English skills of such adult learners by providing them with rich opportunity to immerse into the language, and public libraries, which collect plenty of books and provide right introduction to the approach, can be the base of ER. This presentation shows some libraries’ attempts of planning and constructing such environment optimized to ER for adult learners. They collected easy-to-read books from picture books and leveled readers for English-speaking children to graded readers for language learners, displayed the necessary information such as readability levels and text lengths of those books, and set up introductory lectures to ER. Adult learners who wished to enjoy reading English books and also to improve their language skills started to visit the libraries regularly. The attempts found that:  
1) Picture books played a vital role in transforming learners’ reading style from word-for-word translation to more natural one;  
2) A variety of books in readability levels and genres were necessary since adult learners had dispersed likings and learning backgrounds;  
3) A community of learners supported adult learners to exchange information and experience to each other, and thus saved the members from giving up.  
The findings were hinting us an effective way to support lifelong learning of foreign languages by adult learners. Key words: lifelong learning, foreign language, extensive reading, library, community |
### A Proposed Model for Predicting the Financial Distress of Private Commercial Banks in Syria: An Empirical Study.

**Dr. Alaa Salhani**  
Arab International University, Faculty of Business, Department of Finance

**Osama Al Khouli**  
Arab International University, Faculty of Business, Department of Finance

**Hazar Mardini**  
Arab International University, Faculty of Business, Department of Finance

**Nagham Murshed Radwan**  
Arab International University, Faculty of Business, Department of Finance

**Farah Sukaria**  
Arab International University, Faculty of Business, Department of Finance

**Abstract**

This study aims to find the best set of financial ratios that can be used to predict the financial distress of private commercial banks in Syria and to distinguish between distressed and non-distressed banks in the first and second year before the distress. In order to warn the concerned parties to intervene and take corrective actions in a timely manner and to restore the health of these banking institutions. To achieve this, a stepwise discriminant analysis was used and 21 financial ratios were calculated for a sample of 11 banks for a period between the years (2010-2016). The following proposed model was reached: \( Z = 14.746 \cdot (D/A) + 35.069 \cdot (L/A) - 15.899 \cdot (NFE/A) - 5.134 \cdot (NPM) - 26.076 \). Test of the model has been done, and it was found to be able to predict the financial distress and distinguish between distressed and non-distressed banks with an accuracy rate 100% in the first and second year before the distress.

**Keywords:** Banks, Distress, Prediction, Financial ratios, Discriminant analysis.

### Tax Innovation In Thailand

**Associate Professor Dr. Sasivimol Meeampol**  
Department of Accounting, Faculty of Business Administration  
Kasetsart University, Thailand

**Assistant Professor Dr. Suparerk Sooksmarn**  
Department of Management, Faculty of Business Administration  
Kasetsart University, Thailand

**Associate Professor Dr. Bordin Rassameethes**  
Department of Operations Management, Faculty of Business Administration  
Kasetsart University, Thailand

**Abstract**

---

---
One source of fiscal year budget is tax revenue. Nowadays, tax revenue in Thailand has decreased and there are only 4 million taxpayers among Thai people. Thai government tries to set a policy to gather additional tax revenue as well as trying to make the tax collection procedure efficient. This study is aimed at investigating the initial pilot innovation tax system in Thailand. AI (Artificial Intelligence) is assigned to do the tax collection procedure for more efficient processing of tax revenue. AI is the process of using technology where computers are used to help and manage human simulation intelligence process using machines especially computer system. Moreover, the process will be used to simulate information. Also, tax process in Thailand will use Risk Based Audit (RBA) to comprise with the AI. RBA is an automated selection of taxpayers for tax auditing based on the risk concept. The RBA is under the Risk based approach. There are several ways to set the RBA comprise to AI in tax collection procedure. Such example of using AI with RBS is the Ministry of Industry. The Ministry will have the information of several databases, such as, the production amount, size of factory, size of labor and the amount payment of utility expense. These factors will be used to comprise to the amount of revenue to calculate tax payment. The pilot innovation tax system increased tax revenue and efficiency, save time, and reduce costs.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Innovation, Risk Based Audit, Tax Revenue

Kian Pishkar
ERCICBELLP1809133

Pedagogical innovation in higher education

Nosshin Nasery
MA of English language and literature, I.R. Iran

Kian Pishkar
Assistant Professor of English Language Teaching, Department of English language and literature, Islamic Azad University, Jieroft Branch

Abstract
The valorisation of university teaching is of key concern to this institution’s academic and political actors and is a foundation of pedagogical innovation. In this qualitative research we explored how thirty-two professors, recipients of the I.A.U of Jieroft and Kahnouj excellence in teaching award, define their conception of pedagogical innovation. An analysis of the data allowed us to identify seven distinct notions of the concept of pedagogical innovation, to construct an updated definition and to propose a pedagogical innovation conception cycle.

Keywords: Pedagogical Innovation, Higher Education, Innovation Concept, Valorising Teaching, Educational Innovation

Learners’ Sensory Learning Style and Autonomy

Nosshin Nasery
MA of English language and literature, I.R. Iran

Kian Pishkar
Assistant Professor of English Language Teaching, Department of English language and literature, Islamic Azad University, Jieroft Branch

Abstract
Autonomy in learning and teaching plays a pivotal role for language acquisition and by knowing learners VAK strategy (visual, auditory,
kinesthetic), teachers can perform better. Also, such teachers who are aware of learners’ preferences in learning styles are successful in their teaching. Therefore, this study aimed at investigating the relationship between EFL learners’ autonomy and their sensory learning style. To meet the above purpose, a number of 50 male and 50 female students participated in the present study. After homogenizing them with TOEFL and Nelson tests and taking the VAK and Learner Autonomy Questionnaire (LAQ), the correlation of learners’ autonomy and sensory learning was calculated according to Spearman correlation coefficient. The result showed that the language autonomy in two universities is not equal whereas both universities are equal in sensory learning skills. That is, the language autonomy of Hormozgan University students is more than Islamic Azad University, Bandar Abbas Branch. And Islamic Azad University, Bandar Abbas Branch students’ sensory learning styles affect their language autonomy.

Key words: language teaching, learner autonomy, language learning strategy, teacher autonomy

Toulmin’s Model Of Argument Through Process

Nosshin Nasery
MA of English language and literature, I.R. Iran
Kian Pishkar
Assistant Professor of English Language Teaching, Department of English language and literature, Islamic Azad University, Jieroft Branch

Abstract

Saxenian (1988), Brown (2001), Harmer (2002) and Richard (2002) clearly state that the ability to write effectively is not innate, but it must be learned and practiced. It means that the ability to write is acquired through a learning process as a result of certain characteristics that a written product should have. Due to the characteristics that a piece of writing should have, many students faced problems when they were to produce written products especially in writing argumentative paragraphs. It is found out that it needed hard effort to understand the students’ argumentative paragraphs. Argumentative writing has different characteristics from other kinds of writings since the former is intended to change the readers’ mind or to convince the readers to agree with the point of view or the opinion of the writer. As a result, it attempts to be highly persuasive and logical (Smalley: 2001). Therefore, this paper is intended to present the use of Process Approach in introducing Toulmin’s model of argument (1969). Even though there are six elements that Toulmin proposes as a good argument, they are: claim, data, warrant, backing, rebuttal and qualifier, this paper is only focused on the introduction of the first four elements which are introduced during the implementation of Process Approach namely: Brainstorming, Planning, Writing, Editing and Revising. Through Process Approach, students not only have a chance to self-discover their own learning process represented through their products but they are also seen as the creator of language. Thus, students are confident to produce the language through written products since the approach is able to reduce the students’ anxiety.

Key words: argumentative paragraphs, Toulmin’s model of arguments, process approach
Abstract
This study focuses on that what are the causes of gap between the generations. We collected 200 completed self-report responses. The size of the sample is based on 40% of elders and 60% of youth. Our target sample is elders and youth of Rawalpindi and Islamabad (Pakistan). The measuring variables of respective samples will be age and gender. The methodology includes getting in contact with people and trying to understand that why there is a gap between adults and children. The design of the study is cross-sectional which investigates the population of Pakistan. The data obtained is analyzed using multiple regressions and ANOVAs. The study showed friction between the view of elders and youngsters. The survey disclosed that youngsters are aware of effects that they are facing due to the gap. Numerous parents also accept that gap does exists when their children does their social values and beliefs. The findings demonstrated that youngsters have a developing capacity to be familiar with this social issue from which they can utilize the facts to advise their elder generation to eliminate the negative impact that occurs due to generation gap. It is recommended that increasing complexities between millennial due to poor communication and different perception of thoughts along with other variables leads to generation gap.

Keywords: Generation Gap; Poor Communication; Lack Of Communication; Perception Of Thoughts; Cultural Variables; Work Family Conflict; Technology; Generation; Social Change; Millennial; Generation Conflict
Causes of Generation Gap
A Parent Child Social Fiction

Anum Batool
FAST National University, Islamabad

Mohammadulhaqir
FAST National University, Islamabad

Sumeet Farooq
FAST National University, Islamabad

Abstract
This study focuses on that what are the causes of gap between the generations. We collected 200 completed self-report responses. The size of the sample is based on 40% of elders and 60% of youth. Our target sample is elders and youth of Rawalpindi and Islamabad (Pakistan). The measuring variables of respective samples will be age and gender. The methodology includes getting in contact with people and trying to understand that why there is a gap between adults and children. The design of the study is cross-sectional which investigates the population of Pakistan. The data obtained is analyzed using multiple regressions and ANOVAs. The study showed friction between the view of elders and youngsters. The survey disclosed that youngsters are aware of effects that they are facing due to the gap. Numerous parents also accept that gap does exists when their children does their social values and beliefs. The findings demonstrated that youngsters have a developing capacity to be familiar with this social issue from which they can utilize the facts to advise their elder generation to eliminate the negative impact that occurs due to generation gap. It is recommended that increasing complexities between millennial due to poor communication and different perception of thoughts along with other variables leads to generation gap.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gloria Yeboah</td>
<td>Ghana Education Service, Pramso R/C Primary School, Bosomtwe District, Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indranil Barua</td>
<td>International Buddhist Monk Charitable Trust (R.), Sariputra Buddha Vihar, Dhammagiri, Shahapur, Yadgir, Karnataka, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olamide Babatunde</td>
<td>Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism, Oyo State Government, Oyo State, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byamungu Banywesize Jacques</td>
<td>Advisor to the Minister and Coordinator of the Program of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of School Infrastructures (PRRIS) Ministry of primary, secondary and professional education Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kihela Luamba Dady</td>
<td>Expert Researcher, Ministry of Primary Secondary and Professional Education Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntumba Mbuyi Esther</td>
<td>Technical Assistant to the Program of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of School Infrastructures (PRRIS), Ministry of Primary Secondary And Professional Education Kinshasa / Democratic, Republic of Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akinwale Agboola</td>
<td>Banking and Finance, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ibadan, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traore Mohamed Lamine</td>
<td>Iktisadi Ve Idari. Bil.Fak, Mugla sitki kocman universitesi, Turquie, Mugla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujtaba Ahmad</td>
<td>Advocate, District Courts Attock, Punjab University, Attock, Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ousmane Camara</td>
<td>Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Political science and International relations, Mugla Sitki Kocman, University, Mugla, Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thierno Oumar Diallo</td>
<td>Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences/ Economy, Mugla Sitki Kocman University, Mugla, Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karamo Taliby Kourouma</td>
<td>Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences/ Business Management, Mugla Sitki Kocman University, Mugla, Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Bemah Adjei</td>
<td>College of Medical Sciences and International Studies, Binzhou Medical University, Guanhai Road, Laishan District, Shandong Province 264000, Yantai City, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophia Meziane</td>
<td>Department of Law, International Business Law Diploma, Institute of International Law of Sorbonne in Cairo, Cairo, Egypt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Opoku Francis  
OP.F Business Co-Operation Limited, B.H 73 Asafo, Ashanti Region, Kumasi, Ghana, Kumasi, Ghana  
ERCICBELLP1809096

Philip Boateng  
Department of Sociology, Accra, Ghana, West Africa, ACCRA, GHANAWEST AFRICA  
ERCICBELLP1809098

Huma Ali  
Law Department, Jiangxi University of Science and Technology, Ganzhou, China  
ERCICBELLP1809099

Jamil Nawaz  
Human Rights, Education, Barki Welfare Organization, Peshawar, Pakistan  
ERCICBELLP1809100

Abena Gyamfuah  
Masters of Business Administration, Hebei Geo University, Shijiazhuang, Hebei - China  
ERCICBELLP1809101

Waheed Lalzada  
Usaid - Amanat Project, MSI International, Afghanistan  
ERCICBELLP1809102

Temgoua Sonfack Gladys  
Cultural Cohesion Human Understanding, Dynasty Magazine, Yaounde  
ERCICRLSH1809104

Lusi Andriyani  
Social and political department, University of Indonesia, Indonesia  
ERCICBELLP1809106

Mohiuddin  
Education, Golden Education Service, Dhaka, Bangladesh  
ERCICBELLP1809107

Evans Kwesi Kyere  
Science, Medical Laboratory Technology, University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana  
ERCICBELLP1809109

Francis Aboseka  
Account, Globeg Travel and Tour Ltd, Ghana  
ERCICBELLP1809112

Amirmahdi Akhgari  
Faculty of Law, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran  
ERCICBELLP1809114

Vincentia Aboagye  
Nursing, Public Health, Wisconsin International University College, Accra, Ghana  
ERCICBELLP1809113

Amadou Sadio Diallo  
Business Administration, Economics and Finance, Mugla Sitki Kocman University, Mugla, Turkey  
ERCICBELLP1809116

Ahsnu Junior Conteh  
Business and Economics Dpt., Forum For Education And Society Sierra Leone, Freetoen, Sierra Leone  
ERCICBELLP1809117

Easther Banhin  
Business and Economics Dpt., Forum For Education And Society Sierra Leone, Freetown Sierra Leone  
ERCICBELLP1809118

Sewordor Williams Mawusi Komla  
Tourism, University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana  
ERCICBELLP1809119

Asma Chaib  
Department of English, Faculty of Foreign Languages, University of Oran 2, Algeria  
ERCICBELLP1809121
Edmund Berko
Sociology and the Study of Religions, University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana
ERCICBELLP1809122

Ngene Bartholomew Oluokwukwe
Political Science, Enugu State University of Science Technology, Boen Vic Global Concept Limited, Lagos, Nigeria
ERCICBELLP1809061

Mark Levine
Pacin Levine, P.A., Miami, Florida, USA
ERCICBELLP1809077

Chinemerem Oluhara
Audit Department, Ojike and Partners Chartered Accountants, Lagos, Nigeria
ERCICBELLP1809097

Barry Thierno Mamadou
Sociologie, Mugla Sitki Kocman Universitesi, Mugla, Turkey
ERCICBELLP1809123

Mohammad Amjad Ahmadi
Faculty of Law, Allameh Tabatabaei University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran
ERCICBELLP1809124

Mamadou Saliou Bah
Mugla Vocational High School/Child Development, Mugla Sitki Kocman University, Muayla, Turkey
ERCICBELLP1809125

Boubacar Bailo Barry
Mugla Vocational High School/Office Management and Executive Assistance, Mugla Sitki Kocman University, Muayla, Turkey
ERCICBELLP1809126

Diallo Amadou Sadio
Economie finances, Mugla sitki kocman Universitesi, Muayla, Turkey
ERCICBELLP1809127

Bah Thierno Mamoudou
Tourisme, Mugla sitki kocman Universitesi, Muayla, Turkey
ERCICBELLP1809128

Evans Oteng Ampofo
Department of Religion, Faculty of Theology and Religion Valley View University, Accra, Ghana
ERCICBELLP1809129

Rana Shabbir Hussain
Health care, NutriCo Pakistan pvt limited, Gujrat, Pakistan
ERCICBELLP1809130

Sungu Matondo Claudel
BGFIBANK, Republique Democratique Du Congo, Congo
ERCICBELLP1809131

Diallo Abdoul Gadiri
Geographie, Usak Universitesi, Uayak, Turkey
ERCICBELLP1809132

Upcoming Conferences

https://eurasiareserach.org/sshra

➢ Budapest – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 24-25 September 2018

Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 30 Sep – 01 Oct 2018


Kuala Lumpur – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 09-10 October 2018

2018 – IVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 11-12, Malaysia

Singapore – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 13-14 Nov 2018


Jakarta – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 20-21 Nov 2018

2018 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Nov 22-23, Jakarta

Mauritius – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 14-15 Dec 2018


Bangkok – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 18-19 Dec 2018

2018 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 20-21, Bangkok
2nd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Dec 2018


Bali – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 26-27 Dec 2018


3rd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Feb 2019

2019 International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Feb 25-26, Dubai