



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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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.

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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?

Kamal Solati
ERCICBELLP1809052

Comparison of the efficacy of neurofeedback and attention games on the symptoms of primary school children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

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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.



Hassan
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ERCICBELLP1809054

The effectiveness of problem solving group training on marital satisfaction and quality of life in Drug-dependent patients, opiates, in Shahrekord

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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.

Carmela Jane Unabia
ERCICBELLP1809055

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

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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.

	<p>Participants were gathered through purposive sampling: six <i>yaya-alaga</i> pairs for Dyadic Interview, nine <i>laking yayas</i> for FGD, and 12 <i>laking yayas</i> for Narrative Self-report.</p> <p>The findings showed that the <i>laking yayas</i> regarded their <i>yayas</i> as part of the family, specifically as a mother. Furthermore, it was evident that the <i>yayas</i> reciprocate similar feelings towards their <i>alagas</i>, they treat them as their own children. With regards to influences, being dependent and independent were common among the <i>laking yaya</i> participants. Moreover, the <i>yaya-alaga</i> relationship has contributed to the socioemotional development of the <i>alaga</i> 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</p> <p>Keywords: child caregiving, yaya, alaga, laking yaya, socioemotional development</p>
<p>Hamid Bouyahi ERCICBELLP1809056</p>	<p>The Effects of the Political Opportunity Structures on the Framing of Social Movements' Virtual Discourse</p> <p>Hamid Bouyahi English Department, Ibn Tofail University, Morocco, Kenitra</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

	<p>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.</p>
<p>Rolyn Julianne R. Laurel ERCICBELLP1809057</p>	<p>Darkeness Before The Dawn: Experiences Of Selected Parent/S With A Family Member Who Is Hiv+</p> <p>Rolyn Julianne R. Laurel Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines</p> <p>Ariane Anne Coleen C. Morales Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines</p> <p>Kelly Anne H. Obispo Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines</p> <p>April Marie C. Ramos Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This qualitative study explores the different experiences of seven parents with a family member who is positive to HIV using Edwin Decenteeo'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 the 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.</p> <p>Keywords: gay, HIV/AIDS, lesbian, PLHIV (People Living with HIV/AIDS)</p>
<p>Lucas Cardieil ERCICBELLP1809059</p>	<p>Stateless in the world of states: citizenship deprivation and its resonance in the international legal sphere</p>

Lucas Carduell
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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

 <p>Damian Honey ERCICBELLP1809060</p>	<p>law.</p> <p>Credit Risk Management: Evidence of Corporate Governance in Pakistan Banks</p> <p>Damian Honey Lecturer – Department of Commerce, Forman Christian College (A Chartered University), Lahore, Pakistan.</p> <p>Dr. Rubeena Tashfeen Associate Professor and Chairperson – Department of Finance, School of Business & Economics, University of Management & Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.</p> <p>Tabassum Bashir MS Scholar – School of Business & Economics, University of Management & Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Corporate governance, regression, loan loss provision, total assets, banking sector, board of directors.</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>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</p>
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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.

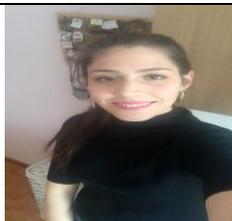
The composition of board and its members are a good measure of corporate governance practices since these factors are widely incorporated by number of scholars in their study related to corporate governance, in the light of this we also used board size and independent directors on board as our corporate 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

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Howard Chitimira ERCICBELLP1809062</p>	<p>Synoptical Analysis Of The Enforcement Of Anti-Insider Trading Laws In Namibia</p> <p>Howard Chitimira Professor of Securities & Financial Markets Law, Faculty of Law North West University, South Africa</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Key Terms: insider trading, regulation, adequacy, Namibia Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority.</p>
<p>Luis Eduardo Sandoval Garrido ERCICBELLP1809063</p>	<p>Perception of Special Justice for Peace in the Military Detained for Armed Conflict in Colombia</p> <p>Luis Eduardo Sandoval Garrido Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics Science, Militar University of New Granada, Bogotai, Colombia</p> <p>Laura Carolina Riaño Bermúdez Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics Science, Militar University of New Granada, Bogotai, Colombia</p> <p>Armando Sixto Palencia Pérez Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics Science, Militar</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">University of New Granada, Bogotai, Colombia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Transitional Justice; Special Justice for Peace; Military Justice; Armed conflict.</p> <p>Clasificación JEL: D74; J52; D78; 055</p>
<p>John Parlo Rosido ERCICBELLP1809065</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Game Based Approach Towards Responsible Consumption among pre-school students</p> <p style="text-align: center;">John Parlo Rosido Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gwyneth Arabe Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Renzobelle Ariane Juan Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fernando P. Oringo Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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.</p>

	<p>Key Words: Game based learning; Responsible consumption; risk free environment ; pre-school education and training;</p>
<p>Mawloud Mohadi ERCICBELLP1809066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Huntington’s Clash Of Civilizations And Its Influence On The U.S Foreign Policy (An Analytical Study)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mawloud Mohadi History and Civilization,International Islamic University Malaysia,Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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:</p> <p>‘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.</p> <p>Key Words: Huntington thesis, Clash of Civilization, Demonization of Civilization, Political Interest, post-Cold War. U.S Foreign Policy</p>
<p>Chibuzo Nwoko ERCICBELLP1809068</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Multilingualism In Nigerian Hip Hop: A Potential Source Of Lexical Innovations And Emergence Of Nigerian Sociolect</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chibuzo Nwoko Department of Languages (English Unit), Faculty of Humanities,Yusuf Maitama University,Kano, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>KEY WORDS: multilingualism, sociolect, lexemes, Nigerian hip hop</p>



Ezgi Pişkin
ERCICBELLP1809069

The Influence Of Nutrition On Culture And Identity

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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

Abdullah Saeed
ERCICBELLP1809073

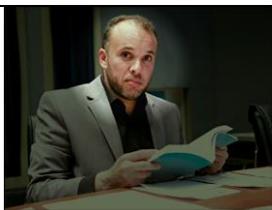
Social and professional challenges faced by the Chinese in Pakistan after CPEC

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.



Abdelnaser Aljahani
ERCICBELLP1809076

The need to amend Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice

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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

Elham Nobahar
ERCICBELLP1809081

**Assessing and Forecasting Real Estate Prices:
Evidence from Iran**

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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

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Key Words: Hedonic price Function, Spatial Dependence, Lagged Spatial Model, ANNs, Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP)</p> <p>JEL Classification: D11, R29, C45.</p>
<p>Dr. Jude A. Onuoha ERCICBELLP1809111</p>	<p>The Notion Of Human Freedom And Its Implication In Our Socieity Today</p> <p>Dr. Jude A. Onuoha Directorate Of General Studies Federal University Of Technology Owerri</p> <p>Ephraim U. Ibekwe Department Of Philosophy Pontifical Urban University Rome</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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? No doubt the problem of freedom has remained one of the cardinal issues in the life of man. Freedom is one of the distinctive qualities of man from other beings. Man beyond being intelligent, is also free in his actions and deliberations in the face of serious or difficult decisions and choices. This article hence, takes a critical look at this thing called Freedom. It exposes its nature and pays particular attention to its attendant consequences in such a way that it offers a new understanding and approach in understanding the nature of freedom and its implication in our society today</p> <p>One of the urgent needs of our time is to close the conceptual gap between man’s creativity and his creaturehood. Most philosophers and scientists have cast doubts on human freedom, thus series of debates on human freedom have emerged in the recent past. While some are of the opinion that man is the author and finisher of his existence, others insist that man is born willy-nilly and will die without giving consent to death. The latter belief is anchored on the presumption that all that happens to man between birth and death has only the appearance of freedom. The inevitable result of this view therefore, is that the world is an independent, cosmic order, already fixed and established completely, thus there is no room for any possibility.</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>vicissitudes surrounding human existence? Little wonder then, that the problem of freedom has remained one of the cardinal issues in Ethics. Philosophers 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Chusnul Mar'iyah ERCICBELLP1809085</p>	<p>The Power Interplay Closure Localization Sex Commercial Dolly Surabaya</p> <p>Chusnul Mar'iyah Political Science Departemen, Faculty Of Social And Poltical Scienece, University Of Indonesia</p> <p>Lusi Andriyani Political Science Departemen, Faculty Of Social And Poltical Scienece, University Of Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Keywords: Power interplay, Commercial Sex Worker, Dolly.</p>
 <p>Kashan Azad ERCICBELLP1809095</p>	<p>Role of Judiciary in the progress of democratic system in Pakistan</p> <p>Kashan Azad Project Coordinator Barki welfare organization, Barki colleges KPK, Peshawar Pakistan.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Key Words: Judicial activism, Democratic evolvment, Rule of law, Role of military, Democracy.</p>
<p>Jude Onuoha ERCICBELLP1809105</p>	<p>Africa and the Role of ethics in Leadership</p> <p>Jude Onuoha Directorate of General Studies, Federal University of Technology Owerri (FUTO), Owerri, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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.</p>
 <p>Ephraim Ibekwe ERCICBELLP1809108</p>	<p>Questioning Africa And The Role Of The Media In Fuelling Violence (Nigeria As A Case Study)</p> <p>Ephraim Ibekwe Department of Philosophy, Seat of Wisdom Seminary, Affiliate of Pontifical Urban University Rome, Owerri, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Key Words: Africa, Media and Violence</p>
<p>F. I. Vega-Gómez ERCICBELLP1809110</p>	<p>Determining factors of USO survival in Spain: the role of public support</p> <p>F. I. Vega-Gómez Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales, Universidad de Extremadura, 06006, Badajoz, Spain.</p> <p>F. J. Miranda González</p>

	<p>Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales, Universidad de Extremadura, 06006, Badajoz, Spain.</p> <p>J. Pérez-Mayo Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales, Universidad de Extremadura, 06006, Badajoz, Spain.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Basim Yahya Jasim ERCICBELLP1809115</p>	<p>Offering Bribes: A legi-Pragmatic Perspective</p> <p>Basim Yahya Jasim Al-gburi, Department of English, College of Arts, University of Mosul, Iraq.</p> <p>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</p>
	<p>The Future of the Real-Estate Industry of Dubai The Demand for Housing (2000 – 2025)</p> <p>Dr. Abdulkarim Ali Dahan Finance & Economics, Ajman University, Ajman, United Arab Emirates</p> <p>Abstract The main objective of this study is to estimate the housing demand in</p>

<p>Dr. Abdulkarim Ali Dahan ERCICBELLP1809120</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Hitoshi Nishizawa ERCICBELLP1809051</p>	<p>Lifelong Learning Of Foreign Language Supported By Communities Based On Public Libraries</p> <p>Hitoshi Nishizawa Dept. of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, National Institute of Technology, Toyota College, Toyota, Japan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The attempts found that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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. <p>The findings were hinting us an effective way to support lifelong learning of foreign languages by adult learners.</p> <p>Key words: lifelong learning, foreign language, extensive reading, library, community</p>

<p>Dr. Alaa Salhani ERCICBELLP1809078</p>	<p>A Proposed Model for Predicting the Financial Distress of Private Commercial Banks in Syria: An Empirical Study.</p> <p>Dr. Alaa Salhani Arab International University, Faculty of Business, Department of Finance</p> <p>Osama Al Khouli Arab International University, Faculty of Business, Department of Finance</p> <p>Hazar Mardini Arab International University, Faculty of Business, Department of Finance</p> <p>Naghah Murshed Radwan Arab International University, Faculty of Business, Department of Finance</p> <p>Farah Sukaria Arab International University, Faculty of Business, Department of Finance</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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: $Z = 14.746 (D/A) + 35.069 (L/A) - 15.899 (NFE/A) - 5.134 (NPM) - 26.076$. 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.</p> <p>Keywords: Banks, Distress, Prediction, Financial ratios, Discriminant analysis.</p>
<p>Associate Professor Dr. Sasivimol Meeampol ERCICBELLP1809090</p>	<p>Tax Innovation In Thailand</p> <p>Associate Professor Dr. Sasivimol Meeampol Department of Accounting, Faculty of Business Administration Kasetsart University, Thailand</p> <p>Assistant Professor Dr. Suparek Sooksmarn Department of Management, Faculty of Business Administration Kasetsart University, Thailand</p> <p>Associate Professor Dr. Bordin Rassameethes Department of Operations Management, Faculty of Business Administration Kasetsart University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Innovation, Risk Based Audit, Tax Revenue</p>
<p>Kian Pishkar ERCICBELLP1809133</p>	<p>Pedagogical innovation in higher education</p> <p>Nosshin Nasery MA of English language and literature, I.R. Iran</p> <p>Kian Pishkar Assistant Professor of English Language Teaching, Department of English language and literature, Islamic Azad University, Jieroft Branch</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Pedagogical Innovation, Higher Education, Innovation Concept, Valorising Teaching, Educational Innovation</p> <hr/> <p>Learners' Sensory Learning Style and Autonomy</p> <p>Nosshin Nasery MA of English language and literature, I.R. Iran</p> <p>Kian Pishkar Assistant Professor of English Language Teaching, Department of English language and literature, Islamic Azad University, Jieroft Branch</p> <p>Abstract Autonomy in learning and teaching plays a pivotal role for language acquisition and by knowing learners VAK strategy (visual, auditory,</p>

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

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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



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Causes of Generation Gap (A Parent Child Social Fiction)

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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 exist when their children does their social values and beliefs. The findings demonstrated that youngsters have a developing capacity to be familiar with this social issue from which they can utilize the facts to advise their elder generation to eliminate the negative impact that occurs due to generation gap. It is recommended that increasing complexities between millennial due to poor communication and different perception of thoughts along with other variables leads to generation gap.

Keywords: Generation Gap; Poor Communication; Lack Of Communication; Perception Of Thoughts; Cultural Variables; Work Family Conflict; Technology; Generation; Social Change; Millennial; Generation Conflict

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Regulating Sharing Economy by Civil and Commercial Law Based on the Case of Sharing Car

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Abstract

The sharing relationship belongs to civil and commercial relationship, regulating sharing economy by Civil and Commercial Law is suitable. Nowadays most sharing economy cases are judged by Administrative Law ignoring Civil and Commercial Law. This paper discusses the sharing economy in the perspective of civil and commercial law by using the sharing car as case. To be specific, this paper discusses some theoretical issues, which are the difference between sharing ownership and ownership, the difference between contract fraud and contractual dishonesty, the doctrine of liability fixation for traffic accidents and making the insurance legal system. On the basis of this, some suggestions are put forward, they are Administrative Law should not regulate the sharing car merely, regulate fraudulent obtaining of subsidies, build the

	<p>doctrine of liability fixation for traffic accidents and build a detailed insurance system. Key words: sharing economy, ownership shares, contract fraud, doctrine of liability fixation, insurance system</p>
 <p>Sumeet Farooq YRSICBELLP1809051</p>	<p>Causes of Generation Gap A Parent Child Social Fiction</p> <p>Anum Batool FAST National University, Islamabad</p> <p>Mohammadulbaqir FAST National University, Islamabad</p> <p>Sumeet Farooq FAST National University, Islamabad</p> <p>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 exist when their children does their social values and beliefs. The findings demonstrated that youngsters have a developing capacity to be familiar with this social issue from which they can utilize the facts to advise their elder generation to eliminate the negative impact that occurs due to generation gap. It is recommended that increasing complexities between millennial due to poor communication and different perception of thoughts along with other variables leads to generation gap.</p>

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Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra>

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

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

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

- 2018 – IInd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Sept 28-29, Budapest
- Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 30 Sep – 01 Oct 2018
- 2018 – IIIrd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 02-03, Dubai
- 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
- 2018 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Nov 15-16, Singapore
- 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
- 2018 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 14-15, Mauritius
- 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
- 2018 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 25-26, Dubai
- Bali – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 26-27 Dec 2018
- 2018 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 28-29, Bali
- 3rd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Feb 2019
- 2019 International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Feb 25-26, Dubai

