

**CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**



**Social Science and Humanities Research Association**

**3rd Bali International Conference on Social Science &  
Humanities (ICSSH), 7-8 August 2018, Bali, Indonesia**

07-08 August 2018

Conference Venue

D Varee Diva Kuta Bali, Indonesia (Formerly Ibis Styles Kuta Bali)

## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Asst. Prof. Rommel V. Tabula**

**TESOL Specialist, Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna Tak, Thailand**

Asst. Prof. Rommel V. Tabula is a TESOL Specialist at Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna Tak, Thailand and a candidate of Ph.D. in Rhetoric and Linguistics from St. Paul University Philippines. He obtained his MA in Teaching English at the University of Northern Philippines. Prior to his present designation, he was assigned as Research Coordinator of the Department of Languages and Literature of Mariano Marcos State University, Philippines. He is a recipient of various research awards: Outstanding Asian Research Leader (2016), Outstanding Filipino Research Leader (2013), Outstanding Scholarly Editor (2013), Outstanding Scholarly Peer Reviewer (2013), and Asian Research Journal and Editor Award (2011). His research interests focus on Sociolinguistics, Contrastive Analysis, Stylistics, Multilingualism, Literary Criticism and Language Assessment. Many of his publications revolve around Ilokano linguistics and other Philippine languages.

**Topic:** Sociopragmatic Features of Ilokano Loanwords Used in News Reporting in a Philippine Local Television Network

## **PLENARY SPEAKER**



**Alexandru Maxim**

**Department of Management, Marketing and Business Administration, Faculty of  
Economics and Business Administration, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Iasi,  
Romania**

Dr. Alexandru MAXIM is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Management, Marketing and Business Administration of the Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, Romania. He has a PhD in Marketing focused on the energy sector and has previously worked for GE Energy Europe. He is running a research project regarding the willingness of household consumers to pay for green electricity. His current research interests include: sustainable development, EU policies and energy markets.

**Topic:** Renewable electricity adoption by household consumers: perspectives from a developing EU member state

<p><b>Kamal Kithsiri Karunadasa GICICSSH1811051</b></p>	<p><b>How Organisational Culture within Australia's Department of Immigration and border Protection affects compliance with the Refugee Convention- a methodological contribution.</b></p> <p><b>Kamal Kithsiri Karunadasa H R Queensland University of Technology (QUT), Australia</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This is a study which aims to gain insight into the complexity and realities of the current asylum and refugee decision-making process of the Australia's Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP). The researcher primarily argues that if Australia claims it supports and protects asylum seekers and refugees and respects human rights, Australia should do so consistently with international human rights standards. However, it is pointed out in the literature that the DIBP has issues within its organisational culture (OC); these, the researcher suggests, may impact upon its procedural fairness (PF) and decision-making of the DIBP. The researcher therefore seeks to gain insight into the role of DIBP visa officials as front-line decision-makers and their perceptions, focusing attention to DIBP OC in affording PF to asylum seeker and refugee applicants.</p> <p>Accordingly, the basis for various design and methodological issues have been targeted selectively to explore the above legal and social aspects which are embodied in the research question. Hence, this study takes a socio-legal approach that is informed by insights of the refugee/asylum seeker determination process of the DIBP, in favouring the exposure of tensions and inconsistencies; in emphasising the complexity; and in adopting an exploratory and analytical mode of scholarship.</p> <p>Consideration has given as to why a qualitative approach is going to be used as appropriate for the research and the choices of methods which include the use of researcher's own experience in the industry as a Migration Lawyer (participant observe). Using this method, the researcher expects to make a methodological contribution to the field. By adopting this qualitative ethnographic approach through own migration experience, this study captures the complexities involved in OC influence in migration decision-making, links with PF and RC which have not explored in socio-legal studies in the past relating to the Australian Migration industry. The researcher will reflect on the research process to explore the benefits and challenges derived by being an 'insider' in researching vulnerable groups.</p>
 <p><b>Dr.A.Alagumalai GICICSSH1811052</b></p>	<p><b>Ethics And Integrity Of Governance In Public Administration In India : Problems And Perspectives</b></p> <p><b>Dr.A.Alagumalai, M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.</b> Associate Professor In Political Science Ptmtm College, Kamuthi-623 604, Ramanathapuram District, Tamilnadu, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This article examines ethics and integrity of governance in public administration in India: Problem and perspectives and also ethics and integrity of governance in general India in particular in global perspectives. The article high lightings the role of administrative reforms measures in the interest and welfare of the people and nation in international coordinative principles system and so on. Ethics, whether in an entire society, or in a social sub-system, evolves over a long period of time and is influenced, during its nurturance and growth,</p>

by a variety of environmental factors. Administrative ethics is no different. It is the product of several contextual structures and it never ceases to grow and change. Let us now look at some of these contextual factors that influence ethics in the public administrative systems: Ethics is a comprehensive concept, encompassing all facets of administration. Emphasis on moral and ethical norms has been an integral part of our tradition. Though vices of corruption, malpractices and bureau pathologies have slowly crept in our system, the combat measures have not been very effective. Administrative reforms measures have to be holistic enough taking into their purview questions on nature of work ethics, various dimensions of ethics, foci and concerns of ethics and also the nature of obstacles to ethical accountability. For any governance system to be transparent, accountable, efficient and sensitive, a Code of Ethics in the form of service rules, procedural norms, and administrative strategies the requirement of the day is. It is not possible to bring into force a Code of Ethics if it is self-serving and is subject to constant external interference and manipulation. A certain degree of autonomy is a pre-requisite for any code to be successful. We are witnessing a change in the pattern of authority, obedience and discipline. Moreover, globalisation trends have brought in a kind of universalisation of ethical norms and values. Philosophy of governance has transcended international boundaries. Almost every rung of administration is involved in decision-making. The conflict between individual values, organisational standards and societal norms is clearly visible. Though the code may not reflect a consensus of opinion on ethical issues, it can still provide direction and advice with regard to ethical conduct and assist the administrators in analysing their options and alternatives in the right perspective.

Transparent, effective, accountable governance is critical to ensuring that development benefits people and the planet. The Governance Center of Excellence works with civil society, governments, development agencies, businesses, and other institutions to improve decision-making processes and legal frameworks. Our goal is to empower people and strengthen institutions to foster environmentally sound and socially equitable decision-making. In many countries, citizens and communities face social and environmental injustices that can leave them without a say in the development decisions that affect their lives and the resources they depend on. As a global leader on environmental governance, the Governance Center uses data and research to institutionalize fundamental democratic principles - such as transparency, participation, and accountability - into decision-making processes, policies, and legal frameworks. The Governance Center is divided into five practice areas—climate resilience, environmental democracy, energy governance, natural resource governance and urban governance— where our work is concentrated on six priority issues: climate, energy, food, forests, water, and cities.

**Keywords: Ethics, Integrity, Governance**



**Maria Rebecca A. Campos**  
**GICICSSH1811053**

**Indigenous Peoples In Coastal Areas: Why Are They Marginalized  
And Their Adaptation To Climate Change**

**Maria Rebecca A. Campos,**  
**PhD University of the Philippines Open University**

**Abstract**

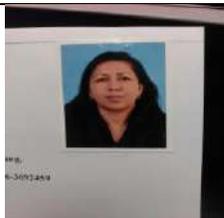
The United Nations defines indigenous communities, peoples and nations as those which, having a historical continuity with pre-invasion and pre-colonial societies that developed on their territories, consider themselves distinct from other sectors of the societies now prevailing on those territories, or parts of them. They form at present non-dominant sectors of society and are determined to preserve, develop and transmit to future generations their ancestral

territories, and their ethnic identity, as the basis of their continued existence as peoples, in accordance with their own cultural patterns, social institutions and legal system.

During the Twelfth Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples Issues held in May 2013 at the UN Headquarters in New York, it was concluded that the marginalization of indigenous peoples is due primarily to structural factors of economic, social, political and cultural nature coupled with historic patterns of exclusion and discrimination, including the non-recognition of the indigenous status and the non-recognition of their specific and collective rights.

Furthermore, it was declared that indigenous peoples' marginalization is the result of the historic processes of discrimination, exclusion, cultural assimilation and deprivation of their resources, including land and traditional knowledge. The constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples and the legal protection of their culture and identity is a fundamental pre-requisite towards achieving a more equitable and sustainable development respectful of diversity and the specific and collective rights of indigenous peoples.

In recent years, climate change has aggravated the marginalized condition of indigenous peoples. It is worth noting, however that the relationship of many indigenous peoples to their natural environment such as the land, the sea, plants and animals incorporates them as part of the same environment. Environmental adaptation is important to indigenous peoples to consider how they perceive their communities in their adaptation and survival.



Nazneen Rasheed Ariff  
GICICSSH1811055

Research and Ideas for teaching 'Education and Learning' problems. Focusing on 'Learning Difficulties' in English as a second language and how to enhance it, among the local elementary learners.

Nazneen Rasheed Ariff

Ph.D student, Faculty of Education and Language (FEL)  
(OUM) Open University Malaysia

#### Abstract

The main objective of the above topic, which interest most of us as educator is to highlight the major and fundamental differences between 'learning difficulties and learning disabilities', both are two different domains and situations. Unfortunately, until today there are some who cannot or deny the two different behaviour of our society, which exist in every generation regardless of age, gender or believes. The term 'Learning Difficulties' most often refers to difficulties in understanding certain language, specially it is most obvious in the case of second language learners. In countries where English language is, consider as second language it is consider as difficulties towards learning English.

Similarly when we talk about 'Learning Disabilities' which is a total different domain, for example disabilities are consider as medical condition, a learner can be autistic, may be having hearing problem, eye sight, mentally or physical unstable, or someone born with physical disabilities, there can be various disabilities. Similarly sometimes learning difficulties may be due to external and internal issues surrounding a learner, although the learner may be born normal living a normal healthy life, but due to the external and internal factors, he/she can face difficulties to focus or excel in education and learning. My research focus will highlight 'Difficulties' in learning English as a second language among the Malaysian elementary students, regardless of race, gender and believes. My focus will be towards the role - play and daily life experiences to enhance English language as a second language. Focusing on three important domains, such as accommodation, assimilation, schema, at the same time students' prior knowledge.

My research will focus on 'Qualitative methodology', population will be

	<p>collected from local elementary school, (N= 60). After conducting the lessons, English (writing, reading, speaking and understanding) How? What? Why? When? To help learners to solve their English learning as the second language. Keywords: learning difficulties, accommodation, assimilation, schema, emotion pattern, English as a second language.</p>
 <p>Firly Yunanda Damanik GICICSSH1811057</p>	<p><b>Women Survival in Louisa May Alcott's Little Women.</b></p> <p><b>Firly Yunanda Damanik</b> Gadjah Mada University: Cultural Sciences, Science Literature, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The study concerns on the way the writer explores the concepts of women survival to express her idea thh the novel Little Women. The writer uses the qualitative descriptive analysis as the method to analyze the relationship between the main character and women survival values which are appeared in the main character of the novel. The data are obtained from the books of feminism with related with women survival or liberal feminism. In this analysis, the writer finds out the final result show is the characteristics of the main character which reflects the women survival and feminism values. The main character applies androgyny in her life like liberal feminism suggest. Jo March, who decides to be not married at the first story, finally she determines to marry with the man she loves. But when she look at her sister Meg and Amy who getting married she also change her way then getting marry with Mr. Bhaer. At time when most young women of her class aimed only to make a good marriage, Jo March becomes an iconic figure. Swimming quietly, but with great fortitude, against the tide. She shows to the world that she can do great thing to take part in the public sphere. She creates a seriees of novel that are beloved very much by people.</p> <p><b>Keywords : Women Survival, Feminism, Novel Little Women</b></p>
<p><b>Elif Demir</b> GICICSSH1811058</p>	<p><b>"Are You Woman Enough To Survive?": Feminist Politics In The Comic Series Of Bitch Planet</b></p> <p><b>Elif Demir</b> Research Assistant English Language and Literature Department Cumhuriyet University, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Although First-Wave Feminism concentrated on suffrage and education of women, Second-Wave Feminism dealt with more issues such as sexuality, violence, racial and class discrimination and inequalities. Based on the criticism of patriarchy on a social level, the movement was first emerged in the United States in the 1960s and then spread to the other Western countries. Male-dominated discourse forces women to obey conventional female gender roles and thereby leading to gender inequality between men and women. In a traditional sense, women are assigned to fulfil an inferior and a submissive role as a family carer. As one of the literary works that focuses on this inequality, Kelly Sue DeConnick's comic series entitled Bitch Planet discusses gender issues with a critical eye on patriarchy. In the distant future, women who object to patriarchal system are transferred on a misogynistic planet where they are tortured to become conformists. This paper will analyse the first three issues of the series from a feminist perspective with a particular focus on how women are strategically forced to be fashioned through patriarchal notions and how they subvert patriarchy.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Bitch Planet, Kelly Sue DeConnick, feminism, patriarchy, gender roles</b></p>

<p><b>Dr. Swati Joshi</b> <b>GICICSSH1811059</b></p>	<p><b>Experiences of Divorced and Separated Women in Vadodara</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Swati Joshi (PhD)</b> Research Scholar, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Faculty of Family and Community Sciences, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Vadodara, Baroda</p> <p><b>Prof. Shagufa Kapadia (PhD)</b> Research Guide and Head, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Faculty of Family and Community Sciences, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Vadodara, Baroda</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The fact that marriage is widely accepted and glorified renders divorce largely unacceptable and stigmatized. Using a qualitative approach the study aimed to present an insiders' understanding on how women's lives change after divorce and separation, coping and adjusting over time, needs of these women, their significant relationships, and their perceptions of happiness and success. Six theoretical perspectives guided the study, the symbolic interaction theory, social exchange theory, feminist theory, stress and coping, self-construal in the Indian context, and adaptation and the set point model of happiness. In-depth interviews were conducted with 30 Indian-Hindu women in the age range of 25 to 70 years from middle and upper socio-economic classes in Vadodara city. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the qualitative data. Life after divorce or separation for most women involved losses and gains in materialistic and psychological spheres. Majority of the women experienced downward economic mobility after their divorce or separation. Gradually however, women turned their situations upwards in terms of financial and professional stability. Divorce and separation brought with it the need for urgent single-handed management of domains such as emotions, parenting, reworking the living arrangements and the associated dynamics, generating income, managing work and home life, the uncertainties and legalities of the ongoing court case, and dealing with diminishing support. Overall, the experience of divorce or separation resulted in a stronger sense of self for the women in comparison to the time when they were married or single. Most women articulated their conditional willingness to be remarried, thereby reiterating the significance of the institution of marriage. Overall, the glorification and normalization of marriage, subordinate position of women and gendered discrimination, and the strong stigma attached to divorce shape the entire experience of divorce and separation in the Indian society. There is scope for further research on of men's experiences of divorce, understanding divorce experiences across different religions and socio economic status, longitudinal studies on divorce and a peek into intact marriages. <b>Key Words: Women's experiences, divorce, marriage, remarriage coping</b></p>
<p><b>Yeremia</b> <b>GICICSSH1811060</b></p>	<p><b>Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Komunikasi</b> <b>The London School Of Public Relations – Jakarta Bachelor Degree In</b> <b>Communication</b></p> <p><b>Yeremia</b> <b>Argument Building in Justin Trudeau's Speech on Refugee Crisis: Based on</b> <b>Rank's Model of Persuasion &amp; Perloff's Source and Message Factors</b></p> <p>Speech is one of persuasive communication channel. How people build arguments in the speech can affect the persuasion in the speech. Justin Trudeau, known as a young leader of Canada, brings refugee crisis in his speech as something important for audiences to take concern with. He wants to educate as well as persuade audiences in 71st General Debate of the United Nations</p>

	<p>General Assembly to be able to accept refugees the way Canada has done. How Justin Trudeau builds his argument on refugee crisis will be analyzed based on Rank's model of persuasion and Perloff's source and message factors. This study adopts qualitative research with textual analysis as the method which will use articles and websites and literature study such as theory books. Justin Trudeau is mostly using intensification of his own good points as the example to the world. His authority, credibility, and attractiveness should not be questioned as the most seen components as a persuader. He builds his arguments by showing evidence, case histories, and making people be guilty for doing wrong things with guilt appeal.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Persuasion, Argument Building, Speech, Rank's Model of Persuasion, Perloff's Source and Message Factors, Nonverbal communication</p>
<p><b>Ute Lies Siti Khadijah</b> <b>GICICSSH1811061</b></p>	<p><b>Understanding The Natural Disaster Through The Game For The Elementary Student</b></p> <p><b>Ute Lies Siti Khadijah</b> <b>Fakulty Of Communication,Fakultas Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Padjadjaran</b></p> <p><b>Ninis Agustini Damayan</b> <b>Fakulty Of Communication,Fakultas Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Padjadjaran</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The one who has the role to give the understanding about disaster to the community is through the education from the early ages. The literate information theory that will be used, is approachment theory that explains about disaster's concepts which consist of knowledge and information. It can be transferred to the students and show what actions should be done. The students are forced to know about the risk of disaster, collect the information related with how to handle the disaster and do the activities to reduce the disaster. Khadijah research in 2013 said that teacher's role must give the student the opportunity to think of how to manage the disaster understanding suitable with their surrounding and their knowledge in disaster perspective. The community and their parents must involve in disaster education at school. The students are expected can tell the disaster management and what action should be done through the education to their parents and the community surroundings. The education can become the volunteer for the disaster management based on the community and those become part of habitual activity in daily life. This research used action research method through a deep freedom interview, focus group discussion/FGD and field observation. Continuing the previous research in Pangandaran regency, then the researcher tried to implement literate information at the elementary school in Lembang subdistrict West Bandung Regency which have different understanding about disaster and the result of this research because of using the media of children games about disaster, the elementary student able to understand and master the information about disaster that potentially happen around them quickly so that the teacher easily can describe it quickly and clearly to the students in understanding the disaster until the understanding evacuation process when it is really happened. When giving the understanding, the students are also introduced of how to handle the disaster when they are at school, home and their surroundings. Those also help the process of studying at school more effective and efficient.</p> <p><b>Keywords :</b> Natural Disaster, Student of elementary school literate information</p>
<p><b>Ismail Banne Ringgi</b> <b>GICICSSH1811062</b></p>	<p><b>Reconstructing the Values of Education Through Funeral</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ismail Banne Ringgi</b> Department of Pastoral Counseling, Sekolah Tinggi Agama Kristen Negeri Toraja (State Theological College Toraja), Tana Toraja, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>For Toraja people, a funeral (Rambu Solo') is the single most important ceremony in the life cycle. It is based on a strong belief that the soul of the deceased travels to the land of souls and in this land of eternity, Puya, he will need all the requisites of everyday life in the hereafter just like when he was alive in this world. Funeral ceremonies are festivals lasting as long as ten days with much feasting and entertainment. Even though Toraja people still practice such kind of funeral but they only emphasize on entertainment rather than the values of education. By indepth interview and live-in research, it is found that there are some values of education can be thaught through funeral: mutual assistance, fellowship, care of each toher, appreciation of others.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> funeral, values, education</p>
<p><b>Alfrida L. Membala</b> GICICSSH1811063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prestige in the Funeral</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Alfrida L. Membala</b> Christian Education, Sekolah Tinggi Agama Kristen Negeri Toraja (State Theological College Toraja), Tana Toraja, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Rambu solo' is most important feast in Toraja society. In the last 2 decades some funerals slaughtering more than 300 buffaloes of many types and measures. This is a prestige but economically it has put Toraja people to be more consumerism. Through qualitative research it is found that at least there are six reasons why the Toraja people slaughtering buffaloes in the funeral, they are: it is understood that the soul of the buffaloes and other livestock go with the soul of the dead person to the land of souls, called Puya. Secondly, some of those who hold the funeral pursue prestige in the society. Thirdly, mantunu seen as manifestation of love to the dead person. Fourthly, in the funeral, the families who perform their hospitality by feeding those who come to the funeral. Fifthly, in some cases, mantunu is the way to determine of inheritance of the dead person. Finally, mantunu is held because of customs demand.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> prestige, sluahgtering, buffalo, funeral</p>
<p><b>Shu-Chen Chang</b> GICICSSH1811065</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Same Trade Openness Yet Different Environmental Quality</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shu-Chen Chang</b> Department of Business Administration, National Formosa University, Yunlin, Taiwan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper examines the effect of trade openness on environmental pollution by using four alternative measures of trade openness as threshold variables. Through the theoretical framework, there is a non-uniform effect of trade openness on environment pollution. In empirical models, this paper uses two non-linear regressions, including a threshold model and an interaction-term model. The results show that there is a single-threshold effect exists on pollutant emissions, implying that there are two regimes: low and high corruption. In countries with low corruption, they tend to have stricter environmental regulations (lower pollutant emissions). Furthermore, trade openness has a larger effect on environmental quality comparing countries with greater corruption to countries with less corruption. Thus, efforts towards trade openness should gain clean environmental quality in countries with a low</p>

	<p>corruption level. Robustness checks show that the interaction-term model does not work as well as the threshold model.  <b>Keywords:</b> pollution, corruption, trade openness.  <b>JEL Classification:</b> D72; D82; H5.</p>
<p><b>Rashima Kachari</b>  <b>GICICSSH1811066</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Forest Degradation And Carbon Stock In Upper Brahmaputra Valley Of Assam, India</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rashima Kachari</b>  <b>D.C.B.Girls' College, Jorhat, Assam, India Dibrugarh University</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Forests are extremely an important component of the biosphere. They are distributed widely and their value varies over the earth surface (Lillesand et.al, 1987). Forests account for 48% of the total carbon storage capacity of worldwide terrestrial ecosystems (IPCC, 2001). Sustainable management, planting and rehabilitation of forests can conserve or increase forest carbon stock where deforestation, forest degradation and poor management practices reduce them (FAO, 2003). The main objective of the paper is to estimate the forest cover change and make a comparative analysis with carbon stock. For the estimation of forest cover and carbon stock remote sensing and GIS technique is used. Field measurement and ground based data are too used in the estimation process and for accuracy assessment. The upper Brahmaputra valley of Assam (UBVA) has extensive forest cover comprising of the Dibru-Saikhowa National Park, a biosphere reserve, Kaziranga National Park known for one-horned Rhinoceros and the Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, a reserve for the Hollock Gibbon. But now in UBVA it has been found that most of the forests are degraded is due to the change in the land use classes of agriculture, built-up and tea plantation. 1370km<sup>2</sup> i.e. 19 % forest area is degraded during 2001-2016. This study shows that the carbon stocks has decreased with the increasing years, 292 t C/ha in 2001, 282 t C/ha in 2008 and 236.4 t C/ha in 2016 in UBVA. Since the degradation of forest also reduced the carbon stock in UBVA aimed should be taken to protect existing forests from clearance or further degradation as most of the degraded forest areas are reserved forest which are encroached by built-up and agriculture mostly.  <b>Keywords:</b> Forest, Degradation, Carbon stock, Protect.</p>
<p><b>Dr. Reshma Sucheran</b>  <b>GICICSSH1811067</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the hotel and lodge sector in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Reshma Sucheran</b>  <b>Department of Hospitality and Tourism</b>  <b>Faculty of Management Sciences Durban University of Technology</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has gained in prominence in the tourism and hospitality sector. Despite the increasing focus of CSR as promoting and enhancing sustainable and responsible environmental management practices, there is limited research that examines CSR in the hospitality sector and in relation to accommodation establishments in particular. The literature also highlights that where research exists, there tends to be a focus on developed contexts rather than developing countries such as South Africa. Thus, this study contributes to this growing and important area of research by focusing on in hotels and lodges in KwaZulu-Natal to address limited knowledge in this area, especially in the South African developing context, drawing on primary data collected using a case study approach. This article presents the results of an online survey conducted with 60 hotel and lodge managers targeting all 141 hotels and lodges located in KwaZulu-Natal. The structured questionnaire</p>

	<p>sought information on the profile of the accommodation issues and CSR aspects. The structured questionnaire was complemented with key informant interviews to solicit qualitative information and probe further results emanating from the quantitative data. The results indicate that hotels and lodges in KwaZulu-Natal support CSR activities. Hotels and lodges use local labour, bought goods and services from the local community, donated to local charities and purchased fair trade products. CSR is often done in partnership with other stakeholders. Despite widespread support of CSR, concerns were raised about quality issues.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), accommodation establishments, hotels, lodges, KwaZulu-Natal</p>
<p><b>Nyoman Sukma Arida</b> GICICSSH1811068</p>	<p><b>Model of Village Community Empowerment in Tourism Village Development in Bali</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nyoman Sukma Arida</b> Faculty of Tourism, Udayana University, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study aims to identify patterns of community empowerment in the development of tourist villages in Bali. Second, to formulate alternative community empowerment model so that it can be applied in the development of tourist village in the future. The research was conducted with qualitative approach with emphasis on descriptive analysis on various patterns of community empowerment. By using the concept of participation and stakeholders, then formulated appropriate community development model. This research uses several data retrieval techniques, such as structured interview, FGD, and literature study. Interviews were conducted in two ways, structured interviews and in-depth interviews.</p> <p>The study found three patterns of community empowerment in the development of tourist villages in Bali, among others: 1) topdown pattern, 2) bottom up pattern, and 3) middle up pattern, which is a combination of first and second pattern. The study also found that in some villages tourism village development is done on cooperation between two villages, namely traditional villages and village offices.</p>
<p><b>Venansius Haryanto</b> GICICSSH1811070</p>	<p><b>Resilient subject: Form of Governmentality or the Way of Resistance (the Story of Manggaraian Farmer, the Western part of Flores Island)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Venansius Haryanto</b> Researchers at Institute of Sunspirit for Justice and Peace of Labuan Bajo in Western part of Flores Island-East Nusa Tenggara.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gregorius Afiona</b> Researchers at Institute of Sunspirit for Justice and Peace of Labuan Bajo in Western part of Flores Island-East Nusa Tenggara.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This article is based on research about resilient practice of Manggaraian farmer in the western part of Flores Island in dealing with neoliberal development that goes through agriculture. It argues that, farmer's resilient farming is conditioned by the crisis as the effect neoliberalization of agriculture development. Following the two views of resilient topic in development studies, this research found the farmer's resilient being negotiated between the form of governmentality or the way of resistance in dealing with capitalistic farming. On the first point, their resilient seems like reproducing the mainstream development. Precisely at this point, resilient is the way of neoliberalism in governing and disciplining the farmers. While on the second point, instead of</p>

	<p>harnessing their resilient solely as neoliberal governmentality, there is also resistance dimension from such a practice.</p> <p>This article will be structured in these three following points. First, tracing the neoliberal agenda, that operates through agriculture development. Second, presenting the farmer's crisis as the effect of neoliberal agenda, which condition their resilient practice. While the reminiscent part will analysis the resilient practice following those two abovementioned views.</p> <p>This research was conducted during three months in Manggarai. In data collecting, we used in-depth interview with three famer's resilient community. We also read some important documents of local government to trace the neoliberal agenda in agriculture development. The future prospect of this research is to what extent the farmer's resilient practice becoming the economic alternative in dealing with mainstream development.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Resilient, neoliberal, governmentality and resistance</p>
<p><b>Diah Kristiningsih</b> <b>GICICSSH1811071</b></p>	<p><b>Implementation of Indonesian Law No. 10 Year 2012 Regarding the Legalisation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (Study on the Verdicts of Child Online Sexual Exploitation Case)</b></p> <p><b>Diah Kristiningsih</b> <b>Department of Society and Development Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Indonesia, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This research aims to analyze the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography within the Indonesian legal system on resolving the case of child online sexual exploitation. Focus on this research is to analyze the difficulties faced by Indonesian law enforcements on protecting the child victims of online sexual exploitation, specifically on the case of online child trafficking, online child pornography and online child prostitution. This is a qualitative research through feminist legal theory approach that would reveal the gender problems in accordance with the analyzed case. Data would be gathered from studying literatures and interviewing some key resource persons such as an Indonesian judge, the police cyber crime unit, the Commission of the Women Empowerment and Child Protection and the Commission of the Communication and Informatics. This research finds the problems related to these difficulties are borne out of a faulty legal framework, a lack of legal knowledge and awareness of the issue, obstacles in obtaining an updated data, victim blaming, and other issues. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography legalised under the Indonesian Law No. 10 Year 2012 is not being properly integrated within the national legal framework. Hence, the law enforcers are unable to effectively protect the child victims of online sexual exploitation.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> sexual online crime, child protection, law enforcement, cyber crime</p>
<p><b>Yakubu Adamu</b> <b>GICICSSH1811072</b></p>	<p><b>The Socio- Economic Development Of Cattle Trade In Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Yakubu Adamu</b> <b>History Department, Jigawa State College of Education, Gumel, Jigawa state college of Education, Gumel, Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Ibrahim Shu'aibu Kwalam</b> <b>History Department, Jigawa State College of Education, Gumel, Jigawa state college of Education, Gumel, Nigeria</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The paper examines the socio- economic development of cattle trade in Nigeria using Maigatari as an example. It is an important variable in the country's development; the trade is dominated by Hausa and Fulani with a large number of proportions of other Nigerians. The government through the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources has been concerned with upgrading the sector. This paper recuperates the unsung History of cattle trade, Organization of trade, actors involved in the trade, their constraints and the spread effects on the various sector in the economy. The paper evaluates impacts of the trade on the social and economic development of Nigeria. The result has been an increase in cattle production and creation of a good atmosphere for the trade. In spite of the gains, the trade faced problems such as farmers/grazers conflicts, trader's insecurity, lack of funds and harassments on the road by traders. The paper present suggestions on how the government and other NGOs would come together to foster sustainable development in Nigeria.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b> Cattle Trade, Gains, Constraints, Unsung History, Suggestions.</p>
<p><b>Dr. Neaz Ahmed</b> <b>GICICSSH1811073</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Survival Patterns of Deserted Women in Bangladesh</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Neaz Ahmed</b> Department of Social Work, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet-3114, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper focuses on survival patterns of deserted women in Sylhet City of Bangladesh. It is based on a study with 10(ten) deserted women by using an in-depth interview guide and tape recorder. Even more than other women in Bangladesh, deserted women are an extremely disadvantaged group. They have to play roles as mothers and simultaneously as wage earners to support themselves and their children. They are vulnerable, not only socially but also economically, in comparison to other categories of women. They experience multiple serious, financial problems which compel them to lead a vulnerable livelihood. This paper is based on an empirical study conducted in Sylhet city. The findings of the study, in all likelihood, effect the real picture of survival patterns of deserted women and will provide a platform for developing recommendations for policy reform or adopting new policies. It may also help government and other human development organizations to adopt effective strategies to meet the growing challenges and urgent needs of this vulnerable segment of women and their overall development.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Survival, Desertion, Women, Hardship</p>
<p><b>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug</b> <b>GICICSSH1811074</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sustainability Behind Bars: Increasing Women's Productivity And Health</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug</b> Health Allied Strand,Lorma Colleges Senior High School,Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Krisleth Garcia</b> Health Allied Strand,Lorma Colleges Senior High School,Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ericka May Acosta</b> Health Allied Strand,Lorma Colleges Senior High School,Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Glynez Eslava</b> Health Allied Strand,Lorma Colleges Senior High School,Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Allan Costales Jr.</b> Health Allied Strand,Lorma Colleges Senior High School,Philippines</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fernando Oringo</b> Health Allied Strand,Lorma Colleges Senior High School,Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Antonette Ongngad</b> Health Allied Strand,Lorma Colleges Senior High School,Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Decent work is the total aspiration of people in their working lives. Decent work is mainly achieved by people to have a purpose in a society where he belongs. It encompasses work opportunities for people that provide fair income, having a secured workplace and social protection for families, better possibilities of personal development and social integration, freedom to express sensible thoughts and be able to participate in the decisions that will directly affect the lives of workers and the equality among the job opportunities offered to people. According to Guy Ryder, International Labor Organization Director, “Even though global unemployment has stabilized, decent work deficits remain widespread: the global economy is still not creating enough jobs. Additional efforts need to be put in place to improve the quality of work for jobholders and to ensure that the gains of growth are shared equitably,” Additional efforts are encouraged to the higher organizations to improve job quality for everyone; a quality job that will ensure an equitable gain of development for all people from different social statuses. This study aimed to solve the problems: a) What are the possible employments for incarcerated women to sustain their health services? b) What are lived experiences of incarcerated women in terms of health, financial aspect, skills development? This action research made use of interview to the policewomen of Bacnotan, La Union who were assigned to handle incarcerated women. As a result, the researches came up with an action plan on addressing the SDG number eight which is Sustainability Development that focus on Sustainability Behind Bars. With the said program, productivity across all genders will be taken into consideration in such way that equal opportunities are given regardless of their past and background.</p>
<p><b>Indra Fajar Permana</b> <b>GICICSSH1811075</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Factors Determine the Number of Vehicle Accidents : An Empirical Study from West Java, Indonesia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Indra Fajar Permana</b> Department of Economics Study,Padjadjaran University,Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Padjadjaran University</b> Department of Economics Study,Padjadjaran University,Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>West Java is a most populous province in Indonesia with the number of population density reaching about 1330 peoples/km<sup>2</sup>. The high number of population is followed by the high number of vehicle existing in this province. In 2016, there were 15.9 million private vehicles passing by West Java Province. Allegedly, those facts contribute as factors determining the number of vehicle accidents in West Java. There was 8000 cases in 2016 and involves 1.5 million toll. This study takes into account socio factors, such as number of population and number of vehicle that may contribute to the number of vehicle accidents in West Java. The estimation used in this study is Negative Binomial with panel data arranging from 2013 to 2016. This study is using some publications released by West Java Central Bureau of Statistics that released annually. The result finds that number of population and number of vehicle contribute positively upon the number of vehicle accidents. Impact resulted from the number of population and vehicle is risen the number of vehicle accidents, but will decline the number of vehicle accidents after reaching certain point.</p>

	<p>Simply, the increasing number of population and vehicle will make the number of vehicle accidents higher and will reduce the number of vehicle accidents if West Java more congested. Keywords: Vehicle; Accidents; Population; Social</p>
<p>Leia Erica R. Serrano GICICSSH1811076</p>	<p>Teenage Mothers: Ensuring Health and Well-being Through Equal Access to Services Through Online Platform</p> <p>Amira Zoe T. De La Cuesta Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges Senior High School, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Leia Erica R. Serrano Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges Senior High School, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Katrina Zen Alviar Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges Senior High School, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Venus Mae P. Medina Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges Senior High School, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Fernando Oringo Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges Senior High School, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The third Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) which is to “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.” states that by the year 2030 every human on the planet has an access to healthy lives not only in good mental and physical health but also maternal health for it also proposes to end preventable maternal mortality. The target for universal maternal health access has been elevated. Although suggested targets may change as a result of the consultation process, they give us a good sense of the specific areas in which public and private investment will need to be channeled. According to Philippine Statistics Authority, while under-five mortality has declined slightly in recent years from 54 deaths per 1,000 births in 1988-92 to 48 deaths for the period 1993-1997, infant mortality rates have remained unchanged at about 35 deaths per 1,000 births. This study aimed to solve the problems: a) What are the existing programs and services that caters the health and well-being of teenage moms?, b) How do teenage moms acquire information and services from their locale?, and c) How can an online platform help teenage moms in ensuring good health and well-being? This action research made use of interview to the teenage moms of San Juan, La Union. As a result, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the third SDG that focuses on the health and well-being of teenage moms. With the said program, the teenage moms will be able to acquire the necessary information and support with the aid of technology. Teenage moms requires a huge amount of support from the society in order to stay away from the stigma and allow them to explore further opportunities and raise their own children.</p>
<p>Alexandru Maxim GICICSSH1811077</p>	<p>Proposal on improving the Compound Energy Poverty Indicator and expanding its application</p> <p>Alexandru MAXIM Department of Management, Marketing and Business Administration</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Faculty of Economics and Business Administration Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Energy poverty (also known as fuel poverty in existing literature) refers to the inability of households to afford adequate access to energy services. This socioeconomic issue affects a significant number of individuals across the World and has determined the emergence of mitigation policies and targeted governance mechanisms, especially within the European Union. One of the major issues in adequately addressing energy poverty is connected to correctly defining and measuring the phenomenon. The Compound Energy Poverty Indicator (CEPI) has been compiled and measured across most European countries, taking into consideration factors such as individuals' ability to adequately heat, cool or light their home. The use of CEPI has revealed some specific socioeconomic traits that determine the level of energy poverty to vary significantly across European countries (severely affecting Southern and Eastern Europe). However, the indicator itself has shown limitations and can be improved. The current paper proposes measures to improve the regional adaptability and applicability of the indicator using both secondary and primary data. Such improvements may expand the applicability of CEPI beyond Europe, turning it into a valid tool to assess energy poverty across numerous countries and regions.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> energy poverty, fuel poverty, Compound Energy Poverty Indicator</p>
<p><b>John Parlo Rosido GICICSSH1811078</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Game Based Approach Towards Responsible Consumption among pre-school students</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>John Parlo Rosido</b> Social Studies,Lorma Colleges,La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gwyneth Arabe</b> Social Studies,Lorma Colleges,La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Renzobelle Ariane Juan</b> Social Studies,Lorma Colleges,La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fernando P. Oringo</b> Social Studies,Lorma Colleges,La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></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</p>

	<p>of lorma San Juan a good foundation in values of responsibility and awareness in consumption, production, and preservation. With the said program, preschool students, young as they are, are now exposed into a realization that food consumption plays a significant impact towards sustainability in many aspects. Education should not only be directed into an aspect of knowing life skills but integrating problem solving skills as well.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Game based learning; Responsible consumption; risk free environment ; pre-school education and training</p>
<p><b>Sanjida Farhana</b> <b>GICICSSH1811079</b></p>	<p><b>Open Innovation, Networking, And Business Model Dynamics: The Two Side</b></p> <p><b>Sanjida Farhana</b> <b>Department of Business Studies,Bangladesh University of Professionals,Dhaka, Bangladesh</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> A business model describes the design of the value creation and capture mechanisms needed to yield profit. We contend that for a business model to be viable in turbulent and hypercompetitive environments, its dynamics are important and must leverage, out of all key business model modules proposed in different studies, on a combined value and network perspective. These different elements present, however, distinctive challenges for small innovative companies and larger firms. Moreover, the business model of small firms is sited in the business models of their partners, big companies in particular. The purpose of this article is to highlight the importance of a dynamic network perspective and to understand how the networked business models in action of large firms may affect small innovative companies. We examine here the networked business models of big pharmaceutical companies and venture capital firms which interact in open innovation with small biotech companies.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b> Open business models, Network dynamics, Strategy, Dependency, Innovation, Small business, Large firms, Value, Interdependency.</p>
<p><b>Constantin-Marius</b> <b>Apostoaie</b> <b>GICICSSH1811080</b></p>	<p><b>Shadow Banking in Central and Eastern Europe: Insights into Some Possible Macro Determinants</b></p> <p><b>Constantin-Marius Apostoaie</b> <b>Department of Finance, Money and Public Administration,</b> <b>Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi,</b> <b>11th Carol I Boulevard, Iași, Romania</b></p> <p><b>Irina Bilan</b> <b>Department of Finance, Money and Public Administration,</b> <b>Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi,</b> <b>11th Carol I Boulevard, Iași, Romania</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Our study aims to quantitatively assess some of the determinants of shadow banking dynamics in eleven EU countries from CEE and over the period 2004-2017. Using panel data estimation techniques, we alternatively assess the impact of six macroeconomic and financial variables on two dependent variables corresponding to two different definitions of shadow banking institutions, namely the broad one (including all non-monetary financial institutions, except insurance corporations and pension funds) and the narrow one (excluding from the above one the non-MMF investment funds). The analysis is conducted on quarterly data coming from three main publicly available data sources: Eurostat, IMF's International Financial Statistics and Monetary and Financial Statistics, ECB's Statistical Data Warehouse.</p> <p><b>Our findings confirm that shadow banking is sensitive to overall</b></p>

	<p>macroeconomic conditions, economic growth positively influencing the expansion of this segment of the financial sector. In addition, a higher demand of funds from institutional investors, which also reveals a more developed financial system, supports the expansion of the shadow banking sector. Moreover, in a low interest rate environment the search for yield makes investors turn to shadow banks, while the development of the shadow banking sector is also found to be complementary to the development of the rest of the financial system, in particular traditional banks.</p> <p>Overall, the paper contributes to enhancing knowledge on shadow banks in two major ways. First, it provides both a theoretical and quantitative analysis of the phenomenon, whilst most pre-existing studies address only conceptual issues related to the different facets of shadow banking. Second, it offers a perspective on shadow banking development and its drivers in the European countries, and, most importantly, in eleven New EU Member States from CEE. Also, to our knowledge, this is the first empirical paper that seeks to assess the determinants of shadow banking dynamics in CEE countries.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> shadow banking; New EU Member States; macroeconomic determinants; financial determinants; panel data estimation techniques.</p>
 <p><b>Kenneth Onye</b> GICICSSH1811082</p>	<p><b>Globalization and Economic Performance in West Africa: Implications for Regional Economic Integration</b></p> <p><b>Kenneth Onye</b> Department of Economics, University of Uyo, Uyo, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Alex Iriabije</b> Department of Economics, University of Uyo, Uyo, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study investigates the impact of globalization on business cycle synchronization and its implication for regional economic integration in West Africa using financial and economic globalization data that span over the period of 1980-2016. Abstracting from an augmented neoclassical growth model which incorporates institutional and social capital in the process of globalization, we adopt a two-fold estimation procedure to address the major objectives set out in the paper. In the first strand, we rely on the A-B system dynamic panel data GMM framework to examine the impact of key dimensions of globalization on economic activity and business cycle synchronization, and on a proximate measure of regional economic integration (REI) in West Africa. The second strand of our empirical strategy uses a cross-sectional regression to analyze the impact of globalization on economic performance in the region. The result from the study is expected to supply lessons for policy.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Financial Globalization, Macroeconomic Outcome, Regional Economic Integration.</p>
 <p><b>Parvinder Kaur Hukam Singh</b> GICICSSH1811083</p>	<p><b>Eliciting the Beliefs of Probationary Students about their attendance of PASS within the Integrated Behavioral Model framework</b></p> <p><b>Parvinder Kaur Hukam Singh</b> American Degree Transfer Program School of Liberal Arts and Sciences Taylor's University Malaysia</p> <p><b>Thavamalar Thuraisingam</b> American Degree Transfer Program School of Liberal Arts and Sciences Taylor's University Malaysia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The primary purpose of this study is to explore how Peer Assisted study</p>

	<p>Sessions (PASS) are perceived by underperforming students at the American Degree Program in view of their irregular attendance and poor CGPA. Driven by the Integrated Behavioral Model framework, this qualitative formative research used interview elicitation procedure to identify and understand the antecedent beliefs underlying the determinants of their behavior, in this case their attendance or non- attendance at PASS. The responses were content analyzed to develop insight into the underlying beliefs of each group as well as a comparative analysis of the 'attende' and 'non attendee' groups. The findings showed remarkable difference between the groups in the underlying beliefs on two dimensions of the model; attitudes and perceived norms while there was only limited overlap on the dimension of personal agency. These insights into the underlying beliefs serve the dual purpose of subsequently designing specific intervention while serving as the basis of quantitative measure of IBM dimensions.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Integrated Behavioral Model, Peer Assisted Study Sessions, Probationary Students</p>
<p><b>Hammad Humayun</b> <b>GICICSSH1811084</b></p>	<p><b>How PTCL was able to bring about organizational change &amp; overcame Resistance shown</b></p> <p><b>Hammad Humayun</b> Students of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Umar Saleem</b> Students of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Sajawal Ashaf</b> Students of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Shahazada Ahsan</b> Students of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Dr. Shuja ul Islam</b> Assistant Professor, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Purpose:</b> To identify how PTCL was able to bring about these changes in technological and cultural aspects to overcome inefficiencies attached to public sector organizations. To identify whether PTCL was successful in bringing about these changes and whether these changes addressed previously faced problems in the organization.</p> <p><b>Research Method:</b> Research method was descriptive-survey. Statistical population consisted of PTCL Employees which through random stratified sampling method 100 persons were chosen as the sample. Research Instrument were organizational diagnosis questionnaires with 40 items.</p> <p><b>Finding:</b> PTCL was able to bring about changes in technological and cultural aspects to overcome inefficiencies attached to public sector organizations. The</p>

	<p>factors that played a role in bringing change are Leadership, Rewards, Helpful Mechanism, and Purpose. Keywords: Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL), Organizational change, Resistance, Employees.</p>
<p><b>Dr. Bibi Zeinab Hosseini</b> <b>GICICSSH1811085</b></p>	<p>Permission to use prohibited and unclean items and its role in Islamic economy</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Abolfazl Alishahi Ghalehjoughi</b> Associate professor of theology at Yasouj University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Bibi Zeinab Hosseini</b> Assistant Professor, Department of Theology, Yasouj University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Isa Tamimi</b> Master of Theology at Yasouj University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Razieh Pishro Nasrabad Sofla</b> Master Student of Theology at Yasouj University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The ruling prohibiting the use of prohibited and unclean items is found in the Holy Qur'an and the hadiths from the infallible imams (AS). The jurists consider the cause of the ruling of permission and prohibition of things to be their benefits and harms. The question is whether such benefits and harms making up the prohibition and permission of the use are fixed and permanent or they may change in the nature and subject matter? In the past, due to the lack of scientific and technical advancements, the benefits and uses of the prohibited items were not discovered or, in those circumstances, such uses were not possible, but the harmful aspect of prevailed. A number of jurists have categorically prohibited the use of prohibited and unclean items. Others, however, believe that in some cases, such as necessity, duress, etc., their use is permissible. There is also a third group of jurists who believe that such uses are subject to conditions. With regard to the dynamic nature of Islamic jurisprudence, the role of time and place, and the change in the subject matter of the rulings and their instances in ijthad, it would seem possible to issue a permission to use such items; so that in this way, solutions can be provided in cases such as treatment, job creation, and industry prosperity as well as the release from economic and livelihood bottlenecks. Keyword: prohibited and unclean items, use permission, benefit of rationally permissible item, Islamic economy</p>
<p><b>Probosiwi</b> <b>GICICSSH1811087</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Niken Larasati's Creative Process</b> <b>In The Perspective Of Habitus, Capital, Arena Pierre Bourdieu</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Probosiwi, S.Sn., M.Sn.</b> Department of Primary School Teacher Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Ahmad Dahlan University of Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Braille painting is one of the painting artwork designed by Niken Larasati on the skin of cattle in Indonesia. This artwork have a theme is dolanan anak (in Javanese). This painting made by female artist, Niken Larasati, she is using a special tool and coloring dye. Characteristics of this painting have a rough texture on its surface, so that not only can be seen but also in touched. The research method used is qualitative research by using analytical descriptive data analysis. The data were obtained from literature study process, observation, and interview. Samples are Braille paintings that can represent the entire work. The author uses the theory of habitus, capital, and arena Pierre</p>

	<p>Bourdieu to obtain a contextual analysis. As for the textual analysis, the author uses the basic theory of fine arts.</p> <p>The results suggest that there is a relationship between habitus, capital, and arena of artist's art towards artistic sensitivity. In Braille's painting, Niken focuses on the process of discourse and the reading of visual art, especially for children with disabilities. Although this work can also be enjoyed by all circles and Niken's reflection for more than 15 years how to explain to all circles about what it is painting. This works also in the process of creating a documentary film involving several children with disabilities in Yogyakarta and Central Java, Indonesia. Furthermore, Niken also gave a workshop about the condition of the work and invited them to be able to interpret the painting through the sense of touch. In the future, Braille paintings by Niken Larasati can be used as one of the media to provide learning about the culture through a child dyebed in the skin.</p> <p>Keywords: creative process, Niken Larasati, habitus-capital-arena Pierre Bourdieu</p>
<p><b>Jagjit Kaur</b> <b>GICICSSH1811089</b></p>	<p><b>Changing Patterns of Communication in Education: A Study on the effectiveness of Educational Technology in two schools in Delhi</b></p> <p><b>Jagjit Kaur</b> Institute and University Name: Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Technology is an inseparable part of our lives today. It is very much prevalent in our family, work, play, sports encompassing all the spheres. The domain of education, therefore, can't remain disassociated from the emerging trend of technological impact. The proliferation of technological devices in the arena of education is visible worldwide. This has taken place against differentiated social, economic, political contexts worldwide. It is the national(in this case, Indian context) educational policies that drive such changes at the mass level and define the course of actions to be followed at the ground level. The synopsis highlights upon the historical development of technologies in education in India along with the changing socio-economic-political context. In schools especially, the curricular and the non-curricular materials have been loaded with content from technological devices. This synopsis aims to relate the emerging technologies in the school curriculum with the wider societal objectives that are aimed to be fulfilled through them. It is proposed that the content and form of the curriculum would be analysed through field observations, interviews and content analysis to grasp a better knowledge of the field.</p>
<p><b>Youran Woo</b> <b>GICICSSH1811090</b></p>	<p><b>A Study on the Satisfaction of Cyber Crime Prevention Education: Based on the CIPP Evaluation Model</b></p> <p><b>Hwansu Jeong</b> Graduate School of Information, Yonsei University 262 Seongsan-ro, Seodaemun-gu Seoul, Korea</p> <p><b>Youran Woo</b> Graduate School of Information, Yonsei University 262 Seongsan-ro, Seodaemun-gu Seoul, Korea</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Recently, as cybercrime becomes more intelligent and diversified, individuals are increasingly exposed to cybercrime in their everyday lives, and the need for cybercrime prevention education is growing. Accordingly, the Korean National Police Agency has fostered more than 100 specialists on cybercrime prevention</p>

	<p>education from 2012 and has conducted 1400 training sessions by November 2017.</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of the cybercrime prevention education on the learners' learning transfer and satisfaction of the education using the CIPP evaluation model, in order to understand the effectiveness of the current program. The model can systematically and comprehensively examine the factors influencing the educational satisfaction, based on context evaluation, input evaluation, process evaluation, and product evaluation. For the study, we used 289 questionnaires conducted by middle and high school students whom four specialists lectured, excluding inappropriate responses.</p> <p>As a result of the study, most hypotheses were adopted that the level of knowledge, the factor in the context evaluation, affects the educational satisfaction negatively, that up-to-dateness of a subject, the factor in the input evaluation, and interaction of process evaluation have positive effects on the learning transfer of input evaluation and the educational satisfaction, and that the learning transfer has a positive effect on the satisfaction. However, the hypothesis that the level of the social demand and the level of knowledge, in the context evaluation, affect the learning transfer, and the hypothesis that the level of social demand affects the satisfaction were rejected.</p> <p>This study has academic implication that we analyzed empirically the factors influencing educational satisfaction of cybercrime prevention education program by applying CIPP model used in previous educational studies, and it is meaningful that in establishing the operational plan in the future, we have provided a logical ground to use the result as basic data for policy.</p> <p><b>Key Words :</b> cybercrime prevention education, learning transfer, educational satisfaction, the CIPP evaluation model</p>
<p><b>Rubab Tahir</b> <b>GICICSSH1811091</b></p>	<p><b>Impact Of Cooperative Team Environment And Procedural Justice On Work Environment Creativity; An Empirical Study On Banking Industry</b></p> <p><b>Rubab Tahir</b> <b>Co-Authored By: Dr. Muhammad Razzaq Athar &amp; Dr. Farida Faisal</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Modern approaches of creativity claim that each human being can generate creative ideas and creativity is influenced by social factors also. Social setting including teamwork, supervision and environment plays significant role in determining the creativity of an individual. This study will examine empirically the role of social exchange factors including cooperative team environment and procedural justice in organizations for bringing work environment creativity. For this reason, a questionnaire was distributed to be filled by a sample of 200 employees from banking industry of Pakistan. Branches of 13 banks were selected which are in the vicinity of twin cities i.e. Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Data collected from these bank branches is analyzed using statistical tests. The relationship of social factors including procedural justice and cooperative team environment with work environment creativity is studied. Mediating role of expert's knowledge sharing was assessed besides moderating role of adhocracy culture. It was concluded that adhocracy culture moderates the relationship of social factors including procedural justice in organizations and cooperative team environment with work environment creativity. Moreover, expert's knowledge sharing mediates the relation of procedural justice and work environment creativity.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Work Environment Creativity, Cooperative Team Environment, Procedural Justice.</p>

 <p>Noor un nissa Balouch GICICSSH1811092</p>	<p><b>Adopting conflict management styles (Dominating and compromising) of academic administration and its Impact on faculty job satisfaction and Turnover Intention</b></p> <p>Noor un nissa Institute of Commerce, University of Sindh, Pakistan</p> <p>Ashique Ali Jhatial Institute of Commerce, University of Sindh, Pakistan</p> <p>Muhammad Nawaz Institute of Commerce, University of Sindh, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Generally, conflict is considered as normal in personnel interaction at work place. Normally it is conceptualized as destructive factor but in actual how conflict is deal, determine whether it is productive or counterproductive. Employee negative and positive outcomes depend upon the efficient handling of conflict by conflict management at workplace. This study has been carried out in public universities of Sindh Province including University of Sindh, Mehran University of Information and Technology and Liaquat Medical Collage. 150 questionnaires were used to derived results. Questionnaire were distributed to faculty members of universities. Results demonstrate that if supervisor at work place exercise dominating management style then employees feel psychological withdrawal from work e.g. Turnover Intentions however employees revealed more satisfied from supervisor who demonstrate compromising conflict management style at workplace. Consequently, this study aims to investigate the role of conflict management styles and their impact on employee work related attitudes e.g. job satisfaction and turnover intention.</p>
<p>Anum Laraib GICICSSH1811093</p>	<p><b>An empirical study to examine the relation of Authentic Leadership and employee Performance; moderating role of Intrinsic Motivation</b></p> <p>Anum laraib and balqees noor Alhamd Islamic university Capital University of science and technology</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Due to globalization and swift changes in the corporate world, it has become important for the organizations to have enthused employees continued existence Purpose of this study was to find out the impact of Authentic Leadership on Performance. Study investigates that intrinsic motivate mediate the relationship while this study investigates Impact of Authentic Leadership on Performance in Pakistani context. In study survey was conducted both public and private sector organizations of Islamabad Rawalpindi. likeret scale with 5 respondents (strongly disagree to strongly agree) was used in the questionnaire .00 questionnaires were distributed and properly filled questionnaires were returned the response rate is recorded 53% then collected data was analyzed through SPSS.110 respondents from twin cities (Rawalpindi, Islamabad) were used in study. Hypothesis proposed that authentic leadership is significantly associated with employee performance. The results of regression analysis showed that authentic leadership does have a positive association with employee performance. Moreover intrinsic motivation moderates the relation between authentic leadership and employee performance and makes it stronger. Key words: Authentic Leadership ,employee Performance , Intrinsic Motivation</p>
<p>Asma Nisar GICICSSH1811081</p>	<p><b>Impact of grit on voice behavior: Mediating role of organizational commitment</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Asma Nisar</b> Lecturer, Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ghulam Abid</b> Assistant Professor, National College of Business Administration &amp; Economics, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Employee voice is the voluntary, informal and upward communication by an employee having ideas, concerns or solutions regarding work-related issues. Drawing on Conservation of Resources Theory (CRT), our study examines the direct influence of two behavioral antecedents (i.e. grit and organizational commitment) on voice behavior. Moreover, study also investigated the mediating mechanism of organizational commitment in the relationship between grit and voice behavior. Data were collected in two wave time over a 2-month time period from public sector employees and their immediate supervisors. Using PROCESS macro by Hayes on actual sample of 300 employees and 19 supervisors from various job functions, strong empirical support is found for all the direct and indirect hypothesized relationships. The finding of the study contributes to the better understanding of the most emerging construct, namely, voice behavior. Theoretical and practical implications along with recommendations for further empirical research on voice behavior are also provided.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Voice Behavior, Organizational Commitment, Grit, Conservation of Resources</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Olayemi Bakre</b> GICICSSH1811095</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Quantifying the nexus between Trump’s climate change agenda and the sub-Saharan rural livelihood</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Olayemi Bakre</b> Department of Public Management, Durban University of Technology, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The Donald Trump’s environmental policy runs contrary to that of Barack Obama. While Trump’s predecessor had advocated a reduction of carbon through renewable energy, Trump has advocated for an increment of fossil fuel while scrapping the Environmental regulations as an agendum to boasting the American economy. Trump further veers from Barack Obama’s climate change agenda when he opposed the Paris Climate change agreement. Some notable American economic analysts have forecasted that Trumps decision will likely drive the American economy in the short and medium term. While the American economy is forecasted to head in a positive direction, the sub-Saharan African livelihood is being threatened in the short, medium and long term. It has been proven empirically that the sub-Saharan region will be the most adversely impacted upon by the climate change variation.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sumekar Tanjung</b> GICICSSH1811106</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Optimization Of Cyber Pr At Private Universities In Yogyakarta</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mutia Dewi</b> Department of Communications, Islamic University of Yogyakarta, Indonesia,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sumekar Tanjung</b> Department of Communications, Islamic University of Yogyakarta, Indonesia,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shelma Nadira</b> Department of Communications, Islamic University of Yogyakarta, Indonesia,</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study aims to explain the optimization of cyber PR at private universities in Yogyakarta. High internet penetration in the community forces public relations to utilize communication technology. Thus, this research was conducted at five universities in Yogyakarta based on webometrics rank of 2016/2017 i.e., UII, UMY, UAD, UAJY, and Amikom through observation, interview, and physical and online document search. It is revealed that the public relations in universities not only connect institutions and students or government but also form the universities' positive image to attract the public's attention. There are eight components played by private universities in their activities: credibility, context, content, clarity, channel, continuity and consistency, capability of the audience, and connectivity. Communication is the most influential key element in cyber-PR activity. Consequently, this should be managed maximally by universities to create a positive image.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b> Cyber PR, communication, new media, university, Yogyakarta</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yuxuan Du</b> GICICSSH1811120</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pursuing the Fantasy: The Effects of Sentimental Connections on Luxury Goods Consumers Decision Making Process</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yuxuan Du</b> SP Association, Concil Academic Association, Northeast Yucai Foreign Language Academy, Shenyang, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Why do people choose to purchase luxury goods? This question has become a long-standing puzzle for social scientists and business researchers. Most existing literature focus on the economic drive for consumer decision-making, that consumers pursue luxury goods for their value-in-use as well as their symbolic value that could be shown to demonstrate the consumers' social status for vanity purposes. In this article, I study the case of Asian toy market. Using an original dataset consisting of survey data on the consumption of luxury toys in the Asian market from 2016 to 2018 as well as a number of qualitative interviews with Chinese toy producers, I find the primary motivation for luxury toy consumers is that the expectation to establish personal sentimental connection with the toys they purchase. I also find that, while the economic and business value of luxury toys do matter, consumers' decision-making process is primarily psychological driven. Combined, these findings strongly suggest that consumption on luxury goods is not merely a product of vanity concerns linked to the economic value of the goods or a product of the goods' value-in-use. I argue the personal sentimental link between the consumer and the luxury goods plays a key role. This study has important implication to the study of consumer psychology and the economy of luxury goods.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Puangpen Churintr</b> GICICSSH1811127</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Guideline for the Development of Mixed Fertilizer Management Functions: The Case Study of the Banbangkrarem Agricultural Group, Tachang District, Surat Thani Province, Thailand</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Puangpen Churintr</b> Faculty of Management Sciences, Suratthani Rajabhat University, Surat Thani Province, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Buaphin Tosarb</b> Faculty of Management Sciences, Suratthani Rajabhat University, Surat Thani Province, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jittima Joychuer</b> Faculty of Management Sciences, Suratthani Rajabhat University, Surat Thani</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Province, Thailand</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Precha Buatong</b> Faculty of Management Sciences, Suratthani Rajabhat University, Surat Thani Province, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Thai rubber farmers use fertilizers to adjust suitable ingredients of soil nutrients for plantation. However, rubber planters have preferred chemical fertilizer to organic fertilizer. There are two main problems of chemical fertilizer including expensive price and mixed substance. This research aims to study the development of mixed fertilizer management functions by using case study of the Banbangkrarem Agricultural Group (BAG) established in Tachang District, Surat Thani Province, Thailand. The objectives of this study are to know management functions of the BAG, and to guide the BAG management functions focus on the production, marketing, and accounting and finance functions. The methodology of this research is mixed method including quantitative and qualitative method. The quantitative method is used for analysis of secondary data collecting from accounting entries for the period of year 2004-2017. The qualitative method is used for in-depth interview, observation and focus group methods. The results show that the production function consists of several processes including purchasing raw materials, mixing fertilizer, quality inspecting, and packing processes; the marketing function consists of public relations to distribute the finished goods of the mixed fertilizer, distribution of finished goods of mixed fertilizer, and marketing mix; and accounting and finance function consists of net profit, dividend yields, and the total cost. To guide management function for the BAG, the results illustrate that the BAG should manage to buy the raw materials of fertilizer by itself, or the RAOT should send raw materials to the BAG on time, reduce the kinship, and there should be some activity such as study visit and leisure activities.</p>
<p><b>Kharisanty Soufi Aulia</b> <b>GICICSSH1811108</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Implementation of Diversion in Child-Friendly Cities</b> (Study on Policies in Law Enforcers and Regional Government in Surakarta, Central Java</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kharisanty Soufi Aulia</b> Undergraduate Student of Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Iva Kasuma</b> Lecturer of Department of Law, Society &amp; Development, Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This article is aimed to examine how restorative justice is implemented with diversion program in Surakarta, Central Java since the city is awarded as the child-friendly city. The city itself has a regional law No. 4 2012 that rules about the special protection for children, especially children in conflict with law. Diversion, with its option such as restitution and rehabilitation has been rules in several laws, but none of it has the specific control mechanism of the implementation. How do the government, legal officers, social workers and other institution around it manage the problems of diversion? How do the Institution of Social Rehabilitation face the problems of managing the process of rehabilitation for children in conflict with law? How the Institution of Protection for Victim and Witness plan to manage the restitution as diversion mechanism? Some results of the data are: 1) There is a initiative from the regional government to build a system to protect child in conflict with law and maintain particular taskforce much influences to the coordination among</p>

	<p>stakeholders. 2) The social rehabilitation institution has three steps to manage the children in conflict with law, and plan to maintain the coordination with stakeholders to protect child's right, 3) The Institution of Protection for Victim and Witness plan to establish regional branches in 11 cities to continue their programs and to widen the protection for victims and witness. Keywords: diversion, child conflict with the law, child-friendly city, social rehabilitation, restitution, restorative justice.</p>
<p><b>Charchit Kumar</b> GICICSSH1811109</p>	<p><b>Role Of Yoga In Society Reform</b></p> <p><b>Charchit Kumar</b> Yogic Scincsc, Gurukul Kangri Vishvavidyalay Haridwar, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> To overcome misleading notions and morals spread in society, yoga science is one of the main means to improve the mindset of the ever-distorted human and to develop it, we will have to step in a new direction, so that we can create a prosperous prosperous society. Through which we can build a grand future, by adopting the means of yoga, the entire human society can benefit from its path In order to eliminate the continuous growing criminal mentality in the world and to create love, we should adopt yoga in our life.</p>
<p><b>Şakir Tüfekçi</b> GICICSSH1811112</p>	<p><b>Exploring Decision-Making Process of Middle School Students towards Sport Participation within the Leisure Context</b></p> <p><b>Cemal Gündoğdu</b> Department of Sport Management, Faculty of Sport Sciences, University of Inonu, Malatya, Turkey</p> <p><b>Şakir Tüfekçi</b> Department of Sport Management, Faculty of Sport Sciences, University of Inonu, Malatya, Turkey</p> <p><b>Yalın Aygün</b> Department of Sport Management, Faculty of Sport Sciences, University of Inonu, Malatya, Turkey</p> <p><b>Hulusi Böke</b> Yaşar Öncan Middle School, Ministry of National Education, Malatya, Turkey</p> <p><b>Gül Polat Günata</b> Beydağı Anatolian High School, Ministry of National Education, Malatya, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abdullah Bingölbah</b> Elazığ Anatolian High School, Ministry of National Education, Elazığ, Turkey</p> <p><b>Mehmet İlkın</b> Department of Exercises and Sport in Disabled People, Faculty of Sport Sciences, University of Inonu, Malatya, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Although the lessons in the school are made according to the curriculum and the interests, desires and needs of the students address that there are some key-points which they cannot reach. It is possible to reach these points that affect the future life of the students through extracurricular leisure activities. The purpose of this research is to explore middle school students' meanings, insider views and interpretations towards participating/not participating in school</p>

	<p>sport activities and non-school sports activities within the leisure context. This intellectual process, that is, the social reality or phenomenon to be studied, points to the importance of the nature of the broader topic of the present research. Qualitative research methods were used to gain an in-depth understanding towards following research question: “What are the reasons of participating/not participating in school sports activities and non-school sports activities within the leisure context for middle school students?”. In addition, interpretive approaches to gain a transparent view towards the research problem were adopted within the qualitative strand. In generating data, the middle school students in Malatya province which located east of the Turkey were secured to the research group in a homogeneous manner. In-depth phenomenological interviews were conducted with the participants, on the basis of a semistructured form. Prior to the main interview stage, pilot interviews were carried out with few participants to determine the clarity of the questions in the interview form. No further attempts were made to generate data when saturation was emerged in the data. The names of the participants and places were kept confidential and the nicknames were used. Thematic analysis was used through the techniques and procedures of NVivo 11 Plus software package. Analysis emerged two global themes: (1) Internal Factors that influence decision-making process (themes: motivation, constraints, attitudes, and personality) and (2) External factors that influence decision making process (themes: product, price, place, promotion). Funding: This work was supported by the Inonu University Scientific Research Projects Foundation [grant number TSA-2018-1215].</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Thematic analysis, Sport participation, Leisure experience, Middle School Students</p>
<p><b>Yalın Aygün</b> <b>GICICSSH1811113</b></p>	<p><b>Getting Inspired by Success Story of the Turkish Amputee Football National Team</b></p> <p><b>Cemal Gündoğdu</b> Department of Sport Management, Faculty of Sport Sciences, University of Inonu, Malatya, Turkey</p> <p><b>Şakir Tüfekçi</b> Department of Sport Management, Faculty of Sport Sciences, University of Inonu, Malatya, Turkey</p> <p><b>Yalın Aygün</b> Department of Sport Management, Faculty of Sport Sciences, University of Inonu, Malatya, Turkey</p> <p><b>Hulusi Böke</b> Yaşar Öncan Middle School, Ministry of National Education, Malatya, Turkey</p> <p><b>Gül Polat Günata</b> Beydağı Anatolian High School, Ministry of National Education, Malatya, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abdullah Bingölbah</b> Elazığ Anatolian High School, Ministry of National Education, Elazığ, Turkey</p> <p><b>Mehmet İlkım</b> Department of Exercises and Sport in Disabled People, Faculty of Sport Sciences, University of Inonu, Malatya, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p>

	<p>Turkey has been chosen to host the 2017 European Amputee Football Federation European Championship. Turkey won European Championship 2-1 over England. Underlying experiences of this success, in that, the social reality or phenomenon to be studied, points out the prominence of the nature of this research. In this context, the purpose of this research is to conceptualize, explore, and try to explain the European Championship success of the Turkish Amputee Football National Team in the eyes of goalkeeper. “What are the reasons for the success of Turkey Amputee Football National Team athletes?” In gaining an in-depth understanding of this main research question, we used qualitative research methods. Moreover, the biographical, humanist approaches to which we can gain a transparent insight into research problem were adopted within the qualitative pattern. In generating data that can give explanation to the problem encapsulated in this research, in-depth phenomenological interview was conducted with Turkish Amputee Football National Team goalkeeper. A semi-structured interview form guided to the whole data generation process. No further attempts were made to generate data when saturation emerged in the data, however. The experiences of Turkish Amputee Football National Team athletes towards European Championship stories were analyzed via narrative analysis within the techniques and procedures of the NVivo 11 Plus software package. Analyses of interview data indicated that success stories of Turkish Amputee Football National Team disclosed athletes’ unexpected experience opportunities. Funding: This work was supported by the Inonu University Scientific Research Projects Foundation [grant number TSA-2018-1216]. Key Words: Narrative analysis, Storytelling, Turkish amputee football national team, European amputee football federation</p>
<p>Senyuan Liu GICICSSH1811114</p>	<p><b>Do Not Hurt Thy Neighbor: The Effects of Trade Protectionism on U.S. Domestic Industries.</b></p> <p>Senyuan Liu JA, Economics Association, International Curriculum Center, School Affiliated to Renmin University, Beijing, China</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>A common claim in the field of international political economy is that trade war benefits none of the actors engaged in such conflict. Although this theory has been widely acknowledged among social scientists, recent studies on the U.S. government’s use of trade protectionism have provided little empirical evidence for this idea. In this article, I argue that trade war has both short-term and long-term consequences which are not consistent. I study the case of U.S.’s recent imposition of steel and aluminum tariffs on its trading partners (Japan, Canada, Mexico, South Korea, China and the European Union), and present evidences based on the analysis of panel data ranging from the 1960s to the present. I found U.S. trade protectionism benefits U.S. domestic steel and aluminum producers in the short run, but hurts both U.S. steel and aluminum producers and consumers in the long-term. Therefore, the current boom of U.S. economy under the use of tariff and non-tariff barriers is likely to be temporary and potentially deleterious. These findings have important implications for the study of economic globalization and the political economy of trade protectionism. Keywords: Protectionism, Tariff, International Political Economy, Trade War.</p>
<p>Shireen Al-Chalabi GICICSSH1811123</p>	<p><b>Women Transforming Innovation</b></p> <p>Shireen Al-Chalabi Social Sciences, Humboldt, Berlin, Germany</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p>

	<p>Since the dawn of the second wave feminism movement the rising debate escalates of the women's position in the knowledge industry and who is producing the knowledge and to whom. The matter that humans are different, this notion needs the knowledge to be inclusive and cherish diversity instead of melting the 'other'. Although nowadays this has much developed than in the rising of the movement in the 1960s, but we see in this innovative era - that can be quiet comparable to the Industrial revolution – knowledge is still excluding the 'other'. This assumption can be proven in the invisibility of the 'other' from the leadership seen. If the feminine other was given the space and taught in early education to be a producer as well as knowable receiver, we would see the knowledge sector as well as other sectors be more comprehensive. <b>Keywords: Knowledge; Women; Innovation; Transfer; Equality.</b></p>
<p><b>Humera Malik</b> <b>GICICSSH1811126</b></p>	<p><b>Gender Inequality In Pakistan: A Study Of Economic Inequality Keeping In View The Gender Biased Societal Set Up And Patriarchal Mind Set</b></p> <p><b>Humera Malik</b> <b>Student of PhD at the University of the Punjab, Lahore Pakistan</b></p> <p><b>Abstract.</b></p> <p>Gender inequality, as a societal issue, is prevalent in all spheres of life in Pakistan. It is understood universally that equality is a basic right of every human being as well as the source of development and prosperity for the whole country. In fact, many countries endeavor to ensure equal opportunities to men and women which will, in turn, help to attain sustainable growth in every field. Most of the women in Pakistan spend their lives under the societal pressure which is exerted by centuries old traditions. This archaic setup restricts women to stay at home because their survival is conditional to their total subjugation to the male member of the family. This patriarchal structure confers men the right to deal women as their property. No doubt, women are confronted with multifaceted discrimination in the field of education, health, politics, social status etc. The main theme of this research is to ascertain the present conditions of gender inequality in Pakistan.</p> <p>The nature of this research is descriptive as well as exploratory which helps to determine the status of women in Pakistan on the basis of various indicators. It is an endeavor to understand the reasons of economic inequality by following qualitative method of research. Moreover, a few recommendations will be suggested to get rid of this issue.</p> <p><b>Key words: Dismal, Discrimination, Feudal, Patriarchal, Wage gap,</b></p>
 <p><b>Cemal Gündoğdu</b> <b>GICICSSH1811130</b></p>	<p><b>Investigation of Organizational Cynicism and Organizational Commitment of Trainers of Youth and Sports General Management</b></p> <p><b>Şükrü Bingökl</b> <b>Department of Sport Management, Faculty of Sport Sciences, University of Inonu, Malatya, Turkey</b></p> <p><b>Cemal Gündoğdu</b> <b>Department of Sport Management, Faculty of Sport Sciences, University of Inonu, Malatya, Turkey</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The basic element of organizations is people. Human communities that come together for common or similar purposes form organization. Just as people continue their lives with their behavior, organizations also provide their lives with the behaviors of their members. In this context, the purpose of this study is to investigate the organizational cynicism and commitment of coaches of the Youth Services and Sport Provincial Directorate to the influence of</p>

	<p>organizational cynicism and commitment. Descriptive scanning model will be used in the research. The universe of the research is composed of trainers working in the Provincial Directorate of Youth Services and Sports. Survey form will be used as data collection tool. Survey form consists of three parts. In the first part there are questions about personal information, in the second part organizational commitment scale and in the third part organizational cynicism scale. To measure organizational commitment, The "Commitment to Occupations" developed by Meyer et al. His study named Extension and Test of a Three-Component Conceptualization has been benefited. The scale is referred to as "Organizational Commitment Scale" in Turkish literature. The subscales of the scale consist of "emotional commitment", "continuance commitment" and "normative commitment" variables. For the determination of organizational cynicism perception. 13 items "Organizational Cynicism Scale" developed by Brandes, Dhalwadkar and Dean (1999), provided validity and reliability by Karacaoğlu and İnce (2012), adapted to Turkish was used. There are three sub-dimensions of the scale: Cognitive, affective, and behavioral. The subscales of the scale have a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.86-0.91. This scale is revision of form of the 14-item organizational cynicism scale developed by Brandes. Funding: This work was supported by the Inonu University Scientific Research Projects Foundation [grant number: TDK-2018- 1154]. Key Words: Organizational cynicism, Organizational commitment, Sport trainers</p>
<p><b>Murali Rajaram</b> GICICSSH1811132</p>	<p><b>Concessions, Hand-outs and Political Legitimacy: The Case of Marginalized Indians of Malaysia.</b></p> <p><b>Murali Rajaram</b> Doctoral Candidate, Department of Government and International Relations, The University of Sydney. School of Social and Political Science The University of Sydney, NSW 2006.</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>There is insufficient scholarly evidence to support the claim that concessions and hand-outs can effectively address the legitimate concerns of ethnic minority under an ethnocratic regime. This study seeks to investigate the Barisan Nasional government's concessions and hand-outs policy measures that were aimed at addressing the long overdue political, economic, cultural and religious concerns and demands of the marginalised ethnic Indians of Malaysia. In doing so, this study will first seek to investigate the outcomes and the implications of the said concessions and handouts to the ethnic Indian minority, especially on their marginalised status. Secondly, this study will seek to understand how concessions and hand-outs influence the way the ethnic Indian minority define political legitimacy of the ruling government. Adopting a qualitative methodology, the findings of this study are based on twenty-two in-depth interviews and four focus group discussions coupled with an extensive analysis of policy documents, archival search and statistical information. The initial findings suggest that the BN government's concessions and hand-outs have brought some benefits to the ethnic Indian minority but have not changed their marginalised status. It was also found that the notion of 'exchange legitimacy' was more prevalent among the ethnic Indian minority when it comes to the political legitimacy of the government of the day. Keywords: concessions, hand-outs, minority, marginalization, Malaysia.</p>
<p><b>Ijlal Hannan Hafeedz</b> GICICSSH1811136</p>	<p><b>The Roles Of Aseanapol In Combating Terrorism In Southeast Asia</b></p> <p><b>Abdul Razak Ahmad</b> National and International Security Division, Bait Al Amanah, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ijlal Hannan Hafeedz</b> National and International Security Division, Bait Al Amanah, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>ASEANAPOL was established in 1984 with an objective to ensure the effective implementation of all resolutions adopted at the ASEANAPOL Conferences besides serving as a coordination and communication mechanism for member countries. ASEANAPOL establishment was also aimed to foster greater mutual assistance and cooperation in every aspect of law enforcement amongst ASEAN member countries with the hope that such endeavour will help to increase regional cooperation in combating transnational crime. This paper intends to critically analyse the ASEANAPOL's strategic role in addressing the phenomenon of terrorism in Southeast Asia. Four main issues will be addressed. First is ASEANAPOL's institutionalisation process. Why has ASEAN been too slow in its institutionalisation of ASEANAPOL? Second, this paper will examine the initiatives that have been undertaken by ASEANAPOL's in countering terrorism and its effectiveness. Third, this paper will evaluate if ASEANAPOL is a viable mechanism to deliver effective operational cooperation between ASEAN member states in combating terrorism. Finally, how far has ASEANAPOL been working with international policing agency such as INTERPOL and EUROPOL in enhancing its effectiveness in combating international terrorism?</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> ASEANAPOL, Southeast Asian Regional Cooperation and Counter Terrorism.</p>
<p><b>Varintra Sirisuthikul</b> GICICSSH1811137</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Evaluation of Brand Elements of ASEAN Official Tourism Websites</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Varintra Sirisuthikul</b> Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Social Sciences, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok 10110, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Branding ASEAN as a single destination, with one vision, one identity and one community, requires an evaluation of brand elements of key destinations in the region. The purpose of the study is to preliminarily assess the brand elements of four official tourism websites of ASEAN—Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand by the method of content analysis. The findings provide useful implications for ASEAN NTOs, DMOs and destination marketers of the country in assessing the destination from branding perspectives.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> ASEAN Destination, Brand Element, Website Evaluation, NTOs, DMOs</p>
<p><b>Misook Cho</b> GICICSSH1811138</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Effect of Global Citizenship Education on the Psycho-social Health of Adolescents</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Misook Cho</b> Department of Social Welfare, Faculty of Clinical Social Work, Sahmyook University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Based on prior studies showing that a high level of psycho-social health of among adolescents has a significant relationship with healthy eating habits and the promotion of personal physical activity, this study examines whether the Global Citizenship Education (GCE) has a positive effect on various psycho-social indicators of among adolescents. For this purpose, this study performed repeated measurements by with a split-plot of the factors that can</p>

	<p>may have an effect as mediator variables while controlling for the experience of volunteer work and the completion of courses related to service. The effect of GCE, the independent variable, was performed estimated by within-subject analysis under while controlling for the mediator variables by through a comparison between before and after points of view. Through With between-subject analysis, a significance test was attempted performed through comparative analysis of differences between the levels of specific factors. This In this way, this study verified whether the within-subject factor or (i.e., GCE, the treatment effect) affects the psycho-social health regardless of the level of a specific variable (main effect) and whether there is an interaction effect between the treatment factor and insertion factors. In addition, if the sphericity assumption is not met, this study tried aimed to analyze the within-subject effects through with the well-known Greenhouse-Geisser verification method. As a resultConsequently, in terms of the analysis of the effects within the participants of GCE, the effects of participating in GCE were significant in for self-efficacy (.001), stress management (.021), and rest (0.13). In addition, in relation to volunteering experience, regarding the effects between the GCE participants, there was showed a significant difference in all of the variables of self-efficacy (.046), stress management (.002), personal relations (.000), and health care (.045), which confirmed that GCE has a positive effect on the psycho-social health promotion indicators of among adolescents.</p>
 <p><b>Muhammad Affan Triaji</b> GICICSSH1811141</p>	<p><b>The Quality of Pedestrian Pavements in Bogor City as Support For Bogor Walking Tour</b></p> <p><b>Muhammad Affan Triaji</b> Student at Departement of Geography, Faculty of Mathematics &amp; Natural Science, Universitas Indonesia, Depok 16424, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Widyawati</b> Lecturer at Departement of Geography, Faculty of Mathematics &amp; Natural Science, Universitas Indonesia, Depok 16424, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract.</b></p> <p>This research study was conducted in Bogor City, where the local government intends to shape Bogor into a pedestrian-friendly city and thus attract more tourism. The aim of this paper is to identify the quality of pedestrian pavements and analyze whether this aspect supports the development of a city walking tour around Bogor Botanical Garden and Bogor Presidential Palace. GWT's method is used to assess the quality of pedestrian pavements which encompasses four main variables which are safety, security, comfortability, and attractiveness of each segments. The results conclude that pedestrian pavements around the two aforementioned attractions are of very good quality. Spatial analysis is also used to explain the reasons for good and bad quality footpaths with site and situation used as the factors. As a result, the good quality pedestrian pathway positively connects some tourist attractions which can support a walking tour in Bogor City.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Quality of Pedestrian Pavements, Toourist Attraction, Global Walkability Index, Spatial analysis, City Walking Tour.</p>
<p><b>Dr.Mustafa Emre ÇAĞLAR</b> GICICSSH1811143</p>	<p><b>Structured Cognition: How Assumed Organization Borders And Cognitive Capacity Form Organizational Behavior?</b></p> <p><b>Mustafa Emre ÇAĞLAR</b> Hitit University, Business Management Department, Çorum, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Despite the abundant study of organizational cognition concept, there remains</p>

	<p>an uncharted area which depicts; ‘How perception of different cognitive capacities might hierarchise in the organization?’ Upon this problematic, we decided to apply ‘Kohlbergs’ Moral Development Theory’ to organizational level and found 4 hierarchic cognitive level for organization members, which characterize on different justification modes. We show that the consideration styles and behaviour of organization members evolve while their cognitive capacities broaden and these shifts are consistently patterned. We also show that, by using their justification mode, we can forecast the identified organization members’ behavior under specified circumstances. For the prestudy we made interviews with 250 attendants and for the main research we worked with an other 250 (real time workers) of 8 corporate company and also generated an objective scale for verifying these results. Eventually, we obtained two different scales for industrial use.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Organizational Cognition, Kohlberg’s Moral Development Theory, Decision Making</p>
 <p><b>Alvin Gus Abdurrahman Wahid</b> GICICSSH1811148</p>	<p><b>Sociocultural Landscape of Rural Community in New Town Development of Bumi Serpong Damai City Kota Tangerang Selatan</b></p> <p><b>Alvin Gus Abdurrahman Wahid</b> Department of Geography, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Universitas Indonesia, Kampus UI Depok, 16424</p> <p><b>Widyawati</b> Department of Geography, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Universitas Indonesia, Kampus UI Depok, 16424</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Bumi Serpong Damai City, a New Town Development in Kecamatan (District) Serpong, Kota Tangerang Selatan is causing many changes in land usage in its development area and also a flow of immigrants into this area. This phenomenon is causing rural settlement or kampung in this area to change in terms of land usage and population proportions, this kampung, namely Lengkong Ulama, is culturally very rich in traditional religious activities and education. The mentioned changes in land usage and locals-immigrants’ population proportions are affecting the social condition in communal and gathering activities within the kampung and can be explained by its spatial organization across generations. Methods in data gathering and data analysis in this research are done by qualitative methods, by using in-depth interview with informant recruitment by snowballing sampling. Triangulation methods in analysis is used to achieve credibility of the information. The results are, spatial organization of point gravitation systems are often found in many places of prayers, administrative building, open area, and informal gathering places such as cafeteria or security posts, within the kampung. There are spatial variations in sociocultural landscape and changes periodically alongside the development of BSD City. Lengkong Ulama keeps its cultural value and has a consistent gravitational system of notable places such as mosque and tomb, which creates a place identity in the village</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Social Landscape, Rural Settlement, New Town Development, Spatial Organization</p>
	<p><b>Change in emotions with the revelation of dark history of few nursery rhymes</b></p> <p><b>Shravanti Joshi</b> Masters of Arts in Psychology, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, India</p> <p><b>Dr Jyotsna Joshi</b></p>

<p><b>Shravanti Joshi</b> <b>YRSICSSH1811051</b></p>	<p><b>Masters of Arts in Psychology, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, India</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Nursery rhymes and songs have a huge impact on children's language and communication development. Children like listening to songs full of rhyming, rhythm and repetition. These rhymes are associated with the emotions of the children, educationist and parents too. While some rhymes seem designed purely to amuse, some are educational, some rhymes also have Dark History. In this study we want to see the transition in the emotions when they were made aware of the dark history behind 5 of such nursery rhymes. This research has random sample of 90 people (30 parents, 30 educationist, 30 nursery teachers). The tools used were PANAS-GEN emotions inventory before and after a self constructed questionnaire followed by interview. We found that 82% of the parents, 80% of the kindergarten teachers and 81% of the educationists had a positive feeling towards these poems before knowing the history behind them. After learning the history, 71%, 64%, 42% negative emotion was recorded Amongst them respectively. When these poems are having such negative effect on the adult subjects, we should think about how it can affect the innocent children who learn these rhymes. Hence, we should be aware of the positivity, meaningfulness, significance of what is being taught.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b> Dark history, Nursery rhymes, Emotions</p>
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## **LISTENERS**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nadia Dian Syaputri</b> Faculty of Humanities, President University, Indonesia, Jakarta <b>GICICSSH1811054</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Taliat Ogunmola</b> Psychology Department, University of Ibadan, Nigeria <b>GICICSSH1811056</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Purbowo</b> Department of Agribusiness of Agriculture, University Of Islamic Kadiri, Kediri, Indonesia <b>GICICSSH1811064</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Aniemeka Odira</b> Works Unit/Department Coou, Igbariam Campus, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Igbariam Campus, Anambra, Nigeria <b>GICICSSH1811069</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zig L Saye</b> Social Science, Chaitanya Degree College, India <b>GICICSSH1811086</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Segun Sunday</b> Department of Communication, Choice Link Enterprises, Lagos, Nigeria <b>GICICSSH1811088</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mr Issa Kamara</b> International Human Rights Organization, International Organization, Freetown/Sierra Leone <b>GICICSSH1811107</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mr. Mohamed Sahid Bangura</b> International Organization, Organization, Freetown/Sierra Leone <b>GICICSSH1811115</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohamed Baisama Kamara</b> International Organization, Organization, Freetown/Sierra Leone <b>GICICSSH1811116</b></p>

<p>Haja Arabia Shour International Organization,Organization,Freetown/Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811117</p>
<p>Frederick Frazer Shelenker International Organization,Organization,Freetown/Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811118</p>
<p>Isaiah Aiah A Lebbie International Organization,Organization,Freetown/Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811119</p>
<p>Davide Dove Institute,International Organization,Freetown, Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811121</p>
<p>Lovetta Martha Bangura Institute,International Organization,Freetown, Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811122</p>
<p>Vivianne Roc Department of Pharmacie ,Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy,Port-au-Prince, Haiti GICICSSH1811124</p>
<p>Zefanya Abraisya Viklous Social Science,Senior HighSchool 1 Ngabang,Pontianak, Indonesia GICICSSH1811125</p>
<p>Mary koroma Institute/ Organization,International Organization,Freetown, Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811128</p>
<p>Augustine Sorie Kamara Institute/ Organization,International Organization,Freetown, Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811129</p>
<p>Mr William Davide Dove International Instiyute,International Organization,Freetown/Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811131</p>
<p>Kandeh Conteh Institute Organization,International Organization,Freetown, Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811133</p>
<p>Mohamed Jalloh Institute Organization,International Organization,Freetown, Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811134</p>
<p>Alex Bangura Institute Organization,International Organization,Freetown, Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811135</p>
<p>Komba Kabba Institute,International Organization,Freetown, Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811139</p>
<p>Aiah Kabba Institute,International Organization,Freetown/Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811140</p>
<p>Mr Alimamy Sesay International Human Rights Organization,Organization,Freetown/ Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811096</p>
<p>Mr Hassan kanu International Human Rights Organization,Organization,Freetown/ Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811097</p>
<p>Mr Issa Kamara International Human Rights Organization,Organization,Freetown/ Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811098</p>
<p>Mr Ibrahim Jalloh</p>

<b>International Human Rights Organization,Organization,Freetown/ Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811099</b>
<b>Mr Lawrence Eugene Sackey International Human Rights Organization,Organization,Freetown/ Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811100</b>
<b>Mr Osman Sorie Fofanah International Human Rights Organization,Organization,Freetown/ Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811101</b>
<b>Mr Aruna S Kamara International Human Rights Organization,Organization,Freetown/ Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811102</b>
<b>Mr Nasiru Kassim International Human Rights Organization,Organization,Freetown/ Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811103</b>
<b>Ms Fatmata Kebe International Human Rights Organization,Organization,Freetown/ Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811104</b>
<b>Ms Ramatu Kainyande Kainyande International Human Rights Organization,Organization,Freetown/ Sierra Leone GICICSSH1811105</b>
<b>Sereyan Masi Faculty of Law,University of Nairobi,Kenya GICICSSH1811142</b>
<b>Progress Tochukwu Nwaozuzu LASU,Nigeria GICICSSH1811144</b>
<b>Valentine Chidiebere Ononuju LASU,Nigeria GICICSSH1811145</b>
<b>Nisamudheen P Darussalam Wafy College,Calicut University,India, Kerala GICICSSH1811146</b>
<b>Gerrard Koranteng Accountant,Naomteh Ventures,Accra, Ghana GICICSSH1811147</b>