CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Barcelona – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 29-30 August 2018

29-30 August 2018

Conference Venue

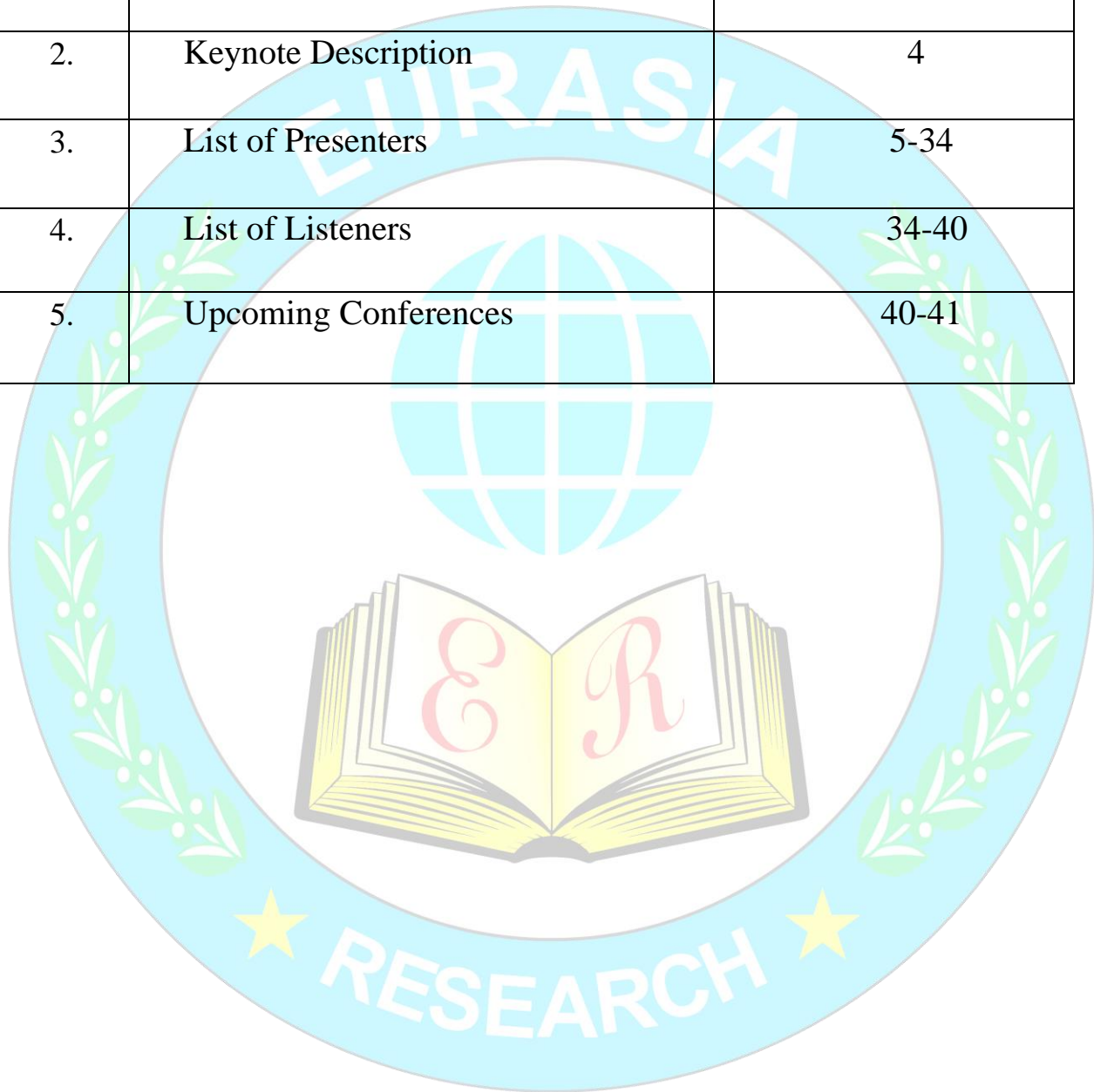Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Campus de la Ciutadella, Barcelona, Spain

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Preface:

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

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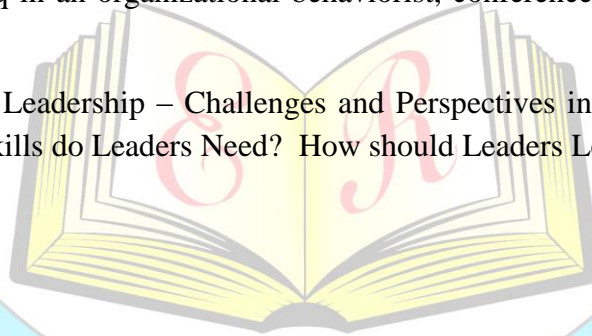
KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Rozana Huq

Organisational Behaviourist, Conference Speaker, Management Author, Leadership Educator, and Coach, United Kingdom

Rozana Huq achieved her PhD from Queen's University Management School Belfast, UK. She has made a notable contribution to knowledge about employee empowerment and the implication of this with regards to management and leadership. In response to her research findings, Dr Huq has also put forward a strategic 'Framework for Implementing Employee Empowerment' in practice. Dr Rozana Huq in an organizational behaviorist, conference speaker, lecturer, author, and philanthropist.

Topic: Global Crisis in Leadership – Challenges and Perspectives in the context of Employee Empowerment. What Skills do Leaders Need? How should Leaders Lead?

Amir Rahimi ERCICRSSH1809055	**Iranian cultural effects in medieval centuries of Spain**

Amir Rahimi
Humanitis department institute of history Jaume Vicens i vives,Universitat Pompeu Fabra Barcelona Iranian international studies association,Barcelona, Spain

Abstract
Medieval history is generally regarded as extending from about A.D 400 to 1500. European medieval population and civilization was not produced by any one event or series of event, but by the absorption by western of certain of life and religions had prevailed centuries in the Mediterranean world . the culture that was eventually absorbed by medieval western Europe made its first appearance in the Mesopotamian Tigris-Euphrates valley late in the fourth millennium B.B and perhaps a little later in the Egyptian Nile valley. In this period time there were, in essence , only two social groups. One group was elite : the aristocratic group that controlled both rural and urban wealth and dominated class was a mass peasantry , who may or may not have been slaves but in any case were bound to till the soil in the interest of the ruling elite.

In the long run, the existence of this intensely elitist society in the ancient near east was of enormous importance to the history of western civilization .in the social history of premodern western civilization whether the modern area is designed as beginning in 1500 or in the eighteenth century a serious of aristocracies perpetuated the control over the resources of society .

In the 7 century the European world had some politics and culture effects from another regions that has different society with Western European culture and civilizations .but European countries had been resisted with them in two century period time of them. On the other hand the wonder question is how European society cop with them that was gave another culture effect in their society . one of the most important patterns or conditions that medieval men inherited from the ancient Mediterranean civilization was that of politics functioning, of rulership.

Iranian culture effects was complete and included from life culture , culture building in some churches before 4 century .on the other hand before Islamic years in Spain some of Iranian religions people from Manism religious was lived in Andlusia in this article we want to answer to this question how Iranian had culture effects in Spanish society in Medieval ages .

Key words : European ,Medieval, cultures , Asia

 Arianti Ina Restiani Hunga	**Identity,Myth of Home-Workers, and Gender Driscrimination in Modern Economy: The Case of Home-Workers in Batik and Weaving Industries in Indonesia**

Arianti Ina Restiani Hunga
The Centre for Gender & Childs Studies,Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana,Central Java, Indonesia

Abstract
The presence of HW and POS is undeniable fact due to its spreading use. They do exist but they are not accepted due to the domination of certain outlooks such as the domination of women,limited number,less

ERCICRSSH1809057	important,just to get extra money, just to "buy salt" (Sulilastuti, 1999), part-time, works that do not require skill. Such false views dominate the public, which makes them deemed as unworthy and underpaid. Other belief is that the commodity produced in POS-based industry is not important or strategic commodity; the type of work that is assigned or done in POS is not important or strategic; the process happens within workers' housing or around housing. This view strengthens the myths of POS and HW, which influence the factor of "hiddenness or deliberate hiddenness" of this reality. As the result, HW and POS has not garnered attention, accepted, and received access within the empowerment and protection program as formal workers. The domination of paradoxical standpoints and the increasing number of POS-based industries and HW within the industry of commodity production are relatively varied and numerous, integrated within wide market (export), and strategic. Similar facts could be seen in Indonesia, with some arguments as presented in the following paragraphs (Hunga, 2014). Therefore, the aforementioned explanation shows that HW and POS suffer from terms and discourses that make them as "myth" and they are concurrently treated as not important, "hidden" and marginalized, especially female HW. The term creates a discourse and reality that HW are mostly women or housewives who have the role as mere supporter or helper. A house becomes a working space, and it could also be a symbol of female domestication to fulfil their domestic role as housewives (Hunga, 2005; 2011).
Mohammad reza shabanian ERCICRSSH1809058	**The Basis of Human Dignity in Moral Education from The Perspective of The Quran** **Mohammad reza shabanian** **Philosophy of Morality,University of Religions and Denominations,Iran** **Abstract** **Morality is the common language of all humans beings with every worldview, religion and denomination. Morality is the element of humanity and they do not belong to any cultures or countries. Humans, with different cultural and religious characteristics, can coexist together with equal moral qualities and equal morality can be the source of peace and coexistence among humans. Human education without the growth and development of his morality will be incomplete and possibly harmful. Nowadays all human societies are facing moral crisis and the major part of this crisis is rooted in childhood and methods of education in the moral realm.** **The Islam has paid attention a lot to the moral education of mankind. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) has introduced the holy book as a source of moral education and his mission was the completion of moral beauties. The most important and most valuable blessing given by God to humans is dignity. In the Quran, dignity is not limited to the inherent dignity of man, but also includes acquired dignity. The Holy Quran advises to respect the inherent dignity as the basis of our behavior with others. Since human being, himself, is a source of human dignity, side features such as nationality, gender, skin color, wealth, language and culture and ugliness or beauty are not hindrance to dignity. The purpose of this research is to explain the role of human dignity in moral education and to provide some guidance for educators and students.**

The Relation between Spirituality and Islamic Pattern of Nutrition

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ERCICRSSH1809060

Abstract
Shia believes that religion provides a basis for perfection in every dimensions of man's life; physically and spiritually. This doctrine is originated from the Qur'an and Prophetic traditions. Acting upon Islamic teachings in one dimension is interconnected with others. This paper attempts to show how Islamic teachings about nutrition are interconnected with spirituality. There is a traditional food system, by which man can ascend the levels of spirituality. This system includes both quality and quantity of eatable matters and covers both foods and drinks. The food that is appropriate with spirituality has to have some traits that will be discussed.
Keywords: Nutrition, Islamic food system, the Qur'an, Narrations.

Study of the National Action Charter, as a Contention between Government and People in Bahrain

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Alireza Beygi
ERCICRSSH1809061

Abstract
There are many factors that have caused a contention between the government and the people in Bahrain. The most important of the factors is the "National Action Charter". The historical factors and the interference of regional and trans-regional countries and the kind of attitude that al-Khalifa has towards the majority of Shi'a in Bahrain, is itself a factor in exacerbating the contentions. Nonetheless, what has been caused internally in crisis between the people and the government in Bahrain is the national action charter. The Bahraini government claims that the approval of the charter by the people in 2001 led to the fulfillment of the demands of the people while the people believe that the national action charter has been designed to deceive the public. In this research, the author is going to study the most important articles of the national action charter with a descriptive-analytical method and reference to library resources and to answer this question, does the government`s actions are accordance with the Charter The answer to this question is based on this hypothesis that what al-Khalifa does is contrary to the articles of the charter and the religious identity of the majority of Bahraini people, especially the Shi'as.
Keywords: Bahrain, al-Khalifa, 14 Feb. Bahrain Movement, Religious Identity, National Action Charter

Iran's Status Seeking and Foreign Policy under President Rouhani

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Dr. Vahid Noori
ERCICRSSH1809062

Abstract

Iran's Foreign Policy During Post Islamic Revolution have experienced significant Changes. These changes were manifested by rise and wane of governments and politicians with different approaches towards the nature of International System and favourite national Status and foreign Policy. Transformation from the foreign policy of principlists (2005-2013) to the foreign policy of President Rouhani (2013- till present date) is one of these astonishing changes. Therefore, the first question of the paper concerns with the main reason and process of changes in Iran's foreign policy under President Rouhani?

The secondary question is with regards to the favourite status in Rouhani's foreign policy. Through the model of "Foreign Policy as Status Seeking" (FPSS) based on the theory of "social Identity theory" (SIT) and method of Content Analysis, the paper argue that the Foreign policy and the favourite status of the past government (2005-2013) were evaluated in the atmosphere of 11th presidential election campaigns; By content analysis of political debates as well as speeches of the President at the UN Generan Assembly, I argue that the negative evaluation of the past government's outcomes and subsequent lack of national self-steem resulted in rejection of principlist's favourite status and replacement by the new favourite status of "moderational interactionism" led by president Rouhani.

Keywords: Iran's Foreign Policy, President Rouhani, Status Seeking

A Review of the Literature on PCIT Interventions for Children with Autism

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ERCICRSSH1809063

Abstract

This literature review examines the implementation and effectiveness of Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) for children with autism. PCIT is a research-supported parent coaching and child-focused intervention that has been found to be highly effective for behavior disorders such as oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) and conduct disorder (CD). Young children with autism often present with a range of behavioral problems similar to ODD and CD including aggression, tantrums and difficulty transitioning between activities. More specifically, eighty percent of patients with autism are estimated to also experience comorbid disruptive disorders (de Bruin et al., 2007). Therefore, PCIT holds considerable promise as a potentially effective treatment for children with autism. This paper investigates the research which has been conducted regarding the use of PCIT with families of individuals with autism. The reviewed studies reveal that PCIT interventions for children with autism lead to a decrease in the intensity and frequency of child disruptive behaviors as measured by the Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory™; as well as a decrease in the intensity of parental distress related to such behaviors. However, the decrease in parental distress exceeds the decrease in the intensity and frequency of child disruptive behaviors. These findings suggest that even if some disruptive behaviors of children undergoing PCIT interventions do not significantly decrease in intensity or frequency, parents are less likely to rate such

behaviors as problematic and stressful. A possible explanation might be that once parents have acquired PCIT intervention skills, they might feel more confident in their abilities to effectively address and handle problem behaviors. Disruptive behaviors represent some of the most concerning and trying features of autism. These behaviors can often cause harm or damage, family and staff tension, isolation, and caregiver burnout. Furthermore, disruptive behaviors contribute to the decreased health and well-being of individuals with autism. Although autism encompasses many symptoms, externalizing ones such as disruptive behaviors often have the most serious consequences, such as school suspension and hospitalization. PCIT offers a solution to manage and decrease problem behaviors at an early age so that children with autism will not be impaired by such limitations throughout their lives.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorders; Clinical Psychology; Therapeutic Intervention; Disruptive Behavior

Historical development of tourism and of folk arts

Doctor, Doctor h/s Professor
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Academy of Science of the Republic of Tajikistan

Sanavbarbonu Vohidova
ERCICRSSH1809067

Abstract

Tajikistan represents a contemporary unique tourist and historical attraction, it has a great cultural-historical heritage, original culture, due to its geographical location, diversity of natural landscapes, huge amount of flora, fauna and water resources.

That's why , the Founder of Peace and National Unity, Leader of the Nation, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon announced 2018 "The year of tourism development and folk creativity."

The history of the Tajik people dates back to the ancient centuries to the beginning of human civilization.

The most ancient findings have been found in the territory of Panjakent, where more than 5500 years ago was the ancient city of Aryans - Sarazm. In 1932. in the castle on the Mugh mountain were found documents in Sugd language, excited scientist K. Pander to note in one of his works "Central Asia" that according to the findings of Soviet archaeologists Penjikent was named one of the "incomparable" cities of Central Asia. The territory of Tajikistan since ancient times lay on the important historical routes of the Great Silk Road connecting East and West. It had an important place in international trade and cultural exchange, linking ancient possessions

 Bactria, Tokharistan and Sogd. The World Tourism Organization and UNESCO in cooperation with the national tourist structures of the country, taking into account the rich cultural and historical heritage of the peoples, who live along the Great Silk Road, take measures to develop the tourism and hotel infrastructures of this region, in particular in Tajikistan. An important point is that in Penjikent, Khujand and Bukhara were found products that testify to the development of crafts like as pottery, jewelry made of pearls and stones, paintings on the walls and   wooden sculptures. In the period of Rudaki in ancient Penjikent have been developed painting art, miniature, woodcarving, embroidery, manufacturer of women's jewelry which creates a good basis for tourism exchange and implementation of WTO's project "Tourism on the Silk road". Today in the oldest cities of Tajikistan-Khujand, Istaravshan, Penjikent, Kulyab, the view of which has changed considerably over the years, cherish ancient historical, cultural and handicraft traditions. The famous dynasty of masters of silk, abra, batik,

embroidery, toupees, fabrics, jewelers, bladed weapons, ceramics whose products are known all over the world are still preserved. Among the tourists who visited these ancient cities, ethnographic tourism is the most popular, as in addition to studying the historical traditions, culture and life of peoples, these tourists have the opportunity to learn the skills of forgotten crafts. During their travels around the country, tourists stay in hotels for a depth study of the real Eastern culture, Tajik hospitality, the life of local residents. Especially they like to stay in Yagnob peoples' houses, representatives of the ancient Sughd culture and customs, most importantly, the ancient Sugd language.

The Kayrakkum reservoir is called as Tajik sea, located to the East of Khujand, formed as a result of the construction of a hydroelectric power station on the Syrdarya river, which became an excellent tourist destination. An example is the Bahoriston Sanatorium, built on the waterfront of the Kairakkum reservoir, which is a resort and health complex. Bahoriston Sanatorium being a modern resort area, with world standards considered as a key object of Tajik tourism industry. Tajikistan is the region of the highest peaks, huge multilayered perennial glaciers, fast-flowing rivers, unspeakable beauty of lakes, unique landscapes, floras and rare animals. Thus mountainous, stage-by-stage landscape determines the originality and unique nature of Tajikistan and the diversity of climatic zones.

Aseza Soganga ERCICRSSH1809068	**Cultural expectations as impetus to grand-parenting caregiving in Eastern Cape of South Africa** **Aseza Soganga** **Department of Social Work, University of Fort Hare, P.B. X1314, Eastern Cape, Alice, 5700, South Africa** **Simon M. Kang'ethe** **Department of Social Work, University of Fort Hare, P.B. X1314, Eastern Cape, Alice, 5700, South Africa** **Abstract** **The aim of the study is to explore cultural expectations as impetus of caregiving of children by their grandparents with the following specific objectives: to examine cultural influence in the caregiving of children by grandparents; to find out if cultural demands are still maintained among Amampondo culture. The study utilized qualitative paradigm and encompassed 20 participants. An in-depth interview as a method of data collection was used to collect data. Finding of the study shows that: the phenomenon of grandparents caring for their grandchildren is deeply and firmly established in cultures; traditionally and conventionally, caregiving is a task left to women. The study highlighted that being raised within a family, knowing your family members, your identity; cultural background and belief systems are pertinent in shaping a person's well-being. The study recommended that, family caregiving should be encouraged; the grandparents who are still deemed to be fit and able should be groomed and those who happen to have aged drastically to care should be also be taken care of.**
Innocent Adejoh Oyibo ERCICRSSH1809069	**Constructions Of Otherness And Its Role In The Activities Of Religious Exclusivists: A Case Study Of Boko Haram In Nigeria** **Innocent Adejoh Oyibo, PhD** **Department of Religious Studies Kogi State University, Anyigba**

Abstract

Identity is one of the defining categories in contemporary discourses and disciplines. Consequently, identity construction is utilized as an instrument of self-definition and delineation as well as the construction of otherness. Religious Exclusivists as well as extremists of various shades have employed this category of Othering to delineate themselves in relation to 'others' as well as characterize their Weltanschaaung and beliefs. The most prominent form of Othering today amongst religious fundamentalists and exclusivists is the delineation between the "pure us" and the "impure them" "the Saved" and the "hell-bound". This categorizing has been used effectively to create otherness, albeit in most cases with negative consequences. This essay sets out to interrogate the "pure us" and the "impure them" category and deconstruct its function(s). It is convinced that this profiling of otherness is one of the root causes for the intensification of religious, social and political conflicts in our contemporary world. Concluding, it draws on Gert Biesta's advocacy to responding to the otherness of the other as a key instrument for living with difference and otherness.

New System Order and Iran's Foreign Policy Strategies in the Middle East

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Amir Imani
ERCICRSSH1809070

Abstract

The international system has the characteristics that these features have a direct impact on the foreign policy of the countries. In the meantime, the power system cycle is one of the most important features of the global and regional system affecting the issue. In this regard, the system order from the power cycle in the strategic policy circle of the units can have a restrictive role and affect the type of strategy and strategy of the units. Iran is also one of the units of international order; therefore it is no exception. Accordingly, the purpose of this research is to investigate the regional order of the Middle East and to determine the appropriate strategy of Iran in that region. On this basis, it is assumed that the Middle Eastern regional order places defensive strategies, in particular, inferiority and defenseless defense, in the lead of Iran's CII strategies in the Middle East. Thus, the present paper, while describing the order governing the international system and the Middle East region, draws on the strategies of Iran's regional foreign policy.

Yehuda Sharim
ERCICRSSH1809071

"I Don't Trust Your Camera, But I Trust You":
US Immigrant and Refugee Realities

Yehuda Sharim
Kinder Institute for Urban Research Jewish Studies,Rice University,USA

Abstract

One central question will be entertained in my presentation: What is the role of the artist/intellectual/filmmaker in turbulent times of mass displacement, racial oppression, and an overall state of moral crisis? How can we imagine social change? Drawing on filmed interviews that I have conducted with migrant and refugee families in Houston as well as footage from my recent films, we are in it (2016), and Lessons In Seeing (2017), I will explore the poetics and politics of representing immigrant communities and visions of hope and change. While migrant and refugee narratives have long been dominated by excessive victimization interlaced with a heightened sense of decontextualized hyper-sensational heavily mediated image of hysteria and terror, I ask how film (and thus art) can initiate a conversation in spaces

	that are often dominated by apathy and fear. Moreover, I am interested in extending Walter Benjamin's noted injunction that "history breaks down into images, not into histories" [or stories, or narratives] and I would like to question the role of the image in shaping of collective imagination of belonging, home, and movement across and within borders. Last, I argue that an alternative form of representation and knowledge distribution is central to the remaking of the transitory and fragile archives of marginalized communities, opening a window onto unrecorded feelings and creativity: both radical seeds in catalyzing social change.
Ramezan Mahdavi Azadboni **ERCICRSSH1809073**	**The Nature of Divine Quranic Guidance** **Ramezan Mahdavi Azadboni** **Associate Prof of University of Mazandaran,HOD Islamic Philosophy and Theology,Iran** **Abstract** **There is no doubt that Holly Qur'an was sent down by God to guide human being and it is its privilege that God granted mankind His specific guidance through a book which requires the use of rational thinking power. As Quran in many verses invites us to activate our reason a true believer has to follow the reason. But the main question that remains very effective is that how quranic guidance should be understood. The aim of this paper is to deal with the question in order to display the very nature and essence of quranic guidance for human being. While there could be different interpretations of Quranic guidance the writer argues that there could be in general two basic perspective as to how to understand the nature of Quranic guidance: the first perspective considers the Quraan as divine revelation sent down to prophet Mohammad (pbuh) including whatever man needs in his life .This outlook expresses the main burden on Quraan and least role is left to be played by man. In such perspective Quraan is seen as a limitation rather liberation. The second perspective considers Quranic teachings as a general divine guidance for mankind to enhance and activate human nature and reason. According to this perspective divine teachings presents required guidance for believers and it makes no limitation rather provides required conditions for liberation.** **Keywords: Quraan, guidance, mankind, liberation, limitation**
Ali Sarikaya **ERCICRSSH1809074**	**The Rise of Political Islam in Turkey and from Secularism to Autocracy** **Sarikaya Ali** **University of Pécs, Hungary, PhD candidate** **Abstract** **Throughout the 20th century, the Muslim countries have always found themselves within an Islamist dictatorship or nationalist framework. Compared to other Muslim countries, Turkey was built on a strong secular foundation in 1923. That's why Turkey differs from other Arab-Muslim middle-east states.** **Despite the political conflict, military coups and a few attempts of a regime shift, Turkey could manage to maintain its secularist administrative mentality until the 2000s. Besides that, Turkey always pursued European Union full membership process.** **Turkey has come under the rule of an Islamic nationalist-influenced government since a general election in 2002. The Justice and Development Party won over 6 elections and took power alone. Politics, identity and religious nationalism in Turkey from Atatürk to the AKP were completely**

changed.

In this respect, this article will first clarify three main significant events that happened during the rule of AKP and that continue to have an effect on Turkey. The first one is the Gezi Park Protests, which began as an attempt to protect a green area and then expanded to all over the country as anti-Erdogan. The second event is the corruption scandal that was directly related to some ministers and their relatives. Turkey held a referendum for the presidential system in 2017 that the Turkish president, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, has achieved victory in a historic referendum on a package of constitutional amendments that will grant him sweeping new powers.

Keywords: Turkey, Presidential Election 2017, Gezi Park protest, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, AKP

Marjan Mahjoob **ERCICRSSH1809075**	**Female Musicians In Qajar Era** **Marjan Mahjoob** **Department of History, Culture and Geography,Fars Encyclopedia,Shiraz, Iran** **Abstract** In the late 18th century, Qajar dynasty began its rule over Iran. Qajar reign has to be counted as a turning point in the music history of Iran. Considering the social conditions of Qajar era, many singers and players were willing to live their lives through being dependent to the court of rulers. On one hand, performing and teaching music were done in private places due to religious restrictions and people regarded this as an inappropriate profession. Any step over this red line would be punished and was sometimes accompanied with attacks and fights. Therefore, it can be stated that dependence of musicians to the courts was not solely due to covering the life costs. Earning a shelter and support against the protestors could be counted as other reasons as well. In this era, female artists did not have much chance to show their talents. Women used to hold Roze Khani and some other ceremonies the king had given them the responsibility to. Many women formed bands based on their personal interest or imitating other women. This, indeed, created the ground for musical teaching and training of women. The current study tries to present an accurate scheme of the social ranks of female musicians of the Qajar era and analyze their social status, reasons and approaches of leaning and also the time and conditions of their performance. Key words: Iran, Female Musicians, Qajar, Music
Wencheng Zhu **ERCICRSSH1809076**	**A Study into Weber and Foucault Through "conduct of life"** **Wencheng Zhu** **Department of Sociology,Zhejiang University,Hangzhou** **Abstract** This paper tries to put Max Weber and Michel Foucault in a convergent sphere in order to make a comparative analysis of these two philosophers. It initiates from ethical perspective to interprets both Weber and Foucault's thoughts with concern of self-government of the modern individual. Weber and Foucault, both have tremendous statues among the continental philosophers. They are both "disciples of Nietzsche". The comparative research between these two could have started in various perspectives: their studies of types of domination, their concerns of disciplinary technologies, the Weberian rationality comparable to the Foucauldian knowledge-

government, and their inheritance from Fredrich Nietzsche, etc. But seldom topic has recognized a more esoteric but accurate clue between Weber and Foucault: the conduct of life, or to say, the self-formation of individual. From the idea of conduct of life, one can find convergences of Weber and Foucault not only in their ethical practice of the self in answering how to regulate one's life, or how to behave to be a certain kind of people, but also to discover that Weber and Foucault had made similar responses in considering the fate of modern society.

| Andrea Paula Pagdilao
ERCICRSSH1809077 | **Convenience of Breastfeeding Moms in Public: An Action Plan**

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Student Researchers (Lorma Colleges Senior High School)

Kashtine Glory Ordono
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Olleimi Orpiano
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Abstract
Breastfeeding is a normal way of providing infants with the nutrients that they need for healthy growth and development and should be initiated within the first hour after birth according to the World Health Organization (n.d.). In an article by Dr. Mandal (n.d.), mothers who breastfeed would not only be protecting and nourishing their babies, they would also derive several benefits like having the lower risk of breast cancer and ovarian cancer. But breastfeeding is an issue in some countries like in Arabia where they forbid mothers to expose their breast in public (Vance, 2005). In the Philippines, there are about 81 percent respondents of YouGov that answered breastfeeding in public is acceptable, but mothers still get "dirty looks" from people who walk by" (GMA News Online, 2017). This study aimed to answer the following problems: a.) What are the implication of breastfeeding in public among mothers, children, and males/PUJ drivers and b.)How can breastfeeding be convenient for mothers in public. This descriptive research made use of interview to mothers and children who ride jeepneys and PUJ drivers. With the said program breastfeeding will not be considered as a taboo topic but rather an opportunity among women to voice out the need to improve their condition. Breastfeeding played a very significant role toward child development and provides a significant impact on maternal health as well.
Key Words: breastfeeding; public; convenience; gender equality; sustainable development goals; |
| Saqia Iram
ERCICRSSH1809081 | **Trump On Iran Nuclear Deal: A New Debate**

Saqia Iram
Organization: Fatima Jinnah Women University Rawalpindi

Abstract
In 2015, the agreement struck between Iran and five permanent member of |

United Nation (Britain, China, US, Russia, France plus Germany) known as P5+1 under the Barack Obama Presidency and it was considered a major achievement for Obama Presidency. The deal has been declared as a potential beginning of a thaw in U.S-Iran relations. It aims at preventing Iran from acquiring nuclear weapon capability and enabling Iran to resume normal relations with the world by lifting bilateral and multilateral sanctions. However in January 2016, new elected president Donald Trump challenged this diplomatic move calling it a worst deal. On the other hand remaining five Powers including Britain, France, Russia, China and Germany stressed the success of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) is pivotal for international peace and the United State should not jeopardize its implementation. In given scenario the current study aims to analyze that what will be the future of Iran nuclear programme under the Donald Trump administration? This proposed policy analysis which the undersigned in undertaking and wants to share with fellow researchers in order throw light on the future implications of U.S policy towards Iran. The research paper will be based on qualitative method in order to analyze the entire scenario in diplomatic way. Data of the research would be collected through secondary resources (books, articles, generals, newspaper, Current International events and interviews of different leaders/scholars)

Key Words: JCPOA, P5+1, Nuclear Deal, Nuclear Disarmament, US-Iran diplomacy

Zoha Mahmood **ERCICRSSH1809084**	**Relationship between Personality Traits and Corruption Tendencies in Individuals** **Zoha Mahmood** **National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences** **Ammun Khan** **National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences** **Abdullah Ali Khan** **National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences** **Abstract** With a diverse sample (N = 183 responses) of students from various universities in Pakistan, the authors tested for the relationships between different personality traits, namely, collectivism, religiosity, dark triad, upward social comparison, self-esteem and greed, and their effects on corruption tendencies in individuals. Results provided valuable support for the suggested hypotheses. Our findings suggested that dark triad, self-esteem, greed and upward social comparison have no significant relationship with corruption tendencies. However, collectivism, religiosity and greed have a significantly positive relationship with corruption tendencies in individuals. Keywords: corruption, corruption tendencies, personality traits, religiosity, collectivism, dark triad, greed, upward social comparison, self-esteem.
	The Impact of Neuroticism, Promotional factors and Income, on Impulse Buying Behavior of Retail Customers **Maryam Iftikhar** **National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences** **Danyal Murtaza** **National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences**

| Shaharyar Shabbir Khan
ERCICRSSH1809085	**Shaharyar Shabbir Khan** **National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences** **Abstract** The aim of this research is to examine the importance of factors like neuroticism, promotional activities and income on impulse buying in Pakistan. The promotional factors which we have included in our study comprises of advertisement, sales, product placement and product packaging. We have used gender as our moderator. The data was collected from 150 respondents, which included both males and females. After defining four hypotheses, data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The instrument used find the relation in this study was of a survey format and the data has been collected in 2018. The result of our study led us to a conclusion that only neuroticism has a significant effect on impulse buying in Pakistan while the other factors; income, promotional factors and gender do not have any significant impact on impulse buying. Keywords: impulse buying, neuroticism, promotional factors, gender, income, Pakistan.
Mehdi Bouzhmehrani
ERCICRSSH1809086	**The Effects Of Storytelling And Story Reading On Children's Language Development** **Mehdi Bouzhmehrani** **English Department, University Of Neyshabur, Neyshabur, Iran** **Abstract** The present comparative study examined the effects of storytelling and story reading on the language development of Iranian four- to five-year old children. Initially, pre-samples of children's language were collected from 60 participants by retelling a story they had heard and creating a story using a wordless picture book. Children were then randomly assigned to two experimental groups and one control group. During a three-month period of the study, the first experimental group heard 30 stories told and the second experimental group heard the same stories read from a book. The control group did not receive any treatment. The post-samples of language were similarly elicited by retelling a new story and creating a story using a new wordless picture book. Using measures of language complexity the researcher analyzed and compared the language samples. Results of the study revealed that both storytelling and story reading positively influenced children's language development. However, children in the storytelling group exhibited a stronger level of language complexity than children in the story reading group. The findings suggest that young children's language can more effectively develop when they are engaged in more interactive modes of communication. Keywords: Language development, Story reading, Storytelling, Young children
Reza Zabihi
ERCICRSSH1809087	**The Effect Of Second Language Writing Anxiety On The Quality Of Learners' Written Argumentations** **Reza Zabihi** **English Department, University Of Neyshabur, Neyshabur, Iran** **Abstract** This study investigates the effect of second language (L2) writing anxiety on the quality of learners' written argumentations. To this end, a group of 50

Iranian second language learners at the upper-intermediate level were asked to complete an argumentative writing task. Moreover, learners' writing anxiety was measured using the Second Language Writing Anxiety Inventory (SLWAI) that involves somatic anxiety, cognitive anxiety and avoidance behavior. Further, three measures of task performance, i.e. accuracy (T-units percentage and number of error-free clauses), complexity (number of clauses per T-unit and dependent clauses percentage), and fluency (T-units and clauses per text and average number of words), were elicited by two raters to assess the quality of learners' argumentations. Results from correlation analyses revealed the following: negative correlations were found between cognitive anxiety and one accuracy measure, one complexity measure, and all three measures of fluency; avoidance behavior was also negatively associated with two fluency measures and one complexity measure. The findings were discussed in terms of the complexity of argumentative writing as a cognitively demanding task that can make learners vulnerable to working memory deficits and exposed to writing anxiety.

Keywords: Second language writing anxiety, Complexity, Accuracy, Fluency, Written argumentations

Haseeb Gul ERCICRSSH1809088	Causes Of Deviation From Entrepreneurial Inclination Among Business Students Of Pakistan

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National University Of Computer And Emerging Sciences

Haseeb Gul
National University Of Computer And Emerging Sciences

Umar Abid
National University Of Computer And Emerging Sciences

Abstract
The purpose of this study was to find out what is the reason that business graduates of Pakistan deviates from initiating their own business ventures. This research will be of great help for further studies in this context and further policy making in Pakistan. It also sheds light on the barriers and factors that are creating hindrance in the way of young business graduates for starting their ventures. We used sampling technique of stratified random sampling and distributed a sample of 220 questionnaires in which we received back a sample of 210 in which 200 samples were properly filled. The sample was distributed among 4 business schools of capital in which the responders were specifically business graduates and undergraduates. Their response was analyzed on factors like (resources, social barriers, leadership attribute, enterprise education) which were responsible for deviation from becoming entrepreneurs. In our research we found that people with more resources also have in-built leadership attribute and who have received formal enterprise education are more inclined towards starting their own ventures then those who are not. This study is mainly focused on the sample collected from business graduates and undergraduates of business schools in the capital. This study cannot be generalized on business students in other parts of the country because of limitation of sample. Also further research is required to be done on the factor "Social Barrier" as our predictions were flawed.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial inclination, Leadership attributes, Resources, Social barriers, Business students.

Abdullah Saeed **ERCICRSSH1809089**	**Social and professional challenges faced by the Chinese in Pakistan after CPEC** **Abdullah Saeed** **National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences** **Syed Mustafa Gilani** **National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences** **Mohsin Raza** **National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences** **Abstract** **The purpose of this research is to study the social and professional challenges faced by the Chinese in Pakistan. For this study we conducted a qualitative research method which involves interviews. With a varied sample (N = 9 interviews) of Chinese employees from various organizations in Pakistan, the authors tested for challenges faced by Chinese in Pakistan, mainly, Food issues, language barrier, political instability, regional and internal security and lack of quality labor. Findings provided worthy provision for the proposed hypotheses. All the proposed variables proved to have a significant relationship with challenges faced by the Chinese residing in Pakistan. In our everyday life we hear about foreigners facing difficulties abroad.** **Key Words: Chinese, Pakistan, Challenges, Foreigners, Food issues, language barrier, political instability, regional and internal security and lack of quality labor.**
Ayesha Shafqat **ERCICRSSH1809090**	**Cyber bullying and social networking sites addiction: Analysis of Personality Behaviors** **Ayesha Shafqat** **FAST School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad Campus, A.K. Brohi Road, H-11/4** **Shandana Naeem** **FAST School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad Campus, A.K. Brohi Road, H-11/4** **Saeed Mozzafar** **FAST School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad Campus, A.K. Brohi Road, H-11/4** **Abstract** **Throughout the past several years, e-commerce has significantly changed the world. Like all other revolutions, this also has simultaneously brought about changes which take in the good ones and the ugly ones. The good considers all the possible benefits of e-commerce people revel in; likewise e-commerce also embraces its dark side, or what we say "The Ugly" its shortcomings to individuals which are therefore hard to escape. Thus, we hypothesized the impact of risky cyber security behaviors and personalities on cybercrimes and social networking sites (SNS) addiction. Grounded by literature insights, findings from quantitative questionnaire (n=129) was conducted from students of FAST NUCES University, Islamabad along looking into various online contexts.** **Our research results indicates that personalities do have a significant effect**

	on SNS addiction however, the relationship between personality behaviors on our variable; cyber bullying was not considerably relatable. This article hence highpoints the usefulness of this research by emphasizing straight on more effective training and awareness mechanisms. Recommendations for future and managerial implications are discussed. Keywords: Prevention, Promotion Oriented Personalities, Cybercrimes, SNS
Ajlal **ERCICRSSH1809092**	**The Effects of Technology Usage on Privileged and Underprivileged Children An Explanation** **Ajlal** **Fast School of Management,National University of Computer & Emerging Sciences (NUCES),Islamabad , Pakistan** **Rida-e-Zainab** **Fast School of Management,National University of Computer & Emerging Sciences (NUCES),Islamabad , Pakistan** **Sabih Ahmed Khan** **Fast School of Management,National University of Computer & Emerging Sciences (NUCES),Islamabad , Pakistan** **Abstract** **An experiment conducted on group of 80 children, was used to detect the effect of technology on the health, height, weight, and run time of children. Variables which were used to differentiate between these two study groups of 40 children each were whether they belong to privileged households or underprivileged. Underprivileged children girls lagged behind in race time while privileged girls did well. Whereas, underprivileged boys did better than privileged boys. Contributing variables are discussed in detail in the article. With the objective of defining how the impact of technology use varies between the privileged and under-privileged, this study contributes to the literature significantly**
Aaminah Siddiqui **ERCICRSSH1809094**	**Muzak – A Consumer's Deriving Force?** **Aaminah Siddiqui** **School of Management,National University of Computers and Emerging Sciences,Islamabad, Pakistan** **Seemal K.Bangash** **School of Management,National University of Computers and Emerging Sciences,Islamabad, Pakistan** **Tahreem Naqvi** **School of Management,National University of Computers and Emerging Sciences,Islamabad, Pakistan** **Abstract** **With a diverse sample of 30 consumers and employees from 3 major malls in the vicinity of Rawalpindi and Islamabad, the authors tested the impact of Muzak on the consumer's buying behavior. Interviews were run on the bases of which kind of Muzak consumer prefers while shopping and whether they prefer listening to it or not. This research was done with regards to their demographics of gender, age and religious connotation. The results extracted from the research, positively supported the hypothesis and showed that Muzak does have an impact on consumer buying behavior with the**

provision that slow and soft Muzak is more preferred by the consumers as it elicits emotions that kindle calmness and does not hinder into their thinking process. Hence, the want to purchase more inside them is generated.

Keywords: Background Music, Muzak, Consumer, Customer, Shopping, Buying Behavior, Malls.

Sustainability Policy For Manufacturing Sector. Case Of Two Developing Countries

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ERCICRSSH1809120

Abstract

In this research is made a comparative analysis between the public policies of Colombia and Mexico regarding global sustainable development and the control of the environmental impact caused by the manufacturing industry according to international agreements and guidelines of Objective 12 of the United Nations Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The aforementioned objective addresses aspects related to sustainable and economic growth and the promotion of innovation.

To reach the purpose of the paper a qualitative and descriptive research was performed, based on literature review of the main policies associated to the manufacturing sector. Then, policies related to energy, eco-innovation-sustainable innovation, corporate social responsibility and driven actions towards a green economy are studied.

As a result, there is a high orientation of public policy to short and medium term, that leads to weak linkages between industrial and social policies in spite of United Nations Agenda. Furthermore, it is concluded that government structures are not very consistent with general interests and the environment, moreover, it has different priorities to those of the industry in terms of innovation and sustainable production, and the persistent need to support policies with financial resources and human talent that promote their establishment.

Keywords: Sustainable innovation, sustainability policy, industrial policy, Sustainable Development Goals, renewable energy.

Incorporation of management control in the analysis of university environmental management

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Abstract

The studies consulted at a national and international level analyze and characterize the background, challenges and environmental management practices developed in different university campuses. In this regard, it is identified that there is a lack of studies on the Management Control Systems (SCG) presented in the environmental actions carried out by the universities.

However, management control is the process by which managers ensure that resources are effective and efficient to achieve the objectives of the

organization (Anthony, 1965; Quoted in Straub & Zecher, 2013), this brief shows management control as a potential tool that can be used in the analysis of university environmental management with a view to achieving management committed to organizational sustainability.

To this end, the proposals of the most relevant SCG models in the academic literature will be analyzed, such as: a) Levers of the control framework by Simons (1995), b) Otley's performance management framework (1999), c) The framework of performance management systems by Ferreira and Otley (2009), d) System of performance management by Broadbent and Laughlin (2009), and e) The Management Control Systems package of Malmi and Brown (2008).

As a result of the research, the characterization of the contributions and limitations of these systems will be obtained, so that the feedback provided can be used in the process of continuous improvement of the university environmental management

Organizational culture for environmental management committed to sustainability

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Abstract

Organizations must report about social and environmental issues resulting of the business activities due to the pressures of ecologist, government, legal claims, business opportunities, among others. To respond to these requirements many companies have implemented the Environmental Management System (EMS) ISO 14001.

Gómez (2013) shows that organisational sustainability requires as changes inside the company operations as transformation of the rules, attitudes, and organisational values between the members of the company. Nevertheless, the empirical evidence about changes towards a "greener" organizational culture is not visible. The "green" cultural change has been limited to modest behavioral changes, without showing the modification of beliefs, mental models and ideologies of the members of the organization, and the traditional papers in Green Organizational Culture have been criticized because

they have addressed superficially the culture concept. In order to solve these criticisms, this brief shows an analytical model that allows to understand the role of organizational culture in the implementation of the ISO 14001.

As conclusions, it's necessary to carry out the process of implementation of the ISO 14001 in accordance with the organizational culture contemplating three stages: preparation, implementation and consolidation. Similarly, it's important that the selected tactics involve the institutionalization of structures and processes to facilitate that the desired behaviors are generated.

Keywords: Organisational Culture. ISO 14001. Environmental Management System. Sustainability

Dr. Shawn Tucker **ERCICRSSH1809123**	**A Battle Between a Humidifier and a De-humidifier: Paul Beatty's The Sellout** **Dr. Shawn Tucker** **Art & Art History Elon University Elon, North Carolina, USA** **Abstract**

The American stand-up comedian Steven Wright tells a joke that one year for his birthday he got a humidifier and a de-humidifier. He adds that he likes to put them both in the same room and let them battle it out. The American novelist Paul Beatty's Booker Prize winning novel The Sellout is like this fight between a humidifier and de-humidifier. To understand how the novel is like such a battle, I will examine Matthew Hurley, Daniel Dennett, and Reginald Adams' ideas about laughter as developed in their book Inside Jokes: Using Humor to Reverse-engineer the Mind. These thinkers develop the idea that laughter comes from mirth, mirth that itself originates in error-detection. Humans evolved with a capacity to be rewarded with mirth when they detect a thinking error. Paul Beatty's novel involves many humorous episodes, episodes we can examine using Hurley, Dennett, and Adams' ideas. One such episode, the episode where students celebrate "Whitey Week," is an interrogation of white privilege. This interrogation brings to light the thinking errors conflated in white privilege, and it is an episode that critiques structural racism. Yet other episodes seem to critique the thinking errors or philosophical aporias evident in black essentialism. As Beatty's novel interrogates both white privilege and black essentialism, it levels two contradictory criticisms. In this respect, the novel is like a battle between a humidifier and a de-humidifier, creating powerful, compelling, and darkly humorous insights about a problematic contemporary issue.

Laughter, Racism, Essentialism, White Privilege, Paul Beatty, The Sellout, Inside Jokes

Marina Ilyas **ERCICRSSH1809127**	**Perception Of Students About The Use Of Target Model Of Motivation In Their Classrooms** **Marina Ilyas Phd Scholar** **Institute Of Education And Research University Of The Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan** **Prof. Samina Naheed** **Ex. Principal University Of Education Bank Road Campus Lahore, Pakistan** **Abstract** The study was designed to explore the perception of students about the use of TARGET model of motivation in university classrooms. TARGET structure emphasized an effective learning strategy associated to tasks (T), autonomy (A), recognition (R), working in-group (G) the evaluation (E) time (T). Study was qualitative in nature. The sample size of the study was 24 students of final year of (MBA) program. Participants were selected by using purposive sampling technique. Data were collected through semi-structured interview schedule. Data were analyzed by using thematic approach. Findings showed that teachers were using TARGET model of motivation in HE classrooms. However they were not aware about the term TARGET. It was concluded from study findings that in a mastery-oriented classroom context the focus of students in class remains on learning rather than to competition. This might be the consideration of the reason of their good grades. Study also indicated, according to students understanding the TARGET model was already practiced either at moderate or high level. Keywords: TARGET, mastery climate, ego climate
Awe Isaac Tope **ERCICRSSH1809128**	**Nexus Between Human Capital Development And Human Capital Investment In Nigeria.** **Awe Isaac Tope**

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Ikere Ekiti, Nigeria.

Abstract
Human capital development has been identified as one of the major keys of economic development. This study examines the nexus between human capital investment and human capital development in Nigeria using time series data spanning through 1981 to 2015. The study made use of Phillip Peron to test for stationarity and Vector autoregressive model (VAR) was employed in the study to analyze the complex relationship of human capital investment and human capital development. The study revealed causality relationship between human capital investment and human capital development in Nigeria. The findings also show that both Total Factor Productivity, Education expenditure, Health expenditure and Life expectancy exhibited impact on human capital development in Nigeria. The study recommended that concerted effort should be made to improve on both Education and Health spending in order to increase human capital development in Nigeria. In addition government should make appropriate policy that will increase life expectancy. This will guarantee improvement in Nigeria human capital development.
Keywords: Human Capital Development, Human Capital Investment and Total Factor Productivity.

Pritha Kejriwal **ERCICRSSH1809144**	**A Badiouan/Set theoretical inquiry into the poetry of Pablo Neruda** **Pritha Kejriwal** **Department of Iberian and Latin American Studies, School of Arts,Birkbeck, University of London,London, United Kingdom** **Abstract** **By harnessing the logical power of mathematics with the creative power of poetry, this paper essentially aims to create a unique multidisciplinary approach to the study of literature. Specifically, this paper studies the poetry of the Chilean poet Pablo Neruda and the theoretical underpinning of this line of inquiry into the poetry of Pablo Neruda is the mathematico-ontological work of contemporary French philosopher and author of two philosophical magnum opuses, Being and Event and Logics of Worlds, Alain Badiou. His radical ideas of the 'object', the 'world' it is contained in, the occurrence of an 'event' in the world, and the eventual production of the 'truth' as the consequence of the 'event' – all of which form the substantial basis of his second book, Logics of Worlds also guides this inquiry. This paper would aim to map Pablo Neruda's works onto the mathematical/philosophical framework established by Badiou. But instead of treating Neruda's body of work as a seamless fabric, this paper will proceed, 'object' by 'object', as they occur and recur in Neruda's poetry – after having established the Badiouan idea of an 'object'. Through various proofs in the mathematico-ontological language developed by Badiou in his 'Logics of Worlds', this inquiry will be a radical new entry into Neruda's poetry. By first zooming into each of these objects and treating them as a member of a Nerudian set, and then slowly zooming out to establish a Von-neumanish hierarchy of Nerudian sets, one aims to furnish a privileged vantage point for viewing the Nerudian universe, in the end.**
Naomi Tetteh **ERCICRSSH1809145**	**Enviromental Sustainbility** **Naomi Tetteh**

Chief Executive Officer,Naomteh Ventures,Accra, Ghana

Abstract
In the days gone by, environment use to be one of the finest place for man to be live.even way back where the first place for man to live Garden of Eden.Enviroment is made up of the whole set of natural or physical and man – made or socio- cultural system, in which man and other living things, work and interact.
However, the , can also be group into two main category, the physical environment and the social environment.The physical environment is made up of the atmosphere,the sky, the soil,water,etc
The atmosphere,is the part of the earth crust above the land ,which being divided into parts that's the lower atmosphere and the upper atmosphere.
Next is the land(soil)Temperatuer of the earth increase with depth,which is made up of the climate vegetation,mineral and everything that can be found on th land.
Morever, the social environment is made up of system that group of people have organsised to satisfy their needs.The social environment include all skills, all manmade things , all means of agricultural and industrial production.Whatever happens in our social environment affect the physical environment and also whatever happens in our physical environment definitely affects the social environment.

Guide To Wealth Management In A Given Society

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Gerrard Koranteng
ERCICRSSH1809154

Abstract
Gone are days where society used to be more respectively by people, and especially within struct though, a society may be illustrated as an economic, social, industrial or cultural instrastructure
be according to the historians, man used to move from one place to another. It gives me a great joy when I write about a better society we have today as an article on it.
However, a better society we do have today. Being the chief executive officer from alliance for youth in and humanities, I will also say am very excited much particular for a good and better society we do have today.
Meanwhile, when we say society, which has always been, and it will always been group of people involve in persistent social interactions, or large social group sharing the same geographical or social territory, typically subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations.
Society are characterized by patterns of relationship between individual who share a distinctive culture and institutions,.
Then again, a given society may be described as the sum total of such a relationship among its constituent of members in the social Science. Whiles large society often evinces satisfaction or dominant
Now days, society has enable members to benefits in ways that could not otherwise be possible on the individual basis. Both individual and social benefits which can thus be distinguished. Or in many cases found overlap
Now, I can boldly say we do have a better society even where by Africans have different culture and values but still we do utilize the best

Francis Onyeneke **ERCICRSSH1809156**	**Human Rights Violation and the Principles of Conflict and Peace Resolution in Nigeria: A case Study of the activities of Fulani Herdsmen in Eastern Nigeria.**

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Abstract
Since her independence in 1960, Nigeria has experienced different types of violent conflicts that have negatively impacted on the country's population across the six geopolitical zones on one hand and that have continued to violate the inalienable Rights of Her Citizens, especially the right to life. As expected, peace and security have been badly undermined by the episodic, yet recurring conflict disorders causing harm, displacement and even death. Apart from violent community conflicts, the insurgency caused by the Boko Haram extremist islamic sect in northern Nigeria; the militancy in the Niger Delta region; the increasing incidences of farmers-herders' violent clashes; the spate of kidnappings and violent robberies, there are also incidences of cultism and separatist agitations that have often turned violent. These conflicts, no doubt, portend harmful consequences for the country's cultural and social values; ethnic cohesion; social integration, stability and sustainable development. It is against this backdrop that a number of measures are adopted by the government to understand and deal with the phenomenon of dysfunctional conflicts in Nigeria. This work centers on the ways to adopt for an optimal defense of the rights of Nigerian Citizens.

What Philosophy Says About
The Leaders As Causes Of Cultural Conflicts: Are They Rational Actors Or Not?

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Yurdagul Adanali
ERCICRSSH1809157

Abstract
In recent decades, some essentialist theories have claimed that norms and values in a society are the main motivation for human decisions and behavior. Some proponents of these theories think that it is impossible to explain cultural behavior since cultural issues remain outside the boundaries of rationality and philosophy. The widespread research method about them is, first, to give an explanation of cases and values that constitute cultures and identities and then, to interpret conflicts as deviation from the established and shared norms. So the issue of culture, identity or cultural conflicts may be seen as lying outside scope of immediate philosophical interest. But this seems contradictory because whereas the rationality theories in philosophy, especially choice theories, are based on universal assumptions, offer strategies for decision-making and solutions for the practical problems in life, their silence over cultural matters is not acceptable. By drawing upon the contemporary debates on rationality, I would like to focus on the issue of culture and identity to analyze them in a wider philosophical and critical perspective.
Further, I would like to specifically address the issue of leaders and their rationality from a philosophical perspective. I will claim that leaders take the issue of culture and identity as given in conformity with their interests and put stress on cultural differences to get more benefits by using some strategies. The motivation that drives these strategies is that the more identity and culture issues become contentious, the more followers believe in the necessity of initiating a conflict. Indeed, it is easy for the leaders to pursue the strategies, because people generally believe that their leaders do not initiate the cultural conflicts just for self-serving purposes.
Therefore, I believe that this discussion will achieve two things: first, the

rationality theories may have a potential to bring under their scope previously neglected fields such as culture and conflicts and second, the pervasive opinion that culture, conflicts and cultural behavior are not relevant to rationality and philosophy must be reconsidered.

Keywords: philosophy, rationality, culture, leaders, conflict.

Social Presence, Synchronous Tool Usage, and Learning Performance in the E-Learning Classroom: What is the Bottom Line?

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Yolanda Mathews
ERCICRSSH1809160

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the university students' level of social presence, preferred synchronous learning tool, and learning performance and their differences according to sex, age, year, major, Blackboard experience, and perceived computer literacy. The relationship between students' social presence, preferred synchronous tool, and learning performance was also determined. The respondents of this study were 29 students enrolled in the ESL online elective class, Global Business Communication, in the International College at the University of Suwon and were classified according to the variables mentioned, above. There were two sets of online surveys used in this study. The first survey investigated students' preferred synchronous tool usage and was adapted from the study of Brady, Holcomb, and Smith (2010), and the second survey observed students' social presence and was adopted from Richardson and Swan (2003). The statistical tools used in this study were the mean, Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, Mann-Whitney Test, and Kruskal-Wallis Test. The results showed that the students maintained a Moderately High level of social presence throughout the duration of the course, chose KakaoTalk, South Korea's global, mobile, instant messaging service, as their preferred synchronous learning tool; and concluded the course with an overall average grade, or learning performance level, of "B". There was a significant difference regarding the students' learning performance when they were classified according to Blackboard experience; and no significant relationship existed between the students' social presence, preferred synchronous tool, and learning performance.

The Position Of Shia Geopolitics In Iran's Syrian Policy (2011-2015)

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ERCICRSSH1809161

Abstract

In the critical geopolitical analysis; There is no thought that geography is a given factor as it is in classical geopolitical theories and geography determines politics. On the contrary, it is politics that determine and make sense of geography. Just as every state has a geopolitical discourse, Iran has a geopolitical imagination and discourse. It is "Shia geopolitics". Because in Iran Shiism is not a sociocultural phenomenon that exists outside of social life, but on the contrary, it lives inside the society and shapes people's behavior and tendencies. In other words, Shiism is a way of life and an Islamic understanding in Iran that expresses more than religious rituals, even a state-society, religion-society, religion-state relations. Examples of Iranian geopolitical discourses are "resistance axis" and "Shiite Crescent". This article aims to analyze Shi'i geopolitics and analyze this issue with the

	assumption that Shi'a geopolitics is a decisive factor in Iranian-Syrian relations in the Arab Spring period. The main frame of reference is drawn by critical geopolitical theories. The prominence of the article is that it shows primary geopolitical sources in the literature and raises awareness of critical geopolitics - if it is thought that there is not enough Turkish resources on geopolitics. Keywords: Shia Geopolitics, Resistance Axis, Shi'a Crescent, Iran, Critical Geopolitics, Arab Spring
Malik Hammad Ahmad **ERCICRSSH1809162**	**Nonviolent Resistance as Successful methodology to resolve conflicts? A Example of Pakistan 1981-84** **Malik Hammad Ahmad** **Centre for Governance and Policy,Information Technology University, Lahore, Pakistan** **Abstract** **Nonviolent Resistance for human rights, freedom, democracy and/or anti-wars always criticised for its being lethargic, challenging, and unsuccessful against its strong opponents, especially against cruel dictatorships. Strikes, protests, boycotts and/or marches are hard to achieve their goal against a violent oppressor. However, such critiques are mainly based on a misunderstanding about what Nonviolent Resistance is. With each new movement comes the same set of challenges, including questions about the efficacy of nonviolent action in the face of entrenched power and systemic oppression. In 2011, Erica Chenoweth, and Maria J-Stephenson statistically responded to that critique in their book 'Why Civil Resistance Works?' concluding that campaigns of nonviolent resistance had succeeded more than twice as often as their violent counterparts when seeking to remove incumbent national leaders or gain territorial independence. However, the nonviolent resistance scholarships such as Gene Sharp, Howard Clark, Stephen Zunes, Mark Kurlansky, Michael Randle, Peter Ackerman, and Christopher Kruegler highlighted salient features of a successful nonviolent movement after analysing various nonviolent movements of the world. But, the question still arises whether nonviolent resistance can provide a safe world from the current wave of terrorism and resolve conflicts.** **My Seminar lecture, hence, tries to answer the question by seeing the history of South Asian culture of nonviolent resistance, specifically a civil resistance to military rule in Pakistan in 1980s. Pakistan is regarded widely today as a country in continuing turmoil, and yet there is also a tradition of democracy that has been fought for and won in ongoing nonviolent movements. Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) would be the case study which was run for eleven years against the cruellest dictator of Pakistan General Zia-ul-Haq,1981-84. The movement provides an argument how people power is seen at the opponents' national and international power corridors, and how international powers play their sinister role for achieving their targets.** **To support the arguments, the archives of CIA in Maryland, Amnesty International at the University of Warwick, National Archives of Pakistan and the extensive interviews of key protagonists have been consulted for the first time.**
Imen Soussi **ERCICRSSH1809164**	**To another process of conserving heritage: from a real to a virtual model** **Imen Soussi** **National School of Architecture and Urbanism,University of Carthage,Tunis, Tunisia**

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Abstract
The discipline of restoring historic monuments is old enough, it has experienced two levels of development:
-The first thanks to archaeological and scientific methods
-The second thanks to the exponontial development of the computer tool.
According to Glovin " the process of restitution seems to have found a new youth, thanks to the computer révolution " (Golvin, 1988)
Conscious of the incontestable architect contribution in the restitution methods development and the data processing   in the speed and in the execution efficiency, the contribution of these two competences seems to us indispensable considering the large number of the archeological sites in Tunisia as a Roman province. Restoring a historical monument requires various analytical approaches.
Until now archaeological excavations based on so-called scientific methods can decide in any hypothesis of restitution. several methods other than the archeological approach are in the process of investing in the field of restitution, methods already tested by researchers and that we must apprehend to know the possibilities of use.
Faced with this multitude of constraints in the restitution process, several questions arose:
- What are the methods and tools already applied to restitution? What are their limits? are they applicable in a general way or are there any restrictions?
- Can we propose a complementary or traversing method applied to the Roman baths as a study corpus?
-How can the use of the computer tool on a real support can improve the objectivity of the restitution by mixing all the methods and tools studied?
The restitution question complexity, requires the scientist intervention, who must master a set of theories and knowledge mainly historical and architectural. historical knowledge that is cultural, economic, political and other knowledge related to the historical period studied.
Through this article we will demonstrate the process of moving from a 2D survey to a parametric generative model that allows to restore all the monuments belonging to the same architectural system: the Imperial Baths of Rome. Then we will try to experiment this tool on other types of architectures like the Palladian villas which show an outstanding inspiration from Ancient Rome Architecture.
Keywords: culture,heritage, parametric modelling, architecture

Linguistic analysis of masculinized discourses on female politicians in Kyrgyz media"

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Abstract
Politics in Kyrgyzstan is still predominantly masculinized space, not just in
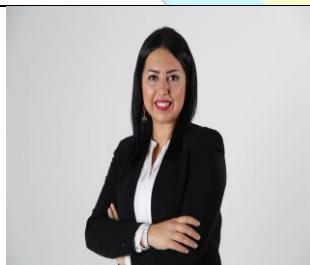
Gulzada Bolotbek Kyzy **ERCICRSSH1809167**	terms of physical redistribution of the seats in Parliament but also in terms of categories that media label and frame female politicians. This study takes into account the persuasive language of the current-day Kyrgyz media, stipulating and framing discourses about Kyrgyz female politicians. Using the combination of the role-model and the gendered metaphors concept, we examine what narratives media are putting forward to build images of these women within a traditional masculinized domain of politics. The findings of the thesis demonstrate much similarity with a few cultural differences with existing narratives in the Western media, describing figures of Hilary Clinton, Sarah Palin and the UK's Labour Party representative Hariet Harman in the usage of gendered metaphors and constituted narratives that place women politician on one or another side of 'double-bid'. The thesis presents how female politicians are attributed through the prism of their gender and not in terms of their independent political agency on the examples of particular metaphors used in their representation portray women as 'weak' or lead to the re gendering public to private space. The metaphor/narration based descriptive content analysis documented how persuasive language adopted by the Kyrgyz media is and how certain storylines and headlines contribute to the dubious notion of female political being and debunking their authority and political agency. In this study we compare the newspaper attention for female Kyrgyz politicians and the role of language usage in construction of discourses of women in political leadership during the period of 2002 until March 2018. With this aim, we pose the question how the discursive language and narratives represented through metaphors adopted in the state-controlled media on figures of female politicians construct a categorical dissonance of their political existence. This indirectly frames the situation in the fashion of a "Catch 22" or a double-bind, where the linguistic constructions of metaphors used by the Kyrgyz newspapers describing female politicians create latent power discourses counter from the publicly articulated objectives of anti-gender inequalities and legislation regarding promoting gender equality and female participation in decision making processes. Thus, women in this context have to contest not just their right to presented in body politics per se, but much of their authority and capacity to be a real politician. It may be overall asserted that this study makes a contribution to the existing structure of knowledge on masculinized discourses in politics in the region, while giving broader and clearer understanding in comparison. Thus, such-like constructivist and discourse centered approaches will be of a great contribution in resolving the issues of women underrepresentation and ultimately in fostering credibility of formal institutions and ultimately will result in increasing social trust in the state overall.
Mahdieh Aghazadeh **ERCICRSSH1809172**	**The Gap Between Media Portrayals And The Reality Of Islam And Islamism In Iran And Turkey** **Mahdieh Aghazadeh** **Political Science and International Relations,Istanbul Aydin University,Istanbul - Turkey** **Abstract** Since the Islamic revolution in Iran in 1979, the western media has mainly perceived Iran as an extremist, fundamentalist and terrorist country. While there is an anti-Iranian sentiment, Turkey is defined as a country of modern Muslims. However, developments in both countries have led them to a crossroads in the media and in reality. The current study aims to understand

the existing gap between media portrayals and the reality of Islam and Islamism in Iran and Turkey – two old rivals in the Middle East. This paper argues that while Iran is portrayed as a more conservative, Islamist and suffocated country, Turkey is regarded as experiencing a more conservative walk on its Islamisation path.

Keywords: Iran and Turkey, Islamisation, Political Islam, Media Portrayal.

Ayşe Güç
ERCICRSSH1809183

Representation Matters: The Political Stance Of Islamic Women Movement In The Akp Government Period

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Abstract
This paper attempts to analyze the access of women's associations to political decision-making process, and women's representation in Turkish policy with a focus on the results of a recent survey. Based on the data collected from women's associations in İstanbul and Ankara, the paper discusses Islamic women movement's responses and contributions to the policy-making process of the AKP Government period. In doing so, it firstly gives a background information about three stages of Islamic women movement in Turkey, and examines if there is any continuity in the political demands of Islamic women from the Ottoman period onwards. This gives a framework for the paper in discussing the contribution of Islamic women to policies related to women.

Later, the paper analyzes the data collected with the participation of 736 women, whose members of various women associations. Answering the questions ranging from education to domestic violence, the participants evaluated women's policies implemented in the AKP government period. It was asked the participants to identify their association either as feminist, Kemalist, republican, secular, pious, Islamist, Kurdish, Alawite, nationalist, conservative, liberal, or other. Based on the answers of the participants, the paper collects "pious, Islamist and conservative women associations" in one group, and evaluates them as associations in relation to Islamic women movement. Finally, the paper concludes with discussing if there are any similarities between women movements from the Ottoman period onwards in terms of demand for political representation, and if Islamic women make a significant contribution to policy-making process related to women's body, visibility and gender issues.

Keywords: Islamic women, representation, women association, women's movement, AKP.

Jumbie Gone Global: Performing Resistance in Trinidad Culture
Keywords: Cultural agency, domestic violence, performing resistance

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ERCICRSSH1809141

Abstract
In the chapter "Performing Resistance" by Elizabeth Bell and Stacy Jones in Theories of Performance, the authors ask a critical question, "How can performance change the world [and] …how and why do people come together to instigate changes in their worlds?" The authors posit that any survey of performance as resistance needs to account for these terms, forces,

and practices: "Body. Presence. Act. Interact. Advocate. Provoke. Critical. Urgent." This paper shall consider these in the context of three aspects of Trinidad culture, Orişa, Carnival, and Folklore, through an examination of several cultural activities and literary works, and most substantially, through an analysis of a new Caribbean Musical Drama called "Jumbies". "Jumbies"premiered in June 2018 and was followed by a community discussion of the environmental, political, and social concerns of the work. My analysis will argue that the impact that this performed act of resistance has on community resilience, by highlighting, exploring, and suggesting solutions for its issues, is significant.   In the context of the increasing incidence of domestic and other forms of violence in Trinidad and Tobago, it shall argue further for these cultural commodities, forms of communication and/or ritual and performed acts of resistance to be more widely employed in order to enable political, social, and cultural agency, particularly for females in my country. This paper will consider as well the impact of globalization, both historical and contemporary, on these "expressive forms of culture".

Cross-dialectal acoustic variation in the Iraqi Arabic vowel system

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Abstract

This paper provides an acoustic description of the three Arabic vowels /i/, /a/ and /u/, and their long versions /i:/, /a:/ and /u:/ as produced by speakers of two Iraqi qeltu dialects spoken in Mosul (Mosuli Iraqi Arabic) and Hit (Hiti Iraqi Arabic), from now onwards referred to as MIA and HIA, respectively. It examines acoustic characteristics (i.e. vowel duration and formant frequencies F1 and F2) between and within dialects, and compares the results to previous Literature on Arabic dialects, including Baghdadi dialect, BA (Al-Ani, 1970).

Six participants from each dialect (3 males/3 females) were recorded; their average age was 36.3 for males and 33.5 for females. Recordings took place in a quiet room at the participants' homes using a battery-operated and AC adapter-powered TASCAM DR-40 audio recorder. Audio files were recorded at 44.1 KHz 16 bit as .wav and saved on an external hard drive. Vowels were produced in /hVd/ context, included in a carrier sentence /qu:l……. marte:n/ 'Say……twice'. A total of 288 tokens were analysed: 12 speakers (6m+6f) x 2 dialects x 6 vowels (2 repetitions per vowel) = 288 tokens; 144 per dialect.

Acoustic measurements contrast previous studies on Iraqi Arabic and other Eastern Arabic dialects in having larger short/long vowel duration contrasts. While previous studies found greater variations in /i(:)/ and less variations in /u(:)/ (Almbark and Hellmuth, 2016), duration measurements revealed greater variations across dialects in /u(:)/. With the exception of /a/, short vowels in both dialects are more centralized than their BA counterparts. Differences in F1 and F2 show with statistical significance that MIA short vowels are higher and more front than their HIA cognates. F2 values showed that HIA /a:/ was more retracted than its MIA version.

Mysoon Khalil Abu-El-Noor
ERCICRSSH1809188

Identifying and Prioritizing the Research Needs Related to Mental Health in Gaza Strip, Palestine

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Abstract

Background: An important function of research is to identify community needs in certain fields. As mental health is a vital issue to us, identifying and prioritizing mental health needs is important to policy makers to help them in setting goals for different programs that meet the needs of a specific community in a certain health area. **Purpose:** To identify the health research needs in the field of mental health in Gaza Strip, Palestine. **Design and Methods:** The design was a qualitative design using focus group, need assessment and non-structured interview for data collection. **Participants:** Participants

included three focus groups. First group consisted of students enrolled in a master program of community mental health nursing; second group included seven faculty members who were specialists in mental health; and third group included six key persons from the ministry of health and the chair of community mental health program in WHO at Gaza Strip.

Results: Results of this qualitative study revealed several themes that emerged from the thematic analysis. Many health research needs were identified by participants. These needs included the following topics: stigma, family integration, aggression of children born to substance-abuse fathers, post-partum depression, counseling, talking therapy in clinical practice, behavioral problems, tramadole abuse, risk factors leading to drug dependence, autism, exploring the role of religion in mental health, and Wellness Recovery Action Plan.

Implication for Practice: Well designed studies will help to identify and prioritize the health needs for a specific community. Identifying the needs related to community mental health is one of the first steps to help in pushing these needs into the agenda of health policy makers, who then will work to set goals and design policies and programs that aiming to meet the needs of the community, which hopefully will produce a community with less mental health problems.

Yulia Kryvenko **ERCICRSSH1809191**	**Art Therapy For Prevention Of Anxiety Among Young Children Living In Intercultural Marriage** **Yulia Kryvenko** **Department of Social Work, Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University** **Abstract** Pretest/posttest design with 20 children from intercultural families who participated in a group art therapy program is discussed in this paper. In order to establish the level of anxiety, the method by Dorkey, Amen and Temple (2002) was twice used, before and after the experimental art therapy sessions that included House-Tree-Person test (HTP), self-portrait, mandalas, dance and singing activities. Obtained results were tested by the Student's t-criterion in order to check statistical certainty of difference between the pretest and posttest. It was confirmed that the difference between the values for the anxiety level of the children before and after the experiment is statistically significant (with $p < 0.01$). Keywords: anxiety, intercultural marriages, children, group art therapy.

What Philosophy Says About
The Leaders As Causes Of Cultural Conflicts: Are They Rational Actors Or Not?

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Abstract
In recent decades, some essentialist theories have claimed that norms and values in a society are the main motivation for human decisions and behavior. Some proponents of these theories think that it is impossible to explain cultural behavior since cultural issues remain outside the boundaries of rationality and philosophy. The widespread research method about them is, first, to give an explanation of cases and values that constitute cultures and identities and then, to interpret conflicts as deviation from the established and shared norms. So the issue of culture, identity or cultural conflicts may be seen as lying outside scope of immediate philosophical interest. But this seems contradictory because whereas the rationality theories in philosophy, especially choice theories, are based on universal assumptions, offer strategies for decision-making and solutions for the practical problems in life, their silence over cultural matters is not acceptable. By drawing upon the contemporary debates on rationality, I would like to focus on the issue of culture and identity to analyze them in a wider philosophical and critical perspective.
Further, I would like to specifically address the issue of leaders and their rationality from a philosophical perspective. I will claim that leaders take the issue of culture and identity as given in conformity with their interests and put stress on cultural differences to get more benefits by using some strategies. The motivation that drives these strategies is that the more identity and culture issues become contentious, the more followers believe in the necessity of initiating a conflict. Indeed, it is easy for the leaders to pursue the strategies, because people generally believe that their leaders do not initiate the cultural conflicts just for self-serving purposes.
Therefore, I believe that this discussion will achieve two things: first, the rationality theories may have a potential to bring under their scope previously neglected fields such as culture and conflicts and second, the pervasive opinion that culture, conflicts and cultural behavior are not relevant to rationality and philosophy must be reconsidered.
Keywords: philosophy, rationality, culture, leaders, conflict.

Goron Alin
ERCICRSSH1809198

Illiteracy In Communist Regime

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Abstract
Despite the efforts of personalities such as Spiru Haret, advances in literacy in the interwar period were slow and the percentage of illiterates remained high. After the end of the Second World War, the Communist regime undertook the action of eradicating illiteracy, according to ideological necessities. The new regime had its support points among national minorities or urban workers, which were extremely low in a country with a deep agrarian state. Without a coherent literacy campaign, Communist ideology had no chance of penetrating the rural environment. The 1948 census revealed the image of some counties that exceeded 50% of the illiterate. The Literacy Campaign, took shape after the 1948 Education Reform, when it

was an interesting development. Aspects highlighted during the study are structured starting with how to review illiterates and enroll in the special literacy, selection, remuneration, and working conditions of staff involved in the action. Also, aspects related to the teaching tools used in the literacy process were also revealed.

Reports sent to the central authorities give a picture whose reliability is worthwhile, marking a few areas that are relevant to the study.

Literacy has come to an end in the second half of the fifth decade of the 20th century, in the face of socio-economic changes that have produced a deep metamorphosis in the Romanian society.

Documenting this isue, i used Romanian National Archives, especially Romanian Workers Party funds, communist press, documents such as 1930, 1941 and 1948 National Census, Official Monitor, articles, books and interviews.

The future aim is to separate the truth from lies, propaganda from real facts and to establish the results of the illiteracy program and how much credit we can give to this regime in the spectrum of those adult education concerns.

Keywords: illiteracy, special schools, education reform, courses, teachers, volunteers, frequency, regions.

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Upcoming Conferences

https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra

- Budapest – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 24-25 September 2018
- 2018 – IInd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Sept 28-29, Budapest
- Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 30 Sep – 01 Oct 2018
- 2018 – IIIrd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 02-03, Dubai
- Kuala Lumpur – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 09-10 October 2018
- 2018 – IVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 11-12, Malaysia
- Singapore – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 13-14 Nov 2018
- 2018 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Nov 15-16, Singapore
- Jakarta – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 20-21 Nov 2018
- 2018 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Nov 22-23, Jakarta
- Mauritius – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 14-15 Dec 2018

- 2018 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 14-15, Mauritius

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

- 2018 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 20-21, Bangkok

- 2nd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Dec 2018

- 2018 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 25-26, Dubai

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

- 2018 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 28-29, Bali

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

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