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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Victoria Dunaeva
PhD in Humanistic Sciences
The co-founder and head of Activus Aspectus. Innovative Laboratory,
Warsaw (Poland)

Victoria Dunaeva is a Sociologist, clinical psychologist, communication and emotional skills trainer, conference speaker. The author of research papers in the field of sociology of education, psychology of health, personal development in international scientific publications (Inter-Disciplinary Press, Oxford, United Kingdom; “Civilization of health”, Independent School of Philosophy and Social Studies, Poland). The member of Editorial board of international magazine “Psychophysiological Research: Theory and Practice”. The lecturer and author of workshops in regular sessions “Knowledge. Development. Health” (Cracow, Poland).

Topic: New approaches in Social Well-being Studies

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Krisztina Soreg
(PhD Candidate, National University of Public Service, Budapest, Hungary)

Krisztina Soreg is an Economist and currently a Doctoral Candidate at the Faculty of Science of Public Governance and Administration, National University of Public Service (NUPS), Budapest, Hungary. In 2017 she completed her full-time training PhD program in frames of State and Economics research area and has become an author of several Hungarian and international publications in the field of economic growth and development, growth slowdowns and the phenomenon of the middle-income trap. The most recent results have been published in periodicals such as the World Journal of Applied Economics (WJAE Journal), PEOPLE: International Journal of Social Science, and Acta Oeconomica. The Candidate is also a lecturer of Microeconomics and Management for BA students.

Topic: Recent economic growth and slowdown tendencies in emerging markets

<p>Dr. Attahir Shehu Mainiyo ERCICRSSH1806051</p>	<p>Qur'an and Its Narratives: A Re-Assessment of Its Relevance among the Contemporary Muslims in North-West Nigeria</p> <p>Dr. Attahir Shehu Mainiyo Department of Islamic Studies, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, Sokoto-Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>It is not out of place to state that there are relevance, lessons and reflections in Qur'anic narratives that ought to be imbibed by the contemporary Muslims in North-West Nigeria. This is for the facts that such narratives are not provided for fun and pleasure but are to be studied for guidance. The Glorious Qur'an encouraged Muslims to learn the narratives of the past nations who are punished for their evils and those who are guided by Allah when they accepted His message. Perhaps, that is why these narratives are geared towards appreciating virtues for emulation and identifying vices for avoidance; for they are centred on Islamic morals and spiritual uplift of the Muslim societies. The scope of the study is however limited to North-West Nigeria due to the fact that the zone housed the highest percentage of Muslims than other zones within the country. The subject area of this paper would be the Qur'anic narratives as contained in the the Glorious Qur'an as well as the relevance among the contemporary Muslims in North-West Nigeria. To achieve this, the paper is organized into religious, spiritual, moral, educational, social and political relevance of Qur'anic narratives among the contemporary Muslims in North-West zone.</p> <p>Key words: Qur'an, Narratives, Relevance, Muslims and North-West Nigeria</p>
<p>Amokrane Abderrezak ERCICRSSH1806055</p>	<p>Algerian women's speech behind closed doors</p> <p>Amokrane Abderrezak Department of sociology, Faculty of social and human sciences, Mohamed Lamine Debaghine University, Setif, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>We conducted a research field oriented by a main hypothesis stating the following: Algerian women in the absence of men produce a speech in their own private spaces, different from the speech they usually produce in open shared spaces with men.</p> <p>We argued that Algerian women's speech within open shared spaces with men derives its characteristics to a large extent from the interconnections occurring between women and men in everyday life around particular topics of life in given social contexts and situations. But, once in their private spaces, far from men, women develop a speech with new topics or with the same topics of life but put under serious questioning expressing openly and with no restrictions their personal views and positions.</p> <p>It goes without saying that this hypothesis required logically the presence of a woman researcher within women's private spaces chosen for observation, a task carried out with success by a doctorate student. The observations were undergone repeatedly in interval periods for six months in three women's spaces: women's hair salon-women's bathhouses-women's cafés, and the researcher was mainly concerned with the following items:</p> <p>a) The topics or subjects women are treating in their dialogues. b) The vocabulary used in these dialogues.</p>

	<p>c) Time contexts components as being used in the dialogues. The outcome of the observations revealed some interesting general results: 1) Men are heavily present in women's topics but they are not ranked at the top of the subjects. Women are rather worried more about the burdens of life. 2) There were no significant differences in the vocabulary compared to that used in open shared spaces with men. 3) Women's speech is immensely affected by immediate contexts and tend to have reactions to recent events.</p>
<p>Brahim EL Kadiri Boutchich ERCICRSSH1806056</p>	<p>Muslim-Christian Coexistence in Cordoba During the 10th Century. How Does History Contribute to Spread the Values of Tolerance in the Contemporary World?</p> <p>Brahim EL Kadiri Boutchich Department of History and Civilization, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Moulay Ismail University, Meknès, Morocco</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper aims to shed light on the spirit of tolerance and coexistence among peoples, despite their different religions. Even if this study deals with events that occurred in the past, the goal is to show how history can change the widespread extremist ideas in our contemporary world, such as the clash of civilizations, racism and terrorism.</p> <p>To demonstrate the veracity of this hypothesis, we have chosen, for this study, an historical model of coexistence between Muslims and Christians in Cordoba during the 10th century AD, which is considered a golden age in the friendly relations between Muslims and Christians.</p> <p>Methodologically, we have adopted an analytical approach as well as a documentary one through the examination of texts and documents that confirm the coexistence between the followers of the two religions.</p> <p>The main results in this research can be summarized as follows: The first section deals with the tolerant policy adapted by the governor (Caliph) of Al-Andalus, Abdul Rahman Al-Nasser, towards the Christians and the freedom he provided them with in religious, political, economic and social life.</p> <p>In the second section, we have analyzed some images of integration and coexistence between Muslims and Christians people in Cordoba by showing their common customs and mixed marriages between Arabs and Spanish women. This common life led to an acculturation between Christians and Muslims in Cordoba.</p> <p>The third section is devoted to present some suggestions concerning the possibility of investing the positive cases in the history of tolerance and introducing them in the educational and teaching systems, as well as in the media and the programs of civil societies and NGOs for the purpose of building an understanding and cooperative world.</p>
<p>Kyungseok Choo ERCICRSSH1806057</p>	<p>Human Trafficking Prevention among Homeless and Runaway Children: A Needs Assessment and Training Guideline Development</p> <p>Kyungseok Choo Criminal Justice, Financial Crime and Management, Utica College, Utica, New York, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Our project is designed to educate homeless and runaway service agencies how to recognize the early signs of human trafficking among homeless and</p>

	<p>runaway children, in particular, displaying signs of having been physically or sexually abused. It will also help the agencies develop a human trafficking reporting protocol to standardize tracking and intervention through professional service providers (e.g., counselors, law enforcements, mental health providers) and implement evidence-based practices related to prevention.</p> <p>A rapid turnaround needs assessment will help identify the current status of human trafficking risk awareness and prevention efforts in homeless and runaway task forces (HRTF). We will use a policy and practice scan (sometimes referred to as an "environmental scan") to provide data on a small sample of local HRTF or service agencies in the United States. The policy and practice scan will collect information about HRTF or service agencies' current operations and structures, challenges and successes to provide human trafficking related services, and written training manuals. The policy and practice scan is not designed to determine whether HRTF "work," but provides descriptive research evidence to answer the question "What is going on?" The result will help inform decision-making around regional task force-based approaches to address trafficking of minors at the local, state and federal level.</p>
<p>Ismail Oladosu ERCICRSSH1806061</p>	<p>Evaluation of Maize Farmers Adoption of Improved Technologies in Ibarapa Central Zone of Oyo State, Nigeria</p> <p>Ismail Oladosu Department Of Agricultural Extension And Rural Development, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho, Nigeria</p> <p>Semira Abiola Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology , PMB 4000, Ogbomosho, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract The production of maize despite its significance in the food structure of most Nigerians is threatened by dwindling yield as a result of poor cultural practices among the farmers. Some studies have observed poor adoption of improved maize production technologies and reduced extension and input delivery services available to the farmers among other problems. This study therefore examined the adoption of improved technologies and training needs of maize farmers in Ibarapa Central Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria. Multistage sampling procedure was adopted in selecting the sample for the study, while structured interview schedule was used to obtain necessary information from the selected maize farmers in the study area. Both descriptive (percentage and frequency counts) and inferential (Spearman rank correlation analysis) statistical tools were adopted in the study. The descriptive tools were used to summarize and describe the data collected for the study; while Spearman Rho Correlation was used to test the hypothesis of the study. Findings in the study indicated that maize farmers adopted and are still using most technologies like land preparation (97.5%), fertilizer application (96.2%), weed control (92.5%), disease and pest control (86.2%), and improved seeds (78.8%) among others. The problem facing maize farmers in the study area includes high cost of fertilizer and herbicides, lack of capital, inadequate current information on the technology to be adopted and lack of credit facilities among others. It was recommended that strong policies should be made to encourage competitive marketing structure (even across borders) for maize farmers. This will encourage them to purchase inputs at prevailing market rates and ensure continuous</p>

	<p>production. It is believed that government can also make some earnings from cross border trading from maize.</p>
<p>Taisha Grace Antony ERCICRSSH1806062</p>	<p>Women in Police: Case of Women Police Officers in India and Pakistan</p> <p>Taisha Grace Antony Institute of South Asian Studies, National University of Singapore (NUS), Singapore</p> <p>Faiza Saleem Research Assistant, Institute of South Asian Studies, National University of Singapore, Singapore</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Economic and social progress in developing countries such as India and Pakistan has encouraged greater integration of women in the workforce. Albeit at a slow pace, women are also entering traditionally male-dominated occupations such as policing. Recent labour law legislations in both India and Pakistan have resulted in increased number of women entering the police force. This provides an ideal opportunity to study i) number of women entering the force ii) how well integrated they are in the police force – their tasks, contentment with roles, attitude of male counterparts, chances of promotion and success within the police force and iii) public perception towards women in police. Using primary and secondary sources of data, including government records, corporate databases, unstructured interviews and extensive online research, this study takes the case of India and Pakistan to form a comparative study. Drawing on its findings, it highlights that in spite of their increased representation in the police force, women police officers continue to face hardships in their roles. There is a pervasive societal view of policing as a job for men. In both countries, the study finds that families advise against joining the police force and as education levels rise, fewer women are inclined to join it. These issues along with lack of upward job mobility contribute to low female recruitment in the police. As a result, India and Pakistan have one of the lowest percentages of women in police. The paper recognizes the consequences for society and prescribes recommendations to address these challenges.</p> <p>Keywords: women, police, equality, institutions, India, Pakistan</p>
<p>David Michael San Juan ERCICRSSH1806065</p>	<p>Poverty and Income Inequality in the Philippines: Official Statistics and Selected Life Stories</p> <p>David Michael San Juan De La Salle University-Manila, University in Manila, Phillipines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Mainstream academia's and neoliberal economists' failure to exhaustively explain the roots of the 2008 crisis and point a way towards how the world can fully recover from it, made radical theories of poverty and income inequality more popular and relevant as ever (Panitch, 2009; San Juan, 2017). Official World Bank statistics on poverty and their traditional measurements are put into question (Reddy and Lahoti, 2016) and even an IMF-funded study admits that "(i)nstead of delivering growth, some neoliberal policies have increased inequality, in turn jeopardizing durable expansion," (Ostry, Loungani, and Furceri, 2016) as massive poverty and income inequality abound in many countries, more especially in the developing world. Drawing from Marxist ideas on surplus value and labor exploitation, and Dependency Theory, this paper will present an updated</p>

	<p>critique of the official poverty line in the Philippines and how official statistics mask the true extent of poverty in the country, thereby figuratively many faces of poverty hidden if not obliterated; analyze the link between poverty and income inequality within the country's neocolonial set-up; and present summarized selected life stories of ambulant vendors, mall personnel, fastfood workers, cleaners, security guards and other typical faces of poverty in the Philippines' macro-economically rich capital region – Metro Manila – which serve as fitting counterpoints to the official narrative.</p>
<p>Sevilay Yavuz Çesmecı ERCICRSSH1806066</p>	<p>Joyce Carol Oates's Rewriting of Anton Chekhov's story "The Lady with the Pet Dog"</p> <p>Sevilay Yavuz Çesmecı Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of English Language and Literature, Istanbul Yeni Yuzyil University, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract Joyce Carol Oates, considered one of America's most outstanding writers, has reimagined Anton Chekhov's story "The Lady with the Dog", published in 1899, and has written a revised story in her Marriages and Infidelities collection in 1972. Although Oates has maintained the main plot, characters –even their names and ages, meeting places and open-ended final, she manages to create her own story by doing some drastic changes with specific elements that she wishes to emphasize. The author not only has been criticized but also she has been praised for her revision. While some critics have thought that the story is less imagined than transformed and identical to Chekhov's model, others have found it distinctive because of gender shift in point of view and Anna's uncertain and wavering feelings. Oates, who praises and frequently calls Chekhov as one of the masters that have formed the modern tradition of the short story, has definitely reasons for rewriting his story. As a writer, focusing on the topic of love in her stories, she has noticed the limits of Chekhov's story and considered that the story has a great potential for development. The intention of this study is to make a survey of how Oates reinterprets the original story by retaining many details, what intertextual elements she uses to maintain the original story and at the same time how she expands or changes her tale into an autonomous story by representing the Americanization of a classic story. Keywords: rewriting, intertextuality, revision, short story, Americanization</p>
<p>Jana Kobzova ERCICRSSH1806069</p>	<p>Recent Development in Slovak and Czech Kinship Terminology</p> <p>Jana Kobzova Department of Slavonic Studies, Faculty of Arts, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic</p> <p>Abstract Looking at social changes that took place in the last century, even several social structures tend to adapt to these changes. The closest social structure one can observe is family. Its current form, so different from the past, is evident even in the fund of expressions we have available and we really use. Kinship terminology is one of the oldest parts of vocabulary and it is easy to find its roots in Indo-European language. However, the mentioned changes in social structures – creation of very narrow nuclear family, frequent divorces and new marriages, and holding off or refusing the marriage itself – became a challenge for our ability to name the relations precisely. Both firm and stable character of this part of vocabulary, and at the same time calls of the society for identification of new relations, created a fascinating situation.</p>

	<p>Well, how to name a new wife of one's father? Can a person have two mothers? Is "partner" a name good enough to be given to father or mother of your children? Is it necessary to be married to have a wife of husband? This paper does not venture on solving all the stated questions. Its aim is to present the special social arrangements of this era, find their reflection in kinship terminology and suggest what might be the next development in this area. Aside of the secondary literature, this paper is based on corpus linguistics (National Corpus of Slovak Language, National Corpus of Czech Language). Using this method will allow us to track development of kinship terminology in last decades and find data that might not be visible at first sight.</p> <p>Keywords: kinship, vocabulary, corpus linguistics, Slavic languages</p>
<p>Prasetyo Budiman ERCICRSSH1806070</p>	<p>The Effect of Instagram Photos on Personal Branding and Visual Identity</p> <p>Prasetyo Budiman Departement of Sociolofy, Faculty of Social Science and Politic, Padjadjaran University, Sumedang, Indonesia</p> <p>H.A. Rachim Department of Sociology, Padjadjaran University, Sumedang, Indonesia</p> <p>M. Hanif Department of Informatics, Padjadjaran University, Sumedang, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In this highly advanced digital age, everyone can have a social media account to interact and do business. In addition, social media also can use for personal branding. Personal branding is the process by which an individual actively tries to manage other's impressions of their skills, abilities, and delivered consistently and effectively. It is directly intended to create brand assets and equities related to a particular person or individual. Research focused on Instagram, the most widespread social media focused on photos. Instagram is considered to have good influence for self-expression, self-identity, and self enhancement. This study explores how sharing photos on instagram contributes to an individual's identity expression and how individual's want to market their identity. The empirical data was collected using through semi-structured interviews with fifteen instagram users, most of who are Padjadjaran University student. The analysis of the empirical material revealed that there are two main patterns across the post of the Instagram users who have many followers. That is: Aesthetic Photos and Interesting Caption. Subsequently, these pattern can be understood as the key success factors of personal branding on Instagram.</p> <p>Keywords: Instagram, Photos, Personal Branding, Social Media</p>
<p>Natalia Baranova ERCICRSSH1806071</p>	<p>Statistical Analysis of Financial and Economic Performance Indicators of the Hotels</p> <p>Natalia Baranova Department of service and tourism/, Institute of Economics and Entrepreneurship, Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia</p> <p>Liudmila Bogatyreva Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Olga Petrova Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The research presents the calculation of the main financial and economic performance indicators of the hotels on the basis of official statistics. The forecast threshold values of some statistics describing the state of the sector of collective accommodation facilities in the Russian Federation as a whole, as well as in the Nizhny Novgorod region in particular, are proposed. On the basis of comparison of indicators of the sector of collective placements of the Nizhny Novgorod region with the average Russian proposals on optimization of the number of placements and their financial and economic indicators are formulated.</p> <p>Keywords: Collective placements, Financial and economic indicators, Descriptive statistics, Analysis of dynamic series</p>
<p>Soraya Husain-Talero ERCICRSSH1806073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Women in the Colombian Public Force: A Qualitative Study About Female Leadership</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Soraya Husain-Talero Area de Posgrados, Escuela Militar de Cadetes, General Jose Maria Crodova, Bogota-Colombia, Bogota, Colombia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Leadership skills have a very important role in most professions and hence, they have been researched by a wide range of fields, including management, psychology. In this research, female leadership within the Colombian public force (military and police) is analysed as to understand the challenges and opportunities faced by this sector of the population.</p> <p>It is well known that the public force worldwide is considered a predominantly masculine area, due to the force, tactical abilities and activities performed in these fields. However, in the Colombian public force, women were allowed to join relatively recently; the army opened its doors to women in 1976, the police initially in 1953 (as honorary lieutenants) and then from 1977; the army in 1984, the Marine Corps in 1997 and the air force in 1979 and as officers since 1995. These incorporations arose due to diverse socio-political needs that affected the country particularly the internal conflict and the efforts to achieve greater equity and equality between men and women. However, according to the Atlas of Security and Defence RESDAL (2016) only 3% of the forces are currently women, which is a very low figure in relation to the gender quota imposed by the United Nations (Military Forces, 2017). In this way, it was considered relevant to analyse women's' role in the public force as to understand the ways in which they have developed their leadership, along with the challenges, limitations and opportunities, taking into account the particularities of each one of the forces (army, air force, marines and police).</p> <p>Therefore, the research presents the results of a study, which was carried out in the second semester of 2017 and first semester of 2018. It used a descriptive methodology, based on semi-structured interviews and document analyses. It concludes that even though the country has made significant progress in terms of female integration in the public force, this is still very limited. Discriminatory practices are seen in all areas of the forces, including the leadership field and this is seen in both the number of women in leading</p>

	<p>positions, together with their involvement in the decision making processes. Recommendations are made in order to include policies that integrate both men and women and strengthen their leadership skills. Keywords: female leadership, public force, Colombia, equity, equal opportunities.</p>
<p>Andrea Pagdilao ERCICRSSH1806074</p>	<p>Convenience of Breastfeeding Moms in Public: An Action Plan</p> <p>Andrea Pagdilao Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union</p> <p>Mary Joy De Larna Student Researchers (Lorma Colleges Senior High School)</p> <p>Kashtine Glory Ordone Student Researchers (Lorma Colleges Senior High School)</p> <p>Olleimi Orpiano Student Researchers (Lorma Colleges Senior High School)</p> <p>Fernando Oringo Research Adviser (Lorma Colleges Senior High School)</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Key Words: breastfeeding; public; convenience; gender equality; sustainable development goals</p>
<p>Felix Kwame Nyarko ERCICRSSH1806081</p>	<p>Corporate Governance and Performance of Firms: An Empirical Evidence from the Banking Sector of Ghana</p> <p>Felix Kwame Nyarko School of Finance and Economics, Jiangu University, China, Zhenjiang, China</p> <p>Yusheng Kong School of Finance and Economics, Jiangu University, China, Zhenjiang, China</p>

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Abstract

The study investigates the relationship between Corporate Governance and the Performance of Banks in Ghana using their financial performance. Primary and Secondary data were collected through the administration of structured questionnaires and from the Ghana Association of Bankers respectively. In analyzing the data, Panel Data Methodology was used. The findings show that large board size, long serving CEOs, size of audit committee, audit committee independence, foreign ownership, institutional ownership, annual general meeting and dividend policy are positively related and associated with the financial performance of banks in Ghana. The banks are encouraged to adopt good corporate governance practices to improve on their financial performance and also protect the shareholders. Most importantly, the regulatory authorities must ensure compliance with good corporate governance and apply the appropriate sanctions for non-compliance to help the growth and development of the banking sector.

The main contribution of the study to knowledge lies in its effort in strengthening corporate governance beyond the rights and responsibilities of different stakeholders in the management of a firm into areas involving the relationship between finance providers and a firm, compliance with legal, ethical and environmental needs of the society among others. This contribution has in no small way helped in enhancing my understanding about the interpretations which have shaped the corporate governance in relation with performance of the firm both in theory and practice.

Key Words: Corporate Governance, Firm Performance, Ghana Association of Bankers

Leia Erica Serrano
ERCICRSSH1806083

Teenage Mothers: Ensuring Health and Well-being Through Equal Access to Services Through Online Platform

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Abstract

The third Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) which is to “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.” states that by the

	<p>year 2030 every human on the planet has an access to healthy lives not only in good mental and physical health but also maternal health for it also proposes to end preventable maternal mortality. The target for universal maternal health access has been elevated. Although suggested targets may change as a result of the consultation process, they give us a good sense of the specific areas in which public and private investment will need to be channeled. According to Philippine Statistics Authority, while under-five mortality has declined slightly in recent years from 54 deaths per 1,000 births in 1988-92 to 48 deaths for the period 1993-1997, infant mortality rates have remained unchanged at about 35 deaths per 1,000 births. This study aimed to solve the problems: a) What are the existing programs and services that caters the health and well-being of teenage moms?, b) How do teenage moms acquire information and services from their locale?, and c) How can an online platform help teenage moms in ensuring good health and well-being? This action research made use of interview to the teenage moms of San Juan, La Union. As a result, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the third SDG that focuses on the health and well-being of teenage moms. With the said program, the teenage moms will be able to acquire the necessary information and support with the aid of technology. Teenage moms require a huge amount of support from the society in order to stay away from the stigma and allow them to explore further opportunities and raise their own children.</p>
<p>Rabbia Amer Khan ERCICRSSH1806084</p>	<p>Causes of Drug Abuse in Pakistani Students</p> <p>Rabbia Amer Khan FAST School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Osama S. Ahmad FAST School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Hamis Hassan Syed FAST School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract With a sample (N = 128) of drug users and non-drug users, we examined the factors we hypothesized that would influence drug abuse in students and found out that drug availability, the quality of social relationships the drug user had and the user's childhood experiences significantly impacted the abuse of drugs. On the contrary, we found self-esteem, parent-child communication and academic stress not having a significant influence on drug abuse. Keywords: drug abuse, students, drug availability, quality of social relationships, childhood experiences, self-esteem, parent-child communication, academic stress</p>
<p>Hoitsimolimo Mutlokwa ERCICRSSH1806085</p>	<p>The Right to Mental health breached through the lenses of the Life Esidimeni Tragedy: Lessons Learnt for South Africa's Mental Health Policy</p> <p>Hoitsimolimo Mutlokwa School of Law, Department of Public Law, Koc University, Istanbul, Turkey</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The right to health is an indisputable socio-economic right that no individual regardless of his race, gender age or economic status should be deprived of. Regrettably the issue of mental health is given less priority by many States in Africa. Article 12(1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Right mentions that state parties must recognize the enjoyment to the highest attainable standard of physical and ‘mental health’. Yet is quite common for states to prioritize various issues robustly related to health ahead of mental health for instance malaria campaigns, polio campaigns, adequate provision of ARV tablets to those infected with HIV.</p> <p>This paper emanates from the ‘Life Esidimeni Tragedy’ in South Africa which resulted in the deaths of 143 people and torture of 1418 others with chronic mental illness in private mental health facilities. This was caused by gross neglect blamed on the Department of health in Government in providing access to adequate proper meals, drinking water, proper basic hygiene and adequate psychotic medication to stabilize their conditions. Prior to the beginning of this horrific ordeal on October 2015 the Gauteng Provincial Department of Health terminated a 40 Year contract with Life Esidimeni Private Hospital Group to cut down Government expenditure. This was mainly attributed to the Government Health department in Gauteng Province following an unfeasible National health policy of deinstitutionalizing mental health services by outsourcing private inexperienced Non-Governmental Organizations to take care of people living with chronic mental disorder. The State did not have a mitigation strategy to handle the situation. It is such gross negligence by the State in caring for people with mental disorders in its mental institutions that this paper has an objective of unpacking the socio-economic right to health from the angle of dealing with people suffering from mental disorders in South Africa.</p>
<p>Abdullah Saeed ERCICRSSH1806086</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Social and professional challenges faced by the Chinese in Pakistan after CPEC</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abdullah Saeed School of Management, FAST NUCES, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Syed Mustafa Gilani School of Management, FAST NUCES, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohsin Raza School of Management, FAST NUCES, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Key Words: Chinese, Pakistan, Challenges, Foreigners, Food issues, language barrier, political instability, regional and internal security and lack of quality labor.</p>

<p>Reshma Sucheran ERCICRSSH1806087</p>	<p>Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the Hotel and Lodge Sector in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa</p> <p>Reshma Sucheran Hospitality and Tourism, Faculty of Management Sciences, Durban University of Technology, Durban, South Africa</p> <p>Abstract Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has gained in prominence in the tourism and hospitality sector. Despite the increasing focus of CSR as promoting and enhancing sustainable and responsible environmental management practices, there is limited research that examines CSR in the hospitality sector and in relation to accommodation establishments in particular. The literature also highlights that where research exists, there tends to be a focus on developed contexts rather than developing countries such as South Africa. Thus, this study contributes to this growing and important area of research by focusing on in hotels and lodges in KwaZulu-Natal to address limited knowledge in this area, especially in the South African developing context, drawing on primary data collected using a case study approach. This article presents the results of an online survey conducted with 60 hotel and lodge managers targeting all 141 hotels and lodges located in KwaZulu-Natal. The structured questionnaire sought information on the profile of the accommodation issues and CSR aspects. The structured questionnaire was complemented with key informant interviews to solicit qualitative information and probe further results emanating from the quantitative data. The results indicate that hotels and lodges in KwaZulu-Natal support CSR activities. Hotels and lodges use local labour, bought goods and services from the local community, donated to local charities and purchased fair trade products. CSR is often done in partnership with other stakeholders. Despite widespread support of CSR, concerns were raised about quality issues. Key words: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), accommodation establishments, hotels, lodges, KwaZulu-Natal</p>
<p>Mohamdmehdi Fazelbeygi ERCICRSSH1806091</p>	<p>The survey of Local Governments Roles (Councils) in Iran</p> <p>Mohamdmehdi Fazelbeygi Department of Research and Education, Supreme Council of Provinces, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Abstract This article explores the functions and structure of Iran local councils. Local councils are elected by public vote to 4-year terms in all cities and villages of Iran. According to principle 7 in Iran's Constitution law, these local councils together with the Parliament are "decision-making and administrative organs of the State". This section of the constitution was not implemented until 1999 when the first local council elections were held across the country. Councils have many different responsibilities including electing mayors, supervising the activities of municipalities; studying the social, cultural, educational, health, economic, and welfare requirements of their constituencies; planning and coordinating national participation in the implementation of social, economic, constructive, cultural, and educational and other welfare affair. In this article try to explain the structure and functions of Local councils in Iran. Keywords: Structure, functions, local government, Iran</p>
<p>Mangal kanti Chakma</p>	<p>A Global peace and Co-existence of Dhamma: A Buddhist aspect</p>

<p>ERCICRSSH1806094</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mangal kanti Chakma Buddhist monk (Ph.D Scholar), Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bijoy Barua Buddhist monk (Ph.D Scholar), Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>A religion of Buddhist is a simple unique teaching and Dhamma, it is denoted to based all practical and rational to apply of self liberation and to understand of casues and effect of human problem. A root of peace is very important to all but firstly have to remove ignorance, power& position, i, want, ego, jealousy, and nuclear systems of countries. As mentioned it on Buddhism, it will derived from three thing; Loba (Desire), Dosa (Hatred) and Moha (delusion). To apply it very common around the world and globe, it is a sing of destruction of world and earth. For developing of peaceful world which is need to maintain some important principle of life such as mentioned in Buddhist philosophy: Five precept and four sublime truth, it is a life of art to apply in daily to all. Especially it will help to develop love and compassion, happiness and beautiful mind as per individual, others and family. Peace and Dhamma is a leading path of happiness and liberation from distress, delusion, sadness and globally conflicts. Every persons and beings want to live happily but it is used totally opposite, against of life, it happened due to accepting of unwholesome deed, power & position. So this paper especially presenting base on the matter and fact of life and happiness throughout the thought of philosophy, social and ethics of human beings. Thus will be push to develop globally love and kindness, compassion and fraternity. There will be send a very good messages to scholars, audiences, young participants throughtout the world.</p> <p>Keywords: Peace, Dhamma, sublime states, four noble truth, and wholesome action</p>
<p>Tinatin Sakhelashvili ERCICRSSH1806097</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">For study of Georgian-Greek relations</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tinatin Sakhelashvili Faculty of Humanities, Classical Philology, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Gerogia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Geographical location of Georgia was almost importance for the historical development of the peoples of the country. Georgia, Caucasus is the area where anthropogenesis process was underway. The peculiarity of landscape and climatic conditions has contributed to the fact that the man was settled on the territory of Georgia in the ancient Paleolithic period. Archaeological materials are available from both Paleolithic and Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.</p> <p>The population of Georgia has moved from the early stages to another stage of development. The moorings of this time are complex complexes. On the territory of Georgia we see a very intense life picture. Georgia and its neighbors in the Caucasus and beyond (in the north-east of northern and eastern Asia) have turned out to be the habitats of the homeland of a homogeneous material and spiritual culture (religious). Archaeologists call this widespread culture in the Mtkvari-Arax culture, because its monuments were initially discovered on this territory.</p>

	<p>In these ancient times, the population of Georgia during the Eneolithic and Early Medieval period is not seen as isolated by the monuments of material culture. He has a very close cultural and economic relationship with the population of the southern countries, namely, sharing cultural exchanges and others. The relationship with the previous Asian countries is even more intensive. The development of economic life-promotion process has been accompanied by progress in social and social relations.</p> <p>Keywords: Ancient, Georgia, Culture, History</p>
<p>Tinatin Tvaltchrelidze ERCICRSSH1806098</p>	<p>Existential Space of a Feature Text (Hermeneutical Interpretation)</p> <p>Tinatin Tvaltchrelidze Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature, Tbilisi State university, Georgia, Tbilisi</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>“Everywhere, where the world is experienced by us, where the alienation is removed, everywhere the hermeneutical process of gathering of the world in word and in consciousness in general is completed.” (H. Gadamer)</p> <p>“Expression of thought in language” – this is how Schleiermacher defines the concept of understanding. Often a reader reads a text, knows its content, although we are not sure that they have understood the text. When or how can we be confident that a recipient has correctly understood a text? There is no unequivocal criterion in relation to a literary work. Understanding of a fiction text, its correct interpretation, unification of synchronous and diachronic angles, reader and theoretician, author and historic context, inner and external logos, lingual and genre model – this is the scarce list from literature theory issues, which a reader must be aware of for the deconstruction and further correct reconstruction of a text.</p> <p>Research of fiction texts by hermeneutical method is very acute and interesting. Hermeneutics is recognized as the theory of understanding differently. It is considered as the universal tool of definition and explanation of a literary work. Research of fiction texts from this angle has deep philosophical-literary criticism basis. It allows fundamental understanding of a text and by using it we get acquainted with the main idea of a text. Understanding of a literary work means not only knowledge of facts, but also the whole text, as a model having certain content. The given model is expressed in genre, creative techniques, composition and plot peculiarities, writer’s language and unity of different “codes”, which must be decrypted. The key to correct interpretation of a text is expressed in the knowledge of the “codes” (code of means of expression, genre code...)</p> <p>Reader understands a text through the enigmas presented in it, in synchronous and diachronic angle. This is how reader’s experience transferred to the text. Several analysis models have been developed in framework of the different 20th century literary theories. Those analysis models/interpretation models are: hermeneutical, reception aesthetics, structuralist, post-structuralist/deconstructive, discourse analysis, system theory, gender, psychoanalytical, sociological, intertextual interpretation methods/analysis models. It is the philosophical-existential reading, based on the hermeneutical method that allows more or less perfect interpretation of the in-depth idea. Hermeneutical method has highly influenced the humanitarian and literary criticism thinking of the 20th century. In hermeneutical interpretation the main goal is not only the reconstruction of a literary text; the main goal of interpretation is the extension of the knowledge of a reader and their better understanding of themselves.</p> <p>Keywords: hermeneutical, hermeneutical method, analysis</p>

<p>Tea Talakvadze ERCICRSSH1806099</p>	<p>models/interpretation models.</p> <p>Literature Criticism, Learning Methods and Intercultural Perspective of Contemporary Georgian Writers</p> <p>Tea Talakvadze Department of Comparativist, Faculty Humanities, University of Tbilisi, Tbilisi, Georgia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In the context of globalization and European integration, the process of intercultural studies and in general the inter or internal intercultural dialogue has been activated, including the national literature. On the horizon of the junction of different cultures, has appeared the necessity for overcoming and accepting of the "strange". Accordingly, literature theorists have proposed the hermeneutic models of the term "strange". Jurgen Habermas believes that the intercultural hermeneutics must be based on the thematic characterizing all the cultures, such as birth, death, love, hatred and etc. the comparativist Edward V. Side sees certain threats in understanding the strange and says that the Euro-American culture is universal and it attempts not to understand a "strange" culture, but to become similar to it. Hence, it will be interesting to develop different methodological aspects of the text on the basis of criticism of Georgian writers presented in Western European criticism.</p> <p>Because National literatures have involved in the globalization process, including the Georgian literature. It has started exceeding the before strict frames and limits and striving towards overcoming the term "strange, as despite the Christian basis of Georgian culture, the past historic-political isolation has caused the distancing of Georgian culture from western culture. Thus, taking of Georgian literature translations to European market, activated work in the direction of translating Georgian literature to foreign languages has created the space for the criticizing of Georgian literature texts in western media. he gathering and analysis of reviews printed in media, namely German press makes is apparent and allows us to discuss the extent of exceeding of existing literature frames by Georgian literature and the overcoming of the term "strange"; and if the "voice" of Georgian writers has become understandable to European readers. It is interesting about the Georgian market, the European market and how western critics react to modern languages and the ones writing in German, languages (Aka Morchiladze, Tamta Melashvili, and Nino Kharatishvili). About the texts by Georgian writers, based on the reviews and magazines, in view of intercultural point of view, we may speak about several important tendencies, such as: attempt to break through the national frames; possibility to understand the term "Georgian writers with European authors of the strange and the tendency of identity.</p> <p>Keywords: Globalization, Georgian writers, Literature criticism</p>
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<p>Krishna Tamuli ERCICRSSH1806104</p>	<p>Importance of Dance Towards Society and for Education</p> <p>Krishna Tamuli Cultural Studies, Visva Bharati University, India, Visva Bharati University, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Importance of Dance towards Society and for Education - Dance has been an important part of ceremony, rituals, celebrations and entertainment since before the birth of the earliest human civilizations. Archaeology delivers traces of dance from prehistoric times such as the 30,000-year-old Bhimbetka rock shelters paintings in India and Egyptian tomb paintings depicting dancing figures from c. 3300 BC. Many contemporary dance forms can be traced back to historical, traditional, ceremonial, and ethnic dances of the ancient period. Some important points of dance are as follows-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dancing allows one to express oneself.2. A sense of unity is found within the dance.3. Dancing provides physical/mental refreshment and relaxation.4. Laughter and fun — dancing can provide a lot of entertainment.5. Dancing is a form of exercise.6. Dancers find inspiration and motivation as they become lost in the dance.7. Dancing allows professional dancers to form affiliations. <p>Objectives of the study-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">8. Why dance is important with education9. Why dance is important towards society10. Region wise its importance (with some particular regions)11. Evolution of dance with time. (with the reference of some particular places)
<p>Solomon Owusu Acheampong ERCICRSSH1806109</p>	<p>Contribution of International Non-Governmental organizations to the Socio-Economic Development in the Northern Region of Ghana. A Case Study of Savelugu-Nanton District in the Northern Region of Ghana</p> <p>Solomon Owusu Acheampong Community Development, Young Generation Ghana, Kumasi, Ghana</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Health, Education and Agriculture plays a major role in the socio-economic development of every nation and therefore the quality of life of the populace. Perhaps this is why many NGOs, are increasingly committing financial, material and human resources into health, education and agricultural industries. In Ghana the attention of most NGOs in the health, education and agriculture sector is concentrated in Northern Ghana where poverty and its associated health, education and agricultural problems dominate. The three Northern Regions of Ghana (Upper East, Upper West and Northern Region) have been classified as having wide spread and endemic poverty. The incidence of poverty is 83%, 84% and 70% respectively in these regions. (Republic of Ghana, GPRS 2002) The Northern Region in particular (the focus of this study) is characterized by rapid population</p>

	<p>growth rate, inadequate access to health care services, inadequate to education materials and facilities, tribal conflicts and inadequate access to contraceptive information. The Northern Region has the highest fertility rate (7.0) in Ghana as compared to the national fertility rate of 4.6 and the lowest fertility rate of 2.7 of the Greater Accra Region (GSS and MI, 1999). Infant mortality in the three Northern Regions of Ghana is the highest in the country. Over 30% of children in Northern Ghana are not usually immunized fully before their first birthday. The Northern region reported over 31% prevalence of diarrhoea as compared to the national figure of 18%, a feature due in part to poor sanitation. (GPRS 2002)</p>
<p>Luyao Jiang ERCICRSSH1806115</p>	<p>Analysis of Film Factors for Predicting Box Office and Audience Rating</p> <p>Luyao Jiang School of Cultures, Languages and Area Studies, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK</p> <p>Zhengduo Wang School of Journalism and Communication, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The quality of a film can be judged by various measurements, with box office and audience rating being two of the most important, that are influenced by different factors. Examining the influence of these factors on the film's quality can provide clear indications regarding the factors that affect the strategic decisions of film production and distribution. The differences in cultural backgrounds and the film types, however, makes it difficult to determine the relation between these factors and box office/audience rating as the majority of these factors are difficult to assess or measure. Consequently, it is almost impossible to predict box office/audience rating before the film is released. This paper focused on the Chinese film industry and studied the relationships between the box office/audience rating and different film elements, such as the film's length, actors, and director, which can easily be obtained before the film's release. For this, both type-independent and type-dependent correlation analysis have been conducted. Based on the analysis results, mathematical models for predicting box office/audience rating of Chinese films using these data is designed by employing several machine learning techniques. To implement the correlation analysis and to validate prediction models, a database consisting of 45 Chinese films are established. The analysis and experimental results demonstrated that though the correlation between film elements and box office/audience rating differs according to the various types of films, the proposed model can accurately predict the final box office/audience rating.</p> <p>Keywords: Box office, Audience rating, Film factors, Machine learning</p>
<p>Heidi Bayoumy ERCICRSSH1806118</p>	<p>Out of Time/ Out of Space: A Study of the Portrayal of Post-War Iraq in the Iraqi Play Out of Time</p> <p>Heidi Bayoumy Department of English Language and Literature, Faculty of Arts, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper seeks to examine the Iraqi play Out of Time (2009) and its portrayal of Iraq after the war and the fall of Saddam Hussein through the eyes of the Iraqi diaspora. The play is based on The Feast of the Goat by</p>

	<p>Mario Vargas Llosa and is adapted by The Actor Studio, an Iraqi diaspora theatre group that resides in England. It fully exposes the conflict that most Iraqis feel in post-Saddam Iraq: yearning to the past with all its sorrows and/or appreciating the present in which freedom is enjoyed, but accompanied by disorder and instability. The play, through the different theatrical elements (such as light, music, movement of the actors, décor, and the back stage screen) also sheds light on the relationship between the ruler and the ruled emphasizing its complexity: the Dictator, the major character in the play who, paradoxically, boasts of his crimes, yet confesses his inner sufferings and daily nightmares, and Zahra, the daughter who has returned to her homeland after years of banishment in Europe, but this return brings her neither happiness nor peace of mind. Her shock that her home town and its people have become “out of time” permeates the entire play. To fully analyze such a relationship and to understand how Iraq is represented in this play, the paper will dwell upon Theatre and Performance Studies, an interdisciplinary field/theory that studies performance from a literary and cultural perspective. The paper will also employ semiotics of the theater to analyze the different theatrical elements and their important role in highlighting the suffering of the characters in their homeland.</p> <p>Keywords: Iraq, Out of Time, Diaspora, Saddam Hussein, Post-war Iraq, Performance Studies, Theatre.</p>
<p>Anisha Debbarman ERCICRSSH1806119</p>	<p>The Role of Student Associations in Rebuilding and Renovating Community Interaction Among the North-Eastern Community in Bangalore</p> <p>Anisha Debbarman School of Habitat Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>It was the month of August in the year 2012, when Bangalore city faced an unlikely tragedy. It was a period of uncertainty as many individuals who hailed from the northeast fled the city after claims of receiving threats, via messages, texts, online forums, etc. It was a peculiar phenomenon which was hereafter referred to as the Exodus. An exodus where trains leaving Bangalore station were overbooked, and new ones being scheduled every moment and news channels flashing helplines across the screens, in Hopes that people would reach out for help.</p> <p>An unlikely partnership formed during that month of August. A partnership among multiple individuals, lawyers, well-wishers, and members of this community. Help was provided by grassroots level individuals, who rushed to the scene and reassured people of no such threats being present. The efforts made by these individuals directly affected how law and crisis intervention was to be handled over the coming years.</p> <p>Its been six years since the exodus, and Bangalore has witnessed a growth of several activities relating to the northeast. There are college festivals being conducted annually, new establishments being opened by entrepreneurial individuals seeking to fill a gap in the economy, and a change in handling of crisis management. Currently, there are multiple student associations, across Bangalore city, who both handle and promote issues pertaining to the community. These ad-hoc student associations handle issues ranging from cultural festivals, to handling cases of human trafficking. They also ally between the common public and state bodies, such as, being a middleman among interactions between an individual and a police station.</p> <p>Thus, the aim of this paper is to analyse how student associations have bridged the gap between policy and practice, by creating social and cultural capital (Putnam 2000) (Boudieu 1984), how they found structural holes and</p>

	<p>weak ties (Burt 2001) (Granovetter 1973) within the top down approach of networking. Lastly, it is a homage to networking and the critical need to understand its impact and outreach (through social media and other similar channels). It is a subject which has become a part and parcel of our daily routine and has come under the radar of current state law and policies. There is an imminent need to control the grasp of networking. However, the threshold of this impact ultimately boils down to the public. Themes: Northeast India, Memory, Student Associations, Social Capital, Cultural Capital, Networking, Structural Holes, Uncertainty</p>
<p>Kameran Mohamedamin ERCICRSSH1806120</p>	<p>The struggle for energies and the world civilization</p> <p>Kameran Mohamedamin College of law and politics, Saladdin University, Erbil, Iraq</p> <p>Abstract Energy has become a source of international and regional conflicts; Human civilization depends on this day mainly on energy sources, so this research was devoted to international and regional conflicts over energy resource. Where it is composed of entrance and three Sections. The entrance deals with the energy and conflicts between superpowers. The first section the second section deals with international conflicts over energy resources in the Caspian Sea and Central Asia. Section two dedicated with conflict over energy resources in the Middle East. The last section is devoted to new players in the field of conflict over energy sources, such as China and India. The research ends with the findings and a list of the references utilized.</p>
<p>Vahid Noori ERCICRSSH1806123</p>	<p>Iran's Status Seeking and Foreign Policy under President Rouhani</p> <p>Vahid Noori Department of Political Science, Research Institute of Hawzah and University, Qom, Iran</p> <p>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 "moderation interactionism" led by president Rouhani. Keywords: Iran's Foreign Policy, President Rouhani, Status Seeking</p>
<p>Marina V. Efremova ERCICRSSH1806124</p>	<p>The role of quality standards in hotel activities</p>

	<p>Marina V. Efremova Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod, Nizhni Novgorod, Russian Federation</p> <p>Ol'ga V. Chkalova Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod, Nizhni Novgorod, Russian Federation</p> <p>Abstract The role of quality standards in hotel activities is shown. The prerequisites for the popularity of standards in the hotel service are grounded, including the dependence of the quality of service on the work of personnel, the greater role of operational management, the network form of doing business, the 24-hour mode of operation of hotel enterprises, and high staff turnover. The types of quality standards are defined. Ways of increasing the efficiency of standards in hospitality enterprises are suggested. Key words: standards of service, quality standards, service, hotel management, hotel activities.</p>
<p>Hamidreza Joudaki ERCICRSSH1806127</p>	<p>Evaluation and classification of tourism climate using GIS index environment Case Study: Isfahan Province</p> <p>Hamidreza Joudaki Department of Urban Planning, Eslamshahr Branch, Islamic Azad University, Eslamshahr, Iran</p> <p>Abstract In this study, tourism climate was examined in Isfahan province based on TCI and limits of the province was zoning based on the index. Using TCI, climatic variables, the mean maximum daily temperature, the mean daily temperature, minimum daily relative humidity, mean daily relative humidity, total precipitation, total sunshine hours and mean wind speed are investigated. To achieve this goal, the synoptic stations data have been analyzed in the area of information and in order to enhance the accuracy of interpolation of the surrounding stations. Therefore, TCI is calculated for each of the stations studied monthly and the following results have been compiled in GIS and were zoning Isfahan province based on TCI and finally, the weather favorable for tourism activities is estimated during the days of the year in vast province. Keywords: tourism climate, TCI index, mapping, GIS, Esfahan</p>
<p>Hongyan Wu ERCICRSSH1806128</p>	<p>Self-Interest or Informational Consideration? A Study on Individual Trade Attitudes Formation in the U.S.-China Trade Protectionism Disputes</p> <p>Hongyan Wu Associate Academic Advisor, RDF International School, Shenzhen, China</p> <p>Abstract Trade protectionism has become a long studied issue in international economics. Although it has become a common consensus among social scientists that lower trade barrier is beneficial to trading countries, recent international events have revealed that trade protectionism still has significant public support. Under the topic of public attitude towards free trade, most existing literature either follow the Heckscher-Ohlin model or the Ricardo-Viner model, that individual trade policy preference is primarily guided by how individual economic interests (income) is affected by open trade a certain country is engaged in. I argue one's trade policy</p>

	<p>preference is primarily guided by informational-based factors, because it is difficult for individuals, particularly lower-educated population, to link their income to the effect of trade policy. In this article, I delve into this question by studying the case of the current U.S.-China trade dispute: I collect data by interviewing a number of Chinese traders ranging from import-dominated sectors to export-orientated industries. Based on qualitative evidences, I found that Chinese traders are more likely to support trade protectionism if they read or watch more trade-nationalism news regardless of how their income or assets are influenced by trade protectionism. This article has strong implication for the study of international trade and international commerce.</p> <p>Keywords: Trade War, Informational Consideration, Trade Nationalism, Public Attitude</p>
<p>Dr. Rukhshanda Mushtaq ERCICRSSH1806131</p>	<p>Use of Methamphetamine by Youths in South Asia: A Case Study of India and Pakistan</p> <p>Dr. Rukhshanda Mushtaq Department of Education, Preston University, Kohat, Pakistan</p> <p>Rais Ahmad Dar District Institute Of Education And Training, Sophaïn , Kashmir, India</p> <p>Dr. Abdul Haseeb Asst. librarian , University of Peshawar, Pakistan</p> <p>Dr. Muhammad Sohail Khan Asst. Professor, Abdul Wali Khan University, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>India and Pakistan are known as the important countries of Asia due to their geo location, the both countries are sharing same history, language, culture and tradition at some extend. In current scenario these countries are facing problems one these problem is use of ice drug. Ice or crystal drug its other name is methamphetamine, become very popular and widely use drug since the beginning of 21st century. The study highlighted the psychological, physical and academic effects of ice on students. As compare to heroin and cannabis, ice is very powerful as it causes psychological disorder, physical health destruction, social isolation and economic burden on the user. The study is descriptive qualitative in nature, different research studies, reports and interviews were used as a source of data. It was revealed from the findings that especially students get addicted to ice is due availability near to academic institutions, surrounding environment and the company they possess. Therefore, completely ban the ice by the government officials, by academic administration, both countries join media awareness campaign for the purpose to promote ice free environment.</p> <p>Key words: ice, psychological effect, physical effect, academic effect</p>
<p>Melike Calli Kaplan ERCICRSSH1806132</p>	<p>Immigrants' Social Security in Member States of the European Union</p> <p>Melike Calli Kaplan Labour Economics and Industrial Relations, Social Sciences, University of Gazi, Turkey</p> <p>Selçuk Gemiciöđlu Labour Economics and Industrial Relations, Social Sciences, University of Gazi, Turkey</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The European Union (EU) has the most comprehensive system of portable social security and benefits within itself. EU nationals enjoy full non-discriminatory access to all of most social benefits. As for third-country nationals, they are treated equally if the following four conditions are met. For example, minimum residence periods, rules governing export of benefits, minimum employment periods, migration specific conditions. The EU allows exportability of all cash benefits in member countries, including pensions, survivors' benefits, death allowances, and benefits for accidents and occupational diseases. Some non-contributory cash benefits are to be paid only in the country of residence and according to its laws. Access to health care in another member country is allowed for emergency and medically necessary procedures during a temporary stay, subject to prior authorization for non-retirees. Then the immigration status of migrant workers plays the most significant role, as this is often related to the type of work and the vulnerabilities they face. Protecting the right of migrant workers to social security is important, not only for securing the equality of treatment in social security for migrant workers, but also for extending social security coverage to currently unprotected population. Increasing social security coordination between countries through bilateral and multilateral agreements and the ratification of relevant international Conventions should be a high priority of social policy as the well-being of millions of migrant workers and their families are at stake ILO social security standards and specifically those addressing the social security of migrant workers and their family members. More precisely, review will be made of two key ILO Conventions – the Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118) and the Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention, 1982 (No. 157). These instruments establish a framework and a set of internationally agreed principles and rules for the protection of migrant workers' social security rights through coordination of social security.</p> <p>In this study, the right to social security of immigrants will be handled in the context of international conventions, and than the influence of immigrants of social security expenditures made in Member States of the European Union will be analyzed. The 2006-2015 social security expenditure and immigrants data obtained from Eurostat will be tested by Panel Data Analysis Methods. As a result, this study will be examined how social security expenditures affect immigrants.</p> <p>Key Words: Social Security, Immigrants, The European Union, Social Expenditures.</p>
<p>Selcuk Gemicioğlu ERCICRSSH1806142</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Immigrants' Social Security in Member States of the European Union</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Selcuk Gemicioğlu Research Asistant, Ankara University, Political Sciences, Economics, Ankara, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Melike Çallı Kaplan Research Asistant, Gazi University, Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Labour Economics and Industrial Relations, Ankara, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The European Union (EU) has the most comprehensive system of portable social security and benefits within itself. EU nationals enjoy full non-</p>

discriminatory access to all of most social benefits. As for third-country nationals, they are treated equally if the following four conditions are met. For example, minimum residence periods, rules governing export of benefits, minimum employment periods, migration specific conditions. The EU allows exportability of all cash benefits in member countries, including pensions, survivors' benefits, death allowances, and benefits for accidents and occupational diseases. Some non-contributory cash benefits are to be paid only in the country of residence and according to its laws. Access to health care in another member country is allowed for emergency and medically necessary procedures during a temporary stay, subject to prior authorization for non-retirees. Then the immigration status of migrant workers plays the most significant role, as this is often related to the type of work and the vulnerabilities they face. Protecting the right of migrant workers to social security is important, not only for securing the equality of treatment in social security for migrant workers, but also for extending social security coverage to currently unprotected population. Increasing social security coordination between countries through bilateral and multilateral agreements and the ratification of relevant international Conventions should be a high priority of social policy as the well-being of millions of migrant workers and their families are at stake ILO social security standards and specifically those addressing the social security of migrant workers and their family members. More precisely, review will be made of two key ILO Conventions – the Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118) and the Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention, 1982 (No. 157). These instruments establish a framework and a set of internationally agreed principles and rules for the protection of migrant workers' social security rights through coordination of social security.

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Key Words: Social Security, Immigrants, The European Union, Social Expenditures.

Shoaib Arif
ERCICRSSH1806146

Discourse Analysis of Democracy: An Islamic Perspective

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Abstract

This study reveals that an Islamic democratic government is a political logic that tries to apply the Islamic way to deal with open models inside an impartial framework. Islamic political theory decides three key components of an arrangement of Islamic dominant part administrators: pioneers ought to be chosen by the overall public, subject to Shari'ah and concentrated on practices Shura, an uncommon sort of exhortation created By the Prophet Muhammad in different Hadith, with his gathering. The exit of the voting-based Islamic framework is recognized in Muslim larger part nations since Shari'ah assertion contrast from country to country, and the utilization of Shari'ah is more far-reaching in nations where the Shari'ah systems the purpose behind laws of State. Thoughts of progressivism and collaboration in light of ubiquity were brought around then into the medieval Islamic

	<p>world. Rāshidūn Caliphate is viewed by his supporters as the first case of a lion's share decides state and claims that the change of individuals in the Islamic world definitely captured after Shī'ah Sunni division. In this study, the analytical and descriptive method will be integrated to draw conclusions. Keywords: Democracy, Islam, Shari'ah, Caliphate</p>
<p>Tope Isaac Awe ERCICRSSH1806153</p>	<p>Total Factor Productivity and Manufactured Export in Nigeria</p> <p>Tope Isaac Awe Department of Economics, College of Education, Ikere - Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract This study investigates the relationship between Total Factor Productivity and Manufactured Export in Nigeria. The study made use of time series data and adopted vector autoregressive (VAR) Model with its forecast error variance decomposition (FEVD) in investigating shock transmission among TFP and manufactured export. The study also estimates TFP in Nigeria using non-parametric approach. The empirical finding in the study revealed that TFP in Nigeria had been low and unstable, indicating a situation of poor and unstable technological growth in Nigeria. The study also found that both manufactured export and import of capital goods exhibited positive relationship with TFP in Nigeria. The findings also showed the existence of bi-directional causality between Total factor productivity and manufactured export in Nigeria. The paper recommended that government should improve technological efficiency i.e. TFP and import of capital goods in order to experience improvement in Nigeria manufactured export, government should also take drastic step in improving the growth of per capita output . Keywords: Total Factor Productivity and Manufactured Export.</p>
<p>Prof Theophilus T Mukhuba ERCICRSSH1806158</p>	<p>Exploring womanism in the works of Alice Walker, Buchi Emecheta and Mariama Ba.</p> <p>Prof Theophilus T Mukhuba English department, Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, North West University, South Africa</p> <p>Abstract Literature, from its written inception, has always largely been projected through and from a paternalistic point of view. Male and female writers have mostly had to portray male characters heroically and female characters negligibly. The rise of the Feminist movement in the world sought to correct this obvious wrong of female 'otherization' through challenging the entrenched stereotypes and by construction of literary works that portrayed women more favourably and significantly. Womanism, a term credited to Alice Walker, is an alternate social theory to feminism that encompasses the 'history and experiences of black women and other marginalized groups'. The works of Emecheta, Walker and Ba place women at the centre of social experiences. The female voice is signified and takes prominence in the human social experiment. In some of these writers' works the female characters are not necessarily portrayed as heroic, they are made focal; and this is a tenet of what womanism seeks to attain.</p>



Qolamreza Nassr
ERCICRSSH1806163

Movements toward Democracy in Iran: Reciprocal Influence of Ulama and Intellectuals

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Abstract

Although the ultimate outcome of 1979 revolution in Iran is far from what people sought for in its process, certain factors that led the revolution to the establishment of the new Islamic regime must not be neglected. Having studied the modern history of movements toward democracy, one definitely finds out the significant role of ulama (clergy) and intellectuals. In the process of the Constitutional Revolution, for example, the latter used the former's power and popularity in order to achieve their goal, namely democracy.

However, during the Pahlavi era in which the so-called modernization and secularization were dominant, intellectuals, due to the socio-political awareness of people, became empowered to independently attract mass attraction to democratic idea. On the other hand, threatened by the advent of secularism, ulama, were obliged to find a new political way for their own. It was the historical background that appeared many revolutionary ulama like Ayatollah Khomeini who struggled to realize his ideal order of Velayat-e Faqih (Guardianship of the Islamic Jurist). And it is needless to say that the role of the ulama and intellectuals in the modern history of Iran has been examined by Abrahamian, Algar, Chehabi, Bakhsh and Dabashi until now. They have even explained why the ulama, who were not willing to get involved in politics changed their stance eventually.

This research aims to focus on what they have not paid enough attention to i.e. 1) Changing relations between the ulama and intellectuals and the way they influenced one another in history, 2) the drastic change of intellectuals, being religious or secular, and the reason they gave in to the idea of Islamic democracy, which yet needs to be discovered, and 3) the reason religious intellectuals still emphasize on feasibility of Islamic democracy.

Keywords: Revolution, Intellectuals, Ulama, Islamic Democracy

Hassan Aideed
ERCICRSSH1806164

Exploring The Local Community Perceptions of Socio-Cultural Event Tourism Impacts: A Case of Attendees to The Salalah Tourism Festival, Salalah City, Oman

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This research will focus on the city of Salalah (Oman) local community perceptions of the socio-cultural impacts of the Salalah Tourism Festival. An exploratory sequential mixed method approach will be followed utilizing both semi-structured interviews and survey questionnaires. This research is expected to contribute to current literature by identifying the socio-cultural perceptions of a new developing country community towards event tourism impacts, developing a new measurement scale and identifying if the interaction between the local community and tourists who share similar cultures would have a major or minor effect on how they perceive the festival's impacts. Furthermore, the research questions focuses on how the locals construct their positive and negative perceptions, significance of understanding these perceptions, locals expectations of the festival, rational

	<p>for locals supporting or opposing the festival and the role of religion (i.e. Islam) in forming perceptions.</p>
<p>Shuhan Zhang ERCICRSSH1806165</p>	<p>A Utilitarian Defense of Contraband Leukemia Medicine in China</p> <p>Shuhan Zhang Flint Hill School Student, Flint Hill School, Oakton, United States</p> <p>Abstract Dying to Survive, a Chinese movie adapted from a real-life story, provokes a heated public debate on the ethicality of smuggling inexpensive generic leukemia drug from India to China. The movie's protagonist, Yong Cheng, is asked by a leukemia patient to use his illegal business channel in India to bring back a cheap drug, a generic version of an effective Swiss drug, Geliejin to treat chronic myeloid leukemia. Since this Indian drug is 60 times cheaper than its Swiss counterpart, the patient hopes that Cheng can make it accessible for him, as well as many others who could not afford the Swiss drug. Initially, Cheng regards this as a lucrative opportunity, for the high demand from patients allows him to make considerable profits by reselling it. Over time, Cheng becomes more and more sympathetic towards these patients after witnessing their families suffering from poverty—and even witnessing their deaths without expensive cancer drug. Eventually, Cheng sells this drug to the patients at the actual cost and covers the transportation cost himself. Although he is warned that the increasing popularity of this now even cheaper generic drug on the Chinese market would make it noticeable to the police, he continues to sell it to save as many lives as he can. However, the Swiss pharmaceutical company soon discovers the availability of this unlicensed drug in China and sues Cheng for smuggling. As a result, Cheng is arrested and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. After watching this movie, many audiences, moved by Cheng's courageous act of altruism, argue that his smuggling is ethical because it saves lives and brings hope to thousands of families. On the other hand, others maintain that Cheng deserves the punishment because it is unethical for him to smuggle generic version of licensed drug, which takes Swiss pharmaceutical company billions and decades to develop.</p>
<p>Qingyi Li ERCICRSSH1806166</p>	<p>The ethical priority between duty and autonomous goals</p> <p>Qingyi Li Seven Hills School, Seven Hills School, Cincinnati, Ohio, United States</p> <p>Abstract In the paper, the discussion is about the priority of duty and autonomous goals when they conflict. The main argument is that when duties are not unavoidable and the autonomous goals are legal and moral, the pursuit of autonomous goals is ultimately inviolable by duty. In the frame of utilitarianism, the conclusion is supported by the fact that both the process and the success of pursuing autonomous goals can provide great happiness to people; pursuing autonomous goals is the most efficient way to success; duties might conflict while autonomous goals do not; achieving highest potential is the expectation of the society. Counterarguments in the framework of utilitarianism, Aristotle and Kant, which are the process is difficult; irresponsibility is not a virtue; not fulfilling duties is not moral. These counterarguments are dismissed by replying the ultimate happiness of human comes from finding yourself and doing what you really want; giving up a part of duty does not mean irresponsible; duty of achieving potential is also involves in Kant's theory. Accumulating all the benefits and minimizing</p>

	<p>the disadvantages, the final result support the central claim that the pursuit of autonomous foals is ultimately inviolable by duty.</p>
<p>Akio Nawakura ERCICRSSH1806052</p>	<p>Public Opinion as a Strategic Tool for Interest Groups in a Newly Emerged Democracy: Farmers Associations' Lobbying in South Korea</p> <p>Akio Nawakura Department of Political Science, School of Political Science and Economics, Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan</p> <p>Abstract This study asks how the farm lobby in South Korea has gained huge compensation from its government in ratification process of free trade agreements (FTAs) with major economies such as the United States and the European Union. Different from the US and western European countries, South Korea was under military authoritarian rule before the 1980s. Under the authoritarian regime, the political activities of interest groups such as farmers associations were legally restricted. Because of this historical background, interest groups in South Korea are politically less influential than those in the US and western Europe. In spite of such disadvantages, however, the farmers associations in Korea have gained huge compensation up to US\$20 billion from the government in exchange for the FTAs. The Korean farmers gained the huge compensation because they succeeded to mobilize public opinion to protect the nation's domestic agriculture. In the case of the FTA with the US, public opinion expressed in the street demonstration with one million citizens in Seoul in 2008 pressured the government to increase the compensation for agriculture. In other words, while farm lobby in the US and western Europe mobilize its members' ballots and donation as main tools to be politically influential, that in South Korea relies on public opinion.</p>
<p>Constance Kirker ERCICRSSH1806053</p>	<p>Assigning Meaning, Memory and Value to Natural Objects: Coconut as a Sacred Symbol, Status Symbol, Souvenir and Super Food</p> <p>Constance Kirker Department of Integrative Arts, Pennsylvania State University, Philadelphia Pennsylvania 19103, Philadelphia</p> <p>Abstract This interdisciplinary exploration draws from theories in economics, sociology, history, geography, and philosophy, each field of study providing various frameworks for determining how meaning, memory and value are assigned and evolves, using the example of the coconut. A sacred and essential element of Hindu worship, the breaking of a coconut representing the breaking of ego, a prerequisite for the attainment of wisdom. Evidence suggests that Arab traders carried coconut shells overland to Europe as early as the first century where they were treated as rare valuable objects, decorated in precious metals, the possessions of popes and bishops, yet coconut souvenirs today are often considered inexpensive kitsch. The coconut palm has become an iconic image of Western notions of paradise, the smell and taste of coconut evoking scenes of serene beaches and blue skies. Arriving from far-off Philippines, India, and Thailand from the 1800's to today even provincial Western kitchens stock bags of coconut, easily available and affordable to home cooks. While coconut has long been integral to the human diet in the regions where it grows. In a world where people are ever searching for an elixir of longevity, coconut has increased</p>

	<p>value today as its reputation as a super food gains attention. As in the “Diamond and Water Paradox”, the coconut can house, cloth and nourish, and its value and meaning continue to evolve, through multiple lenses. Key words: interdisciplinary, sacred, value, memory</p>
<p>Cahit Aslan ERCICRSSH1806058</p>	<p>Living Religiosity in Turkey: A Research on Woman with Headscarf and / or Hijab Women</p> <p>Cahit Aslan Çukurova University, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract In many Muslim countries such as Turkey secular religiosity discussions / secular transition to the main arteries of the country it has created the political movement. Sometimes the existing political power’s (such as Turkey) project and the desire "generation of religious education" a has led to an increase in anxiety for "more religious society" on the most important part of secular society. Are these societies truly religious? In the case of religiousness, the answers to the questions of "what level of religiosity is experiencing?" will be answering this concern. Different sectors of the community and society in Turkey piety taking place at different levels are detected. Perceived religiosity is perceived to be religiously religious. There is extensive work on the qualities of religiosity. But this work is quite specific in that it shows how religiousness is peculiar to women who are conservative (living a headscraf and / or hijab as a part of the daily life). When we think about the perceptual catchers, it can be said with ease that the religious experience and the preference are represented by the turban and the hijab. This work aims to find out the religious experiences of the individuals (women) who prefer turban and / or hijab as a way of life in their daily life and to find answers to the questions that have been spoken. When we look at religiosity scales like Glock’s, it will be seen that religiosity is handled in many dimensions. Based on the assumption of this work it is experienced in all dimensions of religiosity in Turkey. What is the level of religiousness in which dimension? The answers to this question are "how can we live with our differences?" the problem will also be the answer. General universe of this research is the society in Turkey. The special universe is women with headscarf and / or hijab. The data were collected by a structured questionnaire using snowball technique over 500 samples. The results are in the descriptive analysis, including the recommendation. Keywords: Religiosity, Headscraf, Hijab, Laicism, Secularism.</p>
<p>Dr. Zachary A. Smith ERCICRSSH1806059</p>	<p>Sustainability: Misunderstanding a Simple Concept</p> <p>Dr. Zachary A. Smith Regents' Professor Natural Resources and Environmental Policy Department of Politics and International Affairs, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011</p> <p>Abstract Few terms in the social, natural, and physical sciences have become as widely used as sustainability. Yet this concept is often misunderstood and has been defined in many different ways in different disciplines and by different resource managers. I will discuss the development of what we now call sustainability and how the term has come to be used and misused across the planet.</p>
<p>María Antonia Padilla Vargas</p>	<p>Does Procrastination Generate Psychophysiological Indicators Of Stress?</p>

<p>ERCICRSSH1806064</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Comparison between Levels of Perceived Stress And Psychophysiological Correlates In Graduate Students</p> <p style="text-align: center;">María Antonia Padilla Vargas Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones en Comportamiento, Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cristiano Valerio Dos Santos Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones en Comportamiento, Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Claudia Vega Michel Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones en Comportamiento, Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Carlos Martínez Munguía Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones en Comportamiento, Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Academic procrastination is the tendency to postpone academic assignments that have a deadline. Between 70% and 95% of college students procrastinate occasionally and between 20% and 40% procrastinate chronically. Procrastination generates high levels of perceived stress, which increases health problems, especially those associated with the immune system (increases the vulnerability of the organism to infectious diseases). In addition, it can cause psychological distress, anxiety, and / or depression. Given that no studies were found that made a comparison between levels of procrastination, perceived stress levels and the corresponding psychophysiological correlates, a group of 10 graduate students (7 women and 3 men whose ages ranged between 23 and 37 years of age) completed the Tuckman Procrastination Scale Argentinean Adaptation (ATPS) on 5 occasions, and the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-14) on 10 occasions in 10 different moments of their first two semesters of their first school year (beginning, middle and end). At the same time they provided 10 saliva samples to measure their cortisol levels (cortisol is a hormone indicator of the generalized reaction of the Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal axis [HPA] called stress reaction). The samples were analyzed with the Elisa kit (Salivary). Results show, in most of the participants, a relationship between their levels of procrastination, their levels of perceived stress and their stress levels measured at the biological level (cortisol levels in saliva). It should be noted that the cortisol levels of the participants were above of the reference values of the area (which ranges between 0.181 and 0.359 nmol/L, while the average levels of the participants ranged between 1.475 and 7.202 nmol/L - with the highest levels on the day of the final exam). In addition, it is noteworthy that half of the participants became seriously ill at the end of the first semester (two were hospitalized). The results suggest that there are serious consequences of the stress generated by procrastinating on the physical and psychological health of graduate students.</p> <p>Keywords: procrastination, perceived stress, cortisol in saliva</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Prayudi ERCICRSSH1806067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Study on Stakeholder Engagement in Developing Ecotourism Village</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prayudi Communication Science Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional, Indonesia</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to analyse how stakeholder engagement model can effectively be used to identify relevant stakeholders for the development of ecotourism village. Stakeholder engagement is the process used by an organization to engage relevant stakeholders for a purpose to achieve accepted outcomes. Two indicators were used: interest and influence. Interest indicator relates to what extent the stakeholders have interest to the development of ecotourism village, while influence indicator relates to the influence or contribution of stakeholders to the development of ecotourism village. The classification of stakeholders is identified. The level of engagement is then analysed. The results of stakeholder engagement is then used to develop what programs should be prioritized for the development of the ecotourism village</p> <p>Keywords: ecotourism, tourism village, stakeholder engagement</p>
<p>Tunde Erdos ERCICRSSH1806089</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Interpersonal Synchrony & Self-Regulation as lynchpins of goal-attainment in coaching</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tunde Erdos Full-time executive coach - Self employed, PhD researcher, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam Business Research Centre, NL & Ashridge Coaching Centre, UK & Case Western Reserve University, US</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Psychological literature emphasizes that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) the ability to regulate attention,2) orientation to immediate experience,3) recognition of mental processes in the present moment, and4) An attitude characterized by curiosity, openness and acceptance as the key components of self-regulation are important as “good intentions have a bad reputation” suggesting that goal intentions alone do not automatically result in effective goal attainment in coaching. <p>However, little is known about the mechanisms by which change processes affect clients’ self-regulatory competencies for goal attainment. Subsequently, the question when and why coaches should apply which coaching strategies toward strengthening clients’ self-regulatory capacities and attitudes as prerequisites of effective change outcomes remains a black box in coaching.</p> <p>Thus, our study aims to explore how coaches and/or clients need to ‘be’ rather than what they need to ‘do’ to achieve the goals of coaching sessions. In doing so, we extend prior research in several ways:</p> <p>First, we claim that clients’ self-regulatory capacity are the means by which interpersonal synchrony relates to goal attainment in coaching. Knowledge of the processes underpinning effective coaching outcomes is likely to support sponsors of coaching, professional bodies and coaching educators in making sense of the implications of coaching as a change initiative.</p> <p>Second, by investigating the indirect effects of interpersonal synchrony and goal attainment via the objective means of motion energy analysis (MEA), we offer a complementary perspective to the studies conducted on the main effects of the working alliance on goal attainment.</p> <p>Third, the current study is much in line with calls in social psychology that research would be advised to connect alliance research as a multi-faceted phenomenon with other scientific disciplines, for instance dynamical systems theory, as interpersonal synchrony through the beneficial effects of the</p>

	<p>working alliance plays a pervasive role in interpersonal relationships in dynamic learning organizations. Keywords: interpersonal synchrony, self-regulation, goal-attainment, coaching process, being more and doing less, social psychology, interpersonal relationships</p>
<p>Irena Veljanova ERCICRSSH1806096</p>	<p>Navigating the Job-Market: The experiences of Job-Seekers from Congolese, Rwandan and Burundian Background in Australia</p> <p>Irena Veljanova School of Social Sciences and Psychology, Western Sydney University, Sydney, Australia</p> <p>Dr. Renu Narchal School of Social Sciences and Psychology, Western Sydney University, Sydney, Australia</p> <p>Abstract The Australian labour market can prove overwhelming for many jobseekers, particularly newly arrived migrants seeking to enter the job market facing an array of barriers such as language and qualification (non)recognition. New and emerging communities ‘can be more vulnerable than established [migrant] communities’ (FECCA 2010: 2) and are identified as experiencing ‘high levels of unemployment’ (NEMBC 2011). There is a body of international literature exploring the ‘barriers encountered by different immigrant groups when entering the labor market’ (such as Creese and Wiebe 2009, Blume, Ejrnas, Nielsen and Wurtz 2009) and the solutions that immigrants come up with to escape marginalization such as ‘survival employment’ (low skilled and low wage employment) (Creese and Wiebe 2009: screen 1) and ‘self-employment’ (Blume et al. 2009: 881). Focusing on the job seeking experiences of three new and emerging communities in Australia - Congolese, Rwandan and Burundian – this paper will report on the findings from three focus groups conducted with members of said communities. Amongst other, the findings indicate unwavering willingness to ‘get a job’ and ‘do well at it’. Despite the willingness, there is a perception that the ‘job-seeker’ status is rather demanding on the part of the job-seeker and that there is lack of commitment on the part of employment agencies to ‘place people in jobs’ that goes beyond ‘assisting in job-seeking’. Keywords: Job-seeking, migrant integration, emerging migrant communities, Australia</p>
<p>Ray Archee ERCICRSSH1806114</p>	<p>The Technology of Experience: From Narrative to Analysis of Bastille Day, Nice, France 2016</p> <p>Ray Archee School of Humanities and Communication Arts, Western Sydney University, Sydney, Australia</p> <p>Abstract Humans possess the ability to experience life events and their accompanying emotions, to store these experiences in memory, and to create new behaviour in the future. It is often said that we learn best from our mistakes. However, life-threatening events are different. Extreme experiences can produce recurring memories that can lead to a range of stress disorders. What is occurring in the present day is that many of our experiences are being technologically expanded and transformed by social and traditional media,</p>

	<p>and the Internet. The author was a survivor of the lone terrorist attack on Bastille Day, 2016 in Nice, France. Two years later, this paper poses autoethnographic description to recount the experiences surrounding this incident and its aftermath. Using academic research and reportage, the author then analyses the central narrative to juxtapose official accounts, media reports and public communication. The paper thus accomplishes two goals: it presents an intimate account of surviving a terrorist attack, and it conscripts a secondary version mediated by technology - by the media, academics and officials. Do our experiences evolve in response to technology? Or do they remain unaffected, justifying our emotional realities?</p> <p>Keywords: Technology, Memory, Autoethnography, Terrorism</p>
<p>Tania Menezes Montenegro ERCICRSSH1806117</p>	<p>The Accounting Students and Accounting Alumni Attitudes Towards Earnings Management: Exploring the Role of Religiosity in Latin Europe Context</p> <p>Tania Menezes Montenegro School of Economics and Management, University of Minho, Braga, Portugal</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Religiosity, generally, has been shown to be positively related with individual business ethics, but prior research has been mainly conducted in U.S. and Asiatic/Euro-Asiatic countries, which are, religiously, particular contexts. Thus, explore the association between individual's religiosity and accounting ethical decision-making in Western Europe, particularly in Latin Europe, is an important contribution to business ethics literature. We analyse this relationship, by using the Merchant (1989) instrument of attitudes towards earnings management, and several measures of religiosity, in a sample of Portuguese accounting students and accounting alumni. Taking all the sample, we found no significant evidence of a positive association between religiosity and individual's ethical position towards earnings management. Analysing the sub-samples of students and alumni, results show significant evidence that accounting students with higher levels of religiosity judge earnings management more harshly than account alumni, to whom the coefficients of religiosity variables are insignificant. Interestingly, we further found that higher working experience in accounting leads individuals to judge accounting earnings management as ethical practices, but, when the individual-level of aggregate religiosity is purged of the working experience effect, accounting students and accounting alumni with higher levels of religiosity tend to judge accounting earnings management as unethical practices. Although our results reveal a tendency of an age-related decline of religiosity, they highlight the importance of the religiosity ethics instructions for making ethical decisions in accounting education and working contexts.</p> <p>Key Words: Religiosity; Accounting; Earnings Management; Business Ethics; Portugal.</p>
<p>Heidi Bayoumy ERCICRSSH1806118</p>	<p>Out of Time/ Out of Space: A Study of the Portrayal of Post-War Iraq in the Iraqi Play Out of Time</p> <p>Heidi Bayoumy Department of English Language and Literature, Faculty of Arts, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper seeks to examine the Iraqi play Out of Time (2009) and its</p>

portrayal of Iraq after the war and the fall of Saddam Hussein through the eyes of the Iraqi diaspora. The play is based on The Feast of the Goat by Mario Vargas Llosa and is adapted by The Actor Studio, an Iraqi diaspora theatre group that resides in England. It fully exposes the conflict that most Iraqis feel in post-Saddam Iraq: yearning to the past with all its sorrows and/or appreciating the present in which freedom is enjoyed, but accompanied by disorder and instability. The play, through the different theatrical elements (such as light, music, movement of the actors, décor, and the back stage screen) also sheds light on the relationship between the ruler and the ruled emphasizing its complexity: the Dictator, the major character in the play who, paradoxically, boasts of his crimes, yet confesses his inner sufferings and daily nightmares, and Zahra, the daughter who has returned to her homeland after years of banishment in Europe, but this return brings her neither happiness nor peace of mind. Her shock that her home town and its people have become “out of time” permeates the entire play. To fully analyze such a relationship and to understand how Iraq is represented in this play, the paper will dwell upon Theatre and Performance Studies, an interdisciplinary field/theory that studies performance from a literary and cultural perspective. The paper will also employ semiotics of the theater to analyze the different theatrical elements and their important role in highlighting the suffering of the characters in their homeland.
Keywords: Iraq, Out of Time, Diaspora, Saddam Hussein, Post-war Iraq, Performance Studies, Theatre.

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- 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
- 2nd Bangkok – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 04-05 Feb 2019
- 2019 – IInd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Feb 06-07, Bangkok
- 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
- 2nd Singapore – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 12-13 March 2019
- 2019 – IIIrd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), March 14-15, Singapore
- London – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 08-09 April 2019
- 2019 – IVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), April 10-11, London