



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Dubai - International Conference on Research in Social Science &
Humanities (ICRSSH)

30 September- 01 October 2018

Conference Venue

Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United
Arab Emirates

Email: convener@eurasiaresearch.info

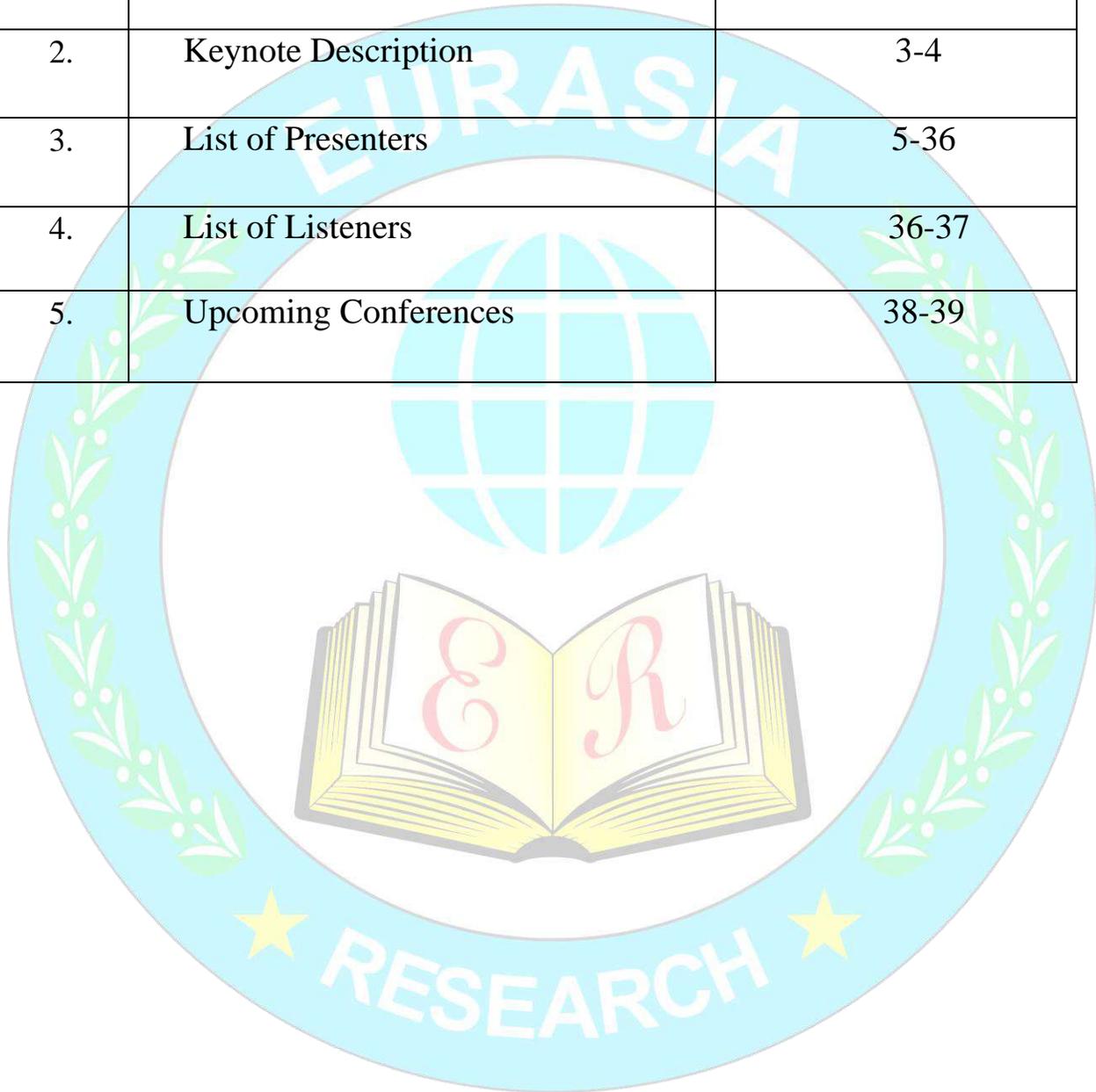
<https://eurasiaresearch.org>

<https://sshrweb.org/>



Table of Content:

S. No.	Particulars	Page Numbers
1.	Preface	2
2.	Keynote Description	3-4
3.	List of Presenters	5-36
4.	List of Listeners	36-37
5.	Upcoming Conferences	38-39



Preface:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In this context we would like to share our social media web links:

<https://www.facebook.com/gahssr.org/>

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

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

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. Taramol K.G.

Economics, Assistant Professor, School of Business, Manipal University Dubai, UAE

Prof. Taramol.K.G. is currently working with School of Business, Manipal University Dubai as Assistant Professor in Economics. With her 12 years of experience in significant leadership positions and substantial expertise in academic governance and curriculum development, she has taught undergraduate and postgraduate courses in the United Arab Emirates and India. Professor Taramol.K.G. holds M.Phil. degree from Alagappa University, India, Master of Education from Kerala University, Master of Economics from Mahatma Gandhi University, Post Graduate Diploma In Business Management from the South Asian Institute of Management and Technology India.

Most recently the coordinator of Quality Focus Group and the subject area coordinator, School of Business Manipal University Dubai, Professor Taramol K.G.'s ongoing research interests surround Economics, Entrepreneurship and Education. She has presented more than fifteen papers in national and international academic conferences, and published papers in internationally ranked journals. Her research paper on "Poverty alleviation through Neighborhood Groups" won the excellent paper award from IIER in 2014. She has won "Best Presentation Award" from ICSMET in 2015, received the 'Best session paper award' from BMEAS, Dubai, UAE 2015 and 'Best presenter Award' from ICHSSE in 2016.

Prof.Taramol K.G. has served as session chair for two international conferences. Further, she has served as keynote speaker at the International Conference on Social Science, Literature, Economic and Education, Dubai in 2016.

She is a motivational speaker, conducted several lectures in professional institutes and social institutions on topics like, Be an opportunity Maker, Internet addiction among Children, Personality Development etc.. She is a Lifetime member of Kerala Economic Association (KEA).

Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 30 September- 01 October 2018

Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

PLENARY SPEAKER



Arunima Anil

ICSSR Doctoral Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, University of Kerala, India

Arunima Anil is currently pursuing PhD in Sociology from University of Kerala. Also holds M.Phil degree and Master of Sociology from University of Kerala, India. Areas of research interests include ICTs, Digital Divide, Education and Rural Development. Presented more than ten papers in national and international academic conferences and also published papers in UGC approved and other journals. She has been awarded the Full-time Centrally Administered Doctoral Fellowship of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR).

<p>David Fakeye ERCICRSSH1802051</p>	<p>Passion For Teaching and students' English Vocabulary Achievement</p> <p>David Fakeye Department of Arts and Social Sciences Education, Faculty of Education, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract This study investigated the role of teachers' passion for teaching in enhancing students' achievement in English Vocabulary in selected senior secondary schools in Lagelu Local Government Area, Oyo State. Four research questions were answered in the study. The participants were 800 SS2 students and their English language teachers in Lagelu Local Government Area of Oyo State. The instruments used were: Achievement test in English vocabulary ($r = 0.78$) and Questionnaire on teachers' passion for teaching (0.87). Data collected were analysed using PPMC at .05 levels. Findings revealed that there was a positive significant relationship between teachers' teachers' passion for teaching and achievement in English vocabulary ($r = 0.282$; $P < .05$). Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that teachers should attend regular workshops, seminars and training programmes that could ignite their passion for teaching English Vocabulary. Key words: Subject-matter competence, passion for teaching, Achievement in English vocabulary, Lagelu Local Government Area, Oyo State</p>
<p>Suraya Sintang ERCICRSSH1802052</p>	<p>The Problem Of Double Marginality In New Muslim Relation With Born Muslim And Non-Muslim</p> <p>Suraya Sintang Center for the Promotion of Knowledge and Language, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract The life of new Muslim at the post-conversion faces the problem of double marginality, which means being isolated by two situations. They are in the dilemma to show their commitment as a practising Muslim and on the other hand required to conserve harmonious relation with non-Muslim families. Most studies show the inter-religious dimension shapes four pattern of association: strained to accommodative, neutral and supportive relationship. This study aims to elucidate the experiential aspects of Muslim converts in facing the problem of double marginality in their relations to both Muslim and non-Muslim and the progressive change of familial relationship from the strained to the neutral ones. This has been done in examining biographical narratives of Muslim converts and the study cases in Sabah, Malaysia. The findings show no matter how long the duration of the dilemma, they have finally managed to deal with the situation and maintaining harmonious relations with the non-Muslim family and well integrated with the other Muslims. Key words: double marginality, new Muslim, inter-religious dimension, familial relationship</p>
<p>Khan Zeenat ERCICRSSH1802053</p>	<p>A Study of Attention Deficit Hyper Disorder (ADHD) Problem of Dyslexic Children</p> <p>Khan Zeenat Department of Education, Faculty of Education, Dr. BAMU</p>

Aurangabad, Aurangabad, India

Abstract

The ADHD and Dyslexia both hampering the learning ability of children in classroom. An estimated of 15.99% of Dyslexic children are found in every classroom and children who are suffering from dyslexia also suffers from ADHD problem. The study was undertaken to investigate the correlation of dyslexia and ADHD in school going children. A Survey method was used and sample of 963 students were selected through random sampling technique. The SDTD-J test by Dr. Khan Zeenat and S.B. Dandegaonkar was used for identifying the percentage of dyslexic children in classroom and James E. Gilliam test was used for identifying the percentage of ADHD children in the classroom. The findings also showed that there 35.06 % of the dyslexic children also have ADHD problems.

KEY WORDS: Dyslexia, Attention deficit hyper disorder



Muzafar Ahmad Dar
ERCICRSSH1802058

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: His Role and Contribution in Indian Freedom Struggle

Muzafar Ahmad Dar

Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

India remained under British colonial rule from 1757 to 1947. During this period several national leaders emerged who played an important role in order to free the country from colonial rule through struggle and their writings. People from all religious communities participated in the struggle. There were many important Muslim leaders in Indian freedom struggle. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Rafi Kidwaye, Zakir Hussain, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Asaf Ali, Maulana Azad, and Ali Brothers are some of them. However, the present study will focus on Azad's role in Hindu-Muslim unity. This article will critically analyze the role of Azad in Indian National Movement. It will highlight how Azad as a nationalist Muslim participated in freedom struggle. The study will explore Azad's endeavours to convince Muslims of India in order to fight against the imperialistic rule. The study will also try to highlight his active participation in movements started by Gandhi and other leaders. The present study will analyze that how Azad was influenced by various leaders from India and Central Asian countries before he joined national movement.

Key Words: Colonial rule, Indian freedom struggle, Azad, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Nationalist Muslim, Gandhi, Movements



Causes and Consequences of Commuting for Education: A Case Study in Moradabad City of Uttar Pradesh, India

Nazish Naz Naz

Department of Geography, Faculty of science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Aligarh

Abstract

Generally, commuting is a daily travel for the purpose of employment between the place of residence and place of work but on the basis of similar fundamental conditions for causing the commuting to work, it may be concluded that the students who are travelling to other places to

<p>Nazish Naz Naz ERCICRSSH1802064</p>	<p>get the education by crossing the boundary of their domicile may also be defined as the commuters for education. The commuting of education is more important than commuting for work as it has enabled the students to get better educational facilities even living in undeveloped and backward areas having poor education infrastructures. Thus, commuting for education plays an important role in enhancing the status of education which is ultimately contribute to the growth and development of the country. Moreover, commuting for education also shows the disparity in educational facilities between two areas. Thus it will be also helpful for policy makers and development planners. Commuting for education, generally, occurs with less than satisfied availability and accessibility of educational infrastructure and facilities in place of residence. Moreover, Commuting has a dark aspect in itself as it affects more adversely the health of commuters for education than the commuters to work. Having all things into mention, the present study has been carried out to investigate the causes of commuting for education as well its impact on physical as well psychological well-being of students. The study is entirely based on primary sources of data that have been collected through the field survey in Moradabad city, in month of April and May, 2017 by using the well-structured questionnaire to the students having their specific demographic and socio-economic attributes. The students aged specifically between 14 to 21 were interviewed by visiting to their places of education such as schools, colleges, institutes and vocational and training courses institutes as well as their transit points i.e. Railway station, bus stand, connecting roads and other private stoppages of modes of transportation. The students were sampled randomly. The study concludes with major findings as well as pertinent suggestions.</p> <p>Key words: Commuting, Students, Education, Causes, Consequences, Distance, Modes, Health, Moradabad city</p>
<p>Lawan Jafaru Tahir ERCICRSSH1802065</p>	<p>Nigerian Economic Crisis and The Case Of Norht-East Astronomical Inflation: Recession or Insecurity?</p> <p>Lawan Jafaru Tahir Department of History, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Yobe State University, Damaturu, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>One serious issue that beclouded current Buhari administration is the crisis of economic recession. This paper therefore aim at examining the true nature of the situation historically and otherwise, with special reference to the case of Maiduguri metropolitan where the case of Boko Haram insurgency make it more difficult to understand the dimension of the national economic crisis. Most of the arguments intellectually is related to the bonds of contention as to what really compounded hard economic condition in the country particularly North-East region between 2015 and 2017. Is the recession 100% as a result of the government policies or other artificial factors escalated it? Among some these postulations include the issue of corruption and Boko Haram series of attacks which this paper wants to justify as a greater supplement to the crisis of economic recession in Nigeria. More over the security toll gates which ranges from 30 to 40 within 300 kilometers are seriously considered to be part of this analysis. However the terrible shooting of prices in commodities which this work critically examines is one of the astronomically fastest in the history of world economic recession.</p>

<p>Ji Won Kim ERCICRSSH1802066</p>	<p>KEYWORDS: Recession, Corruption, Insecurity Propagation of English through Music in Korea</p> <p>Ji Won Kim Korea International School, Seongnam, Gyeonggi-do, Korea</p> <p>Daniel Jin Won Kim Yongsan International School of Seoul</p> <p>Abstract English has always been present in Korean music. This paper quantifies exactly how much English there is in proportion to Korean in the lyrics and tries to analyze the factors that affect this ratio. Hip-hop's emerging presence in Korea is the primary factor that is looked into here. While some literature points to the sources for authenticity in hip hop songs around the world coming from creative use of lyrics and an anti-establishment tone, other literature points to the tendency for hip hop songs having to pay homage to previous hip hop songs and history. Hip-hop songs in Korea should thus have more English content and the quantitative analysis of the lyrics shows as much. Other popular literature that analyzes the content of Korean hip hop lyrics specifically also seems to confirm the other literature that talks about hip hop as a global phenomenon gaining authenticity by confronting social factors of its local "scenes." Finally, one other finding that emerged from the quantitative analysis of the lyrics by accident has been the correlation between English content and the average temperature at the time. It is a factor that was not under scrutiny at first, but seems to hold some implications about English use being connected to seasonal factors. Keywords: English, K-pop, Music</p>
 <p>Sanovbarbonu Vokhidova ERCICRSSH1802068</p>	<p>Historical development of tourism and of folk arts in Tajikistan</p> <p>Sanovbarbonu Vokhidova Europe and America Department, Institute of Asian and European Studies, Academy of Sciences, Republic of Tajikistan</p> <p>Abstract Tajikistan represents a contemporary unique tourist and historical attraction, it has a great cultural-historical heritage, original culture, due to its geographical location, diversity of natural landscapes, huge amount of flora, fauna and water resources . That's why , the Founder of Peace and National Unity, Leader of the Nation, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon announced 2018 "The year of tourism development and folk creativity." The history of the Tajik people dates back to the ancient centuries to the beginning of human civilization. The most ancient findings have been found in the territory of Panjakent, where more than 5500 years ago was the ancient city of Aryans - Sarazm. In 1932. in the castle on the Mugh mountain were found documents in Sugd language, excited scientist K. Pander to note in one of his works "Central Asia" that according to the findings of Soviet archaeologists Penjikent was named one of the "incomparable" cities of Central Asia. The territory of Tajikistan since ancient times lay on the important historical routes of the Great Silk Road connecting East and West. It had an important place in international trade and cultural exchange, linking ancient possessions</p>

	<p>Bactria, Tokharistan and Sogd. The World Tourism Organization and UNESCO in cooperation with the national tourist structures of the country, taking into account the rich cultural and historical heritage of the peoples, who live along the Great Silk Road, take measures to develop the tourism and hotel infrastructures of this region, in particular in Tajikistan. An important point is that in Penjikent, Khujand and Bukhara were found products that testify to the development of crafts like as pottery, jewelry made of pearls and stones, paintings on the walls and wooden sculptures. In the period of Rudaki in ancient Penjikent have been developed painting art, miniature, woodcarving, embroidery, manufacturer of women's jewelry which creates a good basis for tourism exchange and implementation of WTO's project "Tourism on the Silk road". Today in the oldest cities of Tajikistan-Khujand, Istaravshan, Penjikent, Kulyab, the view of which has changed considerably over the years, cherish ancient historical, cultural and handicraft traditions. The famous dynasty of masters of silk, abra, batik, embroidery, toupees, fabrics, jewelers, bladed weapons, ceramics whose products are known all over the world are still preserved. Among the tourists who visited these ancient cities, ethnographic tourism is the most popular, as in addition to studying the historical traditions, culture and life of peoples, these tourists have the opportunity to learn the skills of forgotten crafts. During their travels around the country, tourists stay in hotels for a depth study of the real Eastern culture, Tajik hospitality, the life of local residents. Especially they like to stay in Yagnob peoples' houses, representatives of the ancient Sughd culture and customs, most importantly, the ancient Sughd language.</p> <p>The Kayrakkum reservoir is called as Tajik sea, located to the East of Khujand, formed as a result of the construction of a hydroelectric power station on the Syrdarya river, which became an excellent tourist destination. An example is the Bahoriston Sanatorium, built on the waterfront of the Kairakkum reservoir, which is a resort and health complex. Bahoriston Sanatorium being a modern resort area, with world standards considered as a key object of Tajik tourism industry. Tajikistan is the region of the highest peaks, huge multilayered perennial glaciers, fast-flowing rivers, unspeakable beauty of lakes, unique landscapes, floras and rare animals. Thus mountainous, stage-by-stage landscape determines the originality and unique nature of Tajikistan and the diversity of climatic zones.</p> <p>There are 125 objects of the tourist and health resort orientation including 51 hotels, 9 sanatoriums, and a lot of tourist bases and camps.</p> <p>Well-known priority types of international tourism in the country are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mountaineering - ecological tourism; -skiing -hunting. - historical, educational and ethnographic tourism; - Spa treatment and recreation. <p>On the territory of Tajikistan is the majestic Pamir-one of the world's famous mountain ranges with heights from 2800 to 7495m. above sea level known worldwide as the roof of the world Famous mountain peaks - Ismoil Somoni and Evgenia Korzhenevskaya, located at an altitude of 7000 meters.</p>
<p>Agabi Jacob Yakubu ERCICRSSH1802069</p>	<p>The Impact of Social Media among Junior Secondary Schools Students in Middle Belt of Nigeria</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Agabi Jacob Yakubu Department of Primary Education, School of ECCE and PED, College of Education, Akwanga, Nasarawa State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The Educational System in Nigeria is faced with so many challenges which have certainly brought about a rapidly decline in the quality of education in the country. The social media activities have increasingly become visible in Nigeria education settings as instructors look to technology to mediate and enhance their instruction as well as to promote active learning for students. The presence of social media is supposed to achieved a desired outcome, but rather, it's becoming a recipe for disaster in our educational system. There is a deviation, distraction and divided attention between social networking activities and students' academic activities. This paper summarizes the negative impact of social media among junior secondary school (JSS) students in the Middle Belt of Nigeria and discusses the possible recommendations for future areas of research.</p> <p>Key Words: Impact, Social Media, Junior, Secondary, Schools, Students</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Shabista Naz ERCICRSSH1802071</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Analysing the Family Law (Mudawana) Reform of Morocco</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shabista Naz Centre for West Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Family law holds a significant place in the study of women's status and their rights. Aspects of marriage, divorce, guardianship, child custody and financial maintenance are governed by these laws. In the absence of such laws women would be left at the whim of their husbands and their male family members. Many countries in the West Asia and North African region have reformed their family law under the heavy pressure of women's mobilization. Morocco which is considered as one of the leading nation in the Arab world on the basis of women's rights, got its family law (mudawana) reformed in 2004 with the persistent persuasion and mobilization by its women rights activists.</p> <p>The reform in family law brought many changes in the legal rights of Moroccan women which inspired many scholars to eloquently eulogize this as a major achievement in the path of gender equality. However despite the large and impressive provisions of reformed family law it did not instrumentalise in its true spirit. In order to find out the major reason for its lack of implementation, the present paper will try to find out the importance of family law reform in the life of Moroccan women and how far it has been achieved? It will further try to unearth the major reasons for its limited enforcement.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Nura Badamasi ERCICRSSH1802072</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Firms Corporate Performance Factors and Dividend Payout Decisions: Evidence from Listed Conglomerates on the Nigeria Stock Exchange I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nura Badamasi Department of Accountancy College of Administration and Management Studies, Hussaini Adamu Federal Polytechnic Kazaure, Jigawa State Nigeria, Kazaure Jigawa State Nigeria</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study aimed at achieving the primary objective of evaluating the relationship between selected firm factors proposed by financial economists over time and the dividend payout decisions of conglomerates listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange, Using data covering a six year period (2011 – 2016; both years inclusive) for seven firms . We tested 4 hypotheses on causal relationship between variables and the effect of variables on the dividend payout decision of sample firms. OLS multiple regression model was adopted for testing the dividend payout policy of firms. The findings of our results revealed that positive and statistically significant variables included; firm size, and previous year's dividend payout ratio. Firm leverage was also found to have a negative and statistically significant impact on our dependent variable. Current earnings, though having a positive impact was found not to have any significant impact on the dividend payout ratio. Our analysis thus concluded that Understanding the impact of firm factors on dividend payout decisions of companies has significant implication on individual investor's investment policy depending on his/ her dividend preference. Keywords: Dividend, payout ratio, Financial, Investment, Corporate, Performance, Share,</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Elena Savicheva ERCICRSSH1802073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Middle Eastern Studies at Peoples' Friendship University of Russia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elena Savicheva Department of Theory and History of International Relations, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University), Moscow, Russia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University). The RUDN University carries out multidisciplinary studies of the region and multidimensional cooperation with universities and other educational institutions and organizations of the Arab countries. It supports long-term relationships with them interacting in academic, cultural, and scientific spheres. For close cooperation, there is every reason - old traditions of the Russian-Arab historical, political and cultural relations, the high level of development of the Russian Middle Eastern studies, as well as the continued interest of the Arab countries in Russia, its rich history and culture.</p> <p>The Middle Eastern studies at Peoples' Friendship University of Russia are conducted in the following areas. The scholars analyze the modern situation in the Middle East and its influence on world policy. They focus on transformation of social and political systems in Arab states and influence of external factor on the processes in the region. The experts highlight new risks in the regional international relations system including military and political crisis. The main accent is made on analysis of contemporary risks in connection with the process of globalization and regionalism in all manifestations.</p> <p>Nowadays the role of universities is difficult to overestimate as they act as subjects of public diplomacy, which is part of the "soft power" strategy in foreign policy. Among the important components of "soft power" strategy - culture, science and technology, modern means of communication, tourism, contacts between religious communities.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Domestication of Professional Learning Community (PLC) Pedagogy in Teaching School English Studies</p>



Fatima Yusuf Goje
ERCICRSSH1802074

Fatima Yusuf Goje
School of Language, Department of English, Federal Capital Territory
College of Education, Zuba, Abuja, Nigeria

Abstract

The fundamental purpose of this research is to help FCT Junior secondary students achieve high levels of learning in English Studies, and therefore, domestication the of professional learning community concept will improve and enhance teaching and learning. The researcher will also collaborate to develop and employ a highly domesticated effective Professional Learning Community to ensure that the highest quality of instruction is afforded to every student.

In addition, Instruction will be monitored and adjusted as needed, using a regular cycle of data analysis by each PLC team. Furthermore, to help us achieve this vision, teachers will build collective knowledge on the PLC pedagogy, develop and utilize frequent common formative assessments, provide a system of intervention and enrichment, and utilize data to adjust and modify instruction to meet the needs of all students in the area of English studies.

The article is expected that there will be improvement between the academic performance of students taught by English language PLC teachers and those taught by non English Language PLC teachers. The result will form the basis for generalisation.

Hairat Olojede Lawan
ERCICRSSH1802075

Creativity Science: An Innovation Tool for Entrepreneurs

Hairat Olojede Lawan
School of Sciences, Department of Chemistry, Federal Capital Territory
College of Education, Zuba-Abuja, Abuja,
Nigeria

Abstract

Concerned educators in science and technology all over the world have indicated a downward trend in the application of science and technology (ICASE 2008). This is because the current educational method, failed in producing graduates with necessary enterprises and innovation. It focus on test based academic performance and numbers of students evolved in science and technology subjects that are not necessarily those that will produce young people with the creativity, critical thinking and communication skills that innovative societies require.

Today's technology and business induces creativity, the science of imagination, innovation and entrepreneurship, they are all integrally related to innovation and in the development of a successful entrepreneurial venture.



**Evaluating paper of Business Correspondent Model of Banking
(Financial Inclusion)**

Dheeraj Kumar Srivastava
School of Humanities and Social Science, Indian Institute of Technology,
Mandi Himachal Pradesh, India

Abstract

In India the maximum rural population is not growing. The image of Financial Inclusion becomes a challenge for the Indian Economy. Reserve Bank of India and Government measures that the Financial Inclusion results did not satisfactory. This research paper aims to focus on utilized

<p>Dheeraj Kumar Srivastava ERCICRSSH1802076</p>	<p>the resources such as Banking Technology (Bio metric device and swap machine), Mobile phone and with the help of Business Correspondence (BC) is making more efficient and friendly with the rural population and also in semi rural population. Therefore it helps to growth in Indian Economy, increase in rural population activities and benefits for Financial Inclusion and also growth in Indian economy.</p> <p>The development of Indian Economy is based on rural population and it's include maximum number of society but the lack of awareness and financial literacy, the rural population does not growth. This is the serious issue of Indian Economy progress. The banking sector developed with some technology machines such as ATM, credit and debit card, Rupay,internet banking etc. After these innovative technology its change urban society and also changed in rural areas.</p> <p>Financial Inclusion improved the Indian Economy and developed of the country. Its helps the empowerment of unprivileged people of the society to make them self satisfaction and as well as self Financial decisions. Financial Inclusion takes assistance such as weaker category of the society and low income groups. These groups based on the access to Financial Services such as payment account , credit insurance ,pension etc. Also these objective of Financial Inclusion and opportunity of Financial Services which allows maximum investment in business opportunity, education, save for retirement, insurance against risk etc.</p> <p>Indian financial services in the rural areas is very low. The main factor responsible to shows both demand supply and supply side. It intakes lack of supply side is reason for financial services. The reason shows that the low demand supply for low income level, lack of financial literacy ,other bank of the account in the family etc.</p> <p>On the other hand supply side shows that no Bank branch in the region, lack of useful products for needy poor people and language hurdle. Since 2005, The Reserve Bank of India and Government of India take initiative efforts to increase Financial Inclusion. It measure such as Self Help Groups (SHGs),use of Business Correspondence , Business Facilitator, assist to Know Your Customer (KYC) norms, electronic beneficiaries transfer ,use of mobile phone technology and ATM Pos Machine, opening and inspire to no frill accounts and focus on financial literacy have played important role for increasing the use of services such as loan or credit. It takes initiative programmed by Government included opening CSP provider ,credit counseling center, kishan credit card , Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yozana, RD and FD etc. These improved efforts are more beneficial for Financial Inclusion which were more general having a wider scope.</p>
<p>Amina Mhammed Tijjani ERCICRSSH1802077</p>	<p>The Contributions of Women in the Informal Sector Towards Nation Building: A Survey of Abuja, Nigeria</p> <p>Amina Mhammed Tijjani Department of Geography, Federal Capital Territory College of Education, Zuba, Abuja, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The informal sector is that sector of the economy that is not monitored by any form of government or included in any Gross National Product (GNP) women form the larger part of the informal sector. Much of women's paid work not just their unpaid housework is not counted in official statistics. If the magnitude of women's invisible paid work; particularly home-based remunerative work were to be fully counted</p>

	<p>both the share of women and the share of informal workers in the work force would increase. This study aims at investigating the economic achievement of women in the informal sector. A total of one hundred women were randomly selected in both rural and urban areas of Abuja the capital of Nigeria and questionnaires were administered on them. The results of the study suggest that 50% of the women work outside the formal sector and earn a living. 20% confessed lack of access to fund as a hindrance to their enterprising nature but yet are in the informal sector 20% of the women work in the formal and informal sector and are enjoying doing so because it augments domestic spending. The study as well reveals lack of encouragement and financial support from their spouses and government as an obstacle to achieving their full potential. The study recommends that government should formulate policies that would make access to finance for women easier.</p>
 <p>Ramzan Shahid ERCICRSSH1802078</p>	<p>Emergence of Regional Integration through CPEC in the Perspective of Complex Interdependence Theory</p> <p>Ramzan Shahid Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Pakistan</p> <p>Sumaira Rehman Ph.D Scholar, University of the Punjab, Pakistan</p> <p>Brigadier Tasneem Anwar Awan Research Scholar, University of Gujrat, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Many theories prevail in the world for economic progress including most effective interdependence philosophy. As evident from global arena, the developed states are moving towards “First America”, “Europe has to guard its own interests” and “Brexit” thus moving away from “Liberal” theoretical perspective, hence granting vital importance to “Realist perspective” whereas, the developing states and world’s fastest growing economies’ are focusing on “Liberal Perspective” of mutual cooperation and interdependency module with the aim to further their National objectives. China, the leading economy has shifted from hard staunch of self-centric approach to the paradigm of mutual cooperation and interdependency module with a purpose to accelerate their economy and widen their area of influence. Economy of South Asia has become the fastest growing economy. CPEC is being projected as a game-changer not merely for the people of China and Pakistan but also for the region. CPEC is linked to the potential of OBOR; comprising six corridors to integrate Europe, Eurasian Union, Central Asia, South Asia, the Middle East, Iran, and Afghanistan. With the development of Economic Corridors within the region will provide a platform for regional integration and will bring peace and harmony in the region due to Complex Interdependency. In our research, we will explore the opportunities, CPEC will provide for integration of the region emphasizing upon interdependency.</p> <p>Keywords: CPEC, China, Pakistan, South Asia, OBOR</p>
<p>Andrea Pagdilao ERCICRSSH1802079</p>	<p>Convenience of Breastfeeding Moms in Public: An Action Plan</p> <p>Andrea Pagdilao Department of Social Science, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, Philippines</p>

Mary Joy De Larna
Student Researchers (Lorma Colleges Senior High School)

Olleimi Orpiano
Student Researchers (Lorma Colleges Senior High School)

Kashtine Glory Ordone
Student Researchers (Lorma Colleges Senior High School)

Fernando Oringo
Research Adviser (Lorma Colleges Senior High School)

Abstract

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

Key Words: breastfeeding; public; convenience; gender equality; sustainable development goals;

Abdullahi Garba Alhaji
ERCICRSSH1802080

The Perceived Positive Influence Of Tourism To Sukur World Heritage Site Community, Nigeria

Abdullahi Garba Alhaji
Department of Leisure and Tourism Management, The Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Nigeria

Gabriel Yesuf
Department of Hospitality Management and Technology, The Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Nigeria

Mohammed Awwal Abdullahi
Department of Leisure and Tourism Management, The Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Nigeria

Adeniyi Adeola Adesogan
Department of Leisure and Tourism Management, The Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Nigeria

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The enrolment of an individual destination in UNESCO World Heritage Site list, begets to the destination an upsurge in amount of guests. In tourism, the further individuals frequent a destination, the more the benefits of tourism can be exploited. Therefore, this study will look into the perceive influence of tourism on Sukur World Heritage Site with prominence on the positive impacts. Recommendations will also be given on how best the profits of tourism can be maximized and to encourage community participation in tourism among the Sukur community. In collecting data appropriate for this study, both desk and field research methods were engaged. The questionnaires were disseminated to acquire responses from the respondents after which the results were analysed using percentage method and frequency distribution which was obtained from responses in the form of a five point Likert scale that is either strongly agreed, agreed, undecided, disagreed and strongly disagreed. The result identified the ways by which tourism has impacted on Sukur World Heritage Site as employment generation, increase in income improve standard of living of the people and has led to development of more infrastructures and superstructure facilities among others. Recommendations were made on how best the impact of tourism could be achieved.</p> <p>Keywords: Perceived, Positive Influence, Tourism, World Heritage Site.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Robert Czulda ERCICRSSH1802081</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Gulf - Arena Just of a Rivalry? Analysis of Potential Fields of Cooperation Between the Gulf States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Robert Czulda Department of Theory of Foreign and Security Policy, Institute of Political Studies, University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The Gulf, also known as the Persian Gulf or the Arabian Gulf, is usually considered as an arena of rivalry and confrontation among various regional states. Not without a reason - it was also a place of violent wars, including Iran – Iraq War (1980 - 1988), Iraqi aggression on Kuwait (1990) and a war against Iraq (1991). Currently level of tensions remains very high. However, the main goal of this presentation is to show that apart from those tensions and rivalry, the region has a major potential for cooperation – both bilateral and multilateral. In this presentation various layers, including political, social, economic and security will be presented and analysed.</p> <p>Keywords: (Persian/Arabian) Gulf, cooperation, multilateralism, stability, security</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">John Parlo Rosido ERCICRSSH1802082</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Game based approach towards responsible consumption among pre-school students</p> <p style="text-align: center;">John Parlo Rosido Social Sciences, Lorma Colleges, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gwyneth Arabe Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Renzobelle Ariane Juan Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p>

Fernando P. Oringo
Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School

Abstract

Game Based Learning is a type of gameplay that has a defined learning outcomes. Generally, game based learning is designed to balance subject matter to the real world. Within an effective game based learning environment, we work toward a goal, choosing actions and experiencing the consequences of those actions along the way. According to EdTech Review in 2013, Good Game based learning applications can draw us into virtual environments that look and feel familiar and relevant. It was also stated that people make mistakes in a risk free setting and through experimentation, they actively learn and practice the right way to do things, This keeps us highly engaged in practicing behavior and thought processes that we can easily transfer from the simulated environment to real life. This action research made use of interview to the Grade School and Pre-school teachers of Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools. Thus, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the Sustainable Development Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production through interactive games. These games shall be the basis of the researchers on coming up with a game specifically a board game that can give the pre school students of lorma San Juan a good foundation in values of responsibility and awareness in consumption, production, and preservation. With the said program, preschool students, young as they are, are now exposed into a realization that food consumption plays a significant impact towards sustainability in many aspects. Education should not only be directed into an aspect of knowing life skills but integrating problem solving skills as well.

Key Words: Game based learning; Responsible consumption; risk free environment ; pre-school education and training;

Leia Erica Serrano
ERCICRSSH1802085

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

Leia Erica Serrano
Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges Senior High School,
Philippines

Amira Zoe T. De La Cuesta
Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School

Katrina Zen Alviar
Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School

Venus Mae P. Medina
Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School

Fernando Oringo
Research Advisers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School

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 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

	<p>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 acquire the necessary information and support with the aid of technology. Teenage moms requires a huge amount of support from the society in order to stay away from the stigma and allow them to explore further opportunities and raise their own children</p>
 <p>Sabrah Khan ERCICRSSH1802086</p>	<p>Factors affecting productivity of students</p> <p>Sabrah Khan Business Administration, FAST NU, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research paper discusses how students' productivity is affected by various factors while they are studying at home or in a lecture room. Three factors are studied that are sleeplessness, use of cellphone and the use of internet resources. 140 students were surveyed and reported how these factors affect their productivity taking CGPA as the measuring criteria. Results show that use of cellphone and sleeplessness do not affect the productivity but the use of internet resources has a positive effect on the productivity of students.</p>
<p>Nida Jamshed ERCICRSSH1802087</p>	<p>Understanding and Perception of Sexual harassment attribution, Rape myths and Sexual double standards among Pakistani University Students.</p> <p>Nida Jamshed National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Sexual harassment is common in Pakistan and it is experienced largely by working women and students in workplaces, colleges and universities etc. Using focus group discussions, the study has explored university students' both men and women understanding of sexual harassment, rape myths and sexual double standards. Three focus group discussions were conducted with separate groups of males, females and mixed group. Each FGD has 7 to 10 participants. FGDs were conducted in respective institutes of participating students. This research has also explored their perception regarding causes of presence of these social menaces. The results revealed that university students have clear understanding of terms sexual harassment and rape myths while they do not have enough knowledge about sexual double standards. They shared that staring;</p>

	<p>following women in markets, workplaces, touching woman's body, making negative comments about women dressing and features are common. In most cases, men are perpetrators while women are victim. Furthermore, patriarchy, lack of education and awareness among people, male dominance and faulty parenting system were highlighted as reasons behind prevalence of these ills.</p> <p>Keywords: Sexual harassment, rape myths, sexual double standards, focus group discussions</p>
 <p>Akhila Sara Varughese ERCICRSSH1802088</p>	<p>Graphic Retelling of Indian Epics</p> <p>Akhila Sara Varughese Department of English, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kerala, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are the backbones of Indian culture and tradition. Epics are based on the established traditions which narrate the stories of heroes. Epics are proofs of Indian culture and these are the recordings of the past life of rich tradition. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are literary works that paved ways for many fictional works that retells the same story from different perspectives. The writers' uses different narrative styles to fictionalize the stories from the Indian epics.</p> <p>In the literary panorama of India, graphic novels are become a solid reality in nowadays. Indian graphic novels emerged as an effective genre which represents various facets of the contemporary India. The culture of India portrayed in graphic novels very clearly. With the help of both visual and literary devices, these selected graphic novels become a powerful medium to interact with the society. With its rich area of stories and archetypal characters Indian mythology has been an area of interest across the globe. Indian authors try to reimagine them into new forms through these graphic narratives. The present study deals with the graphic novels like Ramayan 3392 AD and Adi Parva:Churning of the Ocean by analyzing the characters in the Epics by analyzing the narrative techniques used in the novels and how it differ from the original versions. The research mainly focuses on the narrative structures in graphic literature and how Indian mythology portrays in the selected novels. The research uses the theories of Gerard Genette to convey the idea of narratology.</p> <p>Keywords Indian Epics, Graphic Novels, Visual Narratives, Retelling</p>
 <p>Ouided Sekhri ERCICRSSH1802089</p>	<p>The Role of University Teachers in Putting Information Technology into Practise While Presenting their Courses: The Case of Teachers of First Year Master Degree at the Department of Arts and the English Language, Constantine</p> <p>Ouided Sekhri Department of Arts and the English Language, Mentouri Brothers University, Constantine 1, Constantine, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Many scholars think that implementing information technology in teaching especially a foreign language will end in fruitful results. However, it should be noted that not all university teachers have the ability and the will to do so. In other words, they are lost between what to do or as it may be called 'theory' and how to apply the</p>

	<p>theory in real settings, i.e., 'practice'. This raises the issue of how online technologies can be integrated into teaching in higher education as not all the staff enthusiastically embrace the change that such new technologies and pedagogies can bring. For the sake of knowing what are the methods that university teachers need to be aware of and the ways of integrating new technologies in teaching, this paper discusses the need for using information technology in teaching and reviews new technologies and the possibility of their application. It also casts light on the role of the competent teacher who knows new technologies in integrating them in the curriculum. This is done through a questionnaire and an interview where some teachers are asked about the different methods they use in teaching and whether information technology is one of them. The result showed that the majority of teachers do not integrate new information technologies while presenting their courses; Rather, they use ancient methods that rely on ancient means especially when there are no materials that enable them to do so at the university.</p> <p>Keywords: information technology, teaching, university teachers, the role of university teachers, first year Master degree.</p>
<p>Devyani Pande ERCICRSSH1802091</p>	<p>Valence@140 in 2014: Identifying Valence Issues in the 2014 General Elections in India Based on Tweets of Bhartiya Janta Party and Indian National Congress</p> <p>Devyani Pande Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore, Singapore</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The use of social media for political campaigning during elections by political parties has been very prevalent in the developed nations. The use of social media in developing countries is still catching up and it was for the first time in India during the 2014 elections that political parties and politicians adopted the use of Twitter for political campaigning. The communication by political parties and information disseminated during this period is considered a key antecedent to agenda-setting in the policy process. A key element in the electoral studies and political communication is valence issues, issues for which both political parties and voters concur. This study attempts to identify the valence issues discussed on Twitter by the two major political parties in India – Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) and Indian National Congress (INC) based on the theoretical framework of valence politics involving issue competition. The theoretical framework of issue competition in elections proposed by Stokes and then refined by Downs is used in this study. By using topic modeling and word associations on the software R, this study has tried to throw light on the valence issues discussed by the two parties and finds that they were rather different for both parties. While BJP focused more on party promotion and less on discussion of valence issues over Twitter, the INC seemed to broadcast valence issues along with party promotions on their Twitter account.</p> <p>Key words: Elections, Twitter, India, BJP, INC, valence, topic modeling</p>



Jonathan Hendson Passagi
ERCICRSSH1802093

**The Future Collaboration of Conventional Farming & Livestock With
Financial Technology in Indonesia :A Case Study of TaniGroup**

Jonathan Hendson Passagi
Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Reski Amalia
Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Anindita Sekar Kinanti Wibowo
Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Michelle Stansha Carolina Prasetyo
faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Abstract

Indonesia as one of the richest tropical country is bestowed with vast amounts of island, natural resources and fertile lands. With 261 million citizen (2016), roughly 37 million people are working on the agriculture sector. The total land allocated for farming & livestock is around 7,74 million hectare.

However, Indonesia still struggles as a developing country within the globalization era. This is due to the lack of access to education, technology illiteracy, and geographical condition of Indonesia. Farmers in remote area are undercapitalized, lack of market access to distribute their goods, and education on proper farming methods.

Seeing the full potential of Indonesia as a leading exporter within the agriculture sector and the possibility to attract investors to help farmers, TaniGroup, a well known startup in Indonesia introduced the incorporation of technology and finance to maximize Indonesia's agricultural sector through agrotech.

TaniGroup operates through TaniFund (crowd lending) & TaniHub (distribution). Compared to conventional loan through banks, TaniFund allows anyone to provide lending to farmers and enables profit sharing. Alternatively, TaniHub allows farmers to market its products to various clients (wholesale market, supermarket, restaurants, and hotels).

The objective of this study is to explain how the startup of TaniGroup affects agricultural sector in Indonesia through economic and social impact to farmers, along with its legal framework in Indonesia. The research method shall be conducted through empirical research and normative research.

With the findings at hand, this research aims to improve Indonesian farmer's welfare along with how TaniGroup disrupts conventional farming scheme. The existence of TaniGroup could cause a significant social economic impact among farmers along with pending future regulations for agrotech in Indonesia.

Keywords: Law, Economic, Agriculture , Social, Indonesia

Mohd Osama Ahmad
ERCICRSSH1802094

**Religiosity Branding a Study of Fastest Growing FMCG in Indian
Markets**

Mohd Osama Ahmad
Abeda Inamdar College (university of pune) department of commerce,
Pune, India

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The paper will investigate the brand that will decide are you religious or not introducing religion in the name of ayurveda or other medication their benefits are written in holy scripture the brand promotion of these products now at its peek big market player are switching towards these products and telling majority customers to use it and people are using it without going through ingredients or content they just buying paper will find the depth of it ,the paper will tell the grass root reality and the big profits made by them by will also tell the role of MNCs how they are trying to enter in this market .</p> <p>Keywords - products, religiosity, brand, fmcg industry, corporates, MNCs,marketing techniques, effect on other products.</p>
<p>Mohammed Ahmed Ado ERCICRSSH1802095</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Use of Figurative and Idiomatic Expressions in Shariah-Based Reconciliation Case Proceedings</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohammed Ahmed Ado English Department, Faculty of Arts and Education, Bauchi State University, Gadau, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In contrast to being on record, speakers in Shariah-Based Reconciliation Case Proceedings (RCP) normally do the Face Threatening Acts (FTA) off record strategy if they intend to convey their meaning to an addressee in an ambiguous ways or hinting manner. Thus, this paper is to explore the use of Figurative and Idiomatic Expressions (FIE) in the RCP. The study utilized 12 various cases on Family Dispute Marital Issues (FDMI) and the data was obtained through audiovisual recordings in Bauchi state Sharia commission (BSSC) in Nigeria. The data were coded and analysed using Nvivo, focusing on Brown and Levinson’s Off-Record strategy as part of the conditions in determining the choice of politeness strategy. The study showed that FIE FTA off record strategy was richly used across the 12 cases. However, the Figurative and Idiomatic Expressions were mostly employed by court officials in the attempt to avoid being perceived as bias or unfair to other parties during RCP. A total of 24 participants used 75 Interactive Turn-Takings (ITT). The findings revealed the use of various kinds of FIE FTA off record strategies including metaphors, personifications, climax, anti-climax, metonymy, hyperbole, and euphemism among others. The findings also indicated that sarcasm was used by the court officials to address or query the actions of addressee/s. Disputing parties were found of using Metonymy, hyperbole to exaggerate their claims and euphemism in expressing unpleasant information in the attempt to establish defences. Finally, the paper demonstrates that it is a cultural practice of the speakers in shariah-based RCP to use FIE in the quest to achieve settlement of matrimonial and family disputes. The implications of this study would also be discussed in terms of the adoption and teaching of FIE in shariah legal schools which may enhance successful RCP in Shariah-based courts.</p> <p>Keywords: Figurative and Idiomatic expressions, Shariah-based Courts, Reconciliation Case Proceedings, politeness strategy, Face Threatening Acts</p>
<p>Dr. Manimala Sharma ERCICRSSH1802099</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sifism in India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Manimala Sharma</p>

Philosophy, Choudhary Balluram Godra Govt.Girls College,
Sriganganager, Rajasthan, India

Abstract

The philosophy and practices of Sufism stated in the words of Dr. Tara Chand “Sufism is a religion of intense devotion love is its manifestation ,poetry, music and dance are the instruments of its worship and attaining oneness with God is its ideal”

It is generally believed that sufism is derived from two Arabic words i.e SAF and SUF. The word SAF means a carpet sufis meditated on a carpet, another word SUF means WOOL.

The Muslim saint who wore garment of coarse wool began to be called sufi saints , sufi entered India in the 12 th century with Muslim invaders and became popular in the 13 th century .

- Sufi saints seek inner purity.
- According to sufi saints , God is the beloved of the lover (‘MASHOOK’) i.e. the devotee and the devotee is eager to meet his beloved(GOD)
- The Sufi think that love and devotion are the only means of reaching GOD.
- They also attach great importance to their ‘MURSHID’ OR “PIR”(GURU).
- Sufism emphasizes upon leading a simple life.
- A Sufi saint described his condition to say that couplet.

“ Ajab tere ishq ka yeh asra dekhtan hoo ,
ki tarakki pe dared jigra dekhtan hoon,
samay hai jabse tu meri nazar mein,
jidhar dekhtan hoon tujhe dekhtan hoon”.

I see a strange effect of your love that the pain of love in my heart is ever Growing ever since I have seen you wherever I see I see you alone Sufism emerged as a “moral and comprehensive soci-religious force” that even influensive other religious tradition such as Hinduism. Their traditions of devotional practices and modest living attracted all people. Their teachings of humanity , love for God and prophet continue to be surrounded by mystical tales and folk songs today. Sufi were firm in the abstaining from religious and communal elements of civil society

1. medieval Islamic civilization pg 773 “Josef w meri”
2. Sufism a celebrating love “Zaheer Noor Khan”
3. The Islamic Path ,Sufism, politics and society in India.

Steve James Itsewah
ERCICRSSH1802101

Meaning and Meaninglessness As Relative Terms In The Understanding of Motifs, Movements and Action Patterns of Worship Dance

Steve James Itsewah
Department of Theatre and Media Arts, Faculty of Arts, Federal
University Lafia, Lafia Nasarawa, Nigeria

Abstract

Dance, a non-verbal language, is an expression that is meant to be understood by all and sundry irrespective of the mode, type, form, categorization, pattern and the style that it is coated with. In Africa therefore, dance transcends the boundaries of the secularity to the efficacy of sacredness. This is because it is an essential tool for the

	<p>purposes of worship of God, gods, spirits and between man to man in his bid to create balance in his cosmic worldview. Whereas most of these worship dances are often classified or tagged within the confines of: moral, immoral, vulgar, solemn, holy, sacred jurisdictions. This indirectly puts a condemnation on some worship dances as composed, as inappropriate for worship purposes. Thus, it is pertinent to ask that ‘at what time or point does a dance become appropriate or inappropriate for the purpose of worship? Therefore, using the analytical method, this paper seek to compare and contrast some movements, dance motifs and action patterns as used in the compositions of both secular and some sacred dance situations that qualifies them as inappropriate or too erotic for worship purposes.</p> <p>Keywords: Erotic, Motif, Movement, Worship, Relativism, Convergence and Divergence.</p>
<p>Zainab Ashraf ERCICRSSH1802104</p>	<p>The Future of Prediction:Relationship between Google Searches and KSE 100 Index</p> <p>Zainab Ashraf MS Scholar,University of Management and Technology,Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Nouman Sarfraz MS Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Shehla Arif MS Scholar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Wasif Hussain Lecturer, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract This paper examines the relationship between big data and financial stocks of Pakistan. It examines and tests the relationship between search engine query volumes related to terrorism and financial market KSE 100 Index. Collecting data from 19 different search terms related to terrorism, this paper extends the study by applying linear regression between search queries and KSE 100 index prices. The results show statistically significant and positive between search keywords and prices which mean that frequency or changes in search indices is correlated with prices of KSE 100 index fluctuations. So frequency of keywords related to terrorism is showing the number of terrorism attacks happening in the country which might be means that these attacks are somehow affecting the stock market.</p>
<p>Chiedu Ndubisi ERCICRSSH1802105</p>	<p>Economic Growth Impact of Port Privatization in Nigeria: An Econometric Assessment</p> <p>Chiedu Ndubisi Research, Planning and Statistics,Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission, Abuja, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract The objective of this correlational study was to examine the empirical relationship between privatization and economic growth, using efficiency and productivity data from the privatization of Nigerian ports. The study</p>

	<p>tested the property rights theory that the transfer of property rights by state actors to the private sector provided incentives for the latter to make additional investment toward improved efficiency and productivity. Previous research on the subject focused on how privatization affected a firm's output, profitability, investment, and efficiency while neglecting the impact on economic growth and employment. By using single-port indicators in their analysis, these previous studies neither accounted for the complexity that characterize Nigeria's multiple port system nor controlled for alternative explanations to postprivatization changes in the economy. Existing panel data from 2007 to 2014 was collected from Nigerian ports, yielding 160 observations on several selected variables. This study controlled for the influence of confounding or interacting variables using the correlational design and also addressed the complexity of the port system utilizing the Malmquist linear programming technique. The multiple regression analysis showed that privatization, deregulation, cargo increases, interest rate, and inflation rate accounted for high variations in short and long-term economic growth. Also, the privatization policy transmitted economic growth through cargo throughput increases rather than privatization proceeds. By confirming the nexus between privatization and the economic growth indices, the study provides support for the efficacy of neoliberal economic tools such as privatization and deregulation on long-term economic growth. It also provides additional evidence for the Nigerian government to make maritime and economic policy decisions.</p> <p>Key Words: Privatization, Growth, Port reforms, Productivity, Efficiency</p>
<p>Tayyaba Razzaq ERCICRSSH1802106</p>	<p>Spirituality in the World Religion</p> <p>Tayyaba Razzaq Department of Islamic Studies, (Comparative Religions), University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Spirituality is a systemic practice and experience of a religion. This is the most powerful, comprehensive and profound experience. The religious sacred texts have attempted to clarify that in fact we are spirits shrouded in a material form. Hence, being physically clean is a form of preparation for one's body to act as a medium between the spiritual and physical realms. Spirituality is not only limited to the physical but transcends that to another dimension. Purification of the heart enables the senses to function beyond their physical limits and helps to attain high level of spirituality. The eyes and ears act as windows for the spirit. The importance of purifying the senses is emphasized by revelations and persuaded to be practiced at particular places. This is illustrated in the religious texts and practices of Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam. The tools, methods and their purposes for spirituality are different. This research study will find out similarities and differences in the process of spirituality in world religions.</p> <p>Keywords Spirituality purification, Religions, physical realm, sacred texts</p>
<p>Serajum Munira ERCICRSSH1802108</p>	<p>The Perception of Using Language in Gender Disparity: A Study on Tertiary Level Students</p> <p>Serajum Munira Department of English, Green University of Bangladesh, Dhaka,</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study aims at exploring the extent of linguistic varieties which are issues of gender disparity in our society. Language is the most advanced form of communication possessed only by humans. Linguistic elements direct our expressions, feelings and thought, and languages even help us transmit knowledge, ideas and beliefs from one generation to another. In fact, language is systematic as it follows rules. However, it is believed that men and women have a strong natural tendency to use different patterns of a language. Connection between language and gender attracted many researchers' attention, but some critics of mid-twentieth century considered such studies to be purely feministic. With the passage of time, our social structure met considerable changes which influenced our languages. The objective of this project is to give reasonable answers to the questions regarding the gender speech differences in today's world. Survey method was applied in order to maintain high standards of research ethics and improve the research quality. This study managed to engage 384 respondents; among them 51% were male and 49% female. According to survey data, 68% of the participants reported that women always tend to use exaggerated expressions and words that can assist in building rapport. Further, it involves finding out whether there is any difference between speech patterns of different age groups coming from the same gender. By delving into both historic and contemporary documents, this experiment will lead us to widen the scope of research on various ways of communication.</p>
<p>Agbaje Taofeek Alani ERCICRSSH1802109</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nigeria and Ecowas; Economics and Political Implication of Regional Integration</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Agbaje Taofeek Alani Osun state College Of Technology,,Esa Oke, Osun State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The aim of this paper is to examine the core issues in the current stagnation in the ECOWAS. Our analysis will touch on the problem of Nigerians leadership role, economic and political implications and prospect of economic integration in west Africa.</p> <p>This paper also examine the historical experiences and common political aspirations, this fact explains the historic drives for economic integration in western Europe, also the establishment of the comecon (council for mutual economic assistance) in Estern Europe, the latin America free trade Area, the Andeanpact, ill fated East African community, the west Africa Economic Community and more recently the new partnership for African Development (NEPAD).</p> <p>Analysis have revealed that, regional unity is seen as a possible solution to the continents deep and prolonged economic and social crises, at a time when private energies are being released thanks to the strengthening of civil society and the deregulation and revitalization of national economies, while the continuing decline of state imposed barriers to inter country flows in paving the way for increased regional trade.</p> <p>The paper concluded that there is need for regional cooperation and coordination, in the field technology to be essential if Africa is to compete and survive in the international markets of the 21st century, stressing cooperation in the application of knowledge to all sectors, she proposed an approach to regional integration described as " innovation driven" as</p>

<p>Rubela Absar ERCICRSSH1802110</p>	<p>opposed to earlier exchange driven or " production-specialization" model. Citizens Participation and Development in the Democratic Country</p> <p>Rubela Absar Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India</p> <p>Abstract There has been an increasing concern all over the world, with the changing relationship between polity and society to increase citizens' participation in Development. The public servants and citizens are not two separate entities in the democratic system of government. The success of public administration depends on public participation. Due to the lack of citizens participation most of the developmental programmes have failed. It is the key element in the entire process of Development. It also creates positive relationship between citizen and government. Through this method of citizens' participation the people of the country directly involves in the process of administrative decision making, policy formulation and policy implementation. Participation covers every type of activities by which citizen takes part in development administration. Key Words: Development, Participation, Administration</p>
 <p>Jenkins Diomo ERCICRSSH1802111</p>	<p>Oral Tradition and the History of Pre-Colonial Cameroon</p> <p>Jenkins Diomo History, Buea, Cameroon</p> <p>Abstract The research drains the utilisation of oral tradition to brandish the historical content and context of Pre-colonial Cameroonian societies. This digestion of relevance aspect such as the rationales and characteristic of the source was diagnosed. This went along the emulation of the different types, strengths and lapses of oral tradition in the accounting of ancient societies in Cameroon. The research sampled primary and secondary sources in interviews and published documents to provide an indepth justification of facts and evidence of the painted picture. The sources argued that oral tradition was and is the store of historical contents in all issue of human relation to the environment. Keywords: Oral, Tradition, History, Pre-Colonial, generation, account, remember, facts, evidence</p>
<p>Soodeh Mansouri ERCICRSSH1802115</p>	<p>Possibility and Impossibility of Explaining Religious Beliefs Through Intellectual Discourse</p> <p>Soodeh Mansouri Gratuated from ISMC-AKU, London & M.A Sociology from TMU, Tehran, Iran, Zeitoon institute, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Seyed Ali Barootian Gratuated from ISMC-AKU, London & M.A Sociology from TMU, Tehran, Iran, Zeitoon institute, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Abstract How much religious beliefs could be affected by intellectual interpretations? Is it possible to understand religious beliefs from intellectual perspectives? Here, we want to explain the way Shia religious beliefs have been affected by Islamic intellectual interpreters. Study of</p>

	<p>Shia Muharram mourning shows the meaning of religious beliefs, especially Shia beliefs about their third Imam, Hussain ibn Ali, have been affected from different aspects by intellectual interpretations.</p> <p>In this paper, the challenges intellectuals made for battle of Karbala and Shia beliefs have been traced and the way believers attempted to answer them has been analysed. The intellectual affects can be understood. But, the main question we tried to answer was the possibility of explaining religiosity by intellectual language and in intellectual discourse. Is it possible to look at beliefs through intellectual perspectives? In this regards, we applied Habermas theory about rationality and his critiques about modern hegemonic rationalities.</p> <p>Methodologically, we applied textual analyses and content analyses to answer these questions. The two main intellectual discusses we analysed are from Laics ideas and Abdolkarim Soroush ideas.</p> <p>We critiqued the regular approach towards religious beliefs which could be found in both mentioned perspectives and also believers' answers to these challenges. We claimed beliefs discourse is totally different from intellectual and scientific discourse. It is necessary to change the approach and the place of religion in modern life.</p> <p>Key words: Religiosity, belief, intellectual, Shia, interpretation</p>
 <p>Dr HS Ntuli ERCICRSSH1802116</p>	<p>The Historical Trajectory of The Removal of the People from Richards Bay: Memories of Victims</p> <p>Dr HS Ntuli Lecturer: Department of History, Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, University of Zululand, South Africa</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The history of forced removals and Bantustan consolidation in South Africa lays bare a trajectory of dispossession and disenfranchisement, starting with Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 and elaborated in a set of apartheid laws. Between 1948 and 1994 the history of South Africa is characterised with widespread removals of communities from their traditional areas of domicile to different areas. Such removals were for different reasons such as clearance of 'black spot', relocation as per Influx Control Legislation, urban relocation, relocation for Betterment Schemes and relocation for Homeland Consolidation. Black communities were in the majority of cases the main victims of such removals. In spite of the prevalence of such removals, very little is written on the experiences of these communities. This paper constructs the experiences and memories of black community that was removed when Richards Bay was established. Particular emphasis is placed on the process of removal and how the affected people reacted. It argues that the people were not relocated for their betterment but to open up space for white settlement and to create an economic enclave dominated by whites. The paper brings to the forefront the element of black historical agency as the affected people shaped their history through the manner in which they reacted to the removals. The narrative is based on qualitative research which brings out the sentiments and attitudes of the victims.</p> <p>Keywords: forced removals, Mandlanzini, apartheid</p>
<p>Akanksha Badyal ERCICRSSH1802120</p>	<p>Dialectic of Root and Multiplicity: A Post Feminist Inquiry of Indian Chick-Lit</p> <p>Akanksha Badyal Research Student, School of languages and literature Shri Mata Vaishno</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Devi University of languages and literature, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Feminist discourses even in its latest discursive arenas though acknowledges intersectional realities and heterogeneity of its subject of study that is women, in some way also reiterates certain root like commonalities amongst all the women across the world like patriarchy as the perennial reference. This indicates toward the inherent crisis. The feminist movement which on the one hand advocates multiplicity and intersectional realities connects them with the idea or attributes of gender roles. The present article hypothesises that Chick Lit women negotiate between power structure and their feminine self beyond any ideological negotiations or traces which create their multiple identities. Further, the article aims at exploring the rhizomatic attitude of Chick generation who by defying the dialectic of root and multiplicity exercise the post feminist ideology of choice and individuality.</p> <p>Key words: Rhizome, Multiplicity, Chick Lit, Patriarchy, choice, individuality</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Hamid Sarmadi ERCICRSSH1802122</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">From the emphasis on homosexual human rights to the death of morality</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hamid Sarmadi Ph. D of Political Science, Department of Politics and Law, Science and Research Branch Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Despite the heavy propaganda of homosexuals and their supporters in generalizing this abusive behavior, most people in the West do not think so, and they consider homosexuality to be contrary to human nature and contrary to the teachings of divine religions. But nevertheless, in most European countries, homosexual marriages have unfortunately become legalized.</p> <p>But this question arises in the general minds of the world, why Western governments support extremist forms of homosexuality in all political, social, cultural and moral fields? How does the political system in the West benefit from the homosexuality of individuals who insist on protecting the institutions that support this abnormal act and trying to normalize and accept this ugly phenomenon in different ways and in different ways? If only the human and human right look at the level of supportive activities is why these people are not seen as those who for any reason go out of the path of balance and human nature and who need help and treatment?</p> <p>The question of research is that, despite the legality of the phenomenon of homosexuality in some Western countries, where are the roles and chores of human morality and conscience? In other words, what is a gay person's justification for the violation of human rights and the unethical nature of his actions?</p> <p>The study believes that by legalizing our homosexuality, we observe the death of morality and humanity and human rights violations to a large extent and the heinous act of homosexuality is completely anti-ethical and inhumane, and that the phenomenon cannot be blamed for its ugliness as legality and human rights organizations must explain the nature and consequences of this inhuman phenomenon and plan the ways to expand this phenomenon.</p> <p>Keywords: homosexuality, human rights, west countries, mortality</p>



Bilal Ahmed
ERCICRSSH1802124

People Perception Regarding Possible Impact of Urbanization On Environmental Degradation In Islamabad

Bilal Ahmed
Department of Sociology, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan

Madiha, Awan
Department of Anthropology, Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

Abstract

Urbanization is the process in which green space (fields, trees, wetlands, etc.) is converted into black space (concrete and asphalt). Urbanization occurs because people move from rural areas to urban areas. This usually occurs when a country is still developing. Slums and its consequences of overcrowding lack of sanitation, global warming, air pollution, water pollution and loss of forest cover, agriculture land and depletion of wildlife are the major outcome of urbanization. This present study is a quantitative research entitled "People Perception Regarding possible impact of Urbanization on Environmental Degradation in Islamabad". The environmental challenges are primarily associated with rapid urbanization and this urbanization is mostly unplanned and haphazard and rises to environmental issues such as; pollution, poor drainage system, poor quality of drinking water and hygienic conditions. Researcher collected the data from three different sectors of Islamabad city though multistage sampling technique. A self-administrated questionnaire was used as a tool of data collection. From the investigation of the data it was found that there is a strong relationship between the urbanization and increasing environmental issues in the cities, such as poor sanitation and drainage system, hygienic problems, air pollution and deforestation etc. The results of the research show that there is a critical linkage between urbanization, environment, pollution growth and pollution. Provision of basic facilities in rural areas, awareness campaigns, education, health, food and employment can reduce this problem.

Keywords: Green space, Slums areas, Global warming

Seyed Mahmoud Tayyib Hosseini
ERCICRSSH1802127

The ways to release prisoners with financial condemnation from the perspective of the Qur'an

Seyed Mahmoud Tayyib Hosseini
Quran Studies Dept. Research center of Islamic Sciences, Research Institute of Hawzah and University; affiliated to Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, I.R., Qom, Iran

Abstract

One of the serious issues in Islamic societies, which is commonly considered by rulers and to some extent causes the worry of scholars and religious authorities, is the existence of non-criminal prisoners who have been sentenced to prison only for financial debt. On the other hand, we the Holy Quran as the expresser of everything, that is, all that is required in the direction of man's guidance and prosperity in his social life in the world and the prosperity of the Hereafter is in the Holy Qur'an. The present article seeks to answer the question of whether the Holy Qur'an has presented a way for the release of financially detained prisoners who

been sentenced to death, as a result of the inability to pay blood money to the victim's parents, or other reasons for those who has been sentenced to imprisonment for the crime that made them deserved to be one of the Islamic, and their freedom depends on the payment of some property. The result obtained on the basis of the method of subject interpretation and the principle of "the rule of law in the general verses of the Quran is generally word not so the cause and the case" is that it is possible to generalize the Quranic verses which seeks to liberate the slaves and pay Zakat for the release of the merely Financial prisoners, and ultimately, four methods for the release of financial prisoners whose crimes are solely financial liabilities are extracted and introduced from the Holy Quran.

Key word: prisoners 'freedom, subject interpretation, uranic jurisprudence, prisoners' freedom ways

**Non-permission for abortion from the perspective of the Holy Quran,
permission for the abortion of a defective fetus**

Seyed Mahmoud Tayyib Hosseini
**Quran Studies Dept. Research center of Islamic Sciences, Research
Institute of Hawzah and University; affiliated to Ministry of Science,
Research and Technology, I.R., Qom, Iran**

Abstract

Abortion is one of the most important issues in medical ethics that has attracted the attention of many scholars and has many supporters and opponents who have argued for permission or lack of permission. Based on The consensus of all Islamic jurists, the first rule is the denial of abortion, but in some cases it is also allowed in the Shari'a, and the jurists have given fatwa on its permission. Moral philosophers also agree that killing an adult human is morally wrong, but disagrees about whether the fetus is human or not. Some of them consider embryos as humans or individuals from the very beginning, and know abortion as a wrong deed, and others do not accept that the fetus is a human being, and know it permissible to kill. Although Muslim scholars have often paid attention to the issue of abortion with a legal and jurisprudence approach, they are less concerned with the philosophical approach and ethical theology of the Qur'an. This paper seeks to address this issue from a different point of view and with the ethical theology approach and based on the verses of the Quran, proves abortion abnormalities from the perspective of the Qur'an. Also, according to some verses of the Qur'an, one can claim the permission of abnormal abortion from some Quranic verses.

Keywords: Holy Quran, Hebeh(donation), Abortion, Ethics



Anjali Dalal
ERCICRSSH1802128

**Understanding Gendered Environmental Politics In Third World: A
Case Study Of Save Ganga Movement**

Anjali Dalal
M.A, Mphil Political Science
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

In the study of environmental movements, feminist scholars have added a new vision and understanding, by exploring the entrenched symbiotic relationship between women and environment. Insights from feminist political ecologists nearly draw conclusions that success and failure of environmental movements are not merely reflections of intensity, size and awareness of protests, but women participation as the core of the ecological movements. However, due to patriarchal structure of society, most ecological movements keep women's participation at bay, resulting in disconnection between women-nature and protest movements, leading to superficial, non-sustainable policies and strategies of environmental protection. This research paper focus on the theoretical perspective of Feminist political ecology, that examines the place of gender in ecological and political relations through special focus on environment movements in general and Save Ganga Movement in particular. The paper examines the role of women in three environmental movements- Chipko (Garhwal, India), Plachimada (Kerala, India) and Green Belt (Kenya, India), in order to investigate similar trends of women participation in Save Ganga Movement (India). The latter shows differed participatory base of women, while studying three protest site, i.e., Garhwal, Kanpur and Varanasi (the three main regions around river flow). In the conclusion it was identified that the parameters as developed by Feminist Political ecologists, are seen in the mountainous region (i.e., Garhwal) where women participation has questioned the access to forest resource and management, contributed local experiences in decision making process, engendering grassroots activism, but in Kanpur and Varanasi the movement lacks women participation as the core of the struggle. It was here, that active rights of women over water resource and local techniques and experience of water management is undermined by the scientific 'modern knowledge' of urban economy that not only lead to domination of patriarchal values in institutional way but also 'ecological othering' of women. Therefore, the paper outlines, the gender sensitive inclusive measures in environment movement in general and Save Ganga Movement in particular, as a prerequisite for success of movement and elimination of patriarchal decision making institutions.

Keywords: Gendered environmental politics, Ecological othering, Ganga Movement, Feminist Political Ecology



Arunima Anil
ERCICRSSH1802061

ICT and Rural Education: The Situation in Kerala, India

Arunima Anil

ICSSR Doctoral Research Scholar, Dept. of Sociology, University of Kerala

Abstract

The digital learning platform has brought about a “Knowledge Society” that provides opportunities to create, share and use knowledge. The quality of education in rural areas has not risen to the expected standard due to lack of access, inadequate infrastructure, poor connectivity of ICT, and insufficient teachers, etc. Though the rural-urban disparity has been reducing in Kerala, the digital gap in terms of accessing and utilising ICT has not narrowed down. This empirical study aims at finding out the factors influencing successful ICT integration in rural schools with special focus on the availability of ICT infrastructure, extent of ICT utilization in classrooms and the barriers encountered in its effective usage. The primary data were collected covering all the relevant stake holders. The findings indicate that ICT infrastructure such as availability of computers, number of smart classrooms, internet connectivity etc. are inadequate in these schools. Damaged and outdated hardware equipment’s were dumped as e-waste at computer labs. The extensive usage of ICT in teaching and learning were found to be minimum and has not brought about any improvements. Under utilization of the technology has resulted in lowering the digital competency of the students. Frequent utilization of smart-classrooms along with a strong ICT infrastructure and their integration into teaching activities can play a significant role in facilitating digital education in rural schools. Widespread use of technologies can reduce the digital divide and strengthen rural education.

Keywords: ICT, Digital Divide, Rural Education



Mary Fatima Lompot
ERCICRSSH1802090

Using Social Media as a Marketing Tool for Travellers

Mary Fatima Lompot

Management and Marketing Department, Adamso University, Philippines

Abstract

This research assessed the influence of social media in the information search and decision-making processes of local leisure travelers working in the BPO (Business Process Outsourcing) industry in Metro Manila. It synthesized existing researches, concepts and theories to understand how social media applications influence local travelers. It also presented a snapshot of how consumers gather information and make decisions regarding their travel purchases in this rapidly increasing, commercialized field. Specifically, the paper described the socio-demographic profile of the travelers, i.e., in terms of age, gender, civil status, educational attainment and income. Information on their travel history was also described particularly on leisure travels and, especially, its frequency and the travel destinations covered within a year. Pre-travel preparations were also described, such as information being searched and the sources of information that were accessed. It determined the social media sites most frequently used by travelers, the factors and elements that help in making their travel decisions, and the problems and issues they encountered. A profile comparison between social media and

non-social media users was also made to determine if there was a significant difference between the two sets of respondents. The research focused on employees working in BPOs because they represent an attractive segment for the tourism industry. The findings revealed that individuals who tend to travel more are young individuals, single, and with average to high-disposable income. Their profile reflected those of individuals who love to have fun, seek adventure and do travel explorations whether it be near or far. The result also showed that accessibility and easy information searches are the major factors that influence the choice of social media, followed by real-time connections and interactions. Social media, specifically Facebook, was considered to be the most effective and efficient marketing tool to advertise travel-related information. Testimonies shared online by friends and families, as well as colleagues, through photographs and videos are critical game-changers that influence travel decisions. Furthermore, this research looked at the major problems encountered by travelers in using social media, such as the filtered opinion of bloggers; insufficient, outdated and inaccurate information; and lack of network provider coverage. Lastly, findings proved that local leisure travelers do not significantly differ in their use of social media.

The results of the study were used to propose and formulate a marketing program that would maximize the use of social media effectively and efficiently. Further studies using other internet platforms may be explored by the Department of Tourism and Tour Operators to expand the coverage beyond BPO employees. (The proposed marketing tool did not only address the young travelers but also other travelers from the various sectors of the society.)

Key Words: Business Process Outsourcing, Social Media, Local Travelers, Leisure Travel, Tourism

Wage gaps, public and private education expenditure as explanatory factors for NEETs in Senegal

Mame Adiouma Dieng

**FASEG Faculty of Economics and Management, UCAD Dakar
University Cheikh Anta Diop, JPEG Doctoral School, LINC Laboratory**

Abstract

Faced with social pressure, due to the high job demand of young people, Senegal, like other West African countries, does not absorb enough young workers. Nearly 46% of the young population lack education, training and employment (PES, 2014). In addition, many young people find themselves in a situation of NEET (Not in Education not in Employment not in Training). There are several definitions of this concept, but according to the ILO, it includes all young people who are not involved in the labor market or in the education system (Eurofound 2012). The purpose of this work is therefore to show that in addition to the membership of an individual in a group (characteristic of the head of household and place of residence), its characteristics (level of qualification) and the chances that it holds for it the labor market (wage differential between the worker with at least one qualification and the unskilled worker), the financing of education remains very decisive in explaining the NEET phenomenon in Senegal. To do this, we used a logistic model. In fact, public investment spending in the education sector reduces the probability of social exclusion of young people in Senegal, contrary to private spending. Urban and non-educated households



Mame Adiouma Dieng
ERCICRSSH1802131

	<p>increase the probability of belonging to the NEET group as well as when the individual is female or when he or she is out of school. On the other hand, the analysis reveals that when the wages of workers with at least one level of education increase at the expense of workers without education or training, this has the effect of increasing the probability of being NEET.</p> <p>Key words: Public expenditure on education, Private expenditure on education, logistic model NEET</p> <hr/> <p>Transition of young people in the situation of NEETs between 2005 and 2011 in Senegal</p> <p>Mame Adiouma Dieng FASEG Faculty of Economics and Management, UCAD Dakar University Cheikh Anta Diop, JPEG Doctoral School, LINC Laboratory</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Estimated at nearly 46% of the population, young people without education, training and employment (PES, 2014) constitute a demand for work and a strong social pressure in Senegal. Yet public spending on education is increasing almost every year, as are other economic aggregates (such as GDP), but the situation is still evident. In terms of poverty, studies have shown the movements of individuals between different situations during poverty surveys (ESPSI and ESPSI). But the question is still pending with young Senegalese NEETs. The purpose of this work is to trace the different transactions related to the exclusion of young NEETs between these two surveys. We used conditional probabilities and a transfer function on cohorts of young people aged 15-35. However, the results showed that the probability of remaining EET (84%) in 2011 when it was in 2005 is higher than that of remaining NEET (70%) in 2011 when it was in 2005. In addition, the probability of getting out (30%) of the NEET situation is higher than the probability of entering (16%). As a result, a young NEET in 2005 has a 70 out of 100 chances of staying in this situation for 30 chances of getting out while a young non-NEET in 2005 with a 16% chance of transitioning to a NEET situation versus 84% of NEETs staying there. Throughout the study, the results showed that there are disparities in the transition between age groups, as well as by sex and place of residence.</p> <p>Key words: Public expenditure on education, NEET, transition, EET, NE, EN, EE, conditional probabilities, cohorts, transfer function.</p>
<p>Aqib Mumtaz ERCICRSSH1802133</p>	<p>Polarization of opinions: An Assessment of Social Networking Sites Users of Two Leading Political Parties PTI and PMLN</p> <p>Aisha Siddiqa Siddique Faculty of Media and Communication Studies (FMCS), University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Ashbeela Shaffaqat Faculty of Media and Communication Studies (FMCS), University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Aqib Mumtaz COMSATS University Islamabad (Lahore campus), Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p>

Mass Polarization is the most persuasive phenomenon in the field of Mass Media and Communications. Divergence in opinion and perceptions are depending upon the projection of events in a particular angle or direction. People are exposed to different media channels, particularly role of partisan media channels are really influential in opinion formation. Now, with the advent of social media pages and groups this situation has become worthier to be studied. These partisan political pages are deliberately involved in holding biased opinions about counter political parties. In recent times, social media has emerged as one of the prominent platform for creating more polarization. This study aims to examine relationship between Social Networking Sites (SNS) and heterogeneity in political opinion polarization. This study aims to investigate opinion of the students regarding their political affiliations, particularly focusing on PML(N) and PTI with reference to their SNS accounts on Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp. The sample for the study; is comprised of 50 students, age ranging within 25 to 40 years, taken from different university departments. This study would give in depth analysis of the issue with measure comprised of 5 Likert scale online survey. A questionnaire is developed about polarization, personal and counters political affiliations. The analysis is conducted through online survey. Study findings are significant in examining the political polarization phenomena by knowing effects of political party affiliations in university students. The result shows that use of social media is positive predictor for users opinion biasness, about particular issues, due to news or content infiltration on SNS. Research finding are that around 64-66% followers are moderate, 22-24% followers are extreme and 12-16% followers are blind out of total population. People are generally moral but around one third (1/3) party members are tragically trapped in social media polarization.

LISTENERS

Athulya V
Department of Commerce, Bharathiar University, Kerala, India
ERCICRSSH1802055

Abdulrazak Abdu
Social Study, Kaduna State College of Education
ERCICRSSH1802056

Mohsen Maksabi
Islamic Theological Department, Bqir Al Olum University, Iran, Isfahan
ERCICRSSH1802057

Abisola Diana Lawson
Master in Business Administration, University of South Wales, South Wales, United Kingdom
ERCICRSSH1802062

Musbahu Muhammad
Public Administration, Jigawa State Polytechnic, Nigeria, Jigawa State Polytechnic, Dutse Nigeria, Nigeria
ERCICRSSH1802063

Aniemeka Odira
Works, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu university igbariam campus., Anambra state, Nigeria
ERCICRSSH1802070

Erhimu Okagbare

<p>Department of social sciences, Faculty of Economics,Lagos state university,Ojo, Nigeria ERCICRSSH1802092</p>
<p>Sumiyyah Arif English Department, Dyanand girls p.g.college Kanpur,Kanpur University,Utter Pradesh, Kanpur, India ERCICRSSH1802098</p>
<p>Deenesh Sonea Mental Health Care Centre, Ministry of Health, Mauritius ERCICRSSH1802100</p>
<p>Odunola Agbebi Political science, Faculty of social science,University of Ibadan,Ibadan, Nigeria ERCICRSSH1802102</p>
<p>Yagya Raj Sharma Gandaki Boarding School, Social Studies Department,Gandaki Boarding School,Pokhara, Nepal ERCICRSSH1802112</p>
<p>Gai Paul Management and Technology,Walden University,Juba, Republic of South Sudan ERCICRSSH1802114</p>
<p>Edwin Thuo School of Law,Kenyatta University,Nairobi, Kenya ERCICRSSH1802117</p>
<p>Victor Bediako Amponsah Community Development, Crystal Galaxy College, Accra, Ghana ERCICRSSH1802118</p>
<p>Ademola Tinubu Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt, Nigeria ERCICRSSH1802119</p>
<p>Rita Luci Okoh Community Development,Crystal Galaxy College, Accra, Ghana ERCICRSSH1802121</p>
<p>Lond Bigo Lawyer Professor , Iraq, ERBIL ERCICRSSH1802123</p>
<p>Rica Garcia Marketing Manager,iVolunteer Philippines,Philippines ERCICRSSH1802129</p>
<p>Abdulaziz Aljunaibi Science, Engineering and Built Environment,Deakin University,Melbourne , Australia ERCICRSSH1802130</p>
<p>Darelle Oben Amen Foundation/Global Network,Global network,Cameroon, Central Africa ERCICRSSH1802134</p>

Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra>

- 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