



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Kuala Lumpur - International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

09 October - 10 October 2018

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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Abdelhak Senadjki

Assistant Professor of Economics at the Faculty of Business and Finance, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Malaysia

Dr. Abdelhak Senadjki is an Assistant Professor of Economics at the Faculty of Business and Finance, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Malaysia. He obtained his PhD from Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) in 2013 with a thesis title 'Vulnerability to Poverty: A Study of Rural Population in Kelantan and Terengganu, Malaysia'. He received his Masters of Economic Management in 2008 from the same Universiti and Bachelor Degree of Economics in 2003 from University of Algiers. He was awarded the USM fellowship from 2010 to 2013 and has served as an academic researcher for that period. His research interests include Energy Economics, Economic Development focusing on the issues of Income Inequalities, Poverty and Vulnerability, Poverty in Islamic Economics, Risks, Risk Management and Coping Strategies and Social Protection. Dr. Abdelhak Senadjki has involved in various research grants namely Risks, Risk Management and Households' Vulnerability to Poverty: A Case Study of Rural Communities in Kelantan and Terengganu, Malaysia ; Development of Vulnerability and Poverty Model of Rural Households in Perlis, Kelantan and Terengganu; The Welfare of Elderly: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow; Closing the Coverage Gap for Old Age Protection in Malaysia: The Case for Universal Pension; Spatial Inequalities: Framing Phenomena, Formulating Policies; Relationship between the Bio-Ethanol Production and Agricultural Commodity Prices: The Case of Thailand; Behind the Scenes: The Bad and Ugly Side of Modern Technology on Malaysian Youth and Development of Model Procedure to Detect Housing Bubble: A Study of Malaysian Property Market". Dr. Abdelhak Senadjki has published widely in various local and international refereed journals; Scopus, chapters in book and research papers on the issues of poverty, vulnerability and social protection. He is currently an Editor-in-Chief for the Quarterly Journal of Econometrics Research; a member of the Advisory Board for the Market Forces Journal and reviewer for a number of refereed journals such as the Journal of Environmental and Resource Economics, Journal of Economic Psychology, Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research. Oeconomia Copernicana, Equilibrium: Quarterly Journal of Economics and Economic Policy, Journal of Environment, Society and Space (IJESS), the Econometrics Review and other.

Kuala Lumpur – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 09-10 October 2018

The Regency Scholar's Inn @ UTM, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Jalan Semarak, 54100, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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| <p>Hun Whee Lee ERCICRSSH1803051</p> | <p>When leaders feel empowered, do they also empower their employees? It depends on dominance and prestige orientation</p> <p>Hun Whee Lee Management, Michigan State University, East Lansing</p> <p>Russell E. Johnson Eli Broad College of Business, Department of Management, Michigan State University, N475 North Business Complex, East Lansing, MI</p> <p>Abstract We present a comprehensive view of how empowered leaders exercise two seemingly contrasting leadership styles and what are the consequences for group performance. We bridge research on empowerment and social hierarchy with the leadership literature in order to reconcile disparate findings on the antecedents and the consequences of autonomy-supporting and controlling leader behaviors. Overall, our investigation makes two significant contributions. First, we show that managers' psychological empowerment can manifest in two disparate leader behaviors. From a theoretical standpoint, the simultaneous examination of the two seemingly contrasting leader behaviors is important because it provides new insight into the determinants of these leader behaviors. Second, we show that the effectiveness of these leader behaviors is contingent on the formal rank. To test these hypotheses, we collected data over a period of three weeks by sending out a one-time survey and a series of daily surveys. Our final sample of 299 daily observations from 57 individuals support our hypotheses.</p> |
| <p>Mirko Tasic ERCICRSSH1803052</p> | <p>A New Linguistic Overlook on the Dorian Invasion and the Trojan War</p> <p>Mirko Tasic College of Arts and Sciences, Webster University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract Research Objectives: This article explores new areas of comparative linguistics which use Gaelic, Sanskrit, Sureth, Mæso-Gothic, and Balto-Slavic as the main reference points. Methodology: This study employs an exploratory interpretive approach, and a historical-grammatical method. Findings: The foreign words and expressions used in the Ancient Greece, were transformed into Grecized forms, completely detached from their original counterparts, or lexically adjusted in order to fit the Greek alphabet. In both cases the final outcome were words that cannot be easily identified neither as Greek, nor as foreign. Correspondingly, there are many misleading interpretations of some of the most important historical events derived from that practice. Research Outcomes: The exploratory study fills the voids in the existing literature, and shed the light on the notions such as Δωριεύς, Κελτοί, Γέτης, Ἐκτωρ, and many other words mentioned in the ancient literature in relation to the Dorian invasion and the Trojan war. Future Scope: The study is useful for students, scholars and practitioners who focus on Ancient Europe, applying historical-grammatical approach. Keywords: Dorian, Troy, Celts, Gets.</p> |
| <p>Dr. John Glynn ERCICRSSH1803053</p> | <p>The Paradox of Humor: A Friend and a Foe</p> |

Dr. John Glynn
Lecturer, Webster University, Thailand

Abstract

As they depend largely on perspective and delivery in particular discursive groups for their effect, humor and satire are highly subjective and culturally dependent modes of communication. Humor, which largely exists to provoke laughter and provide amusement, derives from the teachings of the ancient Greeks. Proponents of humoral medicine asserted that the balance of fluids in the human body, known as humors, controlled human health and emotion.

Humor transcends cultural boundaries. People of all ages and cultures respond to comedy, i.e., they possess the ability to be amused and to laugh or smile at something humorous. Such people are considered to have a sense of humor.

Satire, on the other hand, relies more heavily on understanding the target of the humor and thus tends to target more mature audiences. Iniquities, idiocies, abuses, and inadequacies, through the lens of satire, are examined and ridiculed, often with the intent of humiliating individuals, and society itself, into change. I wish to discuss the ways in which humor, depending on your perspective, is both a friend and a foe, a soothing unifier and a stinging source of social criticism.



Muntari Mudi Yar adua
ERCICRSSH1803054

**Environmental Sustainability: Clay as Environmental Protection
Building Materials in the Built Environment**

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Abbas Usman Kakale
Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, College of Environmental Studies,
Department of Building

Abstract

Building materials is an important aspect within the design and building construction process, having a great influence on the protection and quality of buildings and built environment. The objective of this paper is to identify the social, economic, environmental and protection aspects of clay for environmental protection in the built environment. Environmental degradation in developing countries leads to incorporating clay building products in most present projects in the built environments. This research was carried out in suitable civil and building construction companies in Katsina, Kano and Kaduna states in northern Nigeria. The research findings identified that economic aspects has the highest potentials for the protection buildings in the built environment.

Keywords: Building Materials, Environmental Protection, Potentials, Built Environment, Degradation.



Ibrahim Shuaibu Kwalam
ERCICRSSH1803055

Socio- Economic Development of Cattle Trade in Nigeria

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Yakubu Adamu

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Abstract

The paper examines the socio- economic development of cattle trade in Nigeria using Maigatari as an example. It is an important variable in the country's development; the trade is dominated by Hausa and Fulani with a large number of proportions of other Nigerians. The government through the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources has been concerned with upgrading the sector. This paper recuperates the unsung History of cattle trade, Organization of trade, actors involved in the trade, their constraints and the spread effects on the various sector in the economy. The paper evaluates impacts of the trade on the social and economic development of Nigeria. The result has been an increase in cattle production and creation of a good atmosphere for the trade. In spite of the gains, the trade faced problems such as farmers/grazers conflicts, trader's insecurity, lack of funds and harassments on the road by traders. The paper present suggestions on how the government and other NGOs would come together to foster sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Cattle Trade, Gains, Constraints, Unsung History, Suggestions.

Abashe Usman Kakale
ERCICRSSH1803059

Professionals Perceptions on Laterites as Sustainable Building Materials in Construction Industry

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Department of Building, Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic Katsina, Nigeria

Muntari Mudi Yar' adua

Department of Building, Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic Katsina, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper considers the performance of laterites as building materials in construction industry named in this research as sustainable building materials (SBM). Building materials are considered as the largest input in any project, so has a great influence on the total cost of a projects. High cost of projects led to a call for incorporating laterites in most of present projects. The research is aimed to investigate the utilisation of laterites in construction industry. It will also identify the social, economical and environmental performance of laterite and their potential benefits to construction industry. The survey is carried out in suitable civil and building construction companies in Katsina, Kano and Kaduna states in northern Nigeria. The respondents are construction and project managers, site engineers, site supervisors and site agents. Interview questions and a questionnaire were used as tools for data collection. The findings is expected to benefit practitioners, researchers, stake holders for

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| | <p>improving utilisation of literate in the construction industry</p> <p>Keywords: Building Materials, Construction industry High cost, Laterite, Benefits</p> |
|  <p>Joshua Loo ERCICRSSH1803060</p> | <p>The Influence of Leadership and Organizational Culture on Female Employees Work-Life Balance in Malaysia</p> <p>Joshua Loo DISTED College Penang, Penang, Malaysia</p> <p>Kang Yi Hing DISTED College Penang, Penang, Malaysia</p> <p>Bee Cheng Ooi SEGi College Penang, Penang, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>High work-life balance of individual perception has become imperative for all the organizations. Work-life balance problems critically influence employees' career accomplishment and family life quality, especially for female employees. Thus, this research aimed at examining the influence of transformational leadership and transactional leadership on female employees' work-life balance in Bayan Lepas Industrial Area, Penang, Malaysia. Besides, mediating effects of organizational culture also been examined between the relationship. Questionnaire survey method was deployed and 272 samples were collected. The partial least squares of structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) approach was deployed to validate and examine the research theoretical framework, and conduct the hypothesis testing. The results showed both transformational leadership and transactional leadership have a positive relationship with work-life balance. Additionally, organizational culture also demonstrated mediating the relationship between leadership and work-life balance.</p> <p>Key Word: Work-life Balance, Organizational Culture, Transformational Leadership, Transactional Leadership</p> |
| <p>Shubhangi Gupta ERCICRSSH1803061</p> | <p>The Vandalsing Indian: Problematising State Narratives on Historical Monuments</p> <p>Shubhangi Gupta MPhil History, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper is a historical investigation into how the state characterizes Indians as 'vandals' in the context of preservation of monuments in contemporary India. Contemporary scholarship has looked at this issue in the sphere of heritage studies and preservation policy. However, a comparative analysis looking at the nineteenth century till date has not been adequately looked at so far. This paper will aim to bridge this gap. It seeks to ask: why did the state believe that Indians were detrimental to their own architectural heritage? Why does it continue to believe so? Preservation of historical monuments and antiquities became a serious part of state policy in India from the late nineteenth-century. The need for such an involvement was envisioned was due to the belief that Indians were destructive by nature and negligent towards their historical</p> |

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| | <p>buildings. Colonial surveyor Colin Mackenzie's discovery of the famous Amaravati Marbles was through a chance encounter with a local zamindar raja who had been using intricately carved stone panels recovered from the ground for the construction of his new residence. Unbeknownst to the raja, they were a part of an ancient Buddhist mahacaitya and due to his actions, portions of the structure were lost forever. This narrative of destruction and vandalism trickles down to the twenty-first century, wherein the Indian government consistently endeavors to 'protect' Indian monuments from Indians. Is this characterization a product of colonial strategies for differentiation between the colonizer and the colonized? Or do Indians indeed have a problematic orientation towards their historical monuments? The paper aims to question this characterization by arguing that these are embedded in the politics of identity formation. Through extensive archival research and field data gathered from the monuments of Delhi, this paper hopes to contribute to the discourse around understanding tourism management, its histories and the state construction of identity.</p> <p>Keywords: Indian, history, heritage, monuments, state, vandalism</p> |
| <p>Abubakar Isah Baba ERCICRSSH1803062</p> | <p>Mediating role of Working Condition on the relationship between Affective and Normative Commitments on Employee Performance in the Public Sector</p> <p>Abubakar Isah Baba Student, Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic of Sokoto State Nigeria, University Utara Malaysia, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The paper examines the mediating role of Working Conditions on the relationship between Affective and Normative Commitment on Employee Performance of public sector workers in Nigeria. Using stratified random sample, 155 employees were selected from some public organizations. Questionnaire was used to obtain data and PLS SEM v.2.0 was employed to analyze the data. Seven hypotheses were framed and tested statistically, the findings show that, a positive relationship exists between both Affective and Normative Commitment on Employee Performance. Similarly, the paper reveals that Working Condition is a predictor of Employee Performance and Normative Commitment. Furthermore, it shows that, the relationship between Normative Commitment can be explained through the link of Working Condition. This result has implications for administrators and policy makers to ensure that a favorable work condition be provided for workers as this not only lead to worker's commitment it also minimizes work related sickness and accidents as well as enhance their performance. This finding has also contributed to the expansion of Herzberg's two- factor theory which emphasizes primarily on the elements or factors that satisfy or dissatisfy workers.</p> <p>Keywords: Employee performance, Organizational commitment, Working Condition</p> |
| <p>Dr Aminu Alhaji Bala ERCICRSSH1803063</p> | <p>The impact of Information Communication Technology in Da'wah work in Nigeria.</p> <p>Dr Aminu Alhaji Bala Department of Islamic Studies, Faculty of Arts and Islamic Studies, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, Nigeria</p> |

Abstract

In Nigeria there are many scholars and religious organizations that are active in Da'wah work for the development and spread of Islam, these have helped tremendously in the spread of Da'wah. These scholars and organizations have mobilized the Muslims through organizing Islamic awareness seminars and preaching tours, and have boost Islamic education by introducing schools intended to look after the educational needs of the Muslims' children and other adult literacy needs. They have also built Mosques and Islamic centres for the overall religious needs of the society. However, despite their enormous contributions many Da'wah scholars and organizations have not embraced Information communication technology as tools for the preservation and dissemination of their Da'wah works despite the fact that it contains a sophisticated number of devices for preserving and disseminating information widely in audio, audio-visual as well as electronic patterns which users can access quickly and easily. Some of these devices include internet websites/online libraries, CD and DVD ROMs and computer associated hardwires which are used by many Da'wah scholars and organizations in many parts of the world due to their benefits to the contemporary Muslims. It is against this background that this paper will be presented in order to survey the usage and impact of information communication technology in da'wah work in Nigeria. The paper examines the tools of information communication technology in da'wah work. It will also highlight the importance of Information Communication Technology in Da'wah and concludes with some recommendations.

Keywords: Preserving, Disseminating, Da'wah Work and Information Communication Technology

Abdullahi Shehu
ERCICRSSH1803066

Traditional Institutions and Peace-Building in Post-Insurgence North Eastern Nigeria: The Role of Stake Holders

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ABSTRACT

The term peace building, even though a relatively new concept refers to a gradual process of conflict management which involves a deliberate measure aimed at ensuring order during or after a crises situation. Peace building therefore, is one trouble-water in a society that witnesses serious crisis which affects and questions the existentialities of its political foundation. This is partly because complex issues pose serious limitations to the use of political and economic resources at the disposal of the state in the attainment of lasting peaceful coexistence. Notable among these political instruments is the traditional institutions with its age-long mechanisms of sustaining human societies and directing its developmental aspirations. Traditional institutions are hereby recognized as all the paraphernalia of governance in vogue before the advent of the modern state. This paper posits that the crisis of insecurity arising from the activities of the Boko Haram insurgent group have a devastating impacts on the political, economic and institutions of social relations of the affected areas and the country at large. The paper which relies on secondary sources of data is anchored on 'Relative Deprivation Theory'

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| | <p>and recommends among others that to achieve effective peace building in post-insurgency northeast, efforts must be towards strengthening traditional institutions and other stake-holders in order to achieve meaningful and purposive peaceful coexistence in the region and Nigeria at large</p> <p>Key Words; Traditional Institutions, Peace-building, Insurgency, Stake-holders, development</p> |
| <p>Subhan Ramdlani ERCICRSSH1803068</p> | <p>Efforts To Conserve River Banks Through The Concept of Agra – Tourism</p> <p>Subhan Ramdlani Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>River banks is one of the classic problems in big cities in Indonesia. Most (up to 90%) are used for settlements; some have not been utilized, only empty land. In some locations, this empty land is quite productive, because it is covered with various productive crops, such as various fruits and other perennials. The idea of utilization as agro-tourism is actually a breakthrough resulting from agro-tourism studies that do not disentangle the concept of land conservation. The mapping method that follows each criterion is found after the two are compared with the reference of river bank utilization. The overlay mapping results will show the eligible area space, with priority handling on land conservation. The combination of mutualism from the concept of land conservation and the concept of agro-tourism is done to find the intersection of both. By knowing the boundaries of each, then the utilization of river banks can be more varied with accurate spatial analysis.</p> <p>Keywords: land Conservation, River banks, agro-tourism concept</p> |
| <p>Andrea Pagdilao ERCICRSSH1803069</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> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Breastfeeding is a normal way of providing infants with the nutrients that they need for healthy growth and development and should be initiated within the first hour after birth according to the World Health Organization (n.d.). In an article by Dr. Mandal (n.d.), mothers who breastfeed would not only be protecting and nourishing their babies, they would also derive several benefits like having the lower risk of breast cancer and ovarian cancer. But breastfeeding is an issue in some countries like in Arabia where they forbid mothers to expose their breast in public (Vance, 2005). In the Philippines, there are about 81 percent respondents of YouGov that answered breastfeeding in public is acceptable, but mothers still get “dirty looks” from people who walk by” (GMA News Online, 2017). This study aimed to answer the following problems: a.) What are the implication of breastfeeding in public among mothers, children, and males/PUJ drivers and b.)How can breastfeeding be convenient for mothers in public. This descriptive research made use of interview to mothers and children who ride jeepneys and PUJ drivers. With the said program breastfeeding will not be considered as a taboo topic but rather an opportunity among women to voice out the need to</p> |

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| | <p>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;</p> |
|  <p>Mostafa Taleshi ERCICRSSH1803070</p> | <p>Dynamic spatial changes in the central Iranian city and peripheral (Case Study of Yazd)</p> <p>Mostafa Taleshi Geography Department, Payam E Noor University, Tehran, I.R of Iran</p> <p>Abstract An area of rapid socio-economic and spatial dynamics changes is occurring in most geographical areas around the most cities in the world. In this regard, changes in developing countries are emerging with great intensity. Cities with more vulnerable ecological environment, especially in arid areas are more impressionable. In this paper, city of Yazd in central Iran is studied as a case study to know how in a short period of physical expansion of the city, the agricultural lands suffer from instability and its consequences has been encountered the city with limitation caused by unbalanced development. Keywords: Dynamic spatial changes, the city - peripheral, central Iran, Yazd</p> |
| <p>Abdulkadir Salaudeen ERCICRSSH1803071</p> | <p>Gender Mainstreaming in Peace Building and Conflict Resolution in Nigeria: North East in Focus</p> <p>Abdulkadir Salaudeen Department of Political Science, Federal University Gashua, Gashua, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract Peace building is a bulwark against the occurrence of conflicts in the first place. It is the sine qua non for growth and development in any human habitat. Man is intrinsically hedonistic and hence, his unending search for a blissful environment that is free from threat and insecurity. It is against this background that states around the globe earnestly embark on peace building project. Every state owes its citizens a social responsibility to avert crisis and insecurity. This paper espouses women mainstreaming in the peace building project with focus on the North Eastern Nigeria. It observes that they are more vulnerable, compare to men, in situation of conflict as being widowed, internally displayed, sexually abused and more prone to HIV/AIDS. It avers that women are stakeholders in both conflict and post conflict situations as actors who disrupt and work toward peace and security. Their roles are therefore put on the map. This paper utilizes 'Feminist Peace and Conflict Theory' as its analytical framework and heavily relies on secondary sources of data collection. It finds that turning a blind eye to the roles of women who constitute half of world population leaves much to be desired in the process of peace building and conflict resolution. Thus, it concludes that women know better how to handle gender (female) related issues as they bear on insecurity and peace. It recommends that the participation of women in peace building invigorates the possibility of a long-lasting peace. Key words: Conflict Resolution, Gender Mainstreaming, Peace Building, Victimizers, Victims etc.</p> |

Sirajo Muhammad Sokoto
ERCICRSSH1803072

Introduction and spread of Islam in Hausaland, Northern Nigeria

Sirajo Muhammad Sokoto
Department of Arabic and Islamic studies, Faculty of Arts and Social
Sciences, Sokoto State University, Sokoto, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper is on the introduction and spread of Islam in the Bilād al-Sudan which is the vast area where Hausaland is situated in the savannah region of West Africa. Using Analytical method, the paper describes the Hausa people, their customs and socio-cultural setup before and after accepting Islam. The research also highlighted about the prominent scholars in the Area who carried out teaching and Da'wah activities in the Area. The research finding reveals that different approach and methods applied by these scholars and visiting Muslim traders is one of the main reason of the Introduction and spread of Islam in the Area.

Keywords— Hausa-land, Introduction, Spread, Islam, Da'wah Activities



Dr Manikandan Rathinasamy
ERCICRSSH1803073

Sustainability of Rural Water Supply: Case evidence from Rural Households of Coimbatore District in Tamilnadu, India

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University, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India

Abstract

Article 21 Constitution of the India, Access to clean and protected drinking water has been treated as a fundamental right of all the people (Ramachandriah, 2001). Provision of Drinking water supply and sanitation to the rural population in India is facing a serious challenge and responsibility of the state in India. A number of rural water supply policies and programmes exclusively dealing with providing drinking water to the rural people have been initiated by central and state governments. Census 2001 data indicate that all India level, the coverage of safe drinking water in the rural areas is around 73.23 percent only.

The study mainly focuses at analysing the basic components such as efficiency, equity and sustainability of rural water supply. This study is analyzed Average consumption of water varies between the regions of Coimbatore district. Coimbatore district in the state of Tamil Nadu is chosen for this study. This study used multistage sampling method viz., systematic, stratified, proportionate random techniques was used to select sample villages. 342 sample households were selected across 4 taluks, 3 blocks, 4 village Panchayats and 31 habitations. The ANOVA result suggests that there is a significant difference in variation between among the areas. This implies that the variation between sample households in hilly, wet and mixed areas average consumption of water is higher when compared to dry area.

This study also find that, domestic water supply provided by the government distribution system in accordance with the domestic usage such as bathing, drinking, washing, cleaning utensils etc., is definitely insufficient and not satisfactory, hence it is estimated and calculated that additional 30 litres of LPCD with the existing norms irrespective of the land towards domestic usages.

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| | <p>Key words: Sustainability of Rural water supply, Domestic water supply, Tamilnadu</p> |
| <p>Abdullahi Shehu Gusau ERCICRSSH1803075</p> | <p>Traditional institutions and peace-building in post-insurgence North Eastern Nigeria: The role of Stake-Holders</p> <p>Abdullahi Shehu Gusau Political Science, Federal University, Gashua, Yobe State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The term peace building, even though a relatively new concept refers to a gradual process of conflict management which involves a deliberate measure aimed at ensuring order during or after a crisis situation. Peace building therefore, is one trouble-water in a society that witnesses serious crisis which affects and questions the existential of its political foundation. This is partly because complex issues pose serious limitations to the use of political and economic resources at the disposal of the state in the attainment of lasting peaceful coexistence. Notable among these political instruments is the traditional institutions with its age-long mechanisms of sustaining human societies and directing its developmental aspirations. Traditional institutions are hereby recognized as all the paraphernalia of governance in vogue before the advent of the modern state. This paper posits that the crisis of insecurity arising from the activities of the Boko Haram insurgent group has devastating impacts on the political, economic and institutions of social relations of the affected areas and the country at large. The paper which relies on secondary sources of data is anchored on the ‘Theory of Social Interactions’ and recommends among others that to achieve effective peace building in post-insurgence northeast, efforts must be towards strengthening traditional institutions and other stake-holders in order to achieve meaningful and purposive peaceful coexistence in the region and Nigeria at large</p> <p>Key Words; Traditional Institutions, Peace-building, Insurgence, Stake-holders</p> |
|  <p>Dr. Musab Shuaibu ERCICRSSH1803076</p> | <p>Best practice of Media E-Education for national integration among university youths</p> <p>Dr. Musab Shuaibu Psychology, Jigawa State College Of Education, Gumel, Nigeria</p> <p>Dr. Adamu Ahmed Department Of Geography, Jigawa State College Of Education, P.M.B 1002, Gumel, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper ventured on the analysis of the best practice of media e-education for national integration among university youths; the implication for attitudinal change. The use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) to impact skills and knowledge popularly known as media e-education, is relatively new and fraught with many changes. This study investigate the use of media e-education, computer accessibility and library usage, and students perception of innovative ICT based in Nigerian universities for a national integration. Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. Three hundred and fifty four (354) students (conventional (177) and media e-education students (177)) constituted the sample respondents for the study. They</p> |

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| | <p>were randomly selected from five faculties in a federal university, Dutse, Nigeria. They responded to the Best Practice of Media E-education Structured Questionnaire (PMBESQ), while the sample measured on accessibility variable, the study found that almost (80 of the Nigerian students have no access to computer). Rated on the knowledge usage variable, the conclusion was that many youths do not have adequate literacy level in the use of computer/library and this may informed their attitude and perception to innovative ICT based assessment in Nigerian universities. The findings of this study have implications for the attitudinal change for regional integration and national development. It was further recommended that, continuous in-service ICT training be made to university students especially as regards to innovative ICT-based for optimal regional integration. Key words: Attitudinal Change, ICT, Media e-education, Multimedia Education and National Integration</p> |
| <p>Lyndelle Ann Paniza ERCICRSSH1803077</p> | <p>Core Behavioral and Skills Competencies Among Teachers as Basis for Professional Development Plan</p> <p>Lyndelle Ann Paniza Department of Education Sarangani, Holy Infant School of Malungon, Malungon Sarangani, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract This study was conducted to develop a professional development plan by the school head for the S.Y. 2016 - 2017 based on the low level of practice in both behavioral and skills competencies among teachers. The respondents of the study were the regular or permanent teachers of Lamlangil Elementary School. The method used in gathering data was through a questionnaire about core behavioral and skills competencies of teachers prepared by the researcher. The study found out that the teachers has still numbers of competencies considered as in the low level of practice. Among the Behavioral Competencies, teachers as respondents need to be enhanced with their ethics and professionalism specifically on their time-management to create free-error outputs with or without supervision. Teachers also should be developed to become innovative nowadays by solving existing problem in their classroom and finding concrete solutions to it. On the other hand, teachers should be given capability building especially in developing their skills in both oral and written forms in accordance with DEPED Guidelines. With all of these in mind, a professional development plan was developed to have a basis and regular monitoring of the teachers' development in both behavioral and skills competencies.</p> |
| <p>John Jerson Constantino ERCICRSSH1803078</p> | <p>Action research in education: A primer for teachers as researchers based on the swot analysis of their reflections in doing action research</p> <p>John Jerson Constantino DepEd Sarangani, East Malungon District, Lamlangil and Kalbangan ES, Malungon, Sarangani, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract Purpose This study was conducted to design a primer for teachers as researchers based on the profiling and reflected strengths, weaknesses, opportunities</p> |

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| | <p>and threats (SWOT) of teachers in doing action research in Kalbangan and Lamlangil Elementary School, East Malungon District.</p> <p>Design Quantitative and Qualitative type of research was applied in this study. The eight (8) teachers had undergone one on one interview to gather the needed data. Then, documentary analysis was used based on the results for the development of the said primer for teachers.</p> <p>Findings The study found out that majority of teachers has no experience in doing action research. It was also found out in the SWOT Analysis that they have knowledge about action research however there are still a lot of internal and external factors to consider on why it is hard for them to embrace the challenge of doing the task. With all of these, a primer for teachers was developed to have a guide for their needed assistance to provide appropriate interventions to their problems.</p> <p>Research Implication This study implies that school administrators should motivate teachers to embrace action research. Teachers themselves also should be encouraged to accomplish this task for this will open opportunities and will help them provide solutions to problems in education.</p> <p>Originality/Value The value of this study is the provision of guidance to teachers for them to pursue or embrace research as part of their professional task in the department.</p> <p>Keywords : Primer for Teachers as Researchers, SWOT Analysis, Action Research</p> |
| <p>Dr. Sheeba Farhan ERCICRSSH1803079</p> | <p>A Study on the Impact of Pet Ownership on Mental Health and Perceived Social Support</p> <p>Dr. Sheeba Farhan Transformation International Society, Pakistan</p> <p>Dr. Anjum Ara Jahangir University of Karachi, Pakistan</p> <p>Dr. Amena Zehra Ali University of Karachi, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract Keeping the growing trend of using pets for psychological well-being of humans at front, this study was devised to understand how pet attachment can possibly affect owners' life in both, positive and negative ways. The study undertook qualitative analysis of available literature on various factors (like age, gender, time duration etc.) that can affect owners' pet attachment and the end-result of having a pet overall (specifically in terms of love, regulation, personal growth and social support). To support the researched facts from the literature, this study surveyed 70 pet owners, both Male (N=16) and Female (N=54) from different socio-economic backgrounds and analyzed the results using PALS (Pet Attachment and Life Impact Scale). The study shows that owner's personality traits like love, regulation and personal growth are significantly correlated with the level of attachment they have with their pets. It also affirmed the type of pet can significantly affect the level of attachment. However, it was found out that having a pet for longer time</p> |

duration could possibly have negative impacts on owner's life since with time it gets tiring to take good care of the pets.

Keywords: Mental Health, Perceived Social Support, Pet Attachment

Isa Abdullahi
ERCICRSSH1803080

Evaluation of academic facilities performance on students satisfaction in higher education institutions

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Abstract

Facilities facilitate and support universities, polytechnics, monotecnics, and colleges of Education to achieve goals and objectives of teaching and learning. This paper focuses on the determinants of academic facilities performance that are assumed to influence students' satisfaction. Using empirical data, a sample of 1000 students from three universities of Northern Nigerian was drawn to respond to the closed-ended questionnaires distributed to them. 735 questionnaires were considered valid for further analysis. Partial least square-Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) was used to analyze the data. The results indicate that the exogenous constructs of (SPE= Satisfaction with physical facilities and SNE= Satisfaction with the non-physical facilities) explained 34.4 (R²=.344) percent of the variance of the overall student satisfaction with facilities. Also, it was found that physical facilities were the most significant factor that determines student's satisfaction with facilities. By focusing on the antecedents of student satisfaction, universities, polytechnics, monotecnics, and colleges of Education can promote the concept of best practices for the institutions to establish quality academic facilities in their institutions. The study considered only federal universities and respondents were mainly student base on HEIs academic facilities are the limitations of this study. It is recommended in this study that students' feedback in the facilities management aspect of HEIs is very important. This is the fact that students' satisfaction was shown to be significantly related to the condition of the university academic

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| | <p>facilities. The research framework and a comprehensive set of dependent and independent variables using students' experience, this paper provides empirical findings to understand students' satisfaction with academic facilities of higher education institutions.</p> <p>Keyword: Academic facilities, performance, students', satisfaction, higher education, PLS-SEM</p> |
| <p>Dr. Amena Zehra Ali ERCICRSSH1803081</p> | <p>Adoption: From the Adoptees Perspective</p> <p>Dr. Amena Zehra Ali Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan</p> <p>Dr Bushra Khan Assistant Professor , Department of Psychology, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan</p> <p>Sheeza Rizwan Research fellow, Department of Psychology, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Although children are being adopted every day, adoption is still a taboo in Pakistan. People leave their newborns at hospitals, at orphanages, or worst, in garbage, because they do not want to parent them. Abandon children are usually girls, disabled or illegitimate. These children are mostly taken up by childless couples to satisfy their parental instinct. Adoption is still not accepted as a norm in Pakistani society and adopted children are looked down upon, questioned and stigmatized. A qualitative study was therefore designed to explore the experiences of these adoptees. A sample of 11 adults, who were adopted and knew about the fact too, were interviewed regarding adoption. The interview consisted of two part; first part about the adoptee's personal experiences and perceptions of being adopted. Overall it was found that a good foster experience is a key to better adjustment for adoptees regardless of when and how they received the news of adoption or the reason why they were abandoned. Future researches can bring to light the perspective of the foster parents in terms of their adoption experience.</p> <p>Keywords: Adoption, adoptees, foster parents, parenting</p> |

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| <p>Dr. Ahmad Ali ERCICRSSH1803082</p> | <p>Tourism and Hoteling Industry After Terrorism Swat, Pakistan</p> <p>Dr. Ahmad Ali Department of Sociology, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract The Present Study “Tourism and Hoteling Industry After Terrorism Swat, Pakistan” was carried out in District swat to assess the impacts of terrorism on tourism (Hoteling industry) in the aftermath of the present insurgency. The study proceeded with the objectives, to investigate about the effects of insurgency on hotel industry and to measure association between insurgency and hotel industry. A sample size 288 respondents, associated with this industry was selected on random sampling procedure. The study found that terrorism as non-state action was significant ($P < 0.05$) with educational status along with holiday related tourists more affected ($P < 0.05$) with educational status of the respondents. On the basis of study findings, loans on soft term, for small and medium enterprises, special packages for affected industry employee, propagation of local values, which entails hospitality for non-locals through media, with strong participation of local’s leaders were recommended as policy guidelines. Key words: Tourism- Literacy- effects- chi square test statistics</p> |
| <p>Sameer Ul Khaliq Jan ERCICRSSH1803083</p> | <p>An Analysis of Risk Factors Behind Domestic Violence on Women in Pakhtun Society</p> <p>Sameer Ul Khaliq Jan Lecturer in Department of Social Work, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Sheringal, KP, Pakistan</p> <p>Dr. Ahmad Ali Assistant Professor in Department of Sociology, Abdul Wali Khan University, KP, Pakistan.</p> <p>Sobia BS Student in Department of Social Work, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Sheringal, KP, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract The current study was aimed to analyze the risk factors behind domestic violence on women in Pakhtun society. For this purpose, the data was collected through a survey instrument by purposive sampling methods and selected 384 respondents from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. A Chi-Square test was applied in order to find out the association between domestic violence and various risk factors. The results show that there is a high and significant relationship between the domestic violence and illiteracy, unemployment, low income, fewer job opportunities for women, drug addict husbands, joint family system, age difference, Swara marriage, badal (exchange marriage), low caste of women, polygamy were responsible factors for domestic violence in Pakhtun society. The study recommends that Government should provide education to women with the knowledge of their rights, help victims of domestic abuse and creation of family counselling centres and to stress on special family courts dealing exclusively with the cases of spousal violence. Keywords: domestic violence, women, Pakhtun society, risk factors.</p> |
| | <p>Animal rights in islam points of view</p> |



Abbas Mottaghian
ERCICRSSH1803084

Abbas Mottaghian
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Abstract

In Islam animals and environment are known as creatures of god, and in holy Quran it has been mention that they are worshipping god. In Islamic perspective animals and environment come in account as a worshiper of god. So we should respect them.

In Islamic points of view all of us are the creatures of the same creator and we both are using god's grants to live, so they have right to live because we are equal in this case and god gives this right to them and anyone can't take it from them.

The most important point in this regard is the difference between guilty and criminal in Islamic perspective. Criminal is a person who commit crime which has punishment in this world and he will be punished in the day of judgment, but a guilty guy is a person who commit sin which has no punishment in the court but he will be punished by god in hereafter but he has no right to reach to the holy positions. If a guy kills an animal or annoy it without any reason or destroyed environment, he is a guilty guy not criminal. It means there is no punishment for him in Islamic law, but he is guilty and he will be punished by god in the Day of Judgment.

In conclusion I must tell that:

Theologically animals and environment are creatures of god and they have divine aspect.

Ethically we must respect animals as creatures of god to gain rewards and to avoid hell in the Day of Judgment.

Jurisprudentially we are not allowed to annoy them and we should help them to have a better life.

Key words: islam, animals, environment, Quran



Daniel Chigudu
ERCICRSSH1803087

Strength in Diversity: An opportunity for Africa's development

Daniel Chigudu
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South Africa

Abstract

Purpose- The purpose of this paper to challenge African institutions both public and private to tap opportunities residing in diversity of all forms for the development of the continent. African countries are often confronted by challenging economic, social and demographic situations and set apart by the diversity of their social mechanisms.

Design/methodology/approach- The study takes view of interpretivism and constructionism as its philosophical stance. A grounded theory approach was used previous research and some main theories are reviewed.

Findings- The paper concludes that, for Africa's development there is little doubt that diversity management is indispensable presenting a positive scope for innovative 'made in Africa' policies.

Research limitations/implications- The limitations of this research relate largely to its dependence on success examples that have been noted outside Africa with cultures and origins of non black descent. The implications are that there are some challenges that cultural diversity may bring to African institutions although the benefits are much higher than the problems if managed well.

Originality/value-The specific link between managing diversity and organizational competitiveness is rarely made explicit and it appears no article has reviewed the actual research data supporting such a link in Africa. This creates a research gap leading to this study. To that end, cultural diversity invites Africa to reflect in terms of a plural humanity, embracing a creative potential that prohibits any prescribed model of development.

Keywords- Africa, cultural diversity, institution(s), managing cultural diversity.

**Beyond conflicts and terrorism in North Africa since the Arab spring:
Global Risks and Implications**

Daniel Chigudu

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Abstract

The 2011 Arab Spring disasters that swept through North Africa and the Middle East radically reshaped the region's security and political environment. As a result, Tunisia and Egypt, longstanding regimes fell in a matter of weeks although what remained largely intact are the political structures that underpinned these regimes. In North Africa, the conflicts hit the headlines of both local and international media. But, while the short term effects were localised at that time, there appear to be long term risks that have pervaded the globe socially, politically and economically.

Objective: The study seeks to examine the politico-economical global implications after the disastrous Arab Spring in order to inform policy direction and mitigate risks.

Method: Some case studies of individual countries impacted particularly by terrorism and other forms of violence are examined in this paper. It focuses on the aftermath of the conflicts with respect to peace and security challenges obtaining in the Maghreb; Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia, the adjacent areas like Chad, Mali, Niger and their regional and global strategic implications.

Results: In the absence of an effective menu of responses to the disastrous effects of terrorism and instability, threats and risks located in this region may continue to grow into the world community.

Recommendations: While policy recommendations are offered to the African Union, these can only be effective and sustainable through a holistic approach that requires an integration of global and local resolve and resources.

Keywords: Conflict, terrorism, North Africa, global implication, risk

**Demystifying the root causes of conflict in Old Greater' Sudan: Ethnicity
and Tribalism?**

Daniel Chigudu

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Abstract

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| | <p>Background: Although there was relative peace during the colonial epoch, modern Sudan (North and South) has not enjoyed lasting peace a year before independence due to internal strife. The civil wars have been perceived to be primarily caused by ethnic and tribal groups- an Arab-Muslim North and an African South.</p> <p>Methodology: This paper explores the dynamics of the disputants and reviews ethnicity and tribalism as concepts in order to establish why the conflicts appear to be unending in the two Republics.</p> <p>Results: The paper argues that the conflicts are not rooted in the national identities as argued by some scholars. Rather, it is about political autonomy, issues of scarce resources, governance and disputes over political boundaries. Ethnic diversity in itself is not a cause for concern. Instead, cultural diversity of the Islamic-Arab and African origins should be exploited to the advantage of Sudan. Such diversity is located in the Asian Tigers and South Africa for the good and nothing is peculiar about it in the great Sudan. Implication: The implication is that if the root causes of the conflicts are not clearly understood, the intervention strategies may be directed to the presumed wrong causes and the solutions may not be easy to find.</p> <p>Keywords: conflict, ethnicity, Sudan, tribalism, root causes</p> |
|  <p>Manas Kumar Chowdhury ERCICRSSH1803090</p> | <p>Construction of Masculinity in Bangladesh</p> <p>Manas Kumar Chowdhury Department of Anthropology, Jahangirnagar University, Savar, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Since its appropriation as a feminist concern, masculinity generally, as a concept, has appeared to be synonymous to ‘abuse’ ‘power’ ‘arrogance’ ‘domination’ ‘male-gaze’ ‘sexual desire’ and the likes filtered through gender consciousness. Masculinity, derived from acute gender-epistemology, can hardly be portrayed as a state, but is a status-quo in a given situation. I intend to use masculinity as a gender-unequal term that manifest/exhibit a certain set of attributes and activities to define and dictate femininity. Construction, on the other hand, is subject to literary and visual processes. By ‘visual’, I do not mean to exclude it from ‘literary’ entity, and by ‘literary’, I do not reduce it to the formal genres of artistic/creative expressions. I wish to explore a few meanings of masculinity, its temporality, styles of representation, forms of exhibitions, its effect on the on the counterpart genders and the growing male children and so on.</p> |
|  <p>Ammar Muhammad ERCICRSSH1803091</p> | <p>Grebeg Sudiro as a form of harmonization of ethnic Javanese and ethnic Chinese in Sudiroprajan village, Surakarta</p> <p>Ammar Muhammad Department of History, Faculty of Social Science, Yogyakarta State University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Hidayatul Choiriyah, Department of History, Yogyakarta State University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Rani Septiani, Department of History, Yogyakarta State University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> |

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| | <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Local wisdom is a form of the culture of the past should be continuously used as a handle for a living. Culture in Indonesia since ancient times become habit in behave in society. The existence of the culture surrounding this society will bring a unity in diversity and become its own characteristics within the community. For example, as we will describe are Grebeg Sudiro which is acculturation of Javanese and Chinese culture. This research uses qualitative-descriptive research methods. The purpose of the use of this method is to uncover the facts, circumstances, phenomenon, variable, and circumstances that occur when doing research. The source we got using the method of interview, observation and literacy. Grebeg Sudiro was a tradition of celebration to welcome the Chinese new year or Imlek in Surakarta, Central Java. Grebeg Sudiro was born as a form of preservation of harmony between ethnic happens in Kampung Sudiroprajan. Grebeg Sudiro contains a number of activities, such as the ceremony of the Umbul Mantram, the Carnival culture, race copyright Creations Lanterns, decorative River boat tour of Pepe, bazar, Sudiroprajan and potential on the cover with the celebration Fireworks. Keywords : Harmonization, Local Wisdom, Grebeg Sudiro</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Ratna Widiyati ERCICRSSH1803093</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">The Role of Community Parenting to Reduce The Social Problems of Migrant Workers Families</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ratna Widiyati Depertemen of Social, University Of Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>International migration in Indonesia itself is an increasing phenomenon in response to limited employment in the region of origin. Studies show that economic migration will have a positive impact on a nation's economy The policy of sending labor abroad is one way of government in reducing unemployment and poverty in Indonesia. Despite the positive impact of international migration on the economy of a nation with the remittances gained, International Migration also has a significant impact on social issues, especially on the children of migrant workers' families. the report of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) released that in 2016 there were 11.2 million children in Indonesia potentially displaced in their hometown, as well as the loss of custody and affection of parents caused by the departure of mothers who work to become migrant workers abroad. So this study focuses on the child of the migrant worker's family. The objective of the research is to know the role of the community in fulfilling the rights of the child of the migrant worker family and to provide a proper education for their own empowerment. This research method is qualitative descriptive method. The results showed that the general public has not been able to fulfill the right of children to get love, education, access to proper health so that there are still many families of displaced migrant workers who are abandoned and do not get their rights. The role of the public in general to pay attention to the child migrant worker's family so that they can reduce social problems to the families of migrant workers Key word: Community parenting, social problem, migrant worker</p> |



Rr Yudiswara Ayu Permatasari
ERCICRSSH1803094

Modern Campaign: Jember Fashion Carnaval's Concept as a Indonesian's Local Culture Development Strategy

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Rofi
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Jember Fashion Carnaval (JFC) is an international carnival standard that established in Jember, East Java in 2002. JFC was not show up from local culture but based Dynand Fariz's creativity as the JFC Founder. JFC does not follow most of carnivals but confirm themselves as a new trend. JFC has been a city branding of Jember district in its existence as The City of Pesantren, The City of Tobacco, and The City of Suwar-suwir. Modern campaign is a process to influence people to new system without losing the old one. Modern campaign JFC sourced from popular issues of society that become JFC themes and activity concept. Based on that statement, we need to explore more about the meaning of JFC, its modern campaign concept, and also JFC as a strategy concept to develop Indonesia's local culture. This research uses Calculative Method in philosophy perspective. Authors used philosophy perspective as the method because this method is more comprehensive and radical. Data Collection Technique uses direct observation from pre-event until event. Interview respondents include JFC Center intern, Jember society, and Department of Tourism and Culture to represent Jember Government. Data Analyze Technique uses Constant Comparative Method. Verstehen, Interpretation, and Hermeneutic as philosophy method is used to conclude this research. The results of this research are to increase treasury of knowledge about modern campaign concept in JFC event, give a positive referencee, and as a consideration of society and also Indonesia Government to develop Indonesia's culture. JFC has succeeded to be a "booster" for the revolution of local culture in Jember and increase economic, social, politics sector and others in society.

Keywords : Jember Fashion Carnaval , modern campaign , culture



Luong Vinh Quoc Duy
ERCICRSSH1803095

Age, Original Career and Adapted Livelihoods of Relocated Households in the Southern Focal Economic Zone in Vietnam: Grounded Theory and Practicalities

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Hochiminh City

Abstract

This paper presents empirical knowledge and methodological discussion based on results from the study on relocated households in Southern Focal Economic Zone in Vietnam. After economic reform in late 1980s, industrialization and modernization were Vietnamese central economic development policy. The wide spread of industrial zones and residential areas into agricultural land led to the relocation of farm households who had to move away to give space for the construction activities. This study

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| | <p>follows grounded theory approach to investigate adapted livelihoods of households after the relocation. In particular, the social and economic impacts of relocation on households' livelihoods were examined with regard to age of householders and the original career that households mainly lived on before the relocation. Furthermore, this paper also discusses about challenges and approaches to navigate practicalities when doing grounded theory in Vietnamese context. Keywords: Grounded theory, Internal Migration, Industrialization, Urbanization, Vietnam, Relocated Households</p> |
|  <p>Aminu Garba Maradun ERCICRSSH1803096</p> | <p>Ethno-Religious Crises; Peace and Sustainable Development in Nigeria: Lessons from the Sokoto Caliphate Experiences</p> <p>Aminu Garba Maradun Liberal Studies Department, Abdu Gusau Polytechnic Talata Mafara Zamfara State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract This paper focuses on the challenges posed by ethno-religious crises in Nigeria's efforts to achieving sustainable development. The paper starts by proving some conceptual explanations on key issues as; ethnic identity and consciousness, religious crises and sustainable development. It is the position of the paper that the way and manner in which the political elites are involved in these conflicts through the promotion of primordial group interest and ethnic sentiment in their struggle to access power and resources has been responsible for the inability of the successive administrations to tackle these crises head on. The paper equally posits that has equity, fair-play and preference on merit and excellence rather than nepotism and favoritism in not only appointment to public positions; access to services and opportunities as well as tolerance and mutual trust between adherents of different ethnic and religious groups, as exemplified by the Sokoto Caliphate, the problem of ethno-religious crises will be addressed.</p> |
| <p>Nor Hasanah Ariffin ERCICRSSH1803097</p> | <p>Case Study: Social Franchising as a Way to Expand Business with the High Social Impact</p> <p>Nor Hasanah Ariffin Research and Policy Department, Youth Trust foundation, NGO - Youth Trust Foundation, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract Background: Franchising in the commerce world is not new, it has been a successful strategy to expand business in the world. However, in the social sector, franchising is still nascent. As a result, the concept is poorly understood and with a few notable exceptions, it is yet to be executed successfully in Malaysia. Therefore, a case study was conducted to validate the successfulness of a social franchise in Malaysia. This qualitative study examined the social impact, business practice, lessons, and challenges faced by the entrepreneurs or Impact Driven Enterprise (IDE) in Malaysia. IDE is an organization either for-profit or non-profit that proactively create positive social or environmental impact and financially sustain. Specifically for this study, we chose Halaman Nurani Sdn Bhd (HNSB) – Kafe Abang Tukang Masak (ATM Café) as our subject. HNSB is a catering company, they provide catering services and operate as a cafe in Klang Valley Region. HNSB serves a wide variety of</p> |

dishes mainly Malay Cuisines, cakes, and desserts. **Methodology:** This study was conducted using a qualitative approach. This enabled us to explore our research objectives. Data were collected by the researcher in one-time, individual, semistructured interviews with the founder (n=1), staff (n=2) and customer (n=1). All the interview was tape recorded and transcribed verbatim for data accuracy. The Interview lasted from 30 minutes to 90 minutes and focused on four domains: business practice, lessons, and challenges faced by the IDE, financial progress and social impact. This case study was delivered in a storytelling format. **Results:** IDE has a business model to sustain the business, and their business practices are assessed by business planning, marketing management, organization management, human resource management, operation, quality control and finance management. Staff management is a major challenge faced by the IDE, followed by the money constraint in expanding the business. **Keywords:** social entrepreneurship, social franchising, social impact, qualitative approach.

The Role of Entrepreneurship in Educational Sector for Economic Recovery in Nigeria

Magaji Babayo

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Abstract

The progress of a nation is a function of the level of the resourcefulness of the people which to a great extent, relates to the level of quality of the training and purposeful development of education in that nation. Such progress or development could only occur when the individual in the society and per capital income is enhanced. This could be possible when government educational policies are geared towards a functional education that can lead to self-reliance. Economic recovery is period of increasing business activity signaling the end of a recession and it is easy to recognize until at least several months after it has begun. This paper, therefore, examine, the role of entrepreneurship education in recovery of dimensions of economic social and environmental sustainable issues in Nigerian economy. The work to look in to the various program of government to recover the economy through skill orientated learning and education of self-reliance on how to improve entrepreneurship education needed for growth and development of Nigerian Economy

Keywords: Economic recovery, education, entrepreneurship

Zhe Ma
ERCICRSSH1803099

Undesirable High Turnout: African Country Stability and Presidential Turnout Rate

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Abstract

Voting is an important way for citizens in a democratic country to participate in politics, and voter turnout is a criterion to evaluate voting behaviors. The present study analyzes the relationship between the

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| | <p>stability and voter turnout rate in African countries and found that relatively stable countries in Africa have a voter turnout ranges from 60% to 70%. The ideal turnout rate in Africa is at variance with that in advanced democratic countries, such as in Europe and North America, which is around 75%-80%. For advanced democratic countries, a high voter turnout rate is desirable. However, a high turnout rate in the general election is not a positive sign for African countries as it is for the mature democratic countries. When the turnout is above 75%, the proportion of alter (unstable) state increases.</p> |
| <p>Ahmad Zuber ERCICRSSH1803114</p> | <p>The Poverty Of Rural Community Of Northern Coastal Area Of Demak</p> <p>Ahmad Zuber Department of sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract This paper aimed to find out the pattern tendency of poverty rural community of northern coastal area of Demak, the strategies to increase the value added of the rural poor, and the local cultural values to cope with the poverty of the rural communities the Northern coastal area of Demak. This study was a qualitative descriptive research in which the sample was taken using purposive sampling. The data analysis was performed by means of domain analysis and classification. The results showed that in the last two years of poverty in northern coastal area of Betahwalang has decreased. The indicators can be seen from: the streets that had been hardened by cement, there are more people living in houses made of cement rather than from bamboo or wood, almost all family have a motor cycle, some of them even have cars, there are more citizens have their own boats and fish capture tool. The strategies to make poor people have a surplus value are that they should be given the education, training, briefing on the importance of economic life, the construction of crab and shrimp factories, making handicrafts that have added value, hard-working, diligent, the spirit of staring at the future, dreams and needs to be given capital. The values that can be used to tackle the poverty that are the value of the faith/ devotion to God Almighty, the values of honesty, frust, loyalty, tolerance, discipline, hard work, creative, independent, democratic, curiosity, responsibility, caring for the environment, peace-loving, welcoming, appreciating the achievements, love of the fatherland. Keywords: poverty reduction Strategies, community empowerment, local wisdom, socioeconomic production lesson values</p> |
|  <p>Mahabubur Rahman ERCICRSSH1803102</p> | <p>Interpersonal Relationship through Social Networking Sites (SNSs): A Study on the University Students of Bangladesh</p> <p>Mahabubur Rahman Department of Mass Communication and Journalism, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh</p> <p>Abstract The present study shades some light on the changing patterns of communication and interpersonal relationship of the university students of Bangladesh through Social Networking Sites (SNSs). To date there has not been a study in Bangladesh which directly analyze SNSs role in the changing patterns of communication and interpersonal relationship of youth of Bangladesh. The present study focuses on two aspects: 1) SNSs</p> |

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| | <p>uses patterns among youth of Bangladesh 2) SNSs role in changing patterns of communication and interpersonal relationship of the youth of Bangladesh. To fulfill the objectives of the study, two groups of university students were assembled: 1) SNSs user group (students who are using only Facebook as SNS) 2) SNSs non-user group (students who are not using any SNS).</p> <p>The study draws an overall picture of SNSs uses pattern of the university students of Bangladesh qualitatively. The qualitative data is also supplemented by quantitative data. Data have been collected by means of interviews. Seven public Universities of Bangladesh have been selected as the location of the present study. The total respondents are 350 undergraduate and graduta students from the selected universities. 175 students ((25x7) from the users' group and 175 students (25x7) from the non-users' group) of this university have been interviewed using structured and semi-structured questionnaires respectively. The study charts the interpersonal relationship patterns of the university students through social media by analyzing their patterns of relationship through family, romantic partners, friendship and social interaction process. The data is presented in tables and figures.</p> <p>The findings of the study suggest that traditional interpersonal relationship patterns with friends, families and boyfriends/girlfriends are enjoying a colossal change with the elusive touch of SNSs. The study reveals that SNSs also impact in the social interaction process of university students of Bangladesh. The result of the study clearly indicates that, through the delicate touch of SNSs traditional interpersonal relationship patterns of the youth of Bangladesh are in a process of changing. The study suggests that new media literacy is essential for the youth of Bangladesh so that they can understand its positive and negative impact.</p> |
| <p>Andi Samsu Alam ERCICRSSH1803105</p> | <p>Garbage Bank Governance in Indonesia</p> <p>Andi Samsu Alam Department of Politics and Government, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia</p> <p>Andi Rusli Department of Politics and Government, Hasanuddin University</p> <p>Rahmatullah Department of Politics and Government, Hasanuddin University</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This article analyzes various models of waste bank management in Indonesia. The study took place in two regions, namely the city of Pare-Pare and Wajo District. Both regions represent the management model of waste banks in South Sulawesi, Pare-pare as one of the regions that are quite successful in terms of managing waste banks while Wajo is an area that has not been maximally managed by waste banks. Why can Pare-pare be maximized in the case of temporary management in Wajo, it is not a key question to be answered in this study. By first comparing the bank management model in two regions. Field findings show the differences between the two regions that impact on the implementation process are caused by three aspects. First is the matter of supporting human resources in the regional apparatus and financial resources, both organizational communication, and the three organizational structures.</p> |

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| <p>Dr. Ahmad Zuber ERCICRSSH1803106</p> | <p>Keywords: governance, management, environmental studies</p> <p>The Poverty of Rural Community of Northern Coastal Area of Demak</p> <p>Dr. Ahmad Zuber Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper aims to see the pattern tendency of poverty rural community of northern coastal area of Demak, strategies to increase the value added of the rural poor, and the local cultural values to cope with the poverty of the rural communities the Northern coastal area of Demak. This study is qualitative descriptive studies in which the sample is determined by purposive sampling. The data analysis was performed by means of domain analysis and classification. The results showed that in the last two years of poverty in northern coastal area of Betahwalang has decreased. The indicators can be seen from: the streets that had been hardened by cement, there are more people live in houses made of cement rather than from bamboo or wood, almost all family have a motor cycle, some of them even have cars, there are more citizens have their own boats and fish capture tool. The strategies to make poor people have a surplus value are that they should be given the education, training, briefing on the importance of economic life, the construction of crab and shrimp factories, making handicrafts that have added value, hard-working, diligent, the spirit of staring at the future, dreams and needs to be given capital. The values that can be used to tackle the poverty that are the value of the faith/ devotion to God Almighty, the values of honesty, trust, loyalty, tolerance, discipline, hard work, creative, independent, democratic, curiosity, responsibility, caring for the environment, peace-loving, welcoming, appreciating the achievements, love of the fatherland.</p> <p>Keywords: poverty reduction Strategies, community empowerment, local wisdom, socioeconomic production lesson values</p> |
| <p>Aloysius Hardoko ERCICRSSH1803119</p> | <p>Improving Teacher's Abilities Related Curriculum Of 2013 Implementation And Internalization Value Of Students Through Use Of Video Media And Moral Learning Model By Lacturer In Learning Civic Education On Secondary School</p> <p>Aloysius Hardoko Faculty Teacher Training and Education University of Mjularman</p> <p>Makrina Tindangen Faculty Teacher Training and Education University of Mulawarman</p> <p>Leny Nurlina Secondary School State 2 Samarinda City Province East Kalimantan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The aims of the research is to improve the ability of the curriculum 2013 immunization teacher and the students' pancasila values. The research method used for research is classroom tanning research. The research procedure takes place through 3 cycles of research with planning, implementation, discussion and reflection. Through lecturer planning activities together with teachers planning lesson plan, media video and model of moral learning, through the implementation of lecturers to carry</p> |

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| | <p>out learning, through observation of teachers civic education secondary school class eight observed the implementation of learning by lecturers and internalization of values by students in learning, through teacher and lecturer discussion conducting discussions with focus on observation results, through lecturer's reflection and teachers agreeing on improvement actions to be implemented in the second 2. The 3 cycle follows the same paths as in the 1 and 2 cycles. The research instrument uses the teacher ability assessment (APKG I and II) and a case of moral dilemma for the internalization of Pancasila values on students. The result of the research showed that there was a reminder of the teacher's ability after the learning activity was held by the lecturers, besides the students happened internalization of Pancasila values through knowledge, special attitude and behavior during the learning. Utilization of video media and moral learning model is essential for the implementation of the 2013 curriculum and address the current and future implications of Pancasila value implementation in Indonesia so it is recommended that civic education teachers be consistent in applying the findings of this research. Keywords: Teacher Ability, Curriculum 2013, Internalization of Pancasila Value, Students.</p> |
| <p>Eoin Trolan ERCICRSSH1803107</p> | <p>Breaking Korean Gender Norms- The crafting of Female Empowerment through Sports</p> <p>Eoin Trolan Department of International Sport and Leisure, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Yongin, Korea</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Korea is a society that has many hierarchical traditions and gender is beholden to these traditions, though it is changing. In sports, there is gender inequality especially in relation to Physical Education (PE) and competitive sports. While, there are competitive women's sports in third level educational institutions, these are predominantly physical education departments. The study was conducted at a University in Korea that does not have a physical education department. The participants were from different departments and this study was an examination to evaluate if sports have allowed students to break typical gender and social norms. The study was a case study, where the researcher interviewed students through semi-structured questions.</p> <p>The study revealed facts in relation to starting the team, the continuation of the team, and what they learned from the playing on the team. In particular, members of sports teams had overcome a lot of structural obstacles to start the team, were encouraged by male students to continue the team, and have learned many important life skills and confidence in being on the team. Despite this new attitude, there remain structural and social barriers to a semblance of gender equality in sports. Research showed that the participants, in schools still dealt with PE classes where many activities were focused on the boys rather than girls. This created the concept where physical activity is a male domain, which in turn reinforced the idea of sports being incompatible with female lifestyles. Participating in these teams highlighted that women who play sport can learn positive life lessons and should not be marginalized.</p> <p>Key words: Gender, inequality, life skills, sports, empowerment</p> |



Anjali Dalal
ERCICRSSH1803108

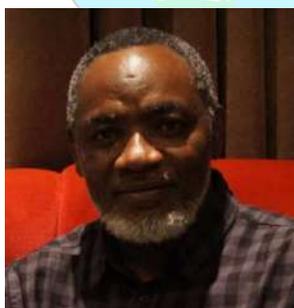
Explicating Environmental Patriarchy: An Examination through Gender and Environment Perspectives

Anjali Dalal

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Abstract

Much has been written about the relationship between women, nature and development, a relationship where women's work, like nature, is often undervalued, in terms of acknowledging the interdependence of women and nature in preservation of environment to foster sustainable growth. Studies (Shiva 1988, Agrawal 1988, Rochelle 1996) assert that, women are prominent actors in domestic chores as well as contributors to environmental rehabilitation and conservation. As for the rural women in the Third World, such as in agriculture, fishery, farm and tribal communities, are linked to the environment while contributing to the livelihood of their families and communities, through a production dynamics and participation in the productive chain. However, in comparison to men, their work and knowledge has often been undervalued in both environmental planning and domestic resource management. A gendered relationship, thus, revolve around the access to resource use, management and traditional knowledge, regulated by power relationships in the society creating 'environmental patriarchy'. This paper is an attempt to classify different perspectives on gender and environment in order to understand the interconnectedness of women and nature and its role in sustainable development, entrenched in an environmental politics. The paper explores the region specific concerns of women built into theoretical feminist perspectives of the Western world in contrast to the Third world countries, dealt within a theoretical perspective of Ecofeminism and Feminist Environmentalism. However, both the model leaves some major theoretical questions unanswered, finally concluded in a perspective as proposed by Feminist Political Ecology. The idea behind doing this is to take account of the various ways of conceptualising feminist ecological theories and its close proximity with 'nature' that could be used to develop framework to locate environmental patriarchy as a result of gendered environmental politics across globe. Key words- Environmental politics, Ecological othering, Ecofeminism, Environmental patriarchy, Feminist Political Ecology



Sadeeq Garba Abubakar
ERCICRSSH1803108

Thinking Tomorrow Today: A Paradigm for Planning for Uncertainty and the Need for the Development of Organisational Culture That Can Walk the Talk (A Case Example of the Federal Polytechnic Bauchi, Nigeria)

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Abstract

Those saddled with the responsibility of steering the activities of an institution need to think tomorrow today in a way that they can plan for the uncertainty. Present and future leader(s) require practical ways to recover the entrepreneurial initiative and stimulating innovation required of an institution in order to stand the test of time. Thinking tomorrow today is all about generating and manipulating ideas. It is the ability to universalize from here and now to everywhere and always. If it is true that top executives in the years ahead are going to be tested above all by their ability to manage ideas, then they are going to have to understand what it means to think like philosophers and develop skill in doing so. This has implications for management education, training, and selection, especially at the higher levels of administration. It also carries a substantial threat of obsolescence for administrators now holding broad responsibilities whose talent, education, and experience have not equipped them to use their intellects in this manner. The research design is in a qualitative study format. This study is based on a case study design using secondary sources of data. It must be stressed that management of organisations must recognize, grasp, and achieve some fundamental objectives to secure a firm basis for competitive success in the local and national sphere. Among such objectives sought, could be a continuous watch on trends and cross impacts of development in the operating environment for early warning of new opportunities and risks to ensure prompt responses. Organisational culture has received much attention in recent times due to its potential impact on organisational performance. Many of the early studies of this phenomenon identified strong support for the idea that the two were inextricably linked. For example, Kotter and Heskett (1992) claimed that corporate culture has a long-term impact on the performance of the organisation, It was proposed that certain types of culture could enhance organisational performance, and it was suggested that there are significant relationships between organisational culture and performance.

Key Words: Culture, Organisation, Paradigm, Planning, Tomorrow, Responsibility

Erni Dwita Silambi
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Model of Customary Justice in Merauke, Papua

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Abstract

The State recognizes and respects the unity of indigenous and tribal peoples along with their traditional rights as long as it is alive and in accordance with the development of society and the principle of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia set forth in the Law. This study

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| | <p>aims to 1. Know the position of customary law 2. Know the function customary justice in indigenous peoples. This research was conducted in Merauke Regency, Papua Indonesia in 2018. The method of this research was conducted by using qualitative method collected by using group discussion forum, in-depth interview and literature study. This study shows that 1. The position of customary court is legitimately acknowledged in the Special Autonomy Law which is clarified by the existence of a special Papua Regulation (Perdasus) 2. The implementation of customary justice is already under way in resolving customary cases but has not yet proceeded optimally due to lack of human resources. Keywords: Judiciary, Custom, Papua</p> |
| <p>Dina Fitri Septarini ERCICRSSH1803113</p> | <p>Implementation of Fixed Assets Management Model Development in Local Government of Merauke Regency Papua</p> <p>Dina Fitri Septarini Department of Accounting, Musamus University, Merauke, Indonesia</p> <p>Fenty Yoseph Manuhutu Department of Economic Development of Musamus University, Merauke, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to analyze the implementation of the development of a fixed assets management model in local government of Merauke Regency. This research uses qualitative description approach with survey data collection technique. Data collecting used questionnaire, interview, and documentation, while the data analysis used of importance performance analysis. The object of research is the system (procedure) of managing fixed assets in the local government of Merauke Regency. Data analysis using Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) shows the key factor of fixed assets management that needs to be improved by the local government of Merauke Regency is the procurement of fixed assets according to needs, checking of the process of procurement of fixed assets, utilization of fixed assets, supervision and maintenance of fixed assets. While the key factors that must be maintained are the procurement proposals based on inventory data and demand plans, the process of procuring fixed assets in an efficient, effective and transparent manner, the valuation of fixed assets, the disposal of fixed assets, the legal basis for the disposal of fixed assets, and the security of fixed assets administratively, physically and legally. The results of discussions and public consultations with the Local Asset Management Officer of Merauke Regency shows that the development of an effective and efficient fixed asset management model emphasizes the process of planning, procurement, utilization and supervision by prioritizing commitment and organizational culture. Organizational commitment from Human Resources that manages fixed assets creates awareness to manage fixed assets in accordance with applicable regulations. Organizational culture that views leader behavior is a role model for subordinates, adding a supervisory process from top level leadership elements, and regional regulations that regulate the sanction of fixed assets are very necessary to create a good controlling function. Keywords: fixed assets model, assets management, merauke, papua</p> |
| <p>Ahmad Zuber ERCICRSSH1803114</p> | <p>The Poverty Of Rural Community Of Northern Coastal Area Of Demak</p> |

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| | <p style="text-align: center;">Ahmad Zuber Department of sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper aimed to find out the pattern tendency of poverty rural community of northern coastal area of Demak, the strategies to increase the value added of the rural poor, and the local cultural values to cope with the poverty of the rural communities the Northern coastal area of Demak. This study was a qualitative descriptive research in which the sample was taken using purposive sampling. The data analysis was performed by means of domain analysis and classification. The results showed that in the last two years of poverty in northern coastal area of Betahwalang has decreased. The indicators can be seen from: the streets that had been hardened by cement, there are more people living in houses made of cement rather than from bamboo or wood, almost all family have a motor cycle, some of them even have cars, there are more citizens have their own boats and fish capture tool. The strategies to make poor people have a surplus value are that they should be given the education, training, briefing on the importance of economic life, the construction of crab and shrimp factories, making handicrafts that have added value, hard-working, diligent, the spirit of staring at the future, dreams and needs to be given capital. The values that can be used to tackle the poverty that are the value of the faith/ devotion to God Almighty, the values of honesty, trust, loyalty, tolerance, discipline, hard work, creative, independent, democratic, curiosity, responsibility, caring for the environment, peace-loving, welcoming, appreciating the achievements, love of the fatherland. Keywords: poverty reduction Strategies, community empowerment, local wisdom, socioeconomic production lesson values</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Renjie Feng ERCICRSSH1803122</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">The Making of Climate Policy from the Perspective of Two-Level Game Theory: A Comparative Study between India and China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Renjie Feng Ph.D. Candidate, Jawaharlal Nehru University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In September 2016, India and China, under the auspices of BRICS initiative, accelerated climate cooperation by finalizing the MoU to set up a joint working group. Consequently, this is believed to drive the momentum of bilateral cooperation over this issue area in the years to come. It is therefore imperative to understand the crucial factors at play that determine the making of climate policies across various levels of formal governmental institutions as well as the civil society. This paper applies Robert Putman's Two Level-Game Theory as an analytical framework that scrutinize the process of policy making by unfolding the entanglements of domestic and international variables. Firstly, this paper attempts to identify the interactions between different variables at the domestic level during the making of their individual climate policies. Secondly, the paper also aims to explore how external factors tend to impact domestic stakeholders, which in turn influences their respective negotiating stances. In the existing literature, rarely has a comparative study been done to identify the two emitters' similarities and differences with respect to the making of their respective climate policies. Hence, this literature gap needs to be adequately addressed.</p> |

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| <p>Mohd Kher Hussein ERCICRSSH1803117</p> | <p>Does Age among Landscape Architects Affects the Perception on Landscapes of Tropical Recreational Forests?</p> <p>Mohd Kher Hussein Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Design And Architecture, Universiti Putra Malaysia, UPM Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract Perception of our environment helps us to understand and react to our environment. But, in the perception process, a number of factors seem to influence perception for a landscape such as age. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate whether the age factors among landscape architect's affects for landscape perception of tropical recreational forest in Malaysia. A study was conducted in Ampang Recreational Forest, Selangor as a case study. This study using a questionnaire with photographs surrogates to gather data from 119 expert landscape architects. Results have shown that there is no statistical significant effect of age among professional landscape architects in perception for tropical recreational forest landscapes in this study. Thus, this result portrays that age of the respondent in the same group does not statistically affect landscape perception.</p> <p>Keywords: Age, perception, landscape and recreational forest.</p> |
| <p>Judit Vegh ERCICRSSH1803126</p> | <p>Transnational Families and Education</p> <p>Judit Vegh Doctoral School of Psychology, Institute of Intercultural Psychology and Education, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary</p> <p>Abstract Modern forms of communication and foreign learning opportunities are becoming widely available, multinational and transnational corporations are spreading and the migration is growing. These phenomena generate a large increase in the number of transnational families crossing boundaries of cultures and countries. At the same time, relatively few studies examine the intercultural adaptation of transnational spouses and their children, even though, on a daily basis the spouses are more directly connected to the local environment. There is a need for additional researches examining their living conditions, the characteristics of their integration, the peculiarities of their lifestyle and their everyday patterns. This study explores transnational families in Kuala Lumpur with the focus on their children's education as an important strategic step in local integration and subsequent family plans.</p> <p>Keywords Transnational families, education, acculturation</p> |

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