



Conference Proceedings

**Bangkok – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Thanasin Chutintaranond

**Department of Speech Communication and Performing Arts, Faculty of
Communication Arts, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand**

Topic: Arts-Based Assessment for Community Theatre

Thanasin Chutintaranond is a Lecturer, Department of Speech Communication and Performing Arts, Faculty of Communication Arts, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. He is also an Executive Secretary to Administration Board, Faculty of Communication Arts, Chulalongkorn University.

His research work includes Social Democratic Innovations for a Transition towards Liveable and Sustainable ASEAN Cities. Guideline for Developing Undergraduate Performing Arts Programs for Research Universities in 21st Century.

His Academic Articles: Educational Theatre in Western and Thai Societies, Portrayal of New Women Images in Thai Society through Female Protagonists in King Rama VI & Identity Communication as a Musician-Poet in Naowarat Pongpaiboon's Poetry.

Field of Interests: Cultural Communication and Higher Education

PLENARY SPEAKER



Kenneth Lee

**Associate Professor of Asian Religions, Department of Religious Studies,
California State University, Northridge, USA**

Kenneth Doo Young Lee is the Associate Professor of Asian Religions in the Department of Religious Studies. Born in South Korea and raised in Los Angeles, Dr. Lee joined the California State University, Northridge faculty in the fall of 2006 to teach courses in Asian religions, Buddhism, and introductory courses in religion. He earned his A.B. in Psychology from Occidental College, M.Div. from Princeton Theological Seminary, and M.Phil. and Ph.D. in Buddhist Studies from Columbia University. His book, *The Prince and the Monk: Shotoku Worship in Shinran's Buddhism*, SUNY Press, traces the evolution of Shotoku worship in Japanese Buddhism. He has published in a number of books, including a chapter, "Kannon: The Goddess of Compassion in Japan" in *The Constant Changing Faces of the Goddess Traditions in Asia* and journals, such as his article, "Comparative Analysis of Shinran's shinjin and Calvin's Faith" in the *Buddhist-Christian Studies* journal. He is currently working on a translation of the *Contemplation Sutra* (Jpn. Kanmuryōjukyō), which is a major Buddhist text in Shin Buddhism. Dr. Lee is also on the Editorial Board for the *International Journal of Korean History* and serves as the Chair of the Buddhist Studies session for the American Academy of Religion, Western Region.

 <p>ShamimaHaider ERCICRSSH1805051</p>	<p>Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Peace on 1972: A Review</p> <p>ShamimaHaider Department of History, Faculty of Arts and Humanities,University of Chittagong,Chittagong, Bangladesh</p> <p>Abstract Bangladesh and India are bound by common history and culture. Both the courtiers share manifold affinities characterized by these traditional bonds. The ties of these two peoples have grown intensely over the years. Bangladesh is surrounded by India from three sides. Bangladesh emerged as a sovereign independent state on the 16th of December, 1971. The background was dynamic and volatile preceded by nine months of liberation struggle and marked by unprecedented brutal repression unleashed by the occupied Pakistan army causing mass destruction and loss of thousands of lives. At the time of its birth as an independent nation in 1971 it might have been thought that Bangladesh would be India's best and most friendly neighbors. The courageous role that India has played, even risking a global confrontation to assist and support the war of the Bengalis to liberate their country from the colonial rule of Pakistan, should have been the basis of a permanent and eternal friendship between the two countries. Bangladesh could look at India with a great amount of indebtedness for India's active support of Bangladesh's struggle, without which the independence could not have been achieved within such a short period. This article will analyze the background the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Peace for a period of 25 years, with provisions for renewal. The relationship that had developed between the two governments during the war of independence.</p>
<p>Risky ChairaniPutri ERCICRSSH1805052</p>	<p>Politics identity through women fatkini in instagram as media alternative</p> <p>Risky ChairaniPutri Department of Media and Cultural Studies, Faculty of Post Graduate School,GadjahMada University,Yogyakarta,Indonesia</p> <p>Ninik Tri Ambarwati Media and Cultural Studies,UniversitasGadjahMada,Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract Fatkini is one of social media phenomenon since it was popular through hastagh #fatkini in Instagram. However, #fatkini has risen by big women who adore uploaded their picture wearing bikini and completely secure with her bodies. This research will use textual analysis methodology approach which focuses on two Instagram accounts that actively interested to post fatkini pictures. Politics of Identity theory is used to reveal how politics of identity occurs in the Instagram as well as it consequences by this politics of identity. For the result, this study finds that Instagram as media alternative which have authority to control and give space for big women to express in addition to present their self to public. Moreover, during those process, there were numerous efforts create by women to show their body particularly in space media representation. Keywords: Politics of Identity, fatkini, women, Instagram, media alternative</p>
<p>Qiming Zhang ERCICRSSH1805055</p>	<p>Fear to Discuss A Mental Health Issue With Employer In The United States</p> <p>Qiming Zhang Hangzhou No.2 High School, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China</p>

Abstract

Objective: This study aims to build a predictive model for fear to discuss a mental health issue with employers in technology companies using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.

Methods: A public database was used in this study. All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of fear to discuss mental health issue with employers in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability for these two models.

Results: A total of 167 (38%) records out of 438 was afraid that discussing a mental health issue with employer would have a negative impact.

According to the logistic regression, have you sought treatment for a mental health condition, has your employer ever discussed mental health as part of an employee wellness program, and do you think that discussing a physical health issue with your employer would have negative consequences were important predictors for fear to discuss the mental health issue with the employers.

According to this neural network, the most important predictors were and do you think that discussing a physical health issue with your employer would have negative consequences, followed by are you self-employed, have you heard of or observed negative consequences for coworkers with mental health conditions in your workplace.

For training sample, the ROC was 0.90 for the Logistic regression and 0.97 for the artificial neural network. In testing sample, the ROC was 0.78 for the Logistic regression and 0.73 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had worse performance than Logistic regression.

Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for fear to discuss mental health with employers e.g., if employer ever discussed mental health as part of an employee wellness program. When compared to artificial neural network model, artificial neural network had a similar discriminating capability with logistic regression.

Buddhist Path for International Understanding

Shikha Sharma

Department of Philosophy, University of Mumbai, India

Abstract

The problem of international understanding, friendship and harmonious co-existence is not a new area for Buddhist thinkers. Since more than two millennia ago, non-violence (ahimsa) benevolence (mudita) and compassion (karuna) have been taught as the roots of human relations by Buddhist thinkers. To analyse the application of these virtues at the level of the relations between different religions and social groups, within a single country and at the level of international relations, we may consider significant episode in Buddha's life, distinctive elements of his doctrines and the history of Buddhist Sangha.

We can see that the Buddha's focus was universal. He accepted differences and rejected any local factionalism. The transmission of Buddha's teachings since the reign of Ashoka manifests international friendship as shown by the Buddhists' early use of foreign languages. As for the question of co-existence, the example of the far-east countries and Japan where Buddhism had to encounter indigenous factions are instructive. The Buddhist policy of tolerance and assimilation was often



Shikha Sharma
ERCICRSSH1805056

	<p>thwarted however by human greed and frailty. We are stone-walled by dogmas. Buddha, in Kalama Sutta, states, one should not be pressured by others to change his opinion; it should happen through one's own personal understanding and trust in the Ultimate Truth. Others are advised not to attempt such a pressurising conversion. It reflects Krishna's advice in the Geeta "Na Buddhibhedamjanayet." Here man's judgemental observation which is meditation or Upekka is paramount. Buddha avers that saddha (confidence) is the greatest wealth. International understanding in the full spirit taught by The Buddha, with 'no hidden-fist', is the unfailing way to universal peace and harmony. The following are the important factors that manifest Buddhist's strength in the topic of discussion in this paper:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peace as an integral part of the path and goal for Buddhism. 2. Peace as demonstrated in Buddha's example. 3. Contemporary aspects of peace in Buddhism – like Lay Buddhist Meditation Movement like Vipassana, 'Anapanasati' or Mindful breathing, Buddhist healing and the path of Metta or Loving Kindness. <p>Keywords: Buddhism, Peace and Universality.</p>
<p>Akriti Bhatia ERCICRSSH1805057</p>	<p>Identity Construction of the Urban Informal Labour: A Sociological Study of the Rickshaw Drivers</p> <p>Akriti Bhatia Department of Sociology, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper attempts to explore the process of identity construction of a large section of the migrant population and the urban informal labour - the "rickshaw drivers" in the Indian capital city, Delhi. How does the "rickshaw", the primary asset that allows a driver to generate productive labour acquires multiple forms - often constituting and re-constituting his identity? Everyday encounters with the multi-state agencies like the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation and the Traffic Police reveal the fissures that build, dismantle and reify the identity of the rickshaw driver through a range of unique practices. How do the enmeshed structures of licensing authorities, document issuing authorities and the middlemen that help the rickshaw driver to obtain the rickshaw shape the identity of the rickshaw drivers? What happens when the political parties, campaigners or advertisers during elections or otherwise hire a rickshaw for purposes beyond the regular transportation of passengers? How does the selfhood of a rickshaw driver get reconstituted when non-governmental organizations and social enterprises view them as a social cause to be worked for? Or when the environmentalists, engineers and student projects lay claims over the rickshaw and the rickshaw driver as objects of their study? State and non-state stakeholders deploy multiple strategies to influence this process of defining the identity of the rickshaw driver as well as the battery rickshaw and the forms it acquires. Using extensive fieldwork data from the PhD project on urban informality, labour and identity construction, the study attempts to lay out a complex relationship of multiple stakeholders through which the rickshaw driver negotiates his personhood, labour and identity in the city. How does he use his own or rented rickshaw as an informal transit vehicle service in the city, with flimsy licensing regimes, predatory laws and renters and distorted markets of oversupply and intermittent demands from his passengers? The study aims to bring questions that will further research on the interplay of economic, legal and spatial complexity in identity construction of informal labour in the global south, especially in context of developing countries such as India.</p>

<p>BalbirBhasin ERCICRSSH1805058</p>	<p>Cultural Resistance to Entrepreneurship: Challenges Faced by Emerging Myanmar</p> <p>BalbirBhasin College of Business,University of Arkansas Fort Smith,Fort Smith, AR, USA</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Though cultural explanations as determinants of economic outcomes have mainly been ignored by researchers (Guiso, Sapienza and Zingales, 2006) national culture has been proven to have a direct and identifiable impact on the level of entrepreneurial behavior (Kreiser, Marino and Weaver, 2002). Politically, Myanmar remains one the few least developed countries in the world, but it too is transitioning to a market economy. Myanmar needs to develop its entrepreneurship sector, which is the key engine for growth and increase in employment opportunities to eradicate poverty and enhance urbanization (Bhasin, 2010). As a country richly endowed with natural resources, it is plagued by the resource curse thesis. Imminent poverty prevails due to lack of economic opportunities to enhance the people's livelihood and effective policy to develop the human capabilities of the people to the fullest. The Burmese culture embraces collectivism and the traditional values of Theravada Buddhism, a belief system which inherently functions against the fostering of entrepreneurial spirit (Dana, 1995). Removing impediments to entrepreneurship is a key challenge for the government. Using Myanmar as a case in point, this paper assesses the influence culture has on entrepreneurship and explores initiatives and measures that can be used to strengthen inherent cultural values that stimulate the entrepreneurial spirit, encourage risk-taking, and in turn promote economic development.</p> <p>Keywords: 1. Entrepreneurship 2. Culture 3. Economic Development 4. Myanmar 5. ASEAN 6. LDC 7. Strategy 8. Risk averseness</p>
<p>Yuchen Zhang ERCICRSSH1805060</p>	<p>Predicting Number of Commentaries On the Publication Using Artificial Neural Network</p> <p>Yuchen Zhang Walsh Jesuit High School,Walsh Jesuit High School,Cuyahoga Falls, OH, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: An artificial neural network (ANN), often just called a "neural network" (NN), is a mathematical model or computational model based on biological neural networks, in other words, is an emulation of biological neural system.</p> <p>Aim: This study aimed to build a predictive model for number of commentaries on the publication using artificial neural network and compare its performance with traditional regression method, linear regression.</p> <p>Method: A dataset was collected including 500 posts published by this company between the 1st of January and the 31th of December 2014 in its Facebook page. All the records were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample (50%) and testing sample (50%). Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and linear regression. For artificial neural network, the input layer has 7 inputs, the two hidden layers have 3 and 2 neurons and the output layer has a single output. Mean squared errors (MSE) were calculated and compared between both models. A cross validation was conducted using a loop for the neural network and the cv.glm function in the boot package for the linear model. A package called "neuralnet" in R was used to conduct neural network</p>

	<p>analysis.</p> <p>Results: For testing sample, the MSE was 172 for the linear regression and 133 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better clearly. In cross validation, the average MSE for the neural network (132) is lower than the one of the linear model (458) although there seems to be a certain degree of variation in the MSEs of the cross validation. This may depend on the splitting of the data or the random initialization of the weights in the net.</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, we built a predictive model for number of commentaries on the publication using neural network and compared its performance with a more popular approach, linear regression. This study suggests that it is possible to develop a reproducible and transportable predictive instrument for number of commentaries on the publication.</p>
 <p>Mostafa Taleshi ERCICRSSH1805070</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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Dynamic spatial changes, the city - peripheral, central Iran, Yazd</p>
<p>John ParloRosido ERCICRSSH1805071</p>	<p>Game based approach towards responsible consumption among pre-school students</p> <p>John ParloRosido Social Sciences, Lorma Colleges, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract:</p> <p>Game Based Learning is a type of gameplay that has a defined learning outcomes. Generally, game based learning is designed to balance subject matter to the real world. Within an effective game based learning environment, we work toward a goal, choosing actions and experiencing the consequences of those actions along the way. According to EdTech Review in 2013, Good Game based learning applications can draw us into virtual environments that look and feel familiar and relevant. It was also stated that people make mistakes in a risk free setting and through experimentation, they actively learn and practice the right way to do things, This keeps us highly engaged in practicing behavior and thought processes that we can easily transfer from the simulated environment to real life. This action research made use of interview to the Grade School and Pre-school teachers of Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools. Thus, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the Sustainable Development Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production through interactive games. These games shall be the basis of the researchers on coming up with a game specifically a board game that can give the pre school students of lorma San Juan a good foundation in values of responsibility and awareness in consumption, production, and preservation. With the said program, preschool students, young as they are, are now exposed into a realization that food consumption plays a</p>

	<p>significant impact towards sustainability in many aspects. Education should not only be directed into an aspect of knowing life skills but integrating problem solving skills as well.</p> <p>Key Words: Game based learning; Responsible consumption; risk free environment ; pre-school education and training;</p>
<p>Shuyuan Lai ERCICRSSH1805072</p>	<p>Police Officer Injuries During Arrests in California State of the United States</p> <p>Shuyuan Lai The NO.1 Senior Middle School of Xiayi County, Henan, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Aim: This study aims to build a predictive model for Police Officers injuries during arrest in California state of the USA using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p> <p>Methods: A public database was used in this study. All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of fear to discuss mental health issue with employers in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability for these two models.</p> <p>Results: A total of 355 (20.5%) Police Officers out of 1729 were injured during the arrests.</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, the significant predictors of Police Officer's injuries during the arrest include if force was received, firearm was discharged or not by the individual officer, and firearm was discharged or not in this incident, being white.</p> <p>According to this neural network, the most important predictors were if firearm was discharged by the individual officer, being white, firearm was discharged in this incident at all, being male and being black.</p> <p>For the training sample, the ROC was 0.79 for the Logistic regression and 0.85 for the artificial neural network. In the testing sample, the ROC was 0.77 for the Logistic regression and 0.76 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had better performance in the training sample, and artificial neural network had similar performance than Logistic regression in the testing sample.</p> <p>Conclusions: This study identified the potential predictors for Police Officers injuries during arrests, for example, firearm was discharged or not. These information helps to reduce the policy injuries during arrest.</p>
<p>ChangxiaoShen ERCICRSSH1805073</p>	<p>Development of a Predictive Model Civilian Injuries During Arrest</p> <p>ChangxiaoShen Hangzhou Foreign Language School, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Aim: This study aims to build a predictive model for civilian injuries during arrests in California state of the USA using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p> <p>Methods: A public database was used in this study. All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of fear to discuss mental health issue with employers in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability for these two models.</p>

	<p>Results: A total of 688 (84%) civilians out of 818 was injured during the arrests. Among these 818, only 50 were female (6%).</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, the significant predictors of civilian injuries during the arrest include where force was received, whether firearm was discharged during the incident, where the officer was assaulted by the civilian and where the civilian was perceived as armed.</p> <p>According to this neural network, the most important predictors were if civilians were perceived as armed, age between 36-50, age 18-35, civilians were confirmed as armed and black civilians.</p> <p>For the training sample, the ROC was 0.79 for the Logistic regression and 0.90 for the artificial neural network. In the testing sample, the ROC was 0.72 for the Logistic regression and 0.70 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had similar performance in the training sample, and artificial neural network worse performance than Logistic regression in the testing sample.</p> <p>Conclusions: This study identified the potential predictors for civilian injuries during arrests, for example, civilians were perceived armed or not and being young and black. It helps the public to better understand the potential abuse of power by the policy.</p>
<p>Leia Erica Serrano ERCICRSSH1805074</p>	<p>Teenage Mothers: Ensuring Health and Well-being Through Equal Access to Services Through Online Platform</p> <p>Leia Erica Serrano Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The third Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) which is to “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.” states that by the year 2030 every human on the planet has an access to healthy lives not only in good mental and physical health but also maternal health for it also proposes to end preventable maternal mortality. The target for universal maternal health access has been elevated. Although suggested targets may change as a result of the consultation process, they give us a good sense of the specific areas in which public and private investment will need to be channeled. According to Philippine Statistics Authority, while under-five mortality has declined slightly in recent years from 54 deaths per 1,000 births in 1988-92 to 48 deaths for the period 1993-1997, infant mortality rates have remained unchanged at about 35 deaths per 1,000 births. This study aimed to solve the problems: a) What are the existing programs and services that caters the health and well-being of teenage moms?, b) How do teenage moms acquire information and services from their locale?, and c) How can an online platform help teenage moms in ensuring good health and well-being? This action research made use of interview to the teenage moms of San Juan, La Union. As a result, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the third SDG that focuses on the health and well-being of teenage moms. With the said program, the teenage moms will be able to acquire the necessary information and support with the aid of technology. Teenage moms requires a huge amount of support from the society in order to stay away from the stigma and allow them to explore further opportunities and raise their own children.</p>
<p>Minjun Liao ERCICRSSH1805075</p>	<p>A Peaceful Revolution on Modern Colonialism: An Essay on the Legacies of European Colonialism</p> <p>Minjun Liao Fairfax Christian School, Dulles, VA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Imagine a group of militarized strangers forcing their way into a peaceful neighborhood and claiming to own one of the houses, ransacking the</p>

	<p>property as they please, and enslaving the real owners and demanding them to obey the group's rules. This scenario is flatly illegal today, and the local police would arrest the invaders on the spot. However, about four centuries ago, European countries like Spain and England, concerned about establishing their hegemony at sea and strengthening their respective political atmospheres, expanded their territories by founding colonies in previously "unclaimed" lands or occupy others, and never care about any feeling of the local "neighborhoods". The process employed to widen their reach was brutal, ruthless, and inhumane. The effects also cascaded from colonization into greater world order problems that many countries and regions still suffer to extricate themselves from today.</p>
<p>Dhita Medhavi ERCICRSSH1805076</p>	<p>Does Human Need Privacy?: Analysis of Human Privacy in The Age of Technology</p> <p>DhitaMedhavi Department of Communication, Faculty of Marketing Communication, The London School of Public Relations, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Freedom has been a vital aspect in humanity discourse which based on John Locke understanding of natural rights, which consist of Life, Liberty, and Property aspect (Locke, 1999). However, the advancing of technology has a significant implication towards human natural rights. For instance, it's relate to human privacy and intimacy in technological era. Through digitalization process, individual freedom had been injured massively and unconsciously (Garfinkel, 2000). Where the aspect of human privacy seemed to be disarmed without resistance. In this case, the author focused on his understanding of privacy to self-possession, integrity, and autonomy (Garfinkel, 2000). This research supported by the unauthorized used of 87 million Facebook users (Medcom.id, May 7, 2018) by Cambridge Analytica in March 2018. Indonesia as the third ranked country with the most Facebook users (Hootsuite, 2017) also feel threatened with privacy of their 1.096 million inhabitants. This research will focus on how importance the privacy status of individuals in digital era and what's social media implications on human freedom.</p> <p>Keywords: Privacy, liberty, social media</p>
 <p>Reza Nawafella Alya Parangu ERCICRSSH1805077</p>	<p>Indigenous Knowledge Preservation of Oral Literature Hahiwang in West Lampung</p> <p>Reza Nawafella Alya Parangu Department of Library and Information Science, Faculty of Humanity, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This is a preliminary research that aims to identify the traditional oral literature of hahiwang, and the efforts that have been made in preserving oral literature hahiwang in West Lampung. The method used is qualitative, where the data is collected and analyzed obtained from data collection through observation, and literature review. The result of this research is hahiwang is a traditional oral literature belonging to Krui community, West Lampung. Oral literature of hahiwang is an activity of chanting poem in Lampung with rhythm. The facts, hahiwang oral literature just mastered by the old generation, many young generations know about this oral literature but do not mastered how should its sung. Whereas, the oral literature of hahiwang is full of meaning and moral message about life which is implied from its poem. Some activities of preservation have been done by socialization, externalization, and forming committee of the arts council of Lampung.</p> <p>Key words: preservation; indigenous knowledge; preservation indigenous knowledge; oral literature; hahiwang</p>

“Taman Baca Kolong” The Reading Park Under The Flyover: Growing Marginal Children’s Reading Interest

Abstract

One of the educational development programs is the reading culture development program. Although the reading park is not as same as library, but both have the same goals of providing various sources of knowledge that can be utilized by everyone. Reading park is to serve the interests of the people who live nearby. They consist of all levels of society without distinction of social background, economy, culture, religion, customs, education level, age and so forth. “Taman Baca Kolong” is the name for reading park that is located under the overpass in Ciputat area, South Tangerang, Indonesia. “Taman Baca Kolong” as a place that provides reading material and as a place to organize the development of reading and learning skills needed by the marginal children’s around Ciputat. Generating and improving reading interest so as to create an intelligent children, become a forum for children learning activities, and support the improvement of new literacy skills in order to eradicate illiteracy. Moreover, One of the goals of the reading park is to awaken and increase people's interest in reading so that marginalized peoples can become intelligent people who have a lot of knowledge and follow the development of knowledge and technology, this is why the reading park is very supportive in delivering and providing knowledge for the marginal children’s toward a better future. The purpose of this paper is to describe the role of "Taman Baca Kolong" to attract reading interest of the marginal children’s in the vicinity. The method used is qualitative approach, where the data is collected and analyzed obtained from data collection through observation, interviews, literature review and documentation. This study is limited to how is the reading park "Taman Baca Kolong" serves as a space that provides a range of knowledge to make marginal children were able toward a better future. “Taman Baca Kolong” built on the basis of a simple desire that wants to provide facilities to educate the marginal children by utilizing an abandoned building under the Ciputat flyover. The results of this research show that “Taman Baca Kolong” not only used for read a book, but also as a place to gather together to hold a discussion, and children can learn while playing with volunteers who become as their teacher.

Keywords: Reading Park, Marginal Children, Reading Interest, Children’s Education



Bachrul Ilmi
ERCICRSSH1805078

The Opportunity of Children to Reach Education Access Through Kampoeng BATARA (Baca Taman Rimba) as Reading Corner in The Rural Area

Bachrul Ilmi

Department of Library and Information Science, Faculty of
Humanities, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to describe how education is accessed easily by children even though they are in rural areas through Reading Corner Kampoeng BATARA (Baca Taman Rimba). If in English, there are three words at that statement consists of reading, garden, and jungle. Through the concept of applied-eco-school, it is expected that the creativity and motor of children can develop properly and maximally. In addition, this paper aims to eliminate the negative stigma that in rural education is always backward and has no opportunity to develop such as education in urban areas due to limited access to technology. Through Kampoeng BATARA, the children opportunities to education access will become more widespread through the nature-education- methods and a reading corner

	<p>in this village. This concept is raised by the reason that in addition to formal education, there are other methods to get an education. This research type is descriptive, and using qualitative approach by observation, deep-interview, and documentation technique. The data in this study were analyzed in 3 stages, namely reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The Result reveals that there are still many hopes and opportunities for rural children who want to get education by Kampoeng BATARA. Children who have no a high education can attend in various activities and learn in there. The ease of absorption of material by direct observation method is the main advantage of Kampoeng BATARA. There is preservation effort of the traditional game which is done by playing and can be sustainable. Through the Slogan “Borderless Learning Intelligent”, Kampoeng BATARA changed the learning atmosphere with full of creativity and related directly to nature, so education is more fun. Education access in Kampoeng BATARA is not only from printed sources, but also by the experience of teachers as their mentors to get a decent education but not to forget their playing time.</p> <p>Keywords: Education-Access, Reading-Corner, Rural-Area, Childhood</p>
<p>Yao Lan ERCICRSSH1805079</p>	<p>The Crime of European Colonization</p> <p>Yao Lan Nantong Middle School, Nantong, Jiangsu Province, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Colonization was widely spread throughout history, and European colonization largely changed the world's appearance. Today, the world is dominated by the offspring of these colonizers, and many truths about European colonization have been distorted. For instance, most people tend to overestimate the benefits, Europe's contributions, and numerous facts have been hidden. Of course, this is not to say that all colonization was negative, or that all European colonization was harmful. However, it is, without a doubt, that most occupations were marred crimes that made the world miserable.</p>
<p>Ahmad Hilda Fauzi ERCICRSSH1805080</p>	<p>Does Human Need Privacy?: Analysis of Human Privacy in The Age of Technology</p> <p>Ahmad Hilda Fauzi Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Hummanities, University of Indonesia, Depok, Jakarta</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Freedom has been a vital aspect in humanity discourse which based on John Locke understanding of natural rights, which consist of Life, Liberty, and Property aspect (Locke, 1999). However, the advancing of technology has a significant implication towards human natural rights. For instance, it's relate to human privacy and intimacy in technological era. Through digitalization process, individual freedom had been injured massively and unconsciously (Garfinkel, 2000). Where the aspect of human privacy seemed to be disarmed without resistance. In this case, the author focused on his understanding of privacy to self-possession, integrity, and autonomy (Garfinkel, 2000). This research supported by the unauthorized used of 87 million Facebook users (Medcom.id, May 7, 2018) by Cambridge Analytica in March 2018. Indonesia as the third ranked country with the most Facebook users (Hootsuite, 2017) also feel threatened with privacy of their 1.096 million inhabitants. This research will focus on how importance the privacy status of individuals in digital era and what's social media implications on human freedom.</p> <p>Keywords: Privacy, liberty, social media</p>
<p>Xingchen Deng ERCICRSSH1805081</p>	<p>World Happiness and Social Economic Factors</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Xingchen Deng Saint Johns Preparatory School,Saint Johns Preparatory School,Collegeville, MN, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Aim: This study aimed to build a predictive model for world happiness score in 2017 using artificial neural network and compare its performance with linear regression.</p> <p>Method: A public data was used in this study. All the records were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample (50%) and testing sample (50%). Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and linear regression. Mean squared errors (MSE) were calculated and compared between both models. A cross validation was conducted using a loop for the neural network and the cv.glm() function in the boot package for the linear model. A package called “neuralnet” in R was used to conduct neural network analysis.</p> <p>Results: Norway ranked the first place among 155 countries in the world for the happiness score in 2017. The United States ranked the 14th. Canada ranked the 7th.</p> <p>According to the linear regression, economy development, family, health life expectancy, freedom were significant predictors for happiness score. Generosity and trust to the government were positively associated with the happiness but not statistically significant.</p> <p>According to the neural network analysis, the most important predictor of happiness score was people’s generosity, the economy development, followed by the trust to the government, freedom, family and health life expectancy.</p> <p>For testing sample, the MSE was 0.30 for the linear regression and 0.29 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better slightly.</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, we identified important of predictors of world happiness score in 2017, for example, economic development, being generous.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Yasir Rahim ERCICRSSH1805082</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Experiences of Informal Caregivers of Persons with Parkinson's Disease (PD): A Qualitative Approach</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yasir Rahim Institute of Cultural and Social Studies,University of the Punjab,Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study aimed to assess the impacts on the informal caregivers of persons with Parkinson’s Disease (PD), as well point out socio-economic aspects along with physical and psychological issues. This study also forward some recommendations to overcome the informal caregivers problems identified through study. Primarily, the study is of qualitative in nature and in-depth interviews were used in data gathering. Data used in this paper is mainly primary. In doing this research paper, of total persons with Parkinson’s Disease (PD) existing in the Public Hospitals, Lahore, 10 sample respondents were selected using purposive sampling and were interviewed containing questions related to objectives. Thematic analysis has been used to analyze the data collected from the persons with Parkinson’s Disease (PD). Findings showed that informal caregivers of Parkinson’s disease suffer physical, social and psychological problems.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Yangchuan Deng ERCICRSSH1805084</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Predictive Model of Wild Fire in California</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yangchuan Deng Georgiana Bruce Kirby Preparatory School,Georgiana Bruce Kirby Preparatory School,Santa Cruz, CA, USA</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Aim: This study aimed to build a predictive model for wild fire size in California during 1992-2015 using artificial neural network and compare its performance with linear regression.</p> <p>Method: A public data was used in this study. All the records were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample (50%) and testing sample (50%). Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and linear regression. Mean squared errors (MSE) were calculated and compared between both models. A cross validation was conducted using a loop for the neural network and the cv.glm() function in the boot package for the linear model. A package called “neuralnet” in R was used to conduct neural network analysis.</p> <p>Results: The random sample size is 94775 in the test sample and 94775 in training sample, a total of 189550 records. The average Wild Fire area was exp(-1.23) in the testing sample and exp(-1.28) in the training sample. About 5% wild fires happened in the first season (Jan-Mar), and 30% in the second season (April-June), 52% in the third (July-Sep) and 13% in the forth (Oct-Dec).</p> <p>The most common cause for wild fires was debris burning, followed by miscellaneous, equipment use, lightning and arson.</p> <p>According to the linear regression, season, fire cause and time period were significant predictors for wild fire. Compared to fourth season, first season has smaller fire size while second season and third season had bigger fire size. Fires caused by debris burning, and arson had bigger fire size and campfire and lightning had a smaller fire size. Fires in period of year 2006-2010 were bigger; and fires in other periods were smaller.</p> <p>According to the neural network analysis, the most important predictor of wild fire was the third season, while was followed by cause of lightning.</p> <p>For testing sample, the MSE was 10.79 for the linear regression and 8.09 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better clearly. Cross validation is another very important step of building predictive models. In cross validation, the average MSE for the neural network (8.04) is lower than the one of the linear model (8.07).</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, we identified important of predictors of wild fire size in California 1992-2015, for example, fire causes.</p>
<p>Temitope Oriola ERCICRSSH1805085</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Narratives of State Forces in the War against Boko Haram</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TemitopeOriola Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, University of ALberta, Edmonton, Canada</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Academic analyses of the consequences of Boko Haram’s terrorist activities in the Lake Chad Basin have understandably focused on the spectacles of violence such as suicide bombings, mass human displacement, sexual and gender-based violence against women (by terrorists and state agents) and failure of the state, inter alia. This paper contributes to the literature by interrogating the narratives of soldiers deployed in the war against Boko Haram. This has the potential to unpack the social positionality, experiences and perspectives of state forces. The paper engages with rank-and-file members of the Nigerian military force whose members are at the epicentre of concerns over ineffectiveness and sexual and physical abuse of traumatized victims. The paper deploys interviews and focus group discussions to (1) understand the experiences of soldiers in the war against Boko Haram; (2) ascertain their challenges and (3) their evaluation of serious allegations of war crimes and other human rights abuses against the military. The paper has policy implications for efforts to end Boko Haram’s terroristic campaign and the concomitant humanitarian issues.</p> <p>Key terms: Boko Haram, sexual and gender-based violence, war against</p>

<p>Yichen Zhang ERCICRSSH1805086</p>	<p>terror, Nigeria.</p> <p>Absenteeism at Work Prediction via Artificial Neural Network and Linear Regression</p> <p>Yichen Zhang Pope John Xxiii High School,Pope John XXIII High School,Everett, Massachusetts, USA</p> <p>Abstract Aim: This study aimed to build a predictive model for Absenteeism at Work using artificial neural network and compare its performance with conventional regression method, linear regression. Method: A public data was used in this study. All the records were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample (50%) and testing sample (50%). Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and linear regression. For artificial neural network, the input layer has 19 inputs, the first hidden layer has 3 neurons and the second hidden layer has 2 neurons and the output layer has a single output. Mean squared errors (MSE) were calculated and compared between both models. A cross validation was conducted using a loop for the neural network and the cv.glm() function in the boot package for the linear model. A package called “neuralnet” in R was used to conduct neural network analysis. Results: The random sample size is 370 in the test sample and 370 in training sample, a total of 740 records. The average absenteeism at work was 6.6 hours in the testing sample and 7.2 hours in the training sample. According to the linear regression, reason for absence, day of the week, disciplinary failure and number of sons were significant predictors for absenteeism at work. According to the neural network analysis, the most important positive predictor was education, followed by distance from residence and hit target. The most important negative predictors were social smoker, disciplinary failure and owning a pet. For testing sample, the MSE was 170.40 for the linear regression and 170.36 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better slightly. Conclusions: In this study, we built a predictive model for absenteeism at work using neural network and compared its performance with a more popular approach, linear regression. This study suggests that it is possible to develop a reproducible and transportable predictive instrument for absenteeism at work.</p>
<p>Beichen Wang ERCICRSSH1805087</p>	<p>Predicting Risk of Drug Use for High School Students using Artificial Neural Network</p> <p>Beichen Wang The Wardlaw-Hartridge School, Edison, New Jersey, USA</p> <p>Abstract Objective: This study aims to 1) examine the predictors of drug use at high school 2) build a predictive model for drug use using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model. Methods: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2015 data were used for this study. The YRBSS was developed in 1990 to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute markedly to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States. All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used</p>

	<p>these two models to predict the risk of Drug Use in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability and a curve using predicted probability versus observed probability were plotted to demonstrate the calibration measure for these two models.</p> <p>Results:</p> <p>About 18.1% of 8711 students were drug users, about 19.1% among the female and 17.1% among the male.</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, students who had rides in a car driven by someone who is drinking were more likely to have drug use. Students who never tried cigarette smoking were less likely to use drug. Students who drank often were more likely to use drug. Student who used marijuana often were more likely to use drug. Heterosexual students were less likely to use drug. Students who slept 4 hours or less daily were more likely to use drug. Students who did not speak English well were less likely to be a drug user.</p> <p>According to this neural network, the top 5 most important predictors were 'being black', Q99 (How well do you speak English), 'being Asian', Q68 (sexual orientation), Q88 (On an average school night, how many hours of sleep do you get?).</p> <p>For training sample, the ROC was 0.84 for the Logistic regression and 0.88 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better clearly. In testing sample, the ROC was 0.83 for the Logistic regression and 0.80 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had worse performance.</p> <p>As to calibration measure, predictions made by the neural network are (in general) less concentrated around the 45-degree line (a perfect alignment with the line would indicate an ideal perfect calibration) than those made by the Logistic model.</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for drug use e.g., cigarette smoking, drinking, sexual orientation. This provided important information for educators as well as parents provide timely intervention. We built a predictive model using artificial neural network as well as logistic regression to provide a tool for early detection. As to performance of these two models, logistic regression and neural network had a similar discriminating capability.</p>
<p>Lan Zhang ERCICRSSH1805088</p>	<p>Software Developers Response to Unethical Coding Task Request</p> <p>Lan Zhang Middle School Attached to HUST, Middle School Attached to HUST, Wuhan, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Aim: This study aims to build a predictive model for developers' response to unethical coding task request using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p> <p>Methods: A public database was used in this study. All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of fear to discuss mental health issue with employers in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability for these two models.</p> <p>Results: A total of 25210 (40.7%) developers out of 62916 were willing to take on the unethical coding requests.</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, the significant predictors of developers' response in unethical coding task request were being on open source projects, living in USA, students, being male, being white, with dependents, with college or higher education, years of coding, years of</p>

	<p>coding as a profession, parents having college or higher education and aged between 18-34.</p> <p>According to this neural network, the most important predictors were being white, employed, male, with dependents, and being students.</p> <p>For the training sample, the ROC was 0.62 for the Logistic regression and 0.63 for the artificial neural network. In the testing sample, the ROC was 0.62 for the Logistic regression and 0.62 for the artificial neural network.</p> <p>Conclusions: This study identified the potential predictors for developers' response in unethical coding task request, for example, being white and years of coding.</p>
 <p>Hassan Malami Alkanchi ERCICRSSH1805089</p>	<p>Entrepreneurship Education: A Strategy for Youth Empowerment</p> <p>Hassan Malami Alkanchi Department of Religion/Islamic Studies, Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic of Sokoto State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper examines entrepreneurship education, strategies, youth empowerment and challenges in Nigeria. The paper sees entrepreneurship as the process of creating something new valuable towards empowering youth through entrepreneurial businesses. Unemployment especially graduates have reached extremely an alarming height in Nigeria. This is due to the fact that education system is expanding much faster than the economy. It is for this reason that the researcher is looking carefully at entrepreneurship education as a way of exposing youth to acquire the knowledge of various skills and businesses, while in school so that after graduation they become self-employed rather than job seekers. The paper discussed the concept of entrepreneurship education, youth empowerment strategies and challenges face by entrepreneurship education in Nigeria and ways of enhancing and promoting entrepreneurship among Nigeria youths. The paper concluded that youths can only play the laudable roles of national development if they are well empowered through entrepreneurship education. The paper recommends that effective entrepreneur education, youth empowerment, and social welfare service as a catalyst for poverty alleviation. Financial support, training and facilities need to be provided to ensure youth active participation. The spirit of entrepreneurship among Nigerian youths should be promoted through conferences, seminars, and workshops especially for the youths towards to become self-reliance.</p> <p>Keywords: entrepreneurship education, strategies, youth empowerment, unemployment</p>
<p>Qurratulaen Liaqat ERCICRSSH1805090</p>	<p>Contemporary Onto-epistemological Shift: Posthuman Feminist Discourse of a Pakistani TV Animation Series Burqa Avengers</p> <p>Qurratulaen Liaqat Department of English Language and Literature, Forman Christian College (A Chartered University), Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Dr. Asia Mukhtar Department of International Relations, Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper intends to analyze the posthuman feminist discourse of an internationally acclaimed Pakistani TV animation series Burqa Avengers (2013). The series created a digitally mediated female subjectivity to evade, traverse and reconstruct patriarchal ontology of Pakistan. This study assumes that digital portrayals are more relevant and sustainable appropriation of feminist narratives for our contemporary world and future generations. Thus, this posthuman feminist theoretical framework</p>

	<p>for analysis can prompt more tenable, tolerant and globally relevant paradigms for the female empowerment issues. This study will analyze the representation of Jiya and Burqa Avenger (Jiya's Alter ego) in the first 13 episodes (Season 1) of the series. In short, the paper is a qualitative hermeneutic analysis of costumes, colors and linguistic choices used to create multiple virtual female embodiments of material and discursive representation.</p> <p>This study is crucial because along with the submissive, stereotypically subjugated version of Pakistani female on Media, this empowered and educated Muslim Pakistani Burqa-clad posthuman super-heroine also deserves due research consideration as it heralds a positive digital female identity transformation in the mediascapes of Pakistan. It projects an optimistic version of Pakistan where women are empowered with education and dynamically resist the socio-cultural discursive formations of injustice. In conclusion, this study argues that this digitally mediated female-centered portrayal foreshadows a posthuman feminist onto-epistemological turn in Pakistan. Therefore, it will yield invaluable contribution for the sustainability of the gender equity in the future of Pakistan.</p>
<p>Dr. Asia Mukhtar ERCICRSSH1805091</p>	<p>Emerging Water Crisis in Pakistan: A Case Study of Indus River Conservation Strategy</p> <p>Dr. Asia Mukhtar Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Currently, Pakistan has become a water scarce country according to many research reports and surveys. The water scarcity situation in Pakistan can get worse in the coming years. Many factors are responsible for this drastic situation. Some scholars establish the reason behind Pakistan's water scarcity is unjust division of water resources at the time of partition of sub-continent. While others contend that water resource governance in the country is responsible for the growing water scarcity in the country. The water sharing formula is being carried out by both sides under the "Indus Water Treaty". Indus provides almost 65% of total river flow, Jhelum and Chenab contribute 17% and 19% respectively to Pakistan as lower riparian country. Being at disadvantage calls for a pragmatic water management strategy in order to meet the ever growing requirement of water. This paper attempts to take into account all relevant factors, from inherited realities to the issues of water management, involved in the emergence of water crisis in Pakistan. Second purpose of this paper is to enumerate the water resource and issue of demand and availability in Pakistan. Thirdly, it aims to discuss the strategies regarding the conservation of water resources. This research project calls for a mix method research with both Qualitative analysis and Quantitative explanation. An effort would be made to present the case of water crisis in Pakistan with the help of empirical evidence and numerical data. On the basis of both fact and analysis, this paper would suggest some short, medium and long-term strategies to face the emerging situation of water scarcity. The study is conducted under the hypothesis that unless resources are well-managed and wisely-preserved, no guarantee of the future availability of renewable resources can be established.</p>
<p>Dr. Emmanuel Oladipo Ojo ERCICRSSH1805092</p>	<p>Politics, Ideology and National Development: The Case of the United Progressive Grand Alliance</p> <p>Dr. Emmanuel Oladipo Ojo Faculty of Arts, Department of History & International Studies, Ekiti State University, Ado Ekiti, Nigeria</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Since 1954, the Nigerian political scene has witnessed the formation and dissolution of several electoral and governing alliances; however, none has been anchored on compatibility and glued by ideology. All, including the ruling All Progressive Congress (an alliance of four parties), were anchored on political expediencies and the unrestrained desire to seize power, sit on the structural frame and control the system of rewards. This article examines the prevailing political situation that led to the formation (in 1964) of the United Progressive Grand Alliance, UPGA by two erstwhile politically irreconcilable parties – the National Council of Nigerian Citizens (NCNC) and Action Group (AG). It posits that the formation of the alliance had no modicum of ideological underpinnings but was purely an outcome of the very precarious political situation both parties found themselves. The article argues that one of the reasons for lack or absence of sustainable development in Nigeria is the fact that members of the political class form alliance for the purposes of winning elections and not to initiate and drive national development. It concludes that since an alliance whose members are ideologically estranged would almost always fatally fail; the UPGA did not only turn out to be a fatal failure; it arrested the political, social and economic development of the newly independent state and, alongside its rival, the Nigerian National Alliance (NNA), contributed immensely to the chain of events that sounded the death knell of the country's First Republic. Approximately five and a half decades after the collapse of the First Republic, the formation of ideologically incompatible alliances remains a major threat to national development.</p> <p>Keywords: Sustainable, Development, Government, Alliance, Ideology, Politics, Nigeria,</p>
<p>Jorge Hernandez-Fujigaki ERCICRSSH1805094</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Latino Immigrant Narratives from the Washington Metropolitan Region</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jorge Hernandez-Fujigaki History & Political Science Department, Montgomery College, Rockville, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Despite the intensive work conducted by scholars to capture and preserve the memories of Latino immigrants in the Los Angeles, New York, Miami, and Chicago metro areas, relatively little is known about the history and experiences of this immigrant group living in the Washington metro area, home to twelve of the top sixty Latino communities in the nation.[The Washington Metropolitan Area, also known as the National Capital Region, includes the District of Columbia (Washington, DC), parts of Northern Virginia, Maryland, and a small portion of West Virginia. Out of 6,098,283 residents living in this region, 22.9% are foreign-born (1,397,326), https://censusreporter.org/profiles/31000US47900-washington-arlington-alexandria-dc-va-md-wv-metro-area/ (accessed 04/12/2017).] Currently, there are 906,000 Latinos living in the region.[In this paper the term “Latinos” or “Hispanics” – unlike the “standard” scholarly definitions – is laxly used to refer to people whose origins are traced to Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Central or South America, and the Caribbean, regardless of time of arrival or length of residence in North America.] This paper showcases some of the perspectives of Latino immigrants through oral history interviews conducted by students in two undergraduate history courses offer at Montgomery College (MC) [MC is a public community college located in the city of Rockville, Maryland] : “History of Latinos in the US” and “Latin American History.”</p> <p>Students in these classes are required to identify immigrant community members and to request their cooperation for being interviewed. The process of collecting, creating, and preserving the life stories of these</p>

	<p>immigrants stimulates a keen interest in how both place of origin and historical experience inform the lives of immigrants. It gives the students too the opportunity to understand the impact of the past on immigrant experience and to gain an understanding of immigrants' aspirations, hopes, and fears as well as their positive contributions to American society and culture.</p>
<p>Madimabe Geoff Mapaya ERCICRSSH1805097</p>	<p>Challenges of mainstreaming the arts in the South African School Curricula: A case of Indigenous African music inCAPS</p> <p>Madimabe Geoff Mapaya Department of Music, School of Human and Social Sciences, University of Venda, Thohoyandou, South Africa</p> <p>Abstract In most developed countries, the arts in general, are held in some high esteem; and as such are mainstays in curricula. They are studied in institutions such as universities and conservatories; yet in South Africa, the arts are the Cinderella of education. Whereas this status quo may be blamed on history, the lack of seriousness and urgency in mainstreaming the arts today defies logic. Instead, it arguably suggests the backwardness of the country. This article advances arguments that amount to advocacy for the mainstreaming the arts; especially indigenous arts, culture and heritage in all South African schools and institutions of higher learning. To this end, observations, and appraisal of the South African situation; particularly the planning and processes of implementing related policies, are used to tease some of the salient issues that point to a less than ideal regard for the arts and to poor performance by African students who endeavour to study the arts formally. Much as the focus is on the South African situation, it is envisaged that other countries on the African continent, and indeed elsewhere, that may have 'forgotten' the importance of the arts, could also benefit from the South African experience.</p>
 <p>Yvan Combeau ERCICRSSH1805101</p>	<p>Observatory of Indian Ocean Societies</p> <p>Yvan Combeau L'Observatoire des Sociétés de l'Océan Indien (OSOI), University Reunion Island, France Ile de La Reunion Ocean Indien</p> <p>Abstract The OSOI is a research federation whose members comprise scholars in Law, Economics, Human Sciences, Social science, Literature and linguistics Founded in 2010 the OSOI is part of the University of Reunion islands and hosts a number of research units with a membership of over 120 researchers who associate a wide network of international partners. Three main axes underpin this platform of knowledge on Indian Ocean societies Risk and development Territory and Mobility Power and Networks During the conference, we want to present the Observatory (with a short film) and explain the aims of the federation in Indian Ocean.</p>
	<p>Impact of poverty on Maternal Mortality in Azare, Katagum Local Government Bauchi State Nigeria</p> <p>Jamilu Yaya Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Bauchi State University, Gadau, Bauchi State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract It was reported that in 2013, there was 289,000 cases of maternal mortality</p>

<p>Jamilu Yaya ERCICRSSH1805102</p>	<p>globally. Sub-Saharan African region accounted for sixty two percent of global maternal mortality. It accounts 179,000 followed by South Asia with twenty two percent 69,000. Also at the level of countries, India recorded (17) percent 50,000, while Nigeria recorded (14) percent 40,000. These two countries accounted for one third of all global maternal mortality. The Objectives of this study were to identify the cases of maternal mortality in Azare metropolis, to identify factors associated with maternal mortality, to examine the influence of poverty on maternal mortality and to suggest measures for reducing maternal mortality in Azare metropolis. The study adopted mixed methods research design, while survey design was utilized for the study. Simple random sampling techniques was used to randomly select 248 out of the 704 target population. SPSS was used to analyze data. Four hypotheses were tested at level of 0.05 significant. Tables, graphs and charts were used to present the findings. Results from the field shows that (54) percent of the victims were around 15-25 years of age, 41.9 has 0-1 children, (51) percent attended primary school only, while 45.1 percent are either not working or their status remain unknown and 52.2 percent of the victims were earning (\$16) and below. Furthermore, the results shows there was relative influence of age, level of education, income level and occupation of victims and maternal mortality, while on the other hand culture, religion, inadequate healthcare facilities and lack of health insurance cover have also play a role toward increasing the of maternal mortality in Azare metropolis. This study recommends that, households should be supported, policy should be put in place to attain higher education so as to attain knowledge empowerment, government and other stakeholder should ensure women are provided with job or have financial support and those working should be paid well to ensure they are financially empowered. Also the government should provide adequate facilities and qualified personnel to public healthcare centers. The study suggest, a study should be carried out on how to determine the level of pregnant women empowerment and also on men denying their spouses using family planning.</p>
<p>Misheck Dube ERCICRSSH1805103</p>	<p>Widows in Perspective: Befitting Empowerment and Rights-Based Intervention Approaches In an Oppressive Community in Zimbabwe</p> <p>MisheckDube Department of Social Work, Faculty of Health Sciences,North West University,Mafikeng South Africa</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The phenomenon of widowhood is not new but is experienced differently by women in society with rural and underdeveloped community-based widows suffering the most. Gender and contexts are pinnacles that are substantial aspects acting as vehicles for different experiences. Soon after the death of their husbands, widows become disempowered and their rights to respectable humane life stripped away. Due to the practically extreme suffering of widows less documented in social work literature, this article thematically discusses how empowerment and rights-based approaches known to be precincts of the profession of Social Work can be utilised to intervene for their psychosocial plights in Binga District in Zimbabwe. The current interventions in Social Work for the plight of widows are critically discussed and shortcomings elucidated. Central to the discussions in the paper are the empowerment and rights approaches through which Social Work as a profession is ethically mandated to intervene in a manner that restores worth and dignity of the overly oppressed widows in Binga District.</p> <p>Key words: Widows, empowerment, rights-based approaches, interventions, Binga.</p>
	<p>Communication through Colors- An Indian Perspective</p>



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Abstract

We are born with an attraction for particular colors. The brain sees and remembers color first! We learn to communicate through color before our language skills are developed. The choice of color is the result of our early childhood memories and what we feel about them.

In the communication pipeline color plays a vital role. Color adds tremendous meaning to communication methods as it vitalizes the visual message, delivering an instant impression that is, most often, universally understood.

Color is powerful and important communication tool. It can sway thinking, change actions, and cause reactions. Color communication is tied to religious beliefs, cultural training, political leanings social influences, education, parental guidance, and other aspects of lifestyle.

There is no better proof of the effectiveness of color than the marketplace, where it is a vital key in communicating a positive, enticing and irresistible image for a product. Here the color communication immediately attracts the consumer's eye.

Have you ever tried to imagine what it would be like living in a world with no Color!



John Vincent Espenido
ERCICRSSH1805105

Corporate Sustainability and Its Role In Sustainable Development: A Community Perspective on CSR-SDMP among Mining Industry In Southern Philippines

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Abstract

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is believed to have a significant influence on corporate sustainability. This study examines the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) – Social Development and Management Program (SDMP) of a mining company in Mindanao, Southern Philippines viewed within the framework of sustainable development. This research made use of triangulation method: a combination of qualitative and quantitative research approaches that utilized survey, interview of key informants, observation methods and secondary data analysis. The survey generated data from both the Mamanwa (Indigenous People or IP) and non-Mamanwa program beneficiaries in the host community with respect to their perceptions on the impacts of the CSR programs in their lives. Results of the survey showed that there were significant differences among the IPs and non-IPs when it comes to their views on certain economic benefits, social and environmental aspects of the company's CSR programs. Interestingly, the non-IPs have seen and appreciated the beneficial impacts of these programs more than the IPs. Furthermore, there are vital community issues identified by the IPs that have significant policy implications like inadequate infrastructure facilities, limited employment/livelihood opportunities, low level of education/literacy and human resource capability. The non-IPs also articulated concerns over the company's insufficient mechanisms to install a sound environmental planning and rehabilitation program, the prevalence of unsafe practices observed in the workplace including solid waste management and healthcare for the workers, and moral deterioration of the residents with the influx of migrants and mushrooming flesh trade activities.

Key words: Corporate Social Responsibility; social development and management program; sustainable development; triangulation method;

<p>Hariharan N Krishnasamy ERCICRSSH1805107</p>	<p>Philippines.</p> <p>Challenges and Facilitators in the Teaching of Physical Education: Teachers Perspectives</p> <p>Hariharan N Krishnasamy School of Languages, Civilisation and Philosophy, College of Arts and Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract This study discusses the challenges and facilitators in the teaching of Physical Education in three secondary schools in a northern state in Malaysia. Two teachers were selected from each of the three secondary schools. All the teachers had taught Physical Education for at least 5 years. Data was collected based on interviews conducted with teachers over a period of three months. Several themes emerged after the interview transcripts were analysed. One of the major challenges faced in the schools were the teacher factor and the training they received. School support was seen as important for Physical Education to be taken seriously in schools. Several issues need to be addressed for Physical Education to be implemented successfully in schools. This is important as Physical education contributes much to a student's overall development.</p>
<p>Reena Bhattu Babajee ERCICRSSH1805110</p>	<p>Intellectual capital and financial performance: A study of the Mauritian Banking & Insurance Sector</p> <p>Reena Bhattu Babajee Lecturer, University of Mauritius, Mauritius</p> <p>Abstract Intellectual capital (IC), identified with human capital, human resources, intellectual property, intellectual assets, or knowledge resources, in the age of knowledge-based economy plays a crucial role almost in each organization. However, owing to the fact that this is a relatively new notion, among economists and practitioners of management there is no consistency with regard to the essence and the role of this capital in an organization as well as its measurement. This study therefore attempts to provide an insight of the role of IC on the performance of banks and insurance companies in Mauritius for the period 2007 to 2016. Using VAIC model of intellectual capital measurement and Return on Assets, Sales Growth, Leverage, Physical Capital Intensity, Asset Turnover and Age of the Company as proxies of internal and external performance of the company this study documents a positive impact of intellectual capital on the organizational performance and value in the financial sector of Mauritius. Overall results suggest that intellectual capital do matters and should be linked to firm productivity.</p>
<p>Tara Sehatzadeh ERCICRSSH1805111</p>	<p>A Relationship Re-Visited: Exploring The Relationship Between Ideology and The Shape of Script by Examining The Case of The Perso-Arabic Script</p> <p>Tara Sehatzadeh Division of Education, Arts, and Social Science, University of South Australia, Adelaide, Australia</p> <p>Abstract This paper explores the idea of whether there is a relationship between the visual look of a written language and the ideological aspect of its society, and if the shape of a script could reveal any information about what was or what is going on in a country. An underlying argument in this study is that a script is not only a medium of access to a set of sociocultural dimensions of human lives through its literary aspects, it is also a materialisation of such dimensions through its visual aspects. Therefore, examining the shift</p>

	<p>in visual form and application of scripts could contribute to better understanding the changes in the different dimensions of a society. A large body of literature have explored the written language in general. However, their primarily focus is on the linguistic aspect of scripts. What seems to be missing in the current literature is an understanding of the aesthetic dimensions of a script as an artefact, a design object that embody different dimensions of human lives. In other words, the shape of a script, its visual reflection of different dimensions within a given society, and how these dimensions intersect is not well understood at present. This paper looks at the link between written language and ideology, as an example of such dimensions, from a designer's perspective. It explores the transformation of the Perso-Arabic script from sacred calligraphy to graffiti by examining and comparing examples of this script that has been drawn on buildings.</p> <p>Keywords: language, ideology, calligraphy, Perso-Arabic</p>
 <p>Sumiya Khatun Mim ERCICRSSH1805112</p>	<p>Power, Economy and Culture: Adibasi Women Life in the City</p> <p>SumiyaKhatunMim Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Social Science, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p>SyedaKhadizatulMeem Department of Anthropology, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>There are approximately 27 ethnic population group lives in Bangladesh according to the primary census report of 2011. They relocate to Dhaka, the main city of Bangladesh for the sustenance, mainly the indigenous women (called Adibasi women locally by Bengalis) move to the city for employment. But in the case of dwelling in the city they have to maintain the consistency level with the majority called "Bengalis". As they belong to the minority group they confront much type of changes in their way of living.</p> <p>The paper intends to show the power relation between these minority and majority and their social relation. And how the majority assesses them, as they switch place the alternation they perceive in their way of living. The paper would also show their economic, cultural and religious affairs impression and also the dominance in their subsistent.</p> <p>Keywords: Power, Economy, Culture, Adibasi, Sustentaion, Bengalis, Religious</p>
<p>Fangxin Yu ERCICRSSH1805113</p>	<p>Population trends and Environment- Concurrently Discussing China s Two-Child Policy</p> <p>Fangxin Yu The Madeira School, The Madeira School, McLean, VA, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: Although population size is an important implication for the impact on environment, growth in world population has masked what may be even more important human-environmental interactions: Urbanization and aging.</p> <p>Urbanization: While the world's population is doubling, the world's urban population is tripling. Now the world's urban population has grown to 50 percent of all people. According to the UN, by 2030, this figure is expected to reach 60 percent. Much of urban migration is driven by rural populations' desire for the advantages that urban areas offer. Urban advantages include greater opportunities to receive education, health care, and services such as entertainment. On the other hand, urban dwellers change their environment through consumption of food, energy, water, and land. In turn, the polluted urban environment affects the health and quality of life of the urban population.</p>

	<p>Aging: Aging is another important world-wide population. Many countries will have to contend with populations that contain rising proportions of older citizens. This trend is most pronounced in developed countries, especially in Japan. This is also notable in a number of other countries, including China. The direct impact of aging on world environment is not clear as of yet. Because an aging population could lead to falling tax revenues and increasing demand for public services, however, it could make it more difficult for governments to finance measures that mitigate environmental impact. Moreover, the pressure posed by an aging population have made the Chinese government abandoned its one-child policy, which has caused concerns about another “population explosion”.</p> <p>Discussion and conclusion: Based on the influence of population dynamics on the environment illustrated in this paper, in order to protect the environment, world population should be controlled, no matter the size, distribution or composition. However, the policy of “cutting at one stroke” is not suggested because different population trends have different causes, and situations are not the same in each country.</p>
<p>Xueyan Lin ERCICRSSH1805114</p>	<p>Predictive Models for Marijuana Use in National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey</p> <p>Xueyan Lin Sandy Spring Friends School student, Sandy Spring, Maryland, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Objective: This study aims to 1) examine the predictors of marijuana use 2) build a predictive model for marijuana use using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p> <p>Data and Methods: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2015-2016 data was used in this study. NHANES is a program of studies designed to assess the health and nutritional status of adults and children in the United States.</p> <p>All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of marijuana use in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability and a curve using predicted probability versus observed probability were plotted to demonstrate the calibration measure for these two models.</p> <p>Results: About 51.0% of 3143 participants had marijuana use. It was 56.6% among the male and 45.7% among the female.</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, the likelihood of marijuana use increased when the participants aged. The female was less likely to use marijuana. Race, citizenship, and native language were significant factors for marijuana use.</p> <p>According to this neural network, the top most important predictors included citizenship, age, native language, Mexican American, and Non-Hispanic White.</p> <p>For training sample, the ROC was 0.70 for the Logistic regression and 0.78 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better clearly. Meanwhile in testing sample, the ROC was 0.70 for the logistic regression and 0.69 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network and logistic regression had similar performance.</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for marijuana use e.g., race, citizenship and native language.</p>
<p>Jiayi Yao ERCICRSSH1805115</p>	<p>Differences In The Impact of Financial Crisis on Employment By Education Level</p> <p>Jiayi Yao The Northwest School, student, Seattle, Washington, USA</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The financial crisis of 2007–2008 has been considered as the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930s. 1 It started with a crisis in the subprime mortgage market in the United States in year 2007, and progressed into an international banking crisis in September 2008. 2 It has severe impact on the United States, including failure of key businesses, declines in consumer wealth estimated in trillions of US dollars, and a downturn in economic activity leading. 3</p> <p>One major consequence from the 2008 Financial Crisis was decreased employment. According to a report released by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the great recession led to 8.8 million jobs lost and \$19.2 trillion lost household wealth." 3 Even with the government's forceful financial crisis response, by the release of the report in 2012, unemployment has fallen but "still remains high". 3</p> <p>It was not clear if the crisis affected people with different education level differentially. On one hand, financial sectors like banks where college degrees are usually needed were negatively impact. On the other hand, industries that don't require higher education, like manufacturing, construction and transportation, also had sharp job losses since the recession started. This study, therefore, aims to explore if the effect of the Financial crisis of 2007–2008 affected employment differently for people with different education level.</p>
 <p>Fauzi Wahyu Zamzami ERCICRSSH1805116</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Lack of Time For Elementary School Students To Learn English In Curriculum 2013</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FauziWahyuZamzami Department of International Relations, Faculty of Psychology and Socio-Cultural Sciences, Islamic University of Indonesia, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research aims to find out the problems of students who are hindered to learn English and the impact of the 2013 curriculum for English language. As for the background of this research that language is mastery of a foreign language becomes an obligation to face the development of the world. This research method uses descriptive research method by interviewing one of the principal for elementary school in Special Region of Yogyakarta, it is SDN Caturtunggal 4. The results of this study indicate that first, English is a foreign lesson for the elementary school making them afraid to deal with it. As a result, students become obstructed to learn English. Second, the lack of time in the 2013 curriculum for the English language, where English is only given 1 hour every week and included in extracurricular activities. Thus, the condition of students from SDN Caturtunggal 4 to learn English is still lacking in terms of time and teaching. Children should be educated to get used to learn English from an early age.</p> <p>Keywords: Less student time, English language, 2013 curriculum</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Is Post-Coup Thailand Accommodating China?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mark Cogan College of Foreign Studies, Kansai Gaidai University, Hirakata, Osaka, Japan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Robert Ross (2006) argues that once a rising power can fundamentally affect the security of a secondary state, secondary states will accommodate rather than balance this new dominant power. He concludes that economic</p>



Mark Cogan
ERCICRSSH1805117

dominance is an insufficient condition to generate accommodation, and that military power is a necessary and sufficient condition to compel secondary state alignment. (p. 356) This paper explores this argument through the lens of the Sino-Thai bilateral relationship. In the post-coup military dominated era of Thai politics, China's presence and steady policy of non-interference provides much-needed. Through three empirical case studies: the Uighur deportation, the Joshua Wong incident, and economic activities associated with infrastructure and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), this paper will argue that Thailand's behavior is more indicative of foreign policy accommodation of Beijing than soft balancing.

Keywords: accommodation, soft balancing, Thailand, China, foreign policy

Haile Jiang
ERCICRSSH1805118

Dating Experiences and Health Education among Chinese 8th Grade Students.

Haile Jiang
Guangzhou No. 1 High School, Guangzhou, China

Abstract

Schools, together with family, are the major institutions for providing experiences and instructions for young people to become healthy, productive adults. Children and adolescents develop not only intellectually but also socially in schools, by interacting with people around them and playing an active part in shaping their relationships. One of the important type of relationship, romantic involvement, typically starts and increases in adolescence. (Furman, W., & Shaffer, 1999) Scientific investigation of romantic relationship, including dating experiences, among school-year children, however, had remained rare until recent years. (Furman, 2002) Schools also play an important role in influencing students' health-related behaviors. School health programs are considered as an efficient strategy to promote health practices and prevent major health and social problems. Elementary and middle schools are therefore prime settings for health education of school year children. (Encyclopedia of Education, 2002) One of the essential Chinese fundamental education is junior middle school (grades 7-9) education. In this study, we studied the dating relationship profile in a nationally representative sample of grade-8 students, by describing their experiences of romantic involvement, gender differences, perceived attitudes from peers and teachers /elder members of family. We then described the health education among junior middle schools.

Xin Miao
ERCICRSSH1805120

Mortgage Equity and Second Loan on the Properties in the USA

Xin Miao
Suzhou High School, Suzhou, China

Abstract

Aim: This study aimed to build a predictive model for mortgage equity and second loans on the properties in the USA using artificial neural network and compare its performance with linear regression.

Method: A public data was used in this study. All the records were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample (50%) and testing sample (50%). Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and linear regression. Mean squared errors (MSE) were calculated and compared between both models. A cross validation was conducted using a loop for the neural network and the cv.glm() function in the boot package for the linear model. A package called "neuralnet" in R was used to conduct neural network analysis.

Results: A total of 39030 records in the data, 18970 were included in the training set and 18971 were included in the testing set. The median percentage of properties with mortgage equity and second loans in the

	<p>training sample was 1.90% and 1.87% in the testing sample.</p> <p>According to the linear regression, states, male population, female population, rental median cost, household median income, the median monthly mortgage cost, the median owner cost, % of the population with at least high school degree, the median age of the male and the female, and marital status were significant predictors for mortgage equity and second loans on the properties in the USA.</p> <p>According to the neural network analysis, the most important predictor of mortgage equity and second loans on the properties in the USA was being separated, median age of the male, being divorced, the median household income and the total population of female.</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, we identified important of predictors of mortgage equity and second loans on the properties in the USA, for example, marital status.</p>
<p>Aoyu Huang ERCICRSSH1805123</p>	<p>Predictive Models for At least 12 alcohol drinks/1 yr in National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey2015-2016</p> <p>Aoyu Huang The Phelps School,Malvern,PA, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Objective: This study aims to 1) examine the predictors of at least 12 alcohol drinks/1 yr 2) build a predictive model for at least 12 alcohol drinks/1 yr using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p> <p>Data and Methods: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2015-2016 data was used in this study. NHANES is a program of studies designed to assess the health and nutritional status of adults and children in the United States.</p> <p>All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of at least 12 alcohol drinks/1 yr in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability and a curve using predicted probability versus observed probability were plotted to demonstrate the calibration measure for these two models.</p> <p>Results: About 82.8% of 3835 participants had at least 12 alcohol drinks/1 yr. It was 90.0% among the male and 74.6% among the female.</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, the likelihood of having at least 12 alcohol drinks/1 yr decreased when the participants aged. The female was less likely to use 12 alcohol drinks/1 yr. Race, citizenship, and native language were significant factors for having at least 12 alcohol drinks/1 yr.</p> <p>According to this neural network, the top most important predictors included citizenship, Other Hispanic, Non-Hispanic White, native language and Non-Hispanic Black.</p> <p>For training sample, the ROC was 0.70 for the Logistic regression and 0.75 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better clearly. Meanwhile in testing sample, the ROC was 0.69 for the logistic regression and 0.66 for the artificial neural network.</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for at least 12 alcohol drinks/1 yr e.g., race, citizenship and native language.</p>
<p>Qingyi Li ERCICRSSH1805125</p>	<p>The ethical priority of duty and autonomous goals</p> <p>Qingyi Li Seven Hills School,United States</p> <p>Abstract</p>

	<p>Since we were little kids, people have kept on telling us to find our passion and to follow our dreams. There are all kinds of TV programs, articles, lectures and books that insist we should try our best to chase our dreams, and that is the best and only way to make yourself truly useful to the world. In the meanwhile, however, life isn't only about dreams, and we have infinite duties to fulfill. As children, we have duties to our parents; as employees, we have duties to the employer; and as citizens, we have duties to the government. Pursuing positive and righteous dreams, dreams that don't include becoming a terrorist or anything that clearly violates law or ethics in other respects, is no doubt ethical. So, does fulfilling your duties. However, when duty and autonomous goals conflict, which one is superior?</p> <p>It is clear that sometimes duties are unavoidable. I agree that in some cases, duty can definitely rule autonomous goals. A Korean man must serve the military for two years after turning twenty as a mandatory duty. People cannot escape such duty no matter what their autonomous goals might be. To some extent, laws and disciplines are binding on us. Additionally, some duties outweigh autonomous goals so much that fulfilling your duty is the only ethical way to behave. If you hold a national secret, which directly connects to a nation's survival, your dream of becoming a millionaire seems unworthy of mentioning. The autonomous goals I want to discuss are legal and harmless ones, such as becoming a teacher, travelling around the world, discovering an unknown planet and so on. Leaving your parents just to find a place no one can restrict you from spending too much time on computer is clearly irresponsible and reckless. I do not wish to talk about such goals because they are not important enough compared to duties to parents, employers and friends. I propose that we grant some duties are inviolable and most autonomous goals intend to achieve something great along the lines of personality and dreams. With these assumptions granted, my argument goes like this: everyone has the right to pursue autonomous dreams. They also have duties due to their different social roles. Both are separately ethical. When the two conflicts, the pursuit of autonomous goals is ultimately inviolable by duty.</p>
<p>Hangsub Choi ERCICRSSH1805126</p>	<p>Artificial Intelligence and Virtual Person</p> <p>Hangsub Choi Department of Sociology, Kookmin University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The consumption of virtual reality technology devices such as the Samsung VR and Oculus VR is on the rise in Korea. Virtual reality technology is distinguished by its capability to enhance the feeling of 'I am really there'. Referring to more than simple virtual technology for video gaming, this technology is being embedded in our everyday life. It is a duplication of the real world, and in this virtual reality, we as human beings form relationships with virtual persons. Furthermore, the feelings created from this relationship become increasingly 'realistic' with the advancement of virtual reality technology. This paper reflects upon the effect of virtual technology in the new Korean 'lonely society'.</p>
	<p>Party Identification and Electoral Politics: A Study of Peshwar Valley of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan</p> <p>Adil Zaman Department of Political Science and International Relations, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Scholars have keen interest in investigated the complexities and intricacies</p>



Adil Zaman
ERCICRSSH1805127

of voting behavior throughout the world. The reason being is the heightened importance of elections for democracy and political processes. Democratic theory supports the prominence of elections for the continuation of democratic process in the society.

Party identification is one of the most important determinant of voting behavior. According to Campbell et al (Campbell, James E. Mary Munro, John R. Alford, 1986) Partisanship directly or indirectly, as an independent variable affect voter Turnout, vote choice, issue preferences and candidate image evaluations. It may rise general interest and involvement in Politics and create inclinations to vote by reducing the information costs that ultimately increase the net difference. Based on this argument this study aims to understand party identification, what it is constructed of, what social, political and psychological factors are responsible for Party identifications. The study further aims to quantify the impact of Party identifications on voting behavior. How and through what channels party identifications infuse and affect the voting behavior.

One of the prime reason for focusing on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province of Pakistan is the deviation that exists in their political attitudes. This deviation has been observed more in the last four elections result. Peshawar valley is one of the central region of KP. It is being regarded as the swing region of KP politics. Throughout the history Peshawar valley does have presented a mix picture of the political parties' positions and performances. The study argues that being one of the leading determinants of voting behavior, party identification is strongly relevant in electoral study of Pakistan. There is in need to understand the sources and bases of party Identification.

Key Words: Party Identification, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), voting behavior, Pakistan

Ms Ananya Singh
ERCICRSSH1805128

Significance of Political Advertisments In Indian Society

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ABSTRACT

Advertising in India has created an incredible awareness among the people in the past decade growing in to big industry. Amongst the cluster of advertising and its different forms, increase in usage of political advertising has become a global phenomenon. Political campaign planning is the theater of confrontation among different manner of administrating power that influences the life of the people. Many consider it a far more intrusive than routine commercial advertising. Ever since the inception advertising there has been a dramatic change in the designing and promotional strategy of the campaigns. The internet is a sphere that involves virtually all levels of the political communications. Social media has caused major changes and has become useful resource often used by the politicians in order to strengthen their visibility and develop an informal identity and a relationship with the citizens. In recent years right type of political advertising that can hit the chords of the consumers has become an integral component of the election parties and many consider it far more intrusive than routine commercial advertising.

Indian Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has been framed as a forward looking politician whose Swachh Bharat Mission initiative has become a wonderful example in provoking and reforming clean healthy habits of the Indian society. The SBM campaign was launched in 2014 with clear objectives to create awareness about sanitation, to bring behavioral changes amongst the people, to improve and educate people about the issues of open defecation of and to aware them about health and environmental consequences. Since India is on the track on becoming an economically and technologically empowered nation, the launch of SBM mission and many more powerful political campaigns has revamped

	<p>picture of India as a socially empowered nation. Hence my study on Indian political advertising will justify its strong impact on the society.</p> <p>Keywords: Political campaign, Digital Platform, Swachh Bharat Mission, Transforming Society, Social Empowered.</p>
<p>Albaraa Babikir ERCICRSSH1805129</p>	<p>The Impact of Different Social Class Mothers on Children's Language Acquisition</p> <p>Albaraa Babikir Department of English Language, Faculty of Arts, University of Shendi, Shendi, Sudan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>It is unquestionably that language is basically known as the dress of thoughts; through it everybody could express him/her self obviously and in an intact way. This expression is different from a person to another. Some people could express themselves obviously and engage in spontaneous communication, and others could not express themselves clearly. Language has different aspects and perspectives. Each language distinguished itself with rules. The issue of language acquisition is no longer represents fundamental variable to children schooling process. Definitely, children acquire language from an early time innately i.e. they have innate ability to acquire language. They need no learning for grammatical rules or sentence structure. They have the capability to accommodate themselves to any environment and learn any language faster than adults, and learn language with no effort. Children subject to many different factors when they acquire language, these factors have a far effect i.e. the superiority and success in future based on the modality of language acquisition in their childhood period before being adults. It is already known that the closest one to the child is his mother. Specifically between 6 months to 2 years, the child mimics his mother and starts to produce vowel sounds in the beginning, and then he uses babbling and signals to express himself and ask for something. In addition to that, the child starts to utter a word or two instead of a sentence and gradually he could speak simultaneously. The previous phases furnish the child and equip him to acquire language appropriately, this according to his mother as what is going to be discussed in the current thesis. Psychologists theorize that children's early social interaction have a big role in language skills development (Nelson, 1981). In addition to that, parents are first teachers to their children, and family becomes the first teaching place. Children are most influenced by their parents in particular mothers. Also Olson (1986) claimed that mothers give their children the most input. Children are able to acquire language from their mothers' verbal input. Children's language development is different from one child to another, this difference due to the social class mothers' verbal input. The social class has big influence in mothers and consequently it affects their children's language acquisition and development in the future at school or institute. Kagan and Talkin (1972) stated that middle class mothers engaged in meaningful verbal interactions. Low income mothers talk less to their children. According to the previous evidences we would like to know if those factors affect children's language development hereafter. The present study tries to verify the connection between different social class mothers input and children's language acquisition. In addition to that, the study adopts quantitative and qualitative research to shed light on that connection as well as examining the difference among different social class mothers. On the other hand, there are several problems stemmed from the immediate study, those problems elucidate what behind language acquisition, and determine the domain where problems are existed and language acquisition is disrupted. Some of these problems can be summarized as follows:</p> <p>a. The external factors affect mothers; in turn mothers influence</p>

	<p>their children.</p> <p>b. The government and humanitarian organization doesn't pay attention to low class mothers; as a result this is reflected in children future programs.</p> <p>c. Those children are vulnerable to psychological diseases in the future like autism.</p>
<p>Gunes Sutcu ERCICRSSH1805131</p>	<p>Female Moscow and Male Petersburg</p> <p>GunesSutcu Literature and Language, Anadolu, Eskisehir</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Throughout history, Russia has experienced numerous capital changes. However, Petersburg which has been the capital for 206 years and Moscow which has been the capital since 1918 until the present time have a significant place in this respect. Therefore, it is a known fact that Moscow and Petersburg which have always been focal points in history have been compared with each other many times both in Russian and world literature. The struggle of these two cities which are defined as being the opposites of each other has been reflected in the works of many writers and poets who have felt the spirit of the times. In this light, the comparison of the contrasts of these two important Russian cities in "Petersburg Notes of 1836" of Nikolai Vasilievich Gogol who is one of the most important realist writers of 19th century classical Russian literature, "Moscow-Petersburg" (1993) of YevgenyIvanovichZamyatin who is one of the 20th century immigrant Russian writers and "Sick Bird" (1998) of Andrei GeorgiyevichBitov who is one of the founders of postmodernism in contemporary Russian literature, constitute the subject of our study.</p> <p>The person who has acted as a pioneer in attributing female and male genders to these two cities through the method of personification is Nikolai Vasilievich Gogol. In the later centuries, YevgenyIvanovichZamyatin and Andrei GeorgiyevichBitov, who have given place to the Moscow-Petersburg contrast in their works by taking Gogol's method as the basis, have added different dimensions to the images of these two cities within the framework of their unique understanding of art. Therefore, the views of Zamyatin and Bitov on Moscow and Petersburg will be interpreted throughout our study by being compared to Gogol's method of personification. As a consequence of this analysis, it will be underlined that Gogol's creative genius has continued to be effective for centuries. It has been aimed at identifying how the cities of Moscow and Petersburg have been perceived in different centuries and analyzing the evaluations in the works in question in a comparative manner. Within the framework of this method, it will be attempted to explain which gender the two cities have been identified with in different literary works in a more concrete manner through the quotations taken from these works and it will be scrutinized whether it is accurate to define the two cities as female and male genders according to Russian grammar rules.</p> <p>Key Words: Moscow, Petersburg, Nikolai Vasilievich Gogol, YevgenyIvanovichZamyatin, Andrei GeorgiyevichBitov, City images.</p>
<p>Wenyu Jiao ERCICRSSH1805132</p>	<p>Analysis Of The Risk Factors of Autism Spectrum Disorder</p> <p>Wenyu Jiao The High School Affiliated to the Renmin University of China, Beijing, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>To identify the relationship between age which is one of the different characters and the probability of getting Autism Spectrum Disorder(ASD),</p>

for the people of three different age group: children, adolescent, and adult especially, the association of the simulation characters and three age types will be analyzed by viewing different big data type and building models. We are using the big data method to discover and analysis the preteen of this illness.

Objective: This study aims to build a predictive model for autistic spectrum disorder using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.

Methods: A public database was used in this study. All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of Autistic Spectrum Disorder in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability and a curve using predicted probability versus observed probability were plotted to demonstrate the calibration measure for these two models.

Results:

A total of 368 (38.5%) records out of 955 were from autistic spectrum disorder patients in the data.

According to the logistic regression, behavior screening score has significant impact on ASD. Being white were more likely to be with ASD. People from Middle Eastern countries or from India were less likely to be with ASD while people from the USA were more likely to have ASD. Age of 18 or older has decreased likelihood to have ASD.

According to this neural network, the top 5 most important predictors were age, country of residence being UK, family history of autism, country of residence being Middle Eastern, and Asian.

For training sample, the ROC was 0.79 for the Logistic regression and 0.88 for the artificial neural network. In testing sample, the ROC was 0.74 for the Logistic regression and 0.68 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had worse performance than Logistic regression.

Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for autistic spectrum disorder e.g., country of residence, behavior screening score and family history. When compared to artificial neural network model, artificial neural network had a similar discriminating capability with logistic regression.

Key Words: Autism Spectrum Disorder , data analysis, modeling, logistic regression, risk factors

Kim Hyung O
ERCICRSSH1805133

A Study on the educational method

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ABSTRACT

The 4th Industrial Revolution was born from the initiative made by academics, industrials and the German Government, with the objective of strengthening the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector in the country through the convergence between industrial production and ICT(Information and Communication Technologies).

To form the skills that the engineer requires in the face of this new vision of the industrial sector, strategies of

learning-teaching are being rethought. The most important thing in vocational education and training is to enhance students' interest and understanding of the whole process of the production site. In this paper, we present a case on the implementation robot hand by learning factory based technology convergence education. It also suggests some points to be taken when applying the learning factory in the future curriculum. The educational research presented in this paper guides the students with the

	<p>skills they need and understands the skills through self-study and practice, and implements the final products. This study will be useful as a base data when introducing the training process of learning factory in the future.</p> <p>Key Words : Learning Factory, 4th industrial revolution, automatic control, Robot hand</p>
 <p>Helle Sorensen ERCICRSSH1805059</p>	<p>Attracting Visitors to an Innovative Viking Exhibit</p> <p>Helle Sorensen Department of Hospitality, Tourism and Events, Metropolitan State University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, United States</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The National Museum of Denmark is planning a groundbreaking and creative Viking exhibit. This traveling exhibit is intended to portray and interpret the Viking story as realistically as possible without the usual over-exploitative and over-dramatized narrative. The popular impression of Vikings is that of brutal and superhuman warriors who pillaged and raped wherever they traveled. Since many visitors to Denmark are not aware that most Vikings were farmers that never left Denmark, the most important challenge is to decide which Viking to emphasize and how to tell the story. The purpose of this preliminary and ongoing research is to assist in finding the quintessential Viking story that would increase visitor engagement and further a deeper understanding of a unique Viking culture. The qualitative method of semi-structured interviews and observations in museums and Viking site visits in Denmark and the United States will be used to explore what the quintessential Viking story should be. The findings of the research will highlight methods that the National Museum may use to attract more visitors for an innovative Viking exhibit experience.</p> <p>Key Words: Culture, Denmark, National Museum, Story, Vikings</p>
 <p>Muhammad Tauseef Afzal ERCICRSSH1805093</p>	<p>How Technology can be used for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding</p> <p>Muhammad Tauseef Afzal Department of Development Studies, Graduate School of International Development and Co-operation, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Technology provides us the new means of communication and dialogue, and hence it has many real-life applications related to the issues of society, governance and security. Similarly, technology has an effective relation with peacebuilding and conflict prevention in today's world because it can act as an effective means of creating space for dialogues between the conflicting parties. Traditional ways of peacebuilding are used in the conflict zones to bring sustainable peace and now the peacebuilders are looking for new and innovative ways to resolve communication barriers to make the peacebuilding efforts more efficient. Technology can assist in areas where traditional peacebuilding efforts are facing complex problems such as delivery of information to the peacekeepers in conflict zone, or developing an early warning system at the initial stages of a conflict. The main objective of this paper is to find and analyze the use of Technology including Social Media in various conflict situations and find the possibility of using it as a means of conflict prevention and peacebuilding. The research methodology of this study is mainly qualitative. The secondary exploratory methods will be employed to gather available data from traditional and non-traditional data sources (Data archives, case studies, newspapers and other available sources) to find and compare the different use case scenarios in various parts of the world and then draw an outline of. Findings of this study are vital for the development of this rather new concept of using the technology as a peacebuilding tool. However, the future research needs to focus on developing the practical</p>

framework for its implementation as well as to tackle the key challenges in its implementation.



Chia Min Chen
ERCICRSSH1805095

A Study on Development and Current Application of Motion Graphic Design in Taiwans Popular Music

Chia Min Chen

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Abstract

With the advances in technology, the way of communications has become more diverse. Motion graphic design is a new visual expression. It combines graphic design, animation design, and film language. Motion graphic design is a new industry with intense performance styles and can be used in different media and platforms, such as commercials, music videos, film and television titles, web pages, and various display screen sizes, etc. Because motion graphic is a non-narrative time-based media, mostly it combines with music.

The Taiwan 25th Golden Melody Awards introduced motion graphics design for the first time in 2014. This changed the monotony of past awards ceremony and reignited audience's attention and discussion, as well as sparked a wave of motion graphic design within the country. Through in-depth interviews with some industry experts, this study has defined the concept of motion graphic design, analyzed its applications and development in popular music, and explored its future trends.

The results of the study show that motion graphic design is a cross-domain integration. With the appearance of interactive technology products, motion graphic strengthens the connection between the media and the audience, bringing different interactive experiences to the audience. The development of the Internet has also led to the spread of motion graphic design due to high image quality, which has changed the speed of message dissemination and the way people listen to music. Because motion graphic design has the advantage of actively transmitting messages, it has three main applications in popular music, which are music videos, concert video design, and the visual presentation of award ceremony. It is an inevitable trend that future music will be presented in the form of motion graphics.

Keywords : Motion graphic design, Popular music, Visual communication

Functional Analysis of Movie Characters: the Case of The Tag-Along

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Abstract

The types of Taiwanese films are becoming more and more abundant, especially those with "thriller" or "horror" elements. In addition to the increase in these types of film production, there are more brilliant box office performances. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to conduct a more in-depth analysis of this type of films. Analyzing the role design and plot direction in the films, so that there is a narrative structure can be referenced in this type of works. This study adopted text analysis, and coupled with the role function theory proposed by scholar Propp. This study analyzed the functionalities of the main characters in the famous domestic movie "The Tag-Along". The research results show that there are five types of functional roles in "The Tag-Along": the villain, the helper, the donor, the hero and the princess. In the 31 role functions listed by Propp, the film contains 20 of them, and these 20 functions are used to describe the story. The film of thriller and horror types are still developing in Taiwan, and researcher expects to use this research result to find the narrative structure of this type of films. Filmmakers will have a basic



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	<p>structure for reference when creating such movies, and at the same time extend the other possibilities of this type of films in the development of characters and plots.</p> <p>Keywords: horror films, thriller films, Propp, character, narrative structure</p>
<p>Mavhungu Abel Mafukata ERCICRSSH1805106</p>	<p>Rethinking and repositioning the university as cadre and activist for post-apartheid development: Evidence from Rural South Africa</p> <p>Mavhungu Abel Mafukata Department of Development Studies, University of South Africa, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa</p> <p>Abstract Consensus exists that rural economies in post-apartheid South Africa are rich with economic, livelihood and developmental resources and opportunities but these lack exploitations to benefit these communities. Many have argued that these economies could harness the rich resources base as opportunities to maximise economic, livelihood and developmental imperatives. Because of assortment of complexities facing rural communities in exploiting these resources, it might not be possible for these communities to achieve this through quick fixes or “off-the-shelf answers” (Mostert, 2006). Pointers are that stakeholders of rural development would have to dig deep into “intellectual and empirical depth” to locate sustainable solutions. On this, this paper brings in the need for intervention by the university. This idea is motivated, encouraged and strengthened by what former President Thabo Mbeki once said about the role of the post-apartheid university in South Africa: “The African universities, [including Unisa], have a special responsibility to strive to occupy the front trenches in terms of producing the ideas and knowledge, cadres and activists who will drive Africa’s effort to realise that renaissance.” This paper asks “What is the position and role of the post-apartheid South Africa university in achieving post-apartheid development imperatives?” This paper bases its discourse in rural South Africa where populations have been marginalized and excluded from making any meaningful contribution in their affairs. This is a multi-methodology study anchored on multidisciplinary.</p>
<p>Kenneth Lee ERCICRSSH1805109</p>	<p>Buddhism and Nature Through Mindfulness</p> <p>Kenneth Lee Department of Religious Studies, California State University, Northridge, Northridge, USA</p> <p>Abstract The Buddhist philosophy of karmic causality and dependent origination (pratitya-samutpada) convey the notion of interdependence of humans and nature. Today, especially in the United States, there are many movements, such as the Buddhist Peace Fellowship, to promote eco-living and sustainable communities, which call for humans to be mindful of the environment and make conscientious choices for the benefit of all sentient beings and non-sentient entities. Just as humans have been the cause of the gradual deterioration of Nature, we can also be the solution towards an eco-conscious living, which not only fosters a healthy environment, but also enables us to build good merit. The core Buddhist teaching, which must be embraced by all eco-minded practitioners is the notion of interdependence, which has been expounded by notable Japanese Buddhist figures in the eighth century, such as Kukai (774-835) of the Shingon School and Dogen (1200-1253) of the Soto Zen sect, who both viewed that non-living life forms – trees, plants, and the earth – could also achieve enlightenment. Their view is based on the ontological notions of Buddha-nature (tathagata-garbha) and Indra’s Jewel Net, which is a powerful image</p>

	<p>found in Huayen's (Jpn. Kegon) Avatamsaka Sutra. This paper examines Buddhist teachings and sutras, which support eco-friendly and sustainable movements in our society and world today.</p> <p>Keywords—Buddhism, environment, mindfulness, dependent origination</p>
<p>Chia Hung Tseng ERCICRSSH1805121</p>	<p>The Representation of Feminism in Hip-Hop Music: A Case Study of Beyonc</p> <p>Chia Hung Tseng Department of Graphic Arts and Communications, National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract Hip-Hop culture has been regarded as masculine and manfully, the reasons for this formation are very extensive. With the development and rise of hip hop, it has become one of the mainstream and most popular forms of music in the United States. Hip hop has influenced the world. The purpose of this research is to explore the change of Feminism in hip-hop music, and the feminism of different expression techniques in hip-hop music. This study uses textual analysis with Beyonce's songs as the text, a total of 108 songs since Beyonce's acting career from 2003. The lyrics of different periods are classified and summarized, the analysis of the lyrics are divided into thematic levels and the strategy level, examine the hidden social and cultural significance behind the lyrics, then carry out the detailed analysis and meaning interpretation of the feminist traits, explore how Beyonce shows the feminism of different expression techniques through the hip-hop music lyrics in different periods of the performing career. The results of the study show that Beyonce used different expression techniques of different phase in her life on the theme level, strategy level. As hip-hop music develops and becoming more mainstream, researchers hope this research can be used to find out the influence of feminism on different audience, in the future research can be more detailed in this direction and analysis.</p> <p>Keywords: Hip hop, Feminism, Representation</p>
<p>Chiao Wen Huang ERCICRSSH1805130</p>	<p>Analysis of Michel Gondry's Film Work with Surrealism as the Frame</p> <p>Chiao Wen Huang Department of Graphic Arts and Communications, National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract French director Michel Gondry won the 77th Academy Award for Best Original Screenplay in 2004 with the surreal performance of the film 《Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind》. His exploration of the memory and the soul made him an important film creator of modern times. This study is based on surrealism and Genette's narratology is a technique. It is aimed at the connection between the expression techniques and plot narratives of the French director Michel Gondry, and the surrealism in the film shows the continuity of time and space, spiritual exploration and memory confusion. Meanwhile, this study summarizes the meaning and implications of the works reflected in reality, further provide readers with the expression of such film texts when watching the film works, resulting in a deeper interpretation. The results of this study is expected to provide reference for other scholars in the study of this type of film analysis in internal film works.</p> <p>Keywords: Surrealism, Michelle Gondry, narratology</p>

 <p>Dhita Medhavi YRICRSSH1805051</p>	<p>Does Human Need Privacy?: Analysis of Human Privacy in The Age of Technology</p> <p>Dhita Medhavi The London School of Public Relations-Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Freedom has been a vital aspect in humanity discourse which based on John Locke understanding of natural rights, which consist of Life, Liberty, and Property aspect (Locke, 1999). However, the advancing of technology has a significant implication towards human natural rights. For instance, it's relate to human privacy and intimacy in technological era. Through digitalization process, individual freedom had been injured massively and unconsciously (Garfinkel, 2000). Where the aspect of human privacy seemed to be disarmed without resistance. In this case, the author focused on his understanding of privacy to self-possession, integrity, and autonomy (Garfinkel, 2000). This research supported by the unauthorized used of 87 million Facebook users (Medcom.id, May 7, 2018) by Cambridge Analytica in March 2018. Indonesia as the third ranked country with the most Facebook users (Hootsuite, 2017) also feel threatened with privacy of their 1.096 million inhabitants. This research will focus on how importance the privacy status of individuals in digital era and what's social media implications on human freedom.</p> <p>Keywords: Privacy, liberty, social media</p>
 <p>Quraisha Bibi Joomratty ERCICRSSH1805134</p>	<p>Stripped Wallets, Ripped Hearts Victims of Financial Fraud: An Analysis beyond the Financial Loss</p> <p>Quraisha Bibi Joomratty University of Mauritius, Mauritius</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>There is a strong sense of negativity attached to victims of financial fraud. Despite the media are filled with their stories, the comprehension of the real victimisation experiences are not that evident. Victims of financial fraud are often viewed as individuals who lost only their money. Along with that they are considered as greedy and a sense of blame is thrown at them. Therefore a study beyond the financial loss was warranted. The aim of this paper is to examine the impacts of fraud victimisation other than financial impact. As the first objective, the theoretical background, including victim blaming theory, just world theory, were analysed. Secondly the emotional and psychological impacts, reporting experiences and seeking formal help were examined in relation with the responses of the victims. Based on interviews with 30 victims of fraud which consisted of victims of swindling, embezzlement, credit card fraud and Ponzi scheme, this paper establishes the profound emotional and psychological impact post victimisation. The paper also examined victim blaming, relationship breakdown, vulnerability of older people and in the worst case suicide.</p>
<p>Syahdimar Anggita Hendiputri ERCICRSSH1805141</p>	<p>Beauty Bloggers vs Personal Preference: the Decision to Buy Cosmetics</p> <p>Syahdimar Anggita Hendiputri Department of Communication, Faculty of Marketing Communication Strategies, Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>There is a tendency found in Jakarta women in selecting cosmetics by comparing the information provided by the review of beauty bloggers vs personal preference. This research aims to determine the impact of infomation provided by the review of beauty bloggers compared to that</p>

	<p>generated from personal preference to buy cosmetics. The research method in this study uses quantitative survey method using cluster incidental random sampling technique with a sample consisted of 114 visitors taken from five magnificent Malls in Jakarta. The result of the study shows that the review of beauty bloggers has a significant influence on the purchase decisions of cosmetic products made by consumers.</p> <p>Keywords: social media, beauty blogger, online review, purchasing</p>
<p>Tasmiah Nuhiya Ahmed ERCICRSSH1805136</p>	<p>Rationality Of Reincorporating The Reserved Seat Provision For Women In The Constitution Of The Peoples Republic Of Bangladesh</p> <p>Tasmiah Nuhiya Ahmed Advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh, Bangladesh</p> <p>Abstract The Constitution (17th Amendment) Act 2018, passed on this 8th July 2018 in Bangladesh; provides for the tenure of the Reserved Seats for women in Parliament to be extended for a period of twenty five years from the first day of the next parliament (11th parliament). In Bangladesh, there is a consensus in general that women's political participation is necessary for both the democratic development of the country and women's empowerment. Keeping this in mind, the provision of Reserved Seats for women was incorporated in the original Constitution of the People's of Bangladesh in 1972, which provided for 15 seats reserved for women in addition to the 300 general seats in parliament for a period of 10 years. The purpose was to secure a minimum representation of women in Parliament and to ensure a wider participation by them in national politics for attaining the goals of women empowerment. Thereafter, the tenure of the Reserved Seats for women in Bangladesh was extended from time to time through constitutional amendments till date. However, studies and research on the constitutionality of the Reserved Seat provision for women in Parliament show that this Reserved Seat provision does not actually help women to impact in the political process in Parliament and/or in achieving the goals of women empowerment. Critics of the Reserved Seat provision argue that the Reserved Seat provision is against the spirit of the Constitution and it would cripple the growth of women's political empowerment. Hence, this paper shall discuss how this Reserved Seat provision is affecting the election system, leaving a scope for it to be less democratic, effective and meaningful. This paper shall highlight that merely a sizable presence of women in parliament for such a long period won't aid in achieving the aims and objectives of women empowerment, for which the Reserved Seat provision was incorporated in the original Constitution in 1972. Hence, this paper shall discuss the grounds for challenging the Reserved Seat provision that have been already brought before courts till date in different cases by those who advocated for the reform of the Reserved Seat provision for women in Parliament and then it shall discuss the responses to those claims given by courts on this matter. This paper shall also suggest few grounds that were not considered before and may be brought before the courts in the application for challenging this Reserved Seat provision. This paper shall conclude with the recommendation that the Reserved Seat provision may be integrated in the Constitution in a manner that provides for direct election of reserved seat nominations for women in parliament and that too should not be in the constitution for an indefinite period.</p>
<p>Siti Arifah Pujonarti ERCICRSSH1805144</p>	<p>Simplified Tool for Detecting Stunting Among Children Under Two Years of Age At Posyandu Level</p> <p>Siti Arifah Pujonarti Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p>

	<p>Background: Stunting, being short by age, lately become a primary nutrition concern in Indonesia. Stunting requires an early detection, so it can be treated immediately. Unfortunately, the tool to determine child's stunting is beyond the capacity of cadres and health workers in suburb area. The tool requires the transformation of age (in month) and length's result into z-score using software or table, which is not practical enough at Posyandu Level.</p> <p>Objective: This study aimed to develop a simplified tool to detect stunting using modified length board marked with cut-off for stunting corresponding to ages and to evaluate validity and reliability of the modified length board.</p> <p>Method: Using cross-sectional design, this study evaluated the Sensitivity (Se) and Specificity (Sp) of the modified length board. The validity test was followed by 44 cadres from 15 Posyandu at Cianjur district - West Java. Each cadre calculated the age and measured the length of 5 children under two years of age. The measurement results carried out by the cadres were compared with the results from the validator.</p> <p>Results: The validity tests of the simplified tool performed by validator show Se and Sp both were 100%. Its mean, the tool detect 100% children whose stunting and 100% children whose normal length. Cadres capability in calculating age, detecting stunting using length board and simplified tool were 83,9%, 81,5% and 91,7% respectively. The validity of simplified tool in detecting stunting by cadres compared to validator showed Se 93,6% and Sp 92,9%. Cadres preferred using the simplified tool since it was easier and faster in detecting stunting.</p> <p>Conclusion: This modified length board can detect stunting among children easily and quickly. Furthermore, this tool has high level of validity. Its suggested to use this modified tool in Posyandu level in order to detect stunting as earlier in the community.</p> <p>Keywords: Stunting, simplified tool, Length Board, Posyandu</p>
<p>Sararin Duangkae ERCICRSSH1805142</p>	<p>An Examination of the Communication Strategy Undertaken by Beauty Influencers on Instagram</p> <p>Sararin Duangkae Digital Marketing Communications, Communication Arts Program, Bangkok University, Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>With the beauty industry shifting its focus more towards online and the majority of marketers planning to increase their influencer marketing budgets year-on-year due to increased competition, it has become necessary for beauty brands to understand what type of content engages consumers; as the level of engagement a brand receives is an indication of the impact a brand has towards the consumer's decision making process.</p> <p>This study thereby analyzed 311 Instagram posts, published between October 2017 to December 2017, from the top 5 beauty influencers of the world, in terms of: post type, creative composition and caption composition. The results indicated that there was no correlation between the frequency of posts and that despite photos being the most popular format published by influencers, video posts were the most engaging. Furthermore in terms of creative, posts that showed the influencer's face resulted in a higher engagement rate, as implied by the literature.</p> <p>Keywords: Instagram, Beauty Influencers, Communication Strategy, Consumer Decision Making Process</p>
<p>Trini Sudiarti ERCICRSSH1805145</p>	<p>Increased Food Knowledge for Babies and Children Under 2 Years Through Cadre Training and Counseling for Mother in Depok City</p>

Trini Sudiarti
Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

Abstract

The research with the pretest-posttest group design, aims to increase the knowledge of food for infants and under-two children of mothers from Pengasinan Community Health Center area, Depok City. The study took place from July 2018 to November 2018. The goal of training was 30 posyandu cadres from Pengasinan and Bedahan villages Depok City, West Java. The cadres who have been trained counseled as many as 190 mothers of babies and mothers of under –two years from 10 posyandu in the two village. The print media as a tool in counseling is the flipchart "Guidelines for Giving MP-ASI and Under 2 years Child Growth and Development (Cadre Guide) and booklets on complementary breast milk foods (MP-ASI). Through training of cadres and counseling for mothers of infants and mothers of children under two years, it can increase the knowledge of mothers ($p < 0.001$). Cadres have counseling skills and increased self-confidence in counseling. It is recommended that cadres can practice counseling at activities in the posyandu once a month. Some aspects of the knowledge of mothers who still need to improve their knowledge about the shape of MP-ASI, food sources of iron and vitamin A, and increase the density of food energy by adding fatty ingredients such as vegetable oil and coconut milk for cooking of MP-ASI.

Keywords: cadre, counseling, mother under 2 years, MP-ASI, training



Ibrahim
ERCICRSSH1805137

Between Fishing, Mining, and Suction Vessel: The Compromise of Teluk Limau People, West Bangka, on Tin Mining Aggression

Ibrahim

Political Science Department, Bangka Belitung University, Indonesia

Abstract

Teluk Limau Village is a tin-rich coastal village located in the northern tip of Bangka Island and administratively is a part of West Bangka Regency. With its natural wealth, the people of Teluk Limau have long been known as an area rich with marine resources as they are known as fishing villages. As the tin has begun permitted to be freely mined; however, Teluk Limau Village faces three major situations, namely the temptation to mine, the desire to continuously wrestle the marine world, and the lure of suction vessel companies to extract tin in its coastal areas. This paper used qualitative research method to explore information by determining snowball sampling. This study resulted in an attitude crossing among the people in which a half remained to be fisherman, some chose to become miners, and some other chose to compromise with the suction vessels existence that were visibly confronted with fishermen and community miners. After two major conflicts in opposing the existence of an offshore tin mining, the people finally decided to make peace, and even some of them decided to pursue the dual role of seasonal fishermen and seasonal miners. The study finally concluded that in situations where the benefits of all parties could be negotiated, in the end the dual attitude would not be a problem. Being agree to let them operate even disagree to each other's attitude has been the pragmatic choice of Teluk Limau Village people.

Keywords: fishing; mining; suction vessel; compromise; tin

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- 2nd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Dec 2018
- 2018 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 25-26, Dubai

Bangkok – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 18-19 Dec 2018
KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand

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- Bali – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 26-27 Dec 2018
 - 2018 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 28-29, Bali
 - 2nd Bangkok – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 04-05 Feb 2019
 - 2019 – IInd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Feb 06-07, Bangkok
 - 3rd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Feb 2019
 - 2019 International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Feb 25-26, Dubai
 - 2nd Singapore – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 12-13 March 2019
 - 2019 – IIIrd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), March 14-15, Singapore
 - London – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 08-09 April 2019
 - 2019 – IVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), April 10-11, London
 - Rome – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 30 April – 01 May, 2019
 - 2019 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 02-03, Rome
 - Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 04-05 June 2019
 - 2019 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 05-06, Prague

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- 2nd Malaysia – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019
 - 2019 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Malaysia
 - Lisbon – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 June 2019
 - 2019 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 26-27, Lisbon
 - 3rd Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019
 - 2019 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Singapore
 - 2nd Bali – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
 - 2019 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Bali
 - 2nd Budapest – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
 - 2019 – XIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Budapest