



Conference Proceedings

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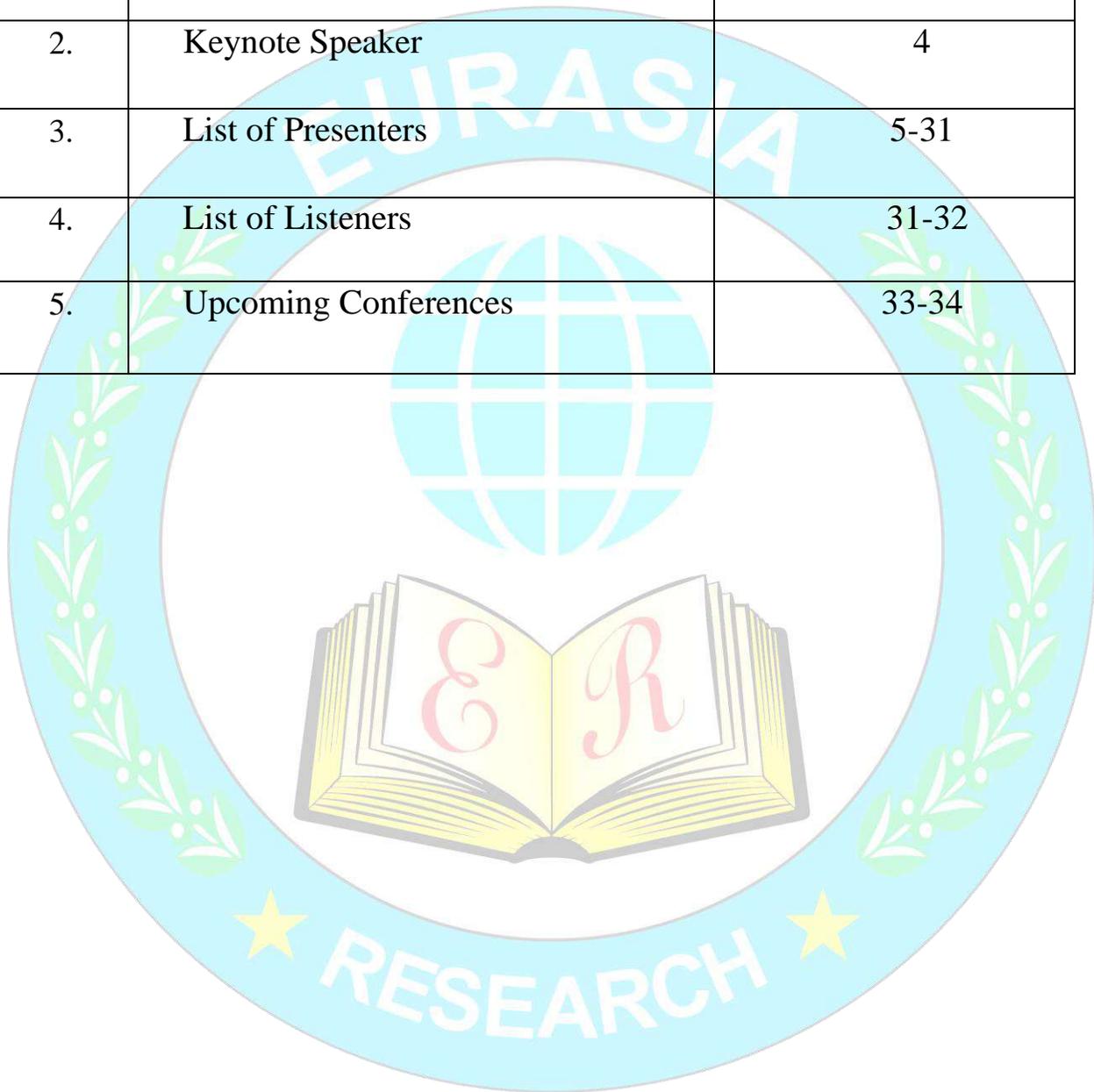
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Puja Mahesh, PhD

Associate Professor, School of Media & Communication, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Dubai, UAE



<p>Ndupu Nnamdi Christopher ERCICRSSH1808051</p>	<p>A Sociological Analysis Of Burglary Crimes In Afikpo Metropolis, Nigeria</p> <p>Ndupu Nnamdi Christopher Department of General Studies Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic, Unwana, Ebonyi State</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The criminal offence of breaking and entering a building illegally for the purpose of committing a crime is referred to as burglary. There is no universal definition of crime; this is as a result of changes in social, political, psychological and economic conditions. An act may be a crime in one society, but not in another (Danbazau, 2007). A burglary has a significant impact on the victims, not only financially but emotionally as well. Once a burglary is committed, a repeat of the crime is very likely. This paper gives indebt knowledge of burglary crimes, the nature, effects on the society and solutions to it. It tried making use of a theoretical analysis approach in explaining burglary as a crime i.e. (Rational choice perspective and the opportunity theory) the research results that certain guideline can be used to check and eradicate burglary crimes like introducing criminal intelligence methods to focus on enforcement activities, an prolific offenders, working with security industry association to minimise false alarms, fund early childhood intervention programs for at-risk children etc.</p> <p>Keyword: Crime, Burglary, Sociological Analysis, Afikpo Metropolis, Nigeria</p>
<p>Nitin Dhaktode ERCICRSSH1808052</p>	<p>Corruption in Social Policy and Responses of Civil Society for Democratic Accountability</p> <p>Nitin Dhaktode Doctoral Research Scholar Tata Institute of Social Sciences Mumbai, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Corruption and poverty has direct relation in term of strengthening poverty. Empirical studies have consistently demonstrated that the poor pay the highest percentage of their income in bribes. For example, in Paraguay, the poor pay 12.6 percent of their income to bribes while high-income households pay 6.4 percent. The comparable numbers in Sierra Leona are 13 percent and 3.8 percent. Every stolen dollar, euro, peso, yuan, rupee, or ruble robs the poor of an equal opportunity in life (World Bank Report, 2017). The anthropologist Akhil Gupta (2012) who has done extensive work on the ethnography of corruption found how the corruption helps to get the work by paying bribe to government officials and how it became normal topic of discussion in their lives in state of Bihar, India.</p> <p>The battle against the corruption has long history, the spark of emergency movement in India began from state of Gujrat where the slogan ChamanlalChorhai (Chamanlal then CM of Gujrat) by students in various university lead central government to impose the emergency (Guha, 2007). To fight against the corruption civil society movement took shape in central parts of Rajasthan that spread across nation. The organisation named MazdoorKisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) established in the 1990 started its battle for right to information as a tool to fight against the corruption with slogan “Hamara Paisa HamaraHisab”. The tool of social audit was used by MKSS to expose the corruption and make state accountable for their duties. Corruption in employment programmes, lead battle to demand the right to employment and right to information acts which were passed in 2005. The fight by civil society organisations to introduce the social audit in various programmes come in true when RTI and NREGA were passed. After</p>

	<p>National Employment Guarantee Act 2005, the tool of social audit made a mandatory to conduct social audit twice in a year. The aim of social audit is to empower the marginalised section of the society. Government come up with its rules in 2011 and presently all the states are in a process of conduct the social audits.</p> <p>This paper is based on the primary and secondary data collected by author. This is an attempt to throw the lights on how corruption is a serious problem for the development of society, how the civil society organisations have been fighting against this. Author also has dealt with the important concepts and practice of social audit to ensure the democratic accountability, its process and impact to empower the wage seekers as key stakeholders. The paper is output of the researchers' M. Phil research dissertation. Where he was adopted the qualitative and quantitative mixed research methodology to collect data from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.</p> <p>Keywords: Corruption, Social Audit, Social Policy, Transparency, Accountability, Employment</p>
 <p>Saeed Rahimian ERCICRSSH1808055</p>	<p>Theoretical principles of Shiite mysticism(The cognitive origins and resources of Shiite mysticism in Two primary A.H. centuries)</p> <p>Saeed Rahimian Research fellow at Oriental institute, Oxford University</p> <p>Prof. S. Rahimian (Chair of Islamic Studies) Shiraz University, faculty of theology and Islamic studies</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Shiite mysticism is a Gnosticism grown in cultural domain, spiritual and cognitive space of Shiism and Shiite Imams. Although the most important cognitive resource of any mystical attitude is its own perceptions, observation and mystical experiences, there's a reason in attributing that resource to a special cult or culture. For the Shiite mysticism one can find the reason in three areas based on its inspiration from Shiite Narratives and Shiite Imams' doctrines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1-intuitional perceptions of its mystics (intuitional area) 2-a specific conceptual interpretation of those intuitional perceptions(conceptual Area) 3- Explicit documenting to and clear citation from Shiite cognitive resources. <p>Hence one can claim that the most essential resources of Shiite mysticism have been formed in the two primary centuries of A.H., the ages of Shiite Imams. The aim of this Article is to survey the evidences and effects of Shiite sources on theoretical and practical mysticism. The effects which are the results of these elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The profound monotheistic sermons of Shiite Imams and deep mystical narratives. 2- Shiite pure orisons. 3- Glossing the Quranic verses and using them to get the inside of Quran 4- Existence of the secret of Imamate as an important matter. (and also the presence of a specific cast of companions called as specific companions that is ashabisirr and the owners of the secrets). <p>keywords : Ahlulbyet's legacy- imamate- perfect man- unity of Being- Tawhid-monotheism-mystical theology.</p>
	<p>A Theoretical Approach to Terrorism, its Origins in Iraq and the National Security of Iran</p> <p>Amir Imani</p>

 <p>Amir Imani ERCICRSSH1808057</p>	<p>Marmara University, Marmara, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Today, one of the major issues that threaten international peace and security is the issue of terrorism. Terrorism is a phenomenon that does not distinguish between military and civilian, but it often wants to use its killing of civilians to achieve its political and unfair aims. Meanwhile, the Middle East, and in particular the Iraqi state with a sensitive position and deep mutual geopolitical ties with Iran, is one of the countries involved in the phenomenon of terrorism. In this regard, the purpose of this study is to provide a theoretical approach to terrorism and its roots in Iraq and its impact on the national security of Iran. On this basis, it is assumed that three characteristics of violence, violence against political aims and civilians as targets of threats are the three main elements of the definition of terrorism. The roots of terrorism in Iraq arise from the current radical Islamism by utilizing the empiricist and dominant Islamic pragmatism derived from Western social Darwinism. And, using the view of realism, these developments create limitations and threats to Iran. Therefore, the present article, while explaining the phenomenon of terrorism, examines the roots of terrorism in Iraq and Iran's national security.</p>
<p>Arwa Aldoory ERCICRSSH1808058</p>	<p>Debating Identity in Contemporary Iraqi American Poetry: A Study in poetry of Zaid Shlah</p> <p>Arwa Aldoory College of Education/ Department of English, Tikrit University, Tikrit, Iraq</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The question of Identity has a crucial concern in the literary works written by authors of hyphenated identity. It elucidates the way that contextual factors resulting from the issues of otherness, dislocation and integration can influence the works written by these authors. This paper highlights the question of identity in the poetry of the Iraqi American, born Canadian poet Zaid Shlah. It argues that the way in which the poet perceives his homeland at a distance and his view of the senseless war against it influence the formation of his poetic identity and the language of his poetry.</p>
<p>Ramezan Mahdavi Azadboni ERCICRSSH1808059</p>	<p>The Nature of Divine Quranic Guidance</p> <p>Ramezan Mahdavi Azadboni Associate Prof of University of Mazandaran, HOD Islamic Philosophy and Theology, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>There is no doubt that Holly Qur'an was sent down by God to guide human being and it is its privilege that God granted mankind His specific guidance through a book which requires the use of rational thinking power. As Quran in many verses invites us to activate our reason a true believer has to follow the reason. But the main question that remains very effective is that how quranic guidance should be understood. The aim of this paper is to deal with the question in order to display the very nature and essence of quranic guidance for human being. While there could be different interpretations of Quranic guidance the writer argues that there could be in general two basic perspective as to how to understand the nature of Quranic guidance: the first perspective considers the Quraan as divine revelation sent down to prophet Mohammad (pbuh) including whatever man needs in his life .This outlook expresses the main burden on Quraan and least role is left to be played by man. In such perspective Quraan is seen as a limitation rather liberation.</p>

	<p>The second perspective considers Quranic teachings as a general divine guidance for mankind to enhance and activate human nature and reason. According to this perspective divine teachings presents required guidance for believers and it makes no limitation rather provides required conditions for liberation.</p> <p>Keywords: Quraan, guidance, mankind, liberation, limitation</p>
<p>John ParloRosido ERCICRSSH1808063</p>	<p>Game Based Approach Towards Responsible Consumption among pre-school students</p> <p>John ParloRosido Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p>Gwyneth Arabe Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p>Renzobelle Ariane Juan Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p>Fernando P. Oringo Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</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 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>Alisha Diane Powell ERCICRSSH1808064</p>	<p>Making a Hard Choice: Career Decisions in Women After Marriage</p> <p>Alisha Diane Powell PhD, Walden University MSW, University of Denver BSW, Oakwood University Simmons College, Online Adjunct Faculty Member</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Work-life balance (WLB) has been a topic of growing discussion and research as the number of women in the workplace has increased</p>

	<p>significantly. Researchers have demonstrated that women who work full time outside of the home have the unique challenge of fulfilling work obligations while taking care of household responsibilities. Work-life balance (WLB) has been a topic of discussion and research as the numbers of women in the workplace have increased significantly in the United States. The purpose of this qualitative phenomenological study was to better understand the experiences of married women who decide to continue to pursue their career aspirations after marriage and how they manage the demands of both work and family. The theoretical framework was work life border theory. Participants consisted of married women (11) who worked full time outside of their home. Data from interviews consisted of open-ended questions was analyzed for common themes. Findings reinforce the importance of a supportive spouse and having flexible work schedule. Using study findings, employers and the general public can become more competent in their knowledge of the specific challenges facing women, which may lead to more family friendly policies in the workplace. Employers may be better able to meet the needs of their female employees, which may help to promote better emotional health and an improved quality of life.</p> <p>Keywords: Work-life balance, women, psychology, marriage, career</p>
<p>Marie Bajnarova ERCICRSSH1808066</p>	<p>Preparing an Art Teacher for Teaching: Designing as the Journey of a Teacher to the Values of a Personal Culture of Human Poster</p> <p>Marie Bajnarova Department of Visual Arts Education, Faculty of Education, University of Ostrava, Czech Republic</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Preparing an art teacher for teaching in the context of designing is basically a scenario of teaching, i.e. a thought model that seeks to create a structured set of information that will outline its decision-making during the scheduled lesson. In preparation, information that supports teacher decision-making in key teaching situations is used. The paper emphasises the education planning preparation and its basic categories, including: principles and objectives of teaching, tasks, contents, forms, methods, techniques, instruments and materials. In the next part there are two forms of project education presented and the paper concludes with a structure of the teacher's preparation for the unit of art education.</p> <p>Keywords: art teacher; teaching; art education; preparation of education; principles and objectives of teaching.</p>
 <p>Dr. Sekhri Ouided ERCICRSSH1808068</p>	<p>The Verbal Delivery Difference between Male and Female Students when Presenting Research Methodology Projects and its Impact on their Audience Understanding</p> <p>Dr. Sekhri Ouided Department of Letters and English Language Mentouri Brothers University – ConstantineLinguistics and applied Language Studies</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Gender has always been a controversial topic that created hot debates for centuries and is still causing a lot of controversies. The important role of gender and gender ideology have formed the common interest of many theorists, poets, writers in different fields and in culture in particular. For that, relating this phenomenon, i.e., gender differences between male and female, to the ability of expressing oneself and addressing the audience in verbal delivery among First Year Master students will have an impact on the transmission of the information to</p>

their classmates in order to make them understand the intended meaning. This paper investigates the differences between male and female when presenting research methodology projects in front of their classmates in official academic settings. It also focusses on the fact of considering male oral presentations more expressive and convincing compared to those of their female counterparts. The results of a questionnaire after a group of male and female presented their work orally showed that each of young men and women have different styles, and different manners of speaking the English language. Men are generally more expressive, serious, and more convincing than women who are most of the time coy, have anxiety and owe smaller vocabulary compared to that of men. Moreover, we came to conclude that male presentations were perfectly understood compared to those of the female from the results of a test that was administered to the audience.

Keywords: youth talk, gender, Master Students, Research Methodology presentations.



Bilquees Jan
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Should Euthanasia be Legalized?

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Abstract

Euthanasia is one of the issues that have been the subject of extreme debate over time. It has been a significant issue in human rights dialogue as it also affects ethical and legal issues pertaining to patients and health care providers. In this paper, I will discuss the legal and ethical debates concerning both types of euthanasia. It will focus on both the supporter of euthanasia and the opponent of euthanasia. Several statements for the Euthanasia argument are discussed: a merciful response that alleviates the pain of patients which is sometimes wrongly perceived to be otherwise unbelievable; the autonomy in which the patient has the right to make his own choices; the regulation and legislation of existing practices of euthanasia to protect health care providers and patients. In this heated debate religious, political, ethical, legal and personal views are also included. Among all these, those who desperately want to end their lives because they simply cannot go on in any way are the ones who suffer. Every individual or group has a different viewpoint regarding euthanasia. Euthanasia is considered a practical, emotional, and religious debate.

Key words: euthanasia, palliative care, type of euthanasia



Firdous Ahmad Reshi

Perspective of Human Rights in Islam

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Abstract

Islam believes that God is absolute and the sole master of man and the universe and since Almighty has given each human being dignity, honour and has given him His own spirit, this means that all humans are essentially the same. Islam also believes that all human beings are equal and also form one

<p>ERCICRSSH1808071</p>	<p>universal community that is united in its submission and obedience of God. In Islam human rights have been conferred by God, no legislative assembly in the world or any Government on earth has the right or authority to make any amendments or changes in these universal rights which are conferred by the Almighty Allah Himself. Thus we can say Islam believes in universal brotherhood and its rights are based on equality, dignity and respect for mankind. The main objective of this paper is to highlight the Human Rights in Islamic Perspective. Keywords: God, Islam, Muslims, Human-rights, Equality, Justice, Dignity, Respect, Mankind, Zakat</p>
<p>Leila Kara Mostefa-Boussena ERCICRSSH1808072</p>	<p>Gaining Understanding and Making Sense of Literary Works through Technology Project Based Approach: Case Study of EF Learners</p> <p>Leila Kara Mostefa-Boussena Department of English, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Hassiba Ben Bouali University, Chlef, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper is a report of an experiment that was carried out to meet English foreign learners underperformance in literature and their negative attitude and reluctance to engage into the study of literary works. Students of the department of English expressed their dissatisfaction and the frustration they were left with whenever they approached a literary text because of the difficulty of language that prevented them from making sense and appreciating reading literature. To respond to this issue and on a personal initiative, we adopted a TPBA, a Technology Project Based Approach to the study of literary texts to test whether this approach facilitates language understanding, attracts students' attention, develops a positive attitude within students towards literature and enhances their involvement in the learning process. The continuous evaluation of the assigned projects and the collected data analysis revealed that students showed a preference to read the digitized novels and find a facility to understand some of the vocabulary and appreciated the extra cultural and historical information offered by the hypermedia. This helped them understand some events of the story under analysis and thus, achieve the assigned projects. However, the positive attitude shown didn't develop in a continuous engagement in reading literature. It decreased with the unavailability of hypermedia. The difficulty for the teacher resides in integrating hypermedia in all compulsory novels of the course. Keywords: EF learners; hypermedia; motivation; literature; project based approach; constructivism</p>
<p>Noormohamad Abyar ERCICRSSH1808073</p>	<p>Impact of Gender Inequalities on Macroeconomic and Social Indicators of Countries</p> <p>Noormohamad Abyar Department of Economic and Social Researches, Golestan Agricultural and Natural Resources Research and Education Center, AREEO, Gorgan, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In this paper, the impact of some components of gender inequality on national income, the health of the administrative system, human development, government intervention in the economy and the distribution of income in the world was estimated with an econometric approach and panel data of 147 countries from five continents was estimated. Based on the results, the participation of women in the political system of societies and increase their share from managerial positions has a determinant impact on</p>

	<p>improving per capita income, reducing the corruption of the administrative system and the freedom of citizens in the economic activities of communities. In most cases, women's share of employment has no significant effect on the indicators. Other results of this study are the lack of influence of gender inequality components on the quality of national income distribution, which is not unexpected due to the particular complexity of this category in societies. Another finding of the study is the improvement of the dominant macroeconomic and social indicators of societies along with the empowerment of women. Therefore, according to all the results of this research, development strategies of societies should be designed based on the greater participation of women in political processes, access to economic opportunities and activities, the greater benefit of education opportunities and the equal income of women and men in the same jobs in order to ensure that the society continues to evolve in terms of national income, the health of the administrative system, human development and the liberalization of economic activities.</p>
<p>Dr. Manjit Kaur ERCICRSSH1808075</p>	<p>Towards an Equitable Society: Issues of Gender, Class and Race in 20th Century Literary Criticism and Theories</p> <p>Dr. Manjit Kaur Professor of English, Post Graduate Government College for Girls Sec. 42 Chandigarh (UT) Pin: 140308, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Literature attains its academic value when assessed through the tools offered by literary theories and tradition of past and present. The very word 'theories' may sound abstract and reductive by nature if understood in the postmodern sense but given their technical/academic means and measures accumulated over a period of time based on the philosophical and ideological concepts, they pave a way for identifying the emotional and social conflicts in the changing socio and cultural scenario of the societies. The present paper focuses on the 20th century Literary theories beginning from Deconstruction associated with Jacques Derrida ranging across Post structuralism, Post colonialism and New Leftist Cultural Theories of Raymond Williams in their attempt to highlight their empowering aspect of dealing with the hierarchical elements of society based on gender, class and ethnicities. Such powerful strategies help in erasing the dominant voice of patriarchy, bourgeoisie or the colonial mindsets in the texts, generating awareness of the presence of multiple truths or values of society and life in general. The paper finds its relevance in the current globalised, capitalist and consumerist society that tends to ignore the difference or the presence of small voices, as of the marginalized group- be it women Blacks, Asians, Dalits or the poor. The hierarchical structures embedded in the society as human constructs and hegemony as something to be understood and tackled are the main focus of the literary theories discussed.</p> <p>Key words: Hierarchy, postmodernism, deconstruction, centre, post structuralism, marginalised, presence, binary</p> <hr/> <p>Buddhist Feminist Synergism in the Lives of Women – An Analysis of Kunzang, Choden's Ficional Works</p> <p>Dr. Manjit Kaur Professor of English, PG Govt. College for Girls sector 42 Chandigarh, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The present paper analyses Kunzang Choden's novel titled The Circle of Karma and short stories Tales in Colour and Other Stories highlighting the</p>

	<p>struggle of women for self assertion in the changing socio cultural, economic and political scenario of the country pacing towards becoming a democratic republic and a recognizable global face.</p> <p>Bhutan which is known as a modern day Shangri-La on earth for a healthy blend of tradition and modernity is nevertheless free from traditional gender biases and attitudes impacting the lives of its people.</p> <p>In KunzangChoden’s fiction, women pose a brave front and their actions are governed not only by their individual will but also by the regulatory discipline and principles inherent in the Buddhist ethos and philosophy. The notions of egolessness, emptiness and inter dependent co arising as propounded by Buddhism for self liberation also prove fruitful in realizing the feminist idea of liberation from andocentric values. A healthy combination of Buddhism and feminism lends a fresh perspective and a workable solution for women facing the coercing social pressures.</p> <p>In the novel The Circle of Karma and Tales in Colour and Other Stories, Tsono, the female protagonist displays an exemplary courage in leaving the suffocating environment of her parental house and for an independent journey strengthening her beliefs in the Buddhist values of clarity of vision, compassion, reconciliation and a positive attitude. Similar patterns are noticeable in the short stories set in the semi rural areas. The paper aims at making visible the narratives of women in the tiny country of Bhutan with their specificity as well as universality through the works of the first Bhutanese woman novelist writing in English.</p> <p>Key words: Self assertion, Liberation, Androcentric, Buddhism, Feminism</p>
<p>Jagvir Singh ERCICRSSH1808076</p>	<p>From Know Thy Self to Know Thy Illusion</p> <p>Jagvir Singh Department of Philosophy, Punjabi University, Patiala, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>From who am I to what am I, the definition of self has been changed. Once Socrates said the self is something to be known but now it is something to be deconstructed. From Greek epistemology to Descartes indubitable “I” the self was considered independent entity beyond corporeal phenomenon but Hume’s “bundle of impression” refutation resurrected this concept in new dimension and then in 20th century philosophy the metaphysical self had to face many obstacles from analytic school to phenomenologist, from existentialism to postmodernism. These movements considered self as language error, transcendental ego beyond consciousness, social and political constructed entity, myth and ultimately illusion. In this paper I would like to present the fluctuating nature of self especially in 20th century philosophy within the context of traditional philosophical views.</p> <p>Keywords: self, Socrates, modernity, postmodernity</p>
<p>Ibrahim Yusuf Ajogwu ERCICRSSH1808078</p>	<p>The Growing Effects of Oil Price Volatility on Nigerian Economy in the 21st Century</p> <p>Ibrahim Yusuf Ajogwu Ph.D Department of Economics, Kogi State College of Education, P.M.B 1033, Ankpa</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper examines the effects of growing oil price volatility on Nigeria’s economy in the 21st century. It noted that oil sector is the bedrock of Nigeria’s economy accounting for over 95% of her foreign exchange earnings. However, volatility of oil price is threatening the existence of oil dependent countries like Nigeria. The paper therefore examines the</p>

	<p>implication of this scenario for Nigeria's economy and its effects on key macroeconomics variables using annual data spanning 1980-2014. The effects of volatility among the variables of interest was examined using Exponential Generalised Conditional Heteroskedasity Model (EGARCH) and Vector Error Correction (VEC) model to show relationship among the variables. It recommends diversification of Nigeria's economy as a sure way to cushion the incessant oil price volatility which often breed macroeconomics instability.</p> <p>Keywords: oil price volatility, macroeconomics variables, diversification.</p>
 <p>Neha kalangutkar ERCICRSSH1808079</p>	<p>Understanding the role of gender and sexuality in D.H. Lawrence's Women in Love (1920) and Virginia Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway (1925)</p> <p>Neha kalangutkar English Department, Goa University, Goa, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The paper aims at analyzing the role of gender and sexuality in the select works of the authors namely D.H. Lawrence's Women in Love (1920) and Virginia Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway (1925) respectively. Both the chosen novel's are considered to be a piece of twentieth century work and are written at the backdrop of the modernist movement. Thus is categorized as a modernist text. Also both the novels are written at the backdrop of World War I; though it is not quiet elaborated in Women in Love, war plays central role in Mrs. Dalloway.</p> <p>The study demonstrates the portrayal of men and women characters against the backdrop of modernism and explores the themes of homosexuality, oppression, identity crises, class struggle, and inequality. The sole purpose of selecting the above two authors is because of their outlook towards their characters. We can say that both are very much different from each other. Lawrence's Women in Love(1920) is all about triumphal masculinise over the female submissiveness. Lawrence here embrace's personification of a New Women but in a different light as portrayed by his contemporary Mrs. Woolf. Woolf who is considered to a feminist moulds her characters in a different psychological realm. Also understanding both the authors struggle with their own sexual desires and analyzing how it has been portrayed through the thoughts of their central characters.</p> <p>My aim thus is to critique the roles given to men and women in the above novels' Women in love and Mrs. Dalloway and understanding the psychology of the authors with regard to their sexuality and the real life.</p> <p>Key words: Gender, Sexuality, Modernism, Psychology, Feminism.</p>
 <p>Apya Nongonan Hyacinth ERCICRSSH1808080</p>	<p>Colonial Borders and the Challenges of Integration in Post-Colonial Africa</p> <p>Apya Nongonan Hyacinth Department of History and International Studies, Federal University, Gashu'a, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Borders define the spatial scope, the territorial limits between two contiguous countries or political entities. They either evolve through the gradual process of state formation or growth of nationalities or nation states. Borders are an essential requirement for the existence and recognition of any surviving state or any political entity. They are important for both fusion and fission of peoples, societies and nations. As indispensable as they are to the survival of political entities, borders of African countries have an unfortunate history of artificial creation and arbitrariness which are further characterized by rude fission of cultures. The inability of African states to indigenize these very</p>

	<p>important instruments of state craft has created such challenges as non-recognition by the borderers, a situation that has further compounded security issues as witnessed by security challenges in Northeastern Nigeria, ravaged by the terrorist – Boko Haram group. This paper takes a historical journey in to how Post Independent Africa has contained the lingering crises occasioned by this obvious inherited colonial inadequacy. It suggests among others a deliberate crafting of an indigenous African Border Policy which curb the pending challenges of integration, between and among African countries and peoples.</p>
 <p>Adel Adem ERCICRSSH1808081</p>	<p>Towards Community Based Tourism, CBT, at Aida Refugee Camp</p> <p>Adel Adem Institute of Hospitality and Tourism, Bethlehem University, Palestine, West Bank, Bethlehem</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Being the birthplace of Jesus, Bethlehem itself has always played a crucial role in Palestinian tourism. The city has hosted pilgrims and religious tourists for 2000 years, the Church of Nativity traditionally being at the centre of the city's network of Christian sites, churches and monasteries. However, as noted above, in recent years the city has witnessed a new kind of visitor whose interests lie in a wider spectrum of sites and experiences than those associated by more traditional spiritual tourism. A rising number of independent tourists coming in Bethlehem increasingly wish to meet (and often stay with) Bethlehemites in the course of learning about how the city and its people – including those in the city's refugee camps – live and work. This paper will address aspects of this rising interest in life in the refugee camps of Bethlehem. The paper will focus on one of these (Aida) whilst being aware of its relevance to the other two (Azza, and Deheishe). Whilst in my role as United Nations Work and Refugee Agency (UNWRA) teacher in the camp's school the writer of the present paper has spent a very considerable amount of time in anthropological research (through participant observation) in Aida camp observing, interviewing, and collecting archival data toward the development of Community Based Tourism (CBT) in the camp. The kinds of initiatives being developed in Aida nowadays include work in a cultural center, cooking school, souvenir shop, as well as guiding work.</p> <p>In summary, by considering ideas and initiatives in Aida camp in Bethlehem, the paper responds to contemporary shifts of emphasis in the Palestinian tourism industry more generally in which there is now increasing emphasis on the importance of giving visitors "tourists" and travelers greater opportunities to meet and learn about actual Palestinians - including those living and working in refugee camps. As such (and reflecting comparable developments in several other countries) the paper considers a developing tourism offer that encompasses not only religious heritage but also the complex political, social, and cultural tapestries of Palestinian people themselves.</p> <p>Key words: CBT, independent tourists, refugee camps.</p>
<p>Abdullahi Garba Alhaji ERCICRSSH1808083</p>	<p>The Perceived Positive Influence of Tourism to Sukur World Heritage Site Community, Nigeria</p> <p>AbdullahiGarbaAlhaji Department of Leisure And Tourism Management, The Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Nigeria</p> <p>Gabriel Yesuf</p>

	<p>Department of Hospitality Management And Technology, The Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Nigeria</p> <p>Mohammed AwwalAbdullahi Department of Leisure And Tourism Management, The Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Nigeria</p> <p>AdeniyiAdeolaAdesogan Department of Leisure And Tourism Management, The Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract The enrolment of an individual destination in UNESCO World Heritage Site list, begets to the destination an upsurge in amount of guests. In tourism, the further individuals frequent a destination, the more the benefits of tourism can be exploited. Therefore, this study will look into the perceive influence of tourism on Sukur World Heritage Site with prominence on the positive impacts. Recommendations will also be given on how best the profits of tourism can be maximized and to encourage community participation in tourism among the Sukur community. In collecting data appropriate for this study, both desk and field research methods were engaged. The questionnaires were disseminated to acquire responses from the respondents after which the results were analysed using percentage method and frequency distribution which was obtained from responses in the form of a five point Likert scale that is either strongly agreed, agreed, undecided, disagreed and strongly disagreed. The result identified the ways by which tourism has impacted on Sukur World Heritage Site as employment generation, increase in income improve standard of living of the people and has led to development of more infrastructures and superstructure facilities among others. Recommendations were made on how best the impact of tourism could be achieved</p> <p>Keywords: Perceived, Positive Influence, Tourism, World Heritage Site.</p>
<p>R Bhattu Babajee ERCICRSSH1808084</p>	<p>Determinants of Capital Budgeting Techniques: A case study of Listed Firms on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius</p> <p>R Bhattu Babajee Lecturer, University of Mauritius, Mauritius</p> <p>Y Sreekeessoon University of Mauritius</p> <p>Abstract Capital budgeting decisions is one of the most crucial aspect of finance that managers face. Due to its fundamentals importance in organisations, sound capital budgeting techniques are called upon to guide managers in evaluating and selecting projects among various potential investment opportunities. The objectives of this research focus on revealing the overall capital budgeting practices in listed companies on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius (SEM). This paper investigates on the extent to which various aspects of firm characteristics such as sectoral differences, size, growth opportunities, financial leverage as well as chief executive officers characteristics influence the degree to which different capital budgeting techniques are used within organisations. For this purpose, primary data collected form questionnaires sent to forty companies from different sectors of the SEM was used. Furthermore, this paper also makes use of secondary data obtained from the annual reports of the forty companies. A Probit Model was used and our</p>

empirical results reveal that company size, growth opportunities, sectoral differences and CEO characteristics were significant determinants of capital budgeting techniques. Furthermore, the descriptive statistics reveal that although capital budgeting techniques were used by all the companies surveyed, the Net Present Value seemed to be the most popular one.

Keywords: Net Present Value, Capital Budgeting Techniques, Probit Model, Stock Exchange of Mauritius.

Determinants of Capital Structure: A Sectoral Analysis of Public Listed Firms in Mauritius

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Abstract

Capital Structure simply refers to a process of how a firm finances its operations by choosing between different types of funding. The main objective of every organization is how to take appropriate financing measures so as to increase their firm's value and maximize profits by incurring the minimum cost possible. Therefore, it is crucial for companies to choose a suitable mix of debt and equity to finance itself, as failure to do so may even drives corporations to bankruptcy when things aggravate. The aim of this research paper is thus to analyze whether the institutional structure born by the Mauritian market supports the distinct empirical theories of Capital Structure and to discern the relationship between each factor and the leverage of firms. Besides, the main purpose of this research is directed towards studying the impact that determinants of capital structure have on leverage, in different sectors in Mauritius. This study therefore attempts to provide an insight of the main determinants of capital structure of companies from five main different sectors, namely the finance, commerce, industry, investment and the leisure and hospitality, listed on the Official Market of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius, for the period of five years, from 2011 to 2016. Size, profitability, tangibility, growth, non-debt tax shield and risk will be used as firm specific variables in this study. The empirical results revealed that size, tangibility, growth and non-debt tax shield have significant influence on leverage. Furthermore, because of inter firms differences, different relationships are observed among the explanatory variables and leverage.

Keywords: Capital Structure, GMM Model, Leverage.

The Future Collaboration of Conventional Farming & Livestock With Financial Technology in Central Java, Indonesia: A Case Study of Tanigrup

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Abstract

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

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

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

TaniGroup operates through TaniFund (crowd lending) & TaniHub (distribution). Compared to conventional loan through banks, TaniFund allows anyone to provide lending to farmers and enables profit sharing through the method of Peer-to-Peer Lending (P2P Lending). Alternatively, Tani Hub allows farmers to market its products to various clients (wholesale market, supermarket, restaurants, and hotels).

The objective of this study is to explain how Tanifund as a part of Tanigroup affects agricultural sector and its social impact by taking sample from Central Java one of the most strategic agriculture field in Indonesia. The research method shall be conducted ethrough empirical research and normative research.

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

Keywords: Law, Financial Technology, Agriculture , Social, Indonesia
Gender Equality and Socio Economic Development



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Abstract

Gender equality was a part and parcel of many societies including India.. Gender inequality is one of the major social problem faced by the women folk and this leads to their economic dependency. In recent decades there was some changes in the status of women in some parts of the world but norms which restrict women are still powerful in India especially Tamilnadu, Women were treated as Goddess even then there was no equality between men and women. In spite of India's reputation for respecting women, they were ill-treated .This is true of ancient, medieval and early modern times barring some revolutionary movements who advocated equality, casteless society, status for women, and betterment of the downtrodden. 19th and 20th centuries reform movements led by great social reformers provided

	<p>boost to women’s legal status in India. The democratic process in India created the awareness among the women about their plight full condition. The study is undertaken to check with important assumptions Working women who have higher level of Gender Equality would have higher level of socio economic development due to the assumption that there may be a significance association between the higher level of gender quality and higher level of socio economic development. The present study is an effort to find answer for the following research questions. How far the working women of Madurai District achieved progress in Gender equality? What is the level of gender equality among the working women in Madurai District? The study focuses on the entire demographic variables, which are independent, namely age, gender, marital status, educational qualifications, experience, type of family, designation, and the income. The dependent variables taken for this study are the level of gender equality and the level of socio economic development.</p> <p>The aim of the proposed research study is to study the gender equality and socio economic development among the working women in Madurai District</p>
 <p>Laïd BOUZIDI ERCICRSSH1808090</p>	<p>Information technologies and system evaluation: User application of online platforms</p> <p>Laïd BOUZIDI University of Lyon, UJML3, iaelyon School of Management, Magellan</p> <p>Sabrina BOULESNANE University of Lyon, UJML3, iaelyon School of Management, Magellan</p> <p>Elias L BOUKRAMI Regent's University London, Christian VARINARD, University of Lyon, UJML3, iaelyon School of Management, Magellan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this paper is to have a clear understanding of users’ management strategies in an online information technology environment. The contribution focuses on a recent exploratory study carried out with notarial e-tourism platforms for a better understanding of information uses. The conceptual framework links various dimensions with a strategic perspective in the information science and technology domains: online information evaluation. We develop a conceptual model emerging from the review of existing literature. We identify that homepage construction, users’ satisfaction, Web 2.0 technologies and social media initiatives are key factors affecting positively website design effectiveness. We stress that even though the different dimensions can be considered separately, they have an interdependent and a positive correlation with platform performance. Research findings are used as a basis for developing prescriptive guidelines to better direct the activities for designing and developing e-commerce online platforms.</p> <p>Keywords: Website design; E-tourism; information evaluation; Uses and practices; online; information design.</p>
<p>Maryam Aminu ERCICRSSH1808091</p>	<p>Wage Determination, Labor Union And The Concept Of Bilateral Monopoly In Nigeria: A Relative Analysis On The Minimum Wage Controversy</p> <p>Maryam Aminu General Studies, Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic Sokoto, Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic, Sokoto, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p>

	<p>Whether or not, labor supply and labor demand interact to determine wages paid in each occupation, they form an integral part of the national income; and the rates at which wages are paid differ among nations, regions, occupations and individuals. Culling from Maslows' acclaimed argument that human needs are insatiable, scholarly points of view divide at opposing polar extremes with regards minimum wage in Nigerian context, proponents of an increased minimum wage argue that it increases labor productivity by offsetting any reduced employment that might result; on the other hand, critics argued that any push above equilibrium, will push employers back to their labor demand curve. This paper utilizes the arguments of both the exclusive and inclusive union models and concludes that minimum wage has a very huge political prop up; it is a "double-edged weapon" for instance, while the workers are happy with an increased wage; the society is assured of improved service delivery delivered by the best hands.</p>
<p>Guergabou Souaad ERCICRSSH1808092</p>	<p>Family Conflicts in the Algerian Movies</p> <p>Guergabou Souaad Permanent Researcher Center of Research in Social And Cultural anthropology Oran, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study examines the image of family that mirrors the Algerian movies; how movies represent the family conflicts. It aims to classify the conflicts between different members of family in categories, much more to come across the impact of conflicts on the structure of family. It includes the role of members of family to solve the conflicts as parents, children, grandparent and others that might break the family.</p> <p>My investigation gathers different fields film studies and social sciences. To achieve this study, we will analyze and discuss Algerian cinematographic production from 1962 to 2010 in order find out causes of conflicts, protagonists and solutions. To conclude this study, we will point out models of Algerian family and how conflicts affect the structure of family?</p> <p>Keywords: Algerian cinema, family, conflicts, protagonists.</p>
 <p>Jesmil Raheem ERCICRSSH1808095</p>	<p>An analysis of Social and cultural history of Eastern Muslims of Sri Lanka</p> <p>Jesmil Raheem Department of Archaeology, University of Jaffna, Batticaloa, Sri Lanka</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research is about the historical continuity of Muslim community in the east of Sri Lanka. In the east, coast, Muslims are proportionately majority and socio-culturally district community.</p> <p>While Muslims speak Tamil as their home language and the language of education, they claim that they are a district community ethnically. The reasons that propose for distinctiveness are mainly due to their distinct religious and cultural practices that they say that are different from others which make them a separate community.</p> <p>There is an academic need for evaluating Muslims' claim and assessing their socio-cultural distinctiveness not only in the east coast of Sri Lanka; but throughout Sri Lanka. A study in the eastern Sri Lanka provide an excellent opportunity to evaluate this. Unfortunately, no systematic study has been conducted not only the eastern Sri Lanka but also in Sri Lanka on this theme.</p> <p>This study attempts to fill the long felt need of an academic intervention on socio-cultural distinctiveness of Muslims of the east. This study is done</p>

	<p>through a historical perspective. The study uses the following methodology to evaluate the validity of socio-cultural distinctiveness proposed in the above sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study will select a list of socio-cultural features that are considered district of Muslim of the east; • The study will focus in one prominent Muslim settlements to investigate the issue in depth. In that respect, the study select a prominent Muslim settlement in Batticaloa Kattankudy as a case study • The study will have selected other prominent Muslim concentrations (at one concentration from each district of the eastern province) for comparative purpose. • At the same time, the study constantly check the comparability of the socio-cultural cultural features of Muslims with other communities in the east.
<p>Hafsa Sayeed ERCICRSSH1808096</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Unheard Pathos of Kashmiri Women</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hafsa Sayeed M.Phil, Department of Inclusive Development and Social Justice, Tata Institute of Social Sciences</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>While the representation of hyper-masculine nationalist Kashmiri male informs the mainstream discourse, the voice of Kashmiri women has not found the vociferous corridors of representation yet. As such, it is crucial to understand the identity politics of Kashmiri women through the political conflict in general, and the existing socio-cultural and religious framework in particular. The denial of space to the experiences of Kashmiri women, are per se, exclusionary. Such isolationist politics also contribute to the rampant mental health crisis in Kashmir, especially amongst women. The Kashmiri female self is constructed through a rigorous discipline of normative patriarchy. It is furthered by the presence of an armed conflict, wherein the presence of armed personnel is a constant threat to her sexuality, owing to the massive sexual repression as a part of this discipline. The trajectory does not get confined to a silence but manifests in various forms of mental distress. It is the amalgamation of such identity construction, of being a female in Kashmir and a denial of a mental clinic which indulges in a roaring sense of isolation and exclusion for Kashmiri women. This paper strives to explain the construction of self of a Kashmiri female by understanding the construction of discipline and her sexual identity in the context of conflict, and the subsequent denial of space for a psychological cope up.</p> <p>Key Words: mental health, conflict, sexuality, discipline, dichotomous patriarchy, identity, Kashmiri women</p>
<p>Reena Puri ERCICRSSH1808097</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An analysis of the translation in French of the Mahabharata from Sanskrit by Madeleine Biardeau, French translator and indologist</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reena Puri M.Phil. Research Scholar, School of Languages, Centre for French and Francophone Studies, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Translation is a means to transfer messages from one language to another. It is a means of communication between different cultures and countries. The translator chooses a text and using his knowledge of two or several languages and cultures and based on the research of a subject he transfers a message from one language to another or to several languages. However one must</p>

	<p>note that the process of translation is not limited only to writing. Speaking a language is also translating thoughts to words.</p> <p>Translation entails several changes and modifications. Our subject of study is the modifications that happen during the process of translation which help us in acquiring a deeper understanding of languages. For this we have chosen the translation in French from Sanskrit of the Mahabharata, a classical Indian text by Madeleine Biardeau, an indologist. To make this text comprehensible and interesting to read, Biardeau incorporated several changes in her translation which was published in 2002. Firstly, she rewrote the original text in about 2000 pages and 2 volumes which was a huge change from the original which has round 2 lac verses. To do this she removed 2 large chapters of the text namely 'Shanti parva' and 'Anushahsanparva'. She also did so as these are didactic parts of the Mahabharata which probably Biardeau knew would be of little interest to her French readers. To further render this text(which is complex on account of its large volume and innumerable characters) easy to understand, Biardeau explained the names of several characters and places as a lot of these names have symbolic meanings. Footnotes of several Indian words are found all across the text. She retained the portions of the war as these would interest her readers and also the cultural elements of the text. The work in French is a result of several years of her work on India while staying in the country of research. She studied several classical texts during her stay here. The Mahabharata was her last work before her death. She chose the Citrashala Press version of Poona(1929-36) of the Mahabharata as a reference for this translation. It is a deep and interesting study of a play of languages and how they act as a bridge between cultures and people to connect the world and help one understand the other better.</p>
 <p>Taye Demissie Beshi ERCICRSSH1808098</p>	<p>Public Trust towards Local Government: Explaining the role of Good Governance Practices</p> <p>Taye Demissie Beshi Department of Political Science and International Studies, Bahir Dar University, Bahir Dar, Ethiopia</p> <p>Ranvinderjit Kaur Department of Political Science and International Studies, Bahir Dar University, Bahir Dar, Ethiopia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The primary purpose of this study was to examine the role of good governance practices on public trust towards local government. In this study, a conceptual model was developed and tested empirically in Ethiopia by selecting Bahir Dar city administration as a case. The data analyses yielded the following results. All independent variables (transparency, accountability, responsiveness, and the rule of law) were highly influential in describing the public's level of trust in their local government. In this case, participants who perceived the existence of transparency, accountability, responsiveness, and the rule of law, had greater trust in the city administration than their counterpart. This analysis suggests that to increase the number of high trusting citizens, the city administration should focus on the improvement of its practices of good governance.</p> <p>Key Words: Public Trust; Good Governance; Local Government, Ethiopia</p>
<p>Abuzinadah Yamam ERCICRSSH1808103</p>	<p>Mental Health Literacy in the Arabic Community</p> <p>Abuzinadah Yamam Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, RMIT University, Australia</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">The Ministry of Higher Education, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Background of the study Mental health literacy has become a very influential topic in Australia due to the increase of mental health issues that have been reported through national research and surveys. This research explores mental health literacy in the Arabic-speaking community in Victoria, Australia, and their concepts, beliefs, perspectives and attitudes toward mental health in general. This research will also examine the impact of mental health literacy on help seeking attitudes, relationships and intra and inter- community interactions.</p> <p>Objective This research is aiming to understand the mental health literacy of the Arabic community. The outcomes of this research will contribute to raising mental health awareness among the Arabic-speaking community, develop and enhance mental health service provision and explore new ideas regarding elevating mental health literacy in the Arabic community.</p> <p>Methods This qualitative research employed face to face interviews and online qualitative survey for 165 men and women aged 18+ from Arabic background living in Victoria, Australia. Due to cultural sensitivity, this research used online surveys to build trust and rapport with the community, then invited them to participate in an “in-depth” interview.</p> <p>Summary of results The preliminary findings shows that the concepts, beliefs, perspectives and attitudes toward mental health in the Arabic community is highly influenced by cultural and religious beliefs and practices for example: Jinn (Djinn),Seher&Rabtt: Black magic and spills (sorcery), Hassad (evil eye) Ayeb (Stigma) REJJAL(Manhood) . The findings also highlight the important role the Arabic language has on expressing mental health issues, depression and/or emotional pain. And as this is a community engaged research, the findings explain the needs of the community when dealing with mental health issues or understanding and some of the culturally competent ways to raise awareness about mental health in the Arabic community.</p>
<p>Ms. Sandhya Ravishankar ERCICRSSH1808106</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Theatrical Syncretism In The Contemporary Recreations Of Indian Classical Plays</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ms. Sandhya Ravishankar Assistant Professor, Department of English, Madras Christian College (Autonomous) Tambaram, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research paper is a study on the theoretical concept ‘syncretism’ in the Theatre. Theatrical syncretism is a post colonial programmatic strategy which acculturately blends performance materials and practices from multiple cultural traditions and produces new forms. This re-fashioning of meaning from various heterogeneous cultural sources offer new theatricality and usher in the mutual acknowledgement of the ideologically polarizable indigenous and foreign dramaturgy. The paper chooses ‘Urubhangam (The Shattered thigh)’, one of the oldest Sanskrit plays from Indian Nataka tradition and analyses the scope for syncretism in its contemporary recreations.</p> <p>Keywords : Syncretism, Theatre, Performance traditions.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Silent Cry of Somali Customary Law</p>



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ERCICRSSH1808107

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Abstract

In more than two decades Somalia witnessed ethnicity and religious fundamentalism which led to the emergence of assertive identity politics with a capacity to mobilize public support for its cause exploiting the advantages and disadvantages of globalization. For a conspicuously distinguished homogeneous Somali society, alternatives to traditional conflict management has yet to achieve clarity on how modern governance framework will best manage their rich diversities of people, achieve good governance, and draw upon its extremely indigenous culture, values, and institutions as sources of strength and legitimacy. International support has proven largely ineffective instigating crisis of identity playing unity through the suppression of diversity which left traditional elders feeling disempowered and unable to see themselves reflected in the governance of their own nation. Since recorded history, tribal elders have been instrumental in mediating and resolving a variety of disputes between diverse local groups. The role of elders (usually men) has been a human resource used to great advantage although ignored at great peril in our modern intellectual landscape. In this study, i argue that, if national governance framework is to embody the soul of the nation, they must reflect the essential cultural values and norms and build on their governance architect to stifle the tendency to focus on traditional conflict management as outdated rather than praising their positive and functional integrative role in nation building. Traditional leaders seek to be recognized for their distinctive role and their underrating has led to some disparities among ethnic groups in the shaping and sharing of power and resources. Somali traditional mediation, called Xeer (customary law), existed before Somali people were introduced to other categories of laws during the colonial period. Since then, many in the community believe that traditional mediation (Xeer) is the best justice system suited for Somalia under current circumstances, in a country where a high percentage of the population is illiterate. The Xeer's oral tradition and emphasis on long-lasting relationships make it effective in a different way. my research argues that Xeer is the most effective way to mediate and resolve the conflict in Somalia given how well it works within Somaliland and Puntland.

This paper also focuses on the role and effectiveness of clan elders in confronting socio-economic, and legal disputes. This study describes the process and the mechanisms utilized by clan elders (traditional mediators) in resolving conflicts within the Somali community. I explain the kinds of disputes, explore the ways elders interpret clan customs and demonstrate why certain approaches are effective, which may benefit international actors as well. Xeer and clan elders have the power to put aside differences and grant peace back to the community, if empowered as in the example of Somaliland and Puntland.

The Somali traditional system of governance and conflict resolution has survived the civil war in many areas, in particular Somaliland and Puntland. This paper further argues that the Xeer traditional mediation based on customary law is the best tool to use for Somali conflict resolution. I explore why Somali traditional mediation successful in Somaliland and Puntland, when all international reconciliation peace processes failed in the rest of Somalia? Does this suggest that we need to revive Somali Traditional Mediation for peace in the rest of Somalia and why would deadliest terrorist groups like Alshabaab seek the support of traditional leaders?

"Legal Status of Orphan Child Under Statutory Laws and Personal Laws of

Md. Ishaq Majumder
ERCICRSSH1808108

Bangladesh: An Analysis”

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Abstract

The core concept of this study is to discuss the legal instrument under statutory and personal laws of Bangladesh for the equal protection of orphan child. It will also discuss the drawbacks of existing personal and statutory laws enacted for met up those drawbacks. The most important objectives of my study are to collect comprehensive, reliable information regarding orphan child protection instrument in Bangladesh perspective. The study runs firstly with rudimentary discussion relating to orphan child and their social status. Different religion laws have different view to give safety measurement for the orphan child. Firstly provisions provided by the Muslim law are discussed. Then the discussion is made over Hindu personal laws and over Christian personal laws with a wide discussion over socio legal development. Laws and prohibited provisions relating to the protection or orphan child, legal status of orphanage home in Bangladesh, consequences of child adoption and adoption of orphan child for the special circumstances are also focused in this study. In Bangladesh "approximately 4.9 million children between the ages of 5-14 work, often very long hours in hazardous conditions on very low wages. Orphans and street children in Bangladesh often are thrown in jail for petty crimes, or they are abused and subjected to the most atrocious violence; the majority of orphanages are overcrowded and do not have the capacity to take in these children, therefore they are forced to rummage through landfills for food and plastics to sell. So this study is very important to show the actual status of orphan child in Bangladesh. This study will help us to know why special provisions in favor of orphan child protection under existing national law and personal laws of Bangladesh. This study will also help us to find out the socio legal status behind the negligence of orphan child and legal protection as well as recommendations to combat orphan child protection in Bangladesh.



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New Workspaces And Works --- Novel Practices Adopted By Agile Organizations

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Abstract

Competent talent, friendly, dedicated workstations, flexible cafe seating working environment are some of the examples which are considered as the origins for competitive advantage. Today from an enclosed office to a dedicated co working desk immersed in bright natural light and so on etc., adopted by established organizations. The combination of non-traditional work practices, surroundings, and locations that are starting to add-on traditional offices. This is not a cult. Although approximations vary widely, some 30 million to 40 million people in the United States are at present either telecommuters or home-based workers. This paper conceptually analyses what are the reasons for such as changes in the work setup, where such establishments would be more appropriate, why such changes in the above work spaces and works, when such initiations should be considered suitable, for whom i.e., type of clients be served would be a value addition and finally

	<p>how the modern work spaces and working patterns are transforming towards the growth and sustainability of flexibility and future ready workforce. Keywords: work spaces, works, organizations, transformation, sustainability</p>
<p>Necmi Uyanik ERCICRSSH1808110</p>	<p>Within But Beyond The War: Some Findings on Konya During the Second World War</p> <p>Necmi Uyanik Department of History, Faculty of Letters, Selcuk University, Konya, Turkey</p> <p>Muhammet Erbay Department of History, Faculty of Letters, Selcuk University, Konya, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract Turkey remained outside the during the Second World War. However, this war has had a significant impact on Turkey. Those years were the time when Statism policies were effective in Turkey. The Republican People's Party (CHP) was trying to design domestic politics with a Single Party approach. Aydın Menderes, the Aydın MP, had long reports on Konya when he was an inspector in Konya in 1935 before the war. After these reports, Konya MPs made some determinations about Konya Province in 1942. Some requests were made from the Ministry of Public Works, Health, Commerce, Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Education. People who want to get credit for loans, along with the shortage of transport vehicles, cannot find loans from banks. On behalf of the relevant ministries, the government seeks to respond to requests from the Konya region. In this paper the content of the requests made and the answers to these requests were evaluated according to the conditions of the period Keywords : World War II, CHP, Konya, Health, Trade, Public Works</p>
<p>Nisha Dewani ERCICRSSH1808111</p>	<p>Intercountry Adoption and Children's Rights:- A Case Study of India</p> <p>Nisha Dewani Amity Law School Delhi, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi, India</p> <p>Abstract Inter country adoption is one of the possible solutions for the children who are unable to live with their families. Broadly, accepted international instruments specify the conditions under which inter country adoption is to be undertaken if the rights and best interests of the children concerned are to be protected and fully respected. Although substantial efforts are being made to implement the standards and procedures set out but the lack of uniformity in existing laws relating to adoption in inter-country adoptions and standardization in process have led the problems like transitional trading of infants and illegalized birth control. Therefore to recognize the rights of the people as well as childless couples/parents who are willing to adopt without being subject to complex and non uniform procedure. This research paper is going to discuss in detail the existing provisions and problems in global context with UN convention on child right and Hague convention.</p>
	<p>The Spillover Effect of the Syrian Civil War on Turkey's Kurdish Issue</p> <p>Ozhan Hancilar Pamukkale University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract The Spillover Effect of the Syrian Civil War on Turkey's Kurdish Issue</p>



Ozhan Hancilar
ERCICRSSH1808067

The aim of this paper to take a look at the Kurdish problem in Turkey in the light of the civil war in Syria. The PKK, which is listed as a terrorist organization by Turkey, the US and the EU, began its armed campaign against the Turkish government in 1984, calling for an independent Kurdish state. Since then, more than 40,000 people have lost their lives. The PKK suffered a serious setback when its leader, Abdullah Ocalan was captured in 1999. A two-year-long fragile ceasefire collapsed in 2015 and Turkey plunged back into armed conflict again. It will be argued in this paper that Syrian civil war not only devastated Syria, but also fuelled the Kurdish conflict in Turkey.

Keywords: PKK, Turkey, Syrian Civil War, Kurds, Conflict



Dr. Manjit Kaur
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Towards an Equitable Society: Issues of Gender, Class and Race in 20th Century Literary Criticism and Theories

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Abstract

Literature attains its academic value when assessed through the tools offered by literary theories and tradition of past and present. The very word 'theories' may sound abstract and reductive by nature if understood in the postmodern sense but given their technical/academic means and measures accumulated over a period of time based on the philosophical and ideological concepts, they pave a way for identifying the emotional and social conflicts in the changing socio and cultural scenario of the societies. The present paper focuses on the 20th century Literary theories beginning from Deconstruction associated with Jacques Derrida ranging across Post structuralism, Post colonialism and New Leftist Cultural Theories of Raymond Williams in their attempt to highlight their empowering aspect of dealing with the hierarchical elements of society based on gender, class and ethnicities. Such powerful strategies help in erasing the dominant voice of patriarchy, bourgeoisie or the colonial mindsets in the texts, generating awareness of the presence of multiple truths or values of society and life in general. The paper finds its relevance in the current globalised, capitalist and consumerist society that tends to ignore the difference or the presence of small voices, as of the marginalized group- be it women Blacks, Asians, Dalits or the poor. The hierarchical structures embedded in the society as human constructs and hegemony as something to be understood and tackled are the main focus of the literary theories discussed.

Key words: Hierarchy, postmodernism, deconstruction, centre, post structuralism, marginalised, presence, binary

Buddhist Feminist Synergism in the Lives of Women – An Analysis of Kunzang Choden's Ficional works

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Abstract

The present paper analyses Kunzang Choden's novel titled The Circle of Karma and short stories Tales in Colour and Other Stories highlighting the struggle of women for self assertion in the changing socio cultural, economic and political scenario of the country pacing towards becoming a democratic

republic and a recognizable global face.

Bhutan which is known as a modern day Shangri-La on earth for a healthy blend of tradition and modernity is nevertheless free from traditional gender biases and attitudes impacting the lives of its people.

In KunzangChoden's fiction, women pose a brave front and their actions are governed not only by their individual will but also by the regulatory discipline and principles inherent in the Buddhist ethos and philosophy. The notions of egolessness, emptiness and inter dependent co arising as propounded by Buddhism for self liberation also prove fruitful in realizing the feminist idea of liberation from andocentric values. A healthy combination of Buddhism and feminism lends a fresh perspective and a workable solution for women facing the coercing social pressures.

In the novel *The Circle of Karma and Tales in Colour and Other Stories*, Tsono, the female protagonist displays an exemplary courage in leaving the suffocating environment of her parental house and for an independent journey strengthening her beliefs in the Buddhist values of clarity of vision, compassion, reconciliation and a positive attitude. Similar patterns are noticeable in the short stories set in the semi rural areas. The paper aims at making visible the narratives of women in the tiny country of Bhutan with their specificity as well as universality through the works of the first Bhutanese woman novelist writing in English.

Key words: Self assertion, Liberation, Androcentric, Buddhism, Feminism



Amna Tariq
ERCICRSSH1808085

The Complexity of the Sacred and the Profane inside Sacred Spaces in Patrick Suskind's *Perfume: The Story of a Murderer*

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Abstract

By keeping in view emerging trends in Humanities and Literature, the objective of this research article is to analyze the complexity of the sacred and the profane inside sacred spaces in Patrick Suskind's *Perfume: The Story of a Murderer* by deriving its basic framework from Mircea Eliade's *The Sacred and the Profane: The Nature of Religion*. According to Eliade, the religious man of archaic society was living in a sacred space where man was in unity with the divine world. Man's deviation from the divine world left him in a state of displacement and anxiety which are the fundamental steps in the characters' sacred space making. In context of Suskind's characters in a modern world, they are trying to compensate for original space and sacredness of the primitive times by making personal sacred spaces on earth providing them refuge psychologically (both consciously or unconsciously). However, the construction of the sacred space, sacred and sacred experience and sacred narrative is always fluid. This paper attempts to use the binary of "sacred" and "profane" and demolishes the absoluteness of these terms at the same time by locating diversity of the sacred and the profane binary in modern man's context. The dissertation tries to locate "crypto-religious" attitude somewhere between "religious" and "secular." This paper elaborates the process of sacred space making and investigates these sacred spaces on physical and metaphysical level in order to elaborate the fluid nature of sacred space and the experience. As an outcome, it proves the sacred and the profane as fluid terms. It discusses the role of alternative sacred narratives in keeping sacred in flux and rejects the myth of desacralization. Furthermore, it discusses the factors which are responsible in fluidity of the sacred space. On the whole, the paper opens a wide range of debate on the term sacred by extracting it from the domain of religion.

Keywords: Sacred, profane, space, place, sacred space, alternative sacred narrative, desacralization, primitive, sacredness

Identity Dynamics and Ideological Conflicts in Characterization of Banda and Bulha — From Extremism to Mysticism in Shahid Nadeem’s “Bulha”

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Abstract

By keeping in view emerging trends in Social Sciences and Literature, this research paper’s objective is to study identity dynamics in two opposite characters of Banda and Bulha with two different approaches of Extremism and Mysticism in relation with ideological conflicts by application of Lacan’s “Mirror Stage.” In this play, the conflict between individual and social ideology is inevitable and individual’s identity forms or deforms in relation with it. But roots of identity dynamics lie in the unconscious formation of identity in the phase of “Mirror Stage.” Mirroriness haunts an individual’s social identity formation. The play deals with making and breaking of Ideals that set and reset the goals for both characters. Bulha and Banda as children make an “ideal image” of them in the mirror and fall in love with it. When they grow up they “misrecognize” that image in the world and find their i very weak in comparison with other [i]s. The next step they take is to associate their i [identity] with any strong I [Identity].. However, Bulha finds Big-I/God very tempting in comparison with ideological I and anticipates for Big-I. Hence, their image of Ideal Self replace by Ideology’s Ideal and Big-I’s Ideal which is unachievable. As a result, ironically, ideal that they consider to affirm their i end up affirming its own I by swallowing their i.

Keywords: Identity, Self, Mysticism, Extremism, Ideology, Effacement, Frenzy, Ideal

**Muhammet Erbay
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Public Relation Policies In Turkish Private Sector

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Abstract

In a globalizing world, with a decrease in market share and a competitive environment, public relations has become one of the most popular occupations of the last century. Developed and developing countries have focused on public relations in management and in their growth strategies.

In Turkey, public relations phenomenon in private sector organizations started to find value, ten years after public sector. On the mentioned dates, with the awakening of public relations awareness, its structuring gained momentum. The studies that started in public institutions also affected the private sector and found application in different business lines.

Public relations activities in Turkey have developed more rapidly in the private sector than in the public sector. Multinational companies, especially in the field of petroleum, have given great importance to this field, inspired

	<p>by their centers and taking the model as a pioneer in finding a place in private sector organizations. Status of public relations in the private sector in Turkey has been analyzed in this paper. Keywords : Public relations, Turkish private sector, P.R. policies</p>
 <p>Henry L. Langam ERCICRSSH1808105</p>	<p>Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Latent Sub-scales of Teacher Research Engagement of Public Schools Elementary Teachers</p> <p>Henry L. Langam, Jr., MAEd University of Science and Technology of Southern Philippines C.M. Recto Avenue, Lapasan, Cagayan de Oro City 9000 Philippines</p> <p>Abstract The current study aims to find the pattern of relationship and establish factorial validity among predictors of teacher research engagement. This study employed a descriptive- correlational research design. A validated researcher-made Teacher Research Engagement Survey with three subscales was used to gather data from 612 public school teachers. The researcher then computed descriptive statistics and conducted a confirmatory factor analysis of the hypothesized measurement model and a modified measurement model. The analysis revealed that teachers have high physical research engagement with (\bar{x}=3.1149, SD=0.85429), high cognitive research engagement with (\bar{x}=3.7145, SD=0.9505) and fair emotional research engagement with (\bar{x}=3.4513, SD=0.8463). The correlation matrix presents that there is a strong positive highly significant relationship between physical research engagement and cognitive research engagement (r=0.632, p>0.05), physical research engagement and emotional research engagement (r=0.705, p>0.05), and cognitive research engagement and emotional research engagement (r=0.830, p>0.05). The modified measurement model of teacher research engagement obtained acceptable and better model fit indices of CMIN/DF=3.939, CFI = 0.972, SRMR = 0.054, RMSEA = 0.069, NNFI/TLI = 0.955, GFI = 0.945 and PClose = 0.000. There is a significant relationship among physical research engagement, cognitive research engagement, and emotional research engagement subscales. In the confirmatory factor analysis, the modified model was able to obtain a better model fit indices, factor loadings, and covariance. Keywords: Descriptive, Correlational, Confirmatory Factor Analysis, Research Engagement, Education, Social Sciences. Philippines</p>
 <p>Humaira Hansrod YRSICRSSH1808051</p>	<p>Women and Work: How Should Oman Continue its State Support for Women Working in the Handicrafts Industries</p> <p>Humaira Hansrod University of Oxford, South Africa</p> <p>Abstract Improving the economic status of women around the world has positive effects on social, economic, and political development. One inequality that women in the MENA have and continue to face is economic inequality, manifested mainly through various barriers from participating in the formal labor force and discrimination at work and public spaces. Women's empowerment is a frequently cited goal of most countries' development policies and key to addressing gender inequalities. The research for this paper attempted to contextualize women's empowerment in the handicrafts sector in Oman. The research conducted sought to solicit the participants' reactions on factors that are often used to measure empowerment through work. I assess potential pathways that position employment, and the</p>

	development of entrepreneurial know-how, within an empowerment approach. Using qualitative data gathered from focus group interviews of women working at six crafts centers, I provide a micro-level perspective of the handicrafts sector and through the sustainable livelihood framework I identify several constraints to work.
Dr. Deniz Eroglu Utku ERCICRSSH1808113	<p style="text-align: center;">Ethical Considerations In Social Science</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Deniz Eroglu Utku Trakya University, Edirne, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Conducting an academic inquiry is not only related to acquire knowledge. No matter your ontological and epistemological position, it is also related to the way of having knowledge and presenting it. History of science has witnessed some important attempts to acquire knowledge without thinking of ethical principles. Therefore history of science also witnessed some dramatic events that damage people's physical and mental unity. At the end of the Second World War, it was realized that war had not happened in the battlefields, science labs had been also dramatic places that gave terrible damages to people. This historic lesson paved the way for efforts to develop principles to codify research ethics.</p> <p>Initially research ethics were thought only for natural sciences. However, its importance has been comprehended for social sciences as well. Particularly, studies having data from individuals should consider certain rules for not to damage them. Taking this development in the social science history, this paper will discuss principles of ethics while collecting data through interview method. What kind of ethical problems shall a researcher face with? What strategies can be use to combat them? Asking these questions, this paper will provide a guideline for researchers who want to conduct fieldworks and interviews.</p> <p>Key Words: Social Science, Ethic, Interview, Data</p>

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- 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

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- 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
- 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

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