



# **CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

2nd Bangkok – International Conference on Research in Social  
Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 04-05 Feb 2019

04-05 Feb 2019

## **CONFERENCE VENUE**

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand

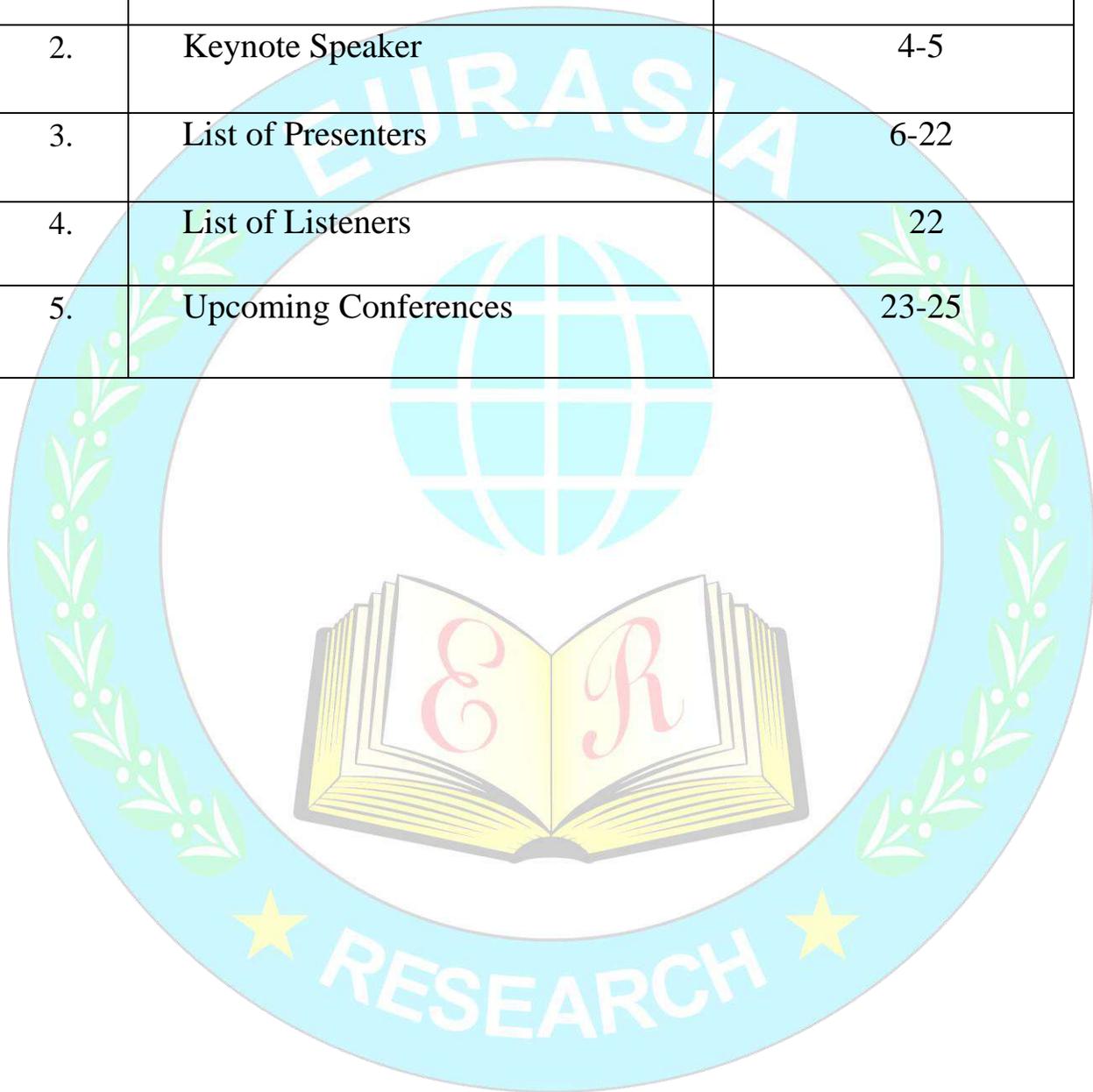
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**Preface:**

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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



### **Assistant Professor Thanapauge Chamaratana, PhD**

Assistant Professor and Committee of PhD. Development Science Program, Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

#### **Topic: Roles of Social Network Concept in Social Development Research: Field Work Experience and Cases Study**

Thanapauge Chamaratana earned his Ph.D. in sociology at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University, Thailand. Currently he is the Assistant Professor and Committee of PhD. Development Science Program, Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University, Thailand. He also is researcher of the Research Group of Wellbeing and Sustainable Development (WeSD) and the Research and Training Center for Enhancing Quality of Life of Working-Age People (REQW), Khon Kaen University. He has research in field of Labour Study, Social Network of Migrants, ASEAN Study, and Urbanization.

## **PLENARY SPEAKER**



**Gaute Svensson**

Department for Tourism and Northern Studies, University of Tromso, Tromso, Norway

Gaute Svensson is a 42-year-old researcher at the University of Tromso (The Arctic University of Norway). His disciplinary background is social anthropology, which also constitutes the academic anchoring of my previous and current work. As for the general features of his research focus, his main concern has been to understand social aspects of nature-based tourism in relation to local practices like hunting, angling, harvesting and outdoor recreation in Northern Norway. As for general research interest, it can be summed up in a question: How do local outdoor practices and traditions influence nature-based tourism today and vice versa? This question is based on a focus on the dynamic aspects of outdoor practices and traditions today – something that is fundamental to humans in the Barents region. In order to understand how people in this region understand nature (and themselves in relation to nature, one might add) one must offer viewpoints on how these practices are adapting to the changes of today. This is the context, which creates some of the premises of his research on nature-based tourism – an industry that is increasingly subject to critical view on sustainable rural development in the arctic.



Dorit Lemberger  
ERCICRSSH1903055

**Levinas's Theological Language: Between Metaphysical Ethics and Expressive Dialogue**

**Dr. Dorit Lemberger**

Senior lecturer, Hermeneutic and Cultural Studies, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel

**Abstract**

The lecture will focus on the tension that prevails in Levinas's theology between his assertion of the precedence of metaphysics over ontology (which includes language) and the actual priority of language in this theology. Levinas argued that the relationship with the infinite precedes the actual realization of desire and dialogue. Language is the basis and the means of implementation. It is a system whose role is to enable expression of the desire for the infinite, which is transcendent and beyond the bounds of language. My main assertion is that the nature of language, as described by Levinas, embodies and permits his theological stance, not only on the level of its verbal formulation but also on that of its essential character. Previous discussions of Levinas's thought have emphasized the methodological aspect of language and minimized its thematic side.

The roots of Levinas's concept of language come from modern French linguistics, chiefly as framed by Ferdinand de Saussure. Nevertheless, Levinas's conceptions of signification and sense, discourse, and dialogue were influenced (sometimes overtly and sometimes not) by Plato's transcendence, Kierkegaard's theology, and Buber's ethics. I will show how Levinas created a theological language that plays a dual role, as both method and theme. On the methodological level, it is language that makes dialogue possible; on the thematic level, its qualities are also those of Levinas's theology.

**Bartolome Deya  
Tortella  
ERCICRSSH1903055**

**Tourism Sustainability: The Key Issue of Water**

**Bartolomé Deyà Tortella**

University of the Balearic Islands, Department of Business Economics, Ctra. Valldemossa km. 7.5, 07122 Palma de Mallorca, Balears, Spain

**Dolores Tirado Bannasar**

University of the Balearic Islands, Department of Applied Economics, Ctra. Valldemossa km. 7.5, 07122 Palma de Mallorca, Balears, Spain

**Abstract**

The availability of fresh water, both in quantity and quality, is a key issue for the tourism development in any tourism destination. At the same time, the tourism sector is one of the most important water consumer sectors of the world. Thus, tourism water demand can generate big problems of sustainability, mainly in those regions where water is scarce, as occurs in most coastal and small island destinations, where a large part of world tourism is concentrated. The study analyze the relations between tourism activity and water consumption, with particular attention to the hotel sector, since hotels are the most popular option for tourists, and the higher levels of water consumption in the tourism sector. Our study develop an international literature review, and analyze the main trends and characteristics. The main purpose of this study is to develop a global model to analyse hotel water consumption at a mature sun and sand destination with a strong seasonal pattern and scarcity of water; characteristics shared by some of the world's main tourist destinations. Our model includes a set of different hotel variables associated with physical, seasonal and management-related factors and it improves on the capacity to explain water consumption at such destinations. The study also analyze the effects of water price structures on the levels of water consumption at the hotel sector. From the obtained results, interesting recommendations can be made for both hotel managers and policy makers.

**Keywords:** sustainable tourism, water scarcity, hotel water consumption

**Gily Chen-Farber  
ERCICRSSH1903056**

**The Veil Affair**

**Gily Chen-Farber**

Cultural Studies, The Open University, Ra'anana, Israel

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper review and analyze articles published in Israel about the French Veil Affair Law, which prohibits prominent religious symbols in public schools. This law does not specifically mention a particular religious symbol whose presentation in schools will be banned, but its enactment follows an ongoing crisis that erupted in 1989 when Muslim girls sought to wear a traditional head scarf, a scarf called Khimar, in the schools where they studied in France, as a part of the Hijab, the modest feminine Muslim dress code. In order to deepen into the reasons of this unique enactment, it is necessary to understand that France is an example of a separation between religion and state (Neuberger 2004). One of the fundamental principles of the French Republic is "secularism" in the sense of strict separation between religion and state.</p> <p>This law will be examined and reviewed through articles published in the Israeli press in recent years. We will address the question of the power relations that exist in the encounter between cultures, which sees relations in terms of oppression and exploitation between the Western world and what is not Western. In addition, we will address the principles of the nation-state and multi-nationalism. We will briefly review the effects of globalization and migration and examine feminist and multicultural aspects.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Multiculturalism, Immigration, Cultural Studies, Gender</p>
<p><b>Huang Sih Ping</b> ERCICRSSH1903057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Basic Research into Applications for Consumer to Understand the Value of Recycled Products</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Huang Sih Ping</b> Iwate University, Graduate School of Engineering City, Iwate, Japan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Takamitsu Tanaka</b> Iwate University, National University of Japan, Japan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Polythene bag is commonly used in the daily life but also responsible for causing pollution. The purpose of this research was through product design to increase the value of the waste polythene bag and draw customer's attention through online shopping applications while people's shopping habit had changed into online mode instead of store. Conveying the eco-friendly specialty on-screen display is necessary. Therefore, this study used an online survey to figure out the attractive features of the waste polythene bag products such as insulation property and unique patterns. The scale of the points for each feature was ranging from one as lowest and seven as the highest point. The result showed Over 80 % of the people gave <math>\geq 6</math> points to the insulation property and over 60 % of the people gave <math>\geq 6</math> points to the unique pattern feature. In conclusion, applying the polythene bag board on products was attractive to people.</p>
 <p><b>Precy M. Paurillo</b> ERCICRSSH1903058</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Research Writing Ability of Senior High School Students as Perceived by Teachers of Sampled Schools in Quezon City</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Precy M. Paurillo</b> Department of English, Metro Manila College, Quezon City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Research paper writing remains to be an uninteresting and unexciting topic for many students. They may not have thought of its significance in their relevant discipline and target workplaces especially now that the global context requires a productive research culture that can work along with the newest trends in education. The study shares an objective with The Tarlac State University when it set its goal during the International Research Conference (2017), which is to provide opportunities for faculty and student researchers to disseminate cutting edge research outputs in a wide range of disciplines while enabling them to build mutually beneficial partnerships with other nations and institutions. This then, confirms the</p>

indispensable value of research in the international field. This descriptive study was conducted on all the Research teachers of sampled schools in Quezon City. Data were collected by a valid and reliable questionnaire. In total, 93 percent of students reported to be lacking of motivation in research writing and the minimum score was found for interest in writing. On the other hand, 100 percent of students noted employing varied motivational activities in research writing as an answer to these challenges. This makes the role of the teacher in the explicit and motivating discussion of research writing in the classroom becomes crucial in the students' ability. The use of these "fun tasks" is considered as recommendation which is based on the premise that cultivating students' interest in research largely depends on the creativity of the teachers and the appeal of classroom activities and that learning could better take place when students are motivated and when they enjoy the learning process at the same time.

**Keywords:** Research Culture, Research Writing Ability, Rudiments of Research, Motivational Activities



**Joey Jr. Manalastas**  
ERCICRSSH1903059

**Influence of Social Media on the Academic Performance of Selected Grade 10 Students in Selected Public Schools in Caloocan City North**

**Joey Jr. Manalastas**  
Department of English, Metro Manila College, Caloocan City, Philippines

**Abstract**

Social media like Facebook has been battered by many educators to have a strong negative impact on the academic performance of students. In a report made by Astodello (2016), students used social media to suffice their social needs more than academic needs. Furthermore, majority of the secondary level students spent most of their time chatting with, playing on line games, watching videos rather than focusing on their academic tasks. In a research conducted by Pew Research Center as cited by Astodello, Facebook is the largest social networking company with 1.49 billion users and still increasing every year. Part of the survey were the 72 percent high school students and 78 percent college students who used Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Youtube, Viber, E-mail, etc. Yet, this descriptive correlation quantitative research design conducted in two public schools in Caloocan City- North, one as the biggest school in the said city in terms of students' population and the other one as a small type of school where data were collected through a valid and reliable questionnaire revealed, that in the present study, social media has a positive influence to students' academic performances because the primary purpose of the respondents of this study who are students who spend most of their time on these social media sites is to share and talk about school related activities such as assignments and missed activities for those who have been absent in class. Hence, the influence of social media as to the number of hours spent to the academic performance is still an argument since very few of the previous studies supported the findings of the present study while a few disagreed.

**Keywords:** Social Media, Academic Performance, Descriptive Correlation Quantitative Research Design

**Athira Anand**  
ERCICRSSH1903060

**Legacy of Zheng He in South Asia**

**Athira Anand**  
Humanities and Social Sciences Department, IIT Madras, Chennai, India

**Abstract**

The Dynasty of Ming was established by Zhu Yuanzhang in 1369, the beginning of era portrayed in the available sources as the continuous exchange between China and South Asia, especially the region of Calicut. The Ming era prevailed parallel to the Zamorin era in Calicut, the harbour known at that time for drawing the travellers. Calicut was emerged as a port city with the expansion of Zamutiri rule in South India. The arrival of Portuguese in 1498 in search of grounds for trade is much discussed or in other way more glorified. The Chinese expeditions are much less discussed, may be due to lack of historical recordings. The Ming dynasty is known for its recurring visits to Calicut enhancing the diplomatic

relationship between China and Calicut. There exists arguments about the reach of China towards Calicut before Ming Dynasty but more evidences are yet to be gathered to widen the scope of those arguments. My research area confines with the 12th -15th century Ming expeditions to Calicut and its comparison with the current Chinese maritime affinity towards India. The warm diplomatic relationship that China had with the region of Calicut became extinct at a point of time. The One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative by China unveiled officially during Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in 2014 inclusive of land and water routes forging a world-wide connection for the expansion of trade and investment outreach. The OBOR derived from the ancient silk route expanded its horizons by integrating the maritime trade route with 'silk road initiative'. The south-eastern port region of India, especially the Calicut comes nowhere in the maritime route of new silk route initiative.

The Zheng He's expedition from China to Calicut beginning from 1400's is noted in available Chinese sources. Calicut was developing as a port city under the Zamutiri era at that time. Ma Huan, who assisted Cheng in his voyage accounted about the stone erected in Calicut with Chinese inscriptions which is not yet known to be still existed (George Phillips, 1896). Ma Huan's account gives details about China- Calicut maritime relationship. More research needed in finding out the local sources supplementing the existence of a warm trade and diplomatic relationship between China and Calicut. The popular fishing nets in Southern coastal area, especially in Kochi later emerged as major port still known as "Cheeni" net evoking the earlier Chinese maritime contact with South India. My broad research area tends to look back to 12th -15th maritime relations with Calicut-China at the present background instance of China's declining affinity towards South India in its 21st century maritime policy.



Fenty Kusumastuti  
ERCICRSSH1903061

**Issues of Communication and Fatality in the Science Fiction Film Arrival:  
A Transtextual Analysis of the Semiotic Squares**

Fenty Kusumastuti

Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan and Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

**Abstract**

Semiotic squares represent our common way of thinking because they correspond directly to the language and its culture; however, using them on a great literary and filmic work, such as the novella *Story of Your Life* by Ted Chiang and the film adaptation *Arrival* by Denis Villeneuve, would reveal the problematic issues that create more meanings to the film compare to that of the original story. It is presumed that the binary oppositions of communication and human fatality are dominant throughout the plot and embody various issues including the simultaneity of event; death; empathy with trauma; peace and war; and the freedom to the enactment of chronology. Therefore, in order to get a complete pattern of the semiotic squares and its variation that reveals the true meaning of the central issue on communication and fatality, this paper applies the transtextual analysis from both the short story and the film. Communication and human fatality may be the major issue in both texts, but each has its own way to reveal the puzzles, and Greima's semiotic squares can represent the binary oppositions of the film's cultural analysis to their contradictions in social reality that best describe the possible themes of the film. Therefore, I will argue that the critical issues of communication and fatality as viewed through the transtextual analysis of the semiotic squares can create a pattern and its variation that gives more meanings to the film.

**Keywords:** semiotic squares; transtextual analysis; communication; fatality; film adaptation

Basitah Taif  
ERCICRSSH1903062

**Dyeing of Silk Fabric with Extract from Caesalpinia Sappan Wood**

Basitah Taif

Textile Department, Faculty of Art & Design, University Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

**Abstract**

	<p>Dye extract derived from <i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> wood has been studied for incoherent colour saturation and poor fastness properties by local textile craftsman in Malaysia. This research was carried out to investigate the intensity of colour absorbed by silk fibre and its fastness properties against light. Boiling method was applied to extract its natural colourant; and mordanting and dyeing were conducted through pre-mordanting, simultaneous mordanting and post-mordanting procedures. Visual observations were made to examine the shades of dyed samples and the fastness properties were analysed via grey scale method. The dyability results showed that all fabric samples appeared in different range of shades where the darkest colour of Post-mordanting was similar to the control sample. It is concluded that natural dye extracted from <i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> wood produced variation of shades on silk fabrics and the range of fading indicates resemblance between treated and untreated fabric.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Natural Dye, Sappan Wood, Grey Scale</p>
<p>Chi Hong Nguyen ERCICRSSH1903063</p>	<p><b>Reasons for Migration among Australia-Educated Professional Migrants from Vietnam</b></p> <p>Chi Hong Nguyen Department of English Division, FPT University, Vietnam</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>While little research has been done to examine the mobilities of Vietnamese professional migrants, this paper seeks to address this gap by reporting on a qualitative study on the mobilities of Australia-educated and domiciled professional migrants from Vietnam. It examines their decisions to migrate through specific ways of everyday lives as being-in-the-world. By analysing the reasons for migration among 15 participants, this study found that migrants' decisions are informed by both spiritual and materialistic concerns, variously framed by a desire to escape from their perceived lack of political power, a remedy for personal upheavals and ideological conflicts, an expectation for adventure and social status, pursuit of knowledge and income, or a search for intergenerational security. On the one hand, the meanings ascribed to their decisions can be read as reflecting their emotionality and relationality, including a desire to contribute by philanthropy and knowledge transfer to Vietnam's development. On the other hand, the respondents' decisions to leave are influenced by the micro-politics of everyday life under the influence of Vietnam's socio-political transformations. In other words, the heterogeneity of transnational mobilities is embodied through migrants' encounter with the world in relational aspects of their everyday lives. Their subjectivities of transnational mobilities are shaped through their multiple connections to people, things and events across space and time. Thus, understanding the relationality of migrants' everyday practices of transnational mobilities allows us to examine how they mediate global, national and local processes with personal motivations.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Australian Skilled Migration; Life-World; Mobilities; Social Milieu; Vietnamese Professional Migration</p>
<p>Pal Gyene ERCICRSSH1903064</p>	<p><b>Islam and consensus-oriented democracy in Indonesia</b></p> <p>Pal Gyene Department of International Relations, Faculty of International Management and Business, Budapest Business School, Budapest, Hungary</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The present paper studies the possibilities of adapting political democracy to Southeast Asia, more particularly to the context of Islam in Indonesia. I argue that the impact of the "Islam" factor on the Indonesian political system is worth studying on three different levels: 1. on the level of society's political divisions: the relationship to Islam and the state's secular nature still seems to be the most fundamental political cleavage in Indonesian society; 2 on the level of the party system: investigating the position and role of parties on the political Islam platform; 3. last but not least, on the level of parliamentary politics, raising a question about the extent the secular and Islam parties are influential actors in legislation and in the executive branch. While in the first two dimensions, i.e. as a social dividing line and a difference visible in the party system formation, the separation of secular and "Islamic"</p>

	<p>political subcultures is tangible up to this day, the parliamentary dichotomy of government and opposition does not reflect this separation. The current government coalition, for example, is composed of secular, traditionalist and modernist Muslim parties, and the profile of the political opposition is also similar.</p> <p>I contend that there is a specifically Indonesian “consensus-oriented” democracy model in the process of formation, which however is not without western prefigurations, where political Islam and Islamist parties do not act as destabilizing factors, but on the contrary, as a kind of “Muslim democratic” force strengthening democratic consensus similarly to the functioning of some “western” Christian democratic parties. The research is partly based on a historical and, implicitly, a comparative approach. It strongly builds on the theoretical framework and methodology of Sartori’s classic party system typology, Lijphardt’s “majoritarian” and “consensus-based” democracy model, and the so-called neo-Institutionalist debate on the advantages and possible disadvantages of the parliamentary and presidential government.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Indonesia, Islam, Democracy, Social Cleavages, Party System, Consensus-Oriented Model</p>
<p><b>Peter Adamu</b> ERCICRSSH1903065</p>	<p><b>Trade Openness-Poverty Nexus for Sub-Saharan African (SSA) Countries: The role of Institutional Quality</b></p> <p><b>Peter Adamu</b> Department of Economics, Faculty of Social and Management Studies, Kaduna State University, Kaduna, Nigeria Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Seri Kembangan, Malaysia</p> <p><b>Shivee Ranjanee Kaliappan</b> Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Seri Kembangan, Malaysia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study investigates the role of institutional quality and business environment to examine the effects of trade openness on poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The period covered is 2000-2016 averaged on a two year basis for 44 countries. The generalized method of moments (GMM) estimation technique which captures the dynamic nature of poverty was employed. Using an estimated index known as policy induced openness as a proxy for trade openness against the popular trade share proxy, the result shows that trade openness aggravates the problem of poverty in SSA when considered directly but indirectly through better business environment and institutional quality, it reduces poverty. However, the interaction of trade openness with better business environment is more rapid in poverty reduction in SSA compared to the interaction of trade openness with better performance in institutional quality. This explains the relevance of business environment reform and strengthening of the institutions in SSA for the benefit of all, especially the poor in SSA. Policies to encourage economic growth are necessary since growth reduces poverty and enrolment into schools is a vital instrument to alleviate poverty in SSA regions.</p>
<p><b>Gigich Ilmy Al Bonady</b> ERCICRSSH1903067</p>	<p><b>The problem of Citizenship Society Chilong in the border region Indonesia -Papua New Guinea</b></p> <p><b>Gigich Ilmy Al Bonady</b> Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Defila Priana Falarima</b> Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Reski Amalia</b> Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p>

**Rostya Septiana P**  
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**Abstract**

This study explains the dynamics of citizenship in the nation – character changes the state of an increasingly flexible. The case captured clan Chilong in the border region between Indonesia with Papua New Guinea in the Subdistrict Skow. Splitting of the citizenship condition caused due to the concept of the nation state – which makes the demarcation between countries so that they are separate both in terms of society and space. The birth of the nation – state make the boundaries between countries which can firmly consolidating power. These factors make capitalism and industrialisme grown in the nation – state. The existence of the new boundary between the Indonesia -Papua New Guinea turns out to make its new separation of some clans in Papua (Indonesia) and Papua New Guinea. One of them is a clan occupying the area of Chilong Hlouching, even Hlouching divided into two areas of the country that is Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. This clan has a space in the form of indigenous land that there is in two of State and must be utilized together to describe the community identity, projecting meaning, idea, and representation.

There are two objectives in this study, the first objective is to know the problems a Chilong community citizenship is divided into two countries. The second objective is to know the way which used to manage the citizenship in the border region in case of a society Chilong. Based on these objectives will note how the State's lobbying rights citizenship Chilong Clans to retain sovereignty at the border.

The theory used in this research is the theory of citizenship that generally can be categorized into three parts namely the relationship of the State with society is more emphasized on one aspect of the relationship with the community in the framework of the the separation of the two, and relations with the community in the framework of the relations between both. The third category is taken from the theory of citizenship by Anthony Giddens. Basic research using qualitative method with approach case studies. s. Data sources include primary and secondary research in methods of data collection through the study of literature, interview, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), observation, and documentation.

**Keywords:** Citizenship, Nation – State, and Borders

**Anthonia Baduku**  
ERCICRSSH1903070

**Effects of Poverty and Unemployment on Crime in Nigeria**

**Anthonia Baduku**  
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Kaduna, Nigeria

**Abstract**

The relationship between crime and unemployment have been widely study with variant conclusions which leaves the debate inconclusive. This study further investigate this nexus by including a more severe problem bedeviling developing country know as poverty to ascertain its effects on criminality in Nigeria. The study period captured in this study is 2000-2017 and this period was chosen based on data availability for relevant variables. The data were sourced from national bureau of statistics and world development indicators. To measure poverty, both the consumption and income approaches were used. The inferential method was adopted and the granger causality approach was used to ascertain the causal relationship between the variables. Thereafter, the multiple linear regression analysis was conducted. The results revealed that causality runs from both poverty and unemployment to crime. Also, the regression results shows that both poverty and unemployment have a positive and significant relationship with crime. Based on these findings, unemployment reducing programs should be encouraged to absorb the teaming unemployed youth in the country for crime reduction. Policies to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor should be encourage and this has a way to reduce the rate of crime in the society if poverty is reduced.

<p><b>Farida Memon</b> ERCICRSSH1903071</p>	<p><b>Keywords: Crime, Poverty, Unemployment, Regression</b> <b>Language Shift in Pakistan</b></p> <p><b>Farida Memon</b> <b>Institute of English Language and Literature, University of Sindh Jamshoro, Pakistan</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This research focuses upon the language shift Sindhi, one of the indigenous language of Pakistan, into two national language English and Urdu. The data is collected through a survey in the informal interaction of educated Sindhi people in the province of Sindh, Pakistan. The participants were the Sindhi students of 10th grade) to Master degree. The data is collected using mixed method relying on the audio recordings of naturally-occurring conversations and the structured interviews. To know the factors of code-switching and language shift a questionnaire is used from the participants. Findings of the study suggest that Sindhi educated people were extensively switching from Sindhi into English and Urdu. In some case even they do not know the equivalent of their native language. The causes for such language shift are co-related with various sociolinguistics, economic, political language and education policies.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Code-Switching, Language Shift, Language Maintenance, Language Death</b></p>
 <p><b>G. H. Abeyweera</b> ERCICRSSH1903074</p>	<p><b>Generalization as a Tool in Making Judgements in the Sri Lankan Context with Particular Reference to Uva Wellassa University of Sri Lanka</b></p> <p><b>G. H. Abeyweera</b> <b>Faculty of Management, Uva Wellassa University of Sri Lanka, Badulla, Sri Lanka</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Strikes, picketing, poster campaigns, slogans, placards and such others have been in commonplace at many of the government organizations in particular as a result of this nature, people are currently accustomed to ignore many unwanted incidents and events that require grave concerns nipping in the bud to ensure if the organizations are to move forward. This phenomenon is prevalent in many of the leaders and managers of government organizations setting the trends in ignoring many of the issues and problems which could tactically be settled paving the way forward. Consequently, generalization has now been a tool in assessing the unwanted incidents that are taking place at many of the government institutions and organizations in the context of Sri Lanka. Hence, this papers attempts to present a critical overview on' generalization as a tool in making judgements over issues in the Sri Lankan context with particular reference to the Uva Wellassa University of Sri Lanka.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Tool, Generalization, Judgement, Government Organizations, Issues</b></p>
 <p><b>Md. Naim Akter Siddique</b> ERCICRSSH1903076</p>	<p><b>Reflection of Good Governance in Sustainable Development: The Bangladesh Context</b></p> <p><b>Md. Naim Akter Siddique</b> <b>Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Jagannath University, Dhaka-1100, Bangladesh</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Bangladesh is a developing country which is trying to ensure good governance and also promote to achieve sustainable development. Bangladesh has already achieved sustainability in many sectors within very short time, especially in social sector. The country has improved annual GDP growth rate over 6.5% during the past few years. Nevertheless, some challenges are creating obstacles on the way of good governance. These are corruption, absence of rule of law, lack of accountability, lack of transparency, lack of people participation, poverty and inequality, climate change and natural disaster etc. If the problem is reduced it will be possible to achieve sustainable development. In the context, this paper will attempts to explain the relationship between good governance and sustainable development. The aim of the paper will also examine how the good governance reflects in sustainable development of</p>

	<p><b>Bangladesh.</b> <b>Keywords: Good Governance, Sustainable Development, Reflection</b></p>
<p><b>Genesis Dave A. Quidasol</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1903077</b></p>	<p><b>Effectiveness of LIBAN- LABANAN(Fight Absenteeism) PROJECT to Identified Chronic Absentees and Its Implication in Participation Rate of Southville VI Elementary School</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rowena B. Cambel</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Melanie M. Cacao</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jay Andrew M. Malabanan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Genesis Dave A. Quidasol</b> <b>ICT Department, Tuntungin Integrated National High School, Laguna, Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>This study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of LIBAN-LABANAN PROJECT to identified chronic absentees and its implication in participation rate of Southville VI Elementary School in the division of Calamba City from 2016 to 2017. The main concern of this study was to validate the cause of absenteeism and identified chronic absentees. Also, the researchers determined the implication of absenteeism towards school participation rate and analyzed the effectiveness of LIBAN-LABANAN PROJECT for the identified chronic absentees of the school.</b></p> <p><b>The study was a combination of experimental and descriptive type of research. Observation, intensive monitoring, interview, reward system, and home visitation were used for experimental research and self-constructed and adopted questionnaire were used for descriptive research validated by division research coordinator. The researchers conducted surprised class observation and intensive monitoring of attendance for seven consecutive months of school year 2016-2017. Interview and home visitation with identified class adviser and parents were conducted by the researchers to validate the cause of pupil's absenteeism. Following strictly the Continuous Improvement Process (CIP), weighted mean, skewness, frequency counts, and simple mean percentage were utilized to analyzed the data gathered. Pearson r were employed to determine the significant relationship between the effectiveness of LIBAN-LABANAN PROJECT and participation rate of Southville VI Elementary School in year 2016-2017.</b></p> <p><b>The respondents were dominated by 7 male pupils of Grade V Section Courage and 3 female pupils of the same grade and section. LIBAN-LABANAN Project has brought great impact not only to the recipients but to the school as a whole because the stakeholders have realized the importance of being present in the school. Teachers have changed the way they have conformed to the norms of absenteeism in the classroom. In the month of June 2017, it has been observed that absenteeism is not evident anymore in most of the classes compared to last year's attendance.</b></p> <p><b>The school sustained and institutionalized LIBAN-LABANAN Project to prevent the recurring of absenteeism even in other grade levels. School head and teachers continue the communication plan on the advantages of regular attendance in class. It was evident in the school performance particularly the school participation rate that LIBAN-LABANAN Project has positive impact. Cases of drop-out were decreased to .08% or 2 out of more than 2,500 pupils of Southville VI Elementary School was seen in the School Form 4 of the school which clearly manifested that LIBAN-LABANAN Project is continuously making positive results.</b></p> <p><b>LIBAN-LABANAN PROJECT, Absenteeism, Participation Rate, Stakeholders, Home Visitation, CIP</b></p>
<p><b>Ayesha Yameen</b> <b>ERCICRSSH1903078</b></p>	<p><b>Role of Religious Orientation and Mental Health on Critical Thinking among Academicians</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ayesha Yameen</b> <b>Department of Humanities &amp; Social Sciences, Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakistan</b></p>

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**Abstract**

The present study investigated the role of religious orientation (intrinsic and extrinsic) and mental health (psychological well-being and psychological distress) on critical thinking among academicians. Moreover, the role of various variables such as difference in gender were also explored as part of this study. Scales used in this study were Age Universal Religious Orientation Scale (AUROS), Mental Health Inventory (MHI), and Watson-Glaser Critical Thinking Appraisal (WGCTA-S). Data was gathered by convenient sampling of 150 academicians (75 males, 75 females) within the age limit of 25-40 years from public and private universities in Islamabad. Data was tabulated and analyzed using SPSS. The results suggested that extrinsic religious orientation and psychological distress are positively correlated whereas extrinsic religious orientation and critical thinking are negatively correlated. The results also concluded that intrinsic religious orientation, psychological well-being and critical thinking are positively correlated. Results concluded that male professionals scored higher on religious orientation, mental health index and critical thinking as compared to their female counterparts (N=150).

**Keywords:** Intrinsic Religious Orientation, Extrinsic Religious Orientation, Mental Health, Psychological Distress, Psychological Well-Being, Critical Thinking

**Cultural and Social Impacts of Internet Use in Kuwait**

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**Abstract**

This paper seeks to identify the impact of internet use on high school students' cultural values and, subsequently, on their social behavior. The survey was conducted based on a structured questionnaire and the data was analyzed using SPSS program. The study finds that the Internet plays a vital role in the formation of the social attitudes and behaviors of high school students, affecting them in ways that would clash with the culture, tradition and conservative nature of the Kuwaiti society. The most important impact of the excessive use of internet includes extensive psychological and sociological dangers in young people which results in deterioration of family life and social relationships. Moreover, the decline in academic achievement and other troubling trends are linked to a disproportionate involvement with the Internet. Focus of current study is limited to positive and negative impact of internet and further research to be done comparing the impact of Internet on the behaviors of students at various academic levels.

**Keywords:** Socio-cultural Impacts, Internet, High School Students, Kuwait

**Gender-Related Issues in the Malaysian Construction Industry**

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**Abstract**

This paper will describe the issues faced by participating in majority and minority groups in the construction industry. Usually male are dominated occupations in the construction industry. However, women in construction are seen as the wrong gender to be around for a construction job requires manual dexterity but not only physical strength. This paper discusses about the participation of men and women in construction focuses on the Malaysian construction industry. Moreover, issues and barriers prevent women entering and maintaining the industry has also debated. At the same time, the discussion centers around why men also be an option to participate in the construction industry. A finding strength



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from this paper is that it is not necessary technical skills proves otherwise consist of their identity as women to meet the demands of the workplace and who have the ability to fit into the accepted behavior of the workplace. There are also concerns among working women have to balance between career and family life success. Finally, the paper presents the proposal to create a better way for the participation and retention of women in this male-dominated zone. Among bring more female role model at the primary education level to aspire to a career in construction, equal opportunity clearer in the workplace and a stronger role of the social partners

**Keyword: Gender-Related, Construction Industry, Malaysia**

**Dr Mario Slugan  
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**Lessons from the Past: What “Fake Films” from c. 1900 Teach Us About Present-Day “Fake News”**

**Dr Mario Slugan**

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**Abstract**

From the earliest days of cinema, producers, distributors, and exhibitors oftentimes advertised reenactments of topical events – wars, sports events, etc. – as actual recordings of those events. This is even though these films were shot with actors at a different time and place. It is no wonder that contemporary audiences labelled such productions “fake films” and sometimes even stormed the box-office demanding their money back upon discovering the deception (Phonoscope 1.9, 1897, p.8). My research shows that some “fakes” went even further – by depicting sensationalist events that never took place as actually occurring they constituted “fake news” of the time. One such film – Tracked by Bloodhounds (1904, Selig) – presents itself as a reenactment of a specific lynching which never occurred. Another – An Affair of Outposts (1904, R.W. Paul) – similarly reenacts a specific ambush from the Russo-Japanese War while hiding concrete information about the incident’s time and locale thereby making it difficult to historically confirm or deny the event. By analyzing the contemporary reception in trade press and newspapers of these and similar films, this paper explores how early cinema audiences responded to such deceptions. It finds that although the audiences were occasionally fooled, most often they proved themselves as critical connoisseurs even in this for them novel media ecology. I conclude with an argument that if the audiences who had far less exposure to different media than us were able to identify “fake news” of their time, then this should serve as an encouragement for our present-day predicament.

**Keywords: early cinema; media history; audience studies; fake news**



**Marek Bednarz  
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**Challenges for the Social Security System in Poland in Post-Industrial Society**

**Marek Bednarz**

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**Abstract**

The Social Security system in Poland includes social insurance, health insurance and benefits in respect of poverty, unemployment and family benefits. Currently social security including pension schemes are facing new challenges. On the one side there are changes to the labour market, such as: flexible and variable forms of employment relationships, and the other side demographic changes (an ageing population, the shrinking number of people in working age, a low birth rate, etc.). The aim of this paper is to highlight the changes occurring Polish social security system. The paper argues that Polish Social Security system need to be adopted to the new social conditions by increasing role of benefits directly financed by state budget (public spending’s). In this paper I will also argue that the efficiency of social security depend on the reform focus on social investment, activation and need-based social protection which in generally deeply reshaping social policy system. The research method adopted in the paper is the descriptive method.

**Keywords: Social security, social risks, insurance technique, demographic situation, post-industrial society**

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### Freedom to Roam – Old Legislation New Challenges in Nature-Based Tourism

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#### Abstract

In Norway, the freedom to roam has a strong position. The freedom has both a legal platform as well as a strong normative anchoring. The legislation, The Outdoor act (Friluftsløven) was passed in 1957. Its main purpose is to secure individual rights and access to nature. The three main pillars are the right to; access and roam (1), camp (2) and harvest (3). These are all rights regardless of who owns the land. When the law was passed it had a strong public and political support as it aimed at securing the common goods for the commons. However, with rapid changes in tourism and outdoor recreation the freedom to roam is under pressure. Various stakeholders emphasize that there are emerging scenarios that resemble tragedy of the commons. When tourism use the freedom without any concern for the responsibility that follows, it does echo Hardins famous paper. In addition, the industry underline that the freedom to roam today reflects a vulnerability facing commercialization. At the same time, there are outdoor organizations that strongly oppose the idea of a statute law revision as this might affect the individual rights. However, the same organizations call out for the need of measurements taken when the unwanted consequences of tourism are debated. This is the ambivalence inherent in the freedom to roam.

This paper is based on a research proposal that aims at pursuing the emerging paradoxes that rests within this cornerstone of nature-based tourism in Norway today. It rests on social anthropological research method.



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### Renegotiating Ethnic Identity in the Context of Internal Migration: A Case Study of University Students of Ethnic Minority Origins in Urban Bangladesh

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#### Abstract

Although much scholarly attention has been given to the historical and contemporary struggles of ethnic minority communities in Bangladesh especially with reference to the politics of indigeneity, this study specifically seeks to obtain a holistic understanding of the process of renegotiation and maintenance of ethnic identity as experienced by university students of ethnic minority origins in Bangladesh who have migrated from their ancestral home to urban centers. An ethnographic approach based on key informant interviews and focus group discussions was employed to collect qualitative data. Findings suggest that the notion of ethnic identity is not static; rather it is complex and dynamic. Although the sense of belonging to a distinct ethnic group is very important to all study participants, during data collection whenever issues affecting all ethnic minorities in Bangladesh came up, by dissolving inter-ethnic boundaries participants constructed a rather homogenous ethnic identity primarily underpinned by their historical and contemporary marginal status. It is also found that ethnic migrant students with higher previous levels of ethnic involvement better maintain their ethnic identity compared to students with less previous group involvement. By revealing the importance to consider agentic forces, this finding contradicts with social identity theory which has traditionally undermined individual's agency. Earlier studies have shown that ethnic students with higher previous ethnic involvement completely replace their previous social support network by creating a new one in the new environment. However, participants in this study simultaneously retained and accessed both their old and new social support networks depending on situational demands and opportunities. Findings also indicate that ethnic students who felt negatively about their ethnic group in the new environment showed lower self-esteem and increased alienation from their ethnic group. Relevant policy implications and future research directions have been outlined based on the

	<p>study findings and discussion. Keywords: Ethnic Identity, Migration, Social Identity Theory, Qualitative Research, Bangladesh</p>
<p>Sunghyup Hyun ERCICRSSH1903079</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Eliciting Hotel Guests' Energy Conservation and Eco-friendly Behavior</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sunghyup Hyun</b> School of Tourism, Hanyang University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hyeun Sung</b> School of Tourism, Hanyang University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hyeyeon Bae</b> School of Tourism, Hanyang University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Lip Shin</b> School of Tourism, Hanyang University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Sustainability has become one of the most important issues in the world's hotel industry in no uncertain terms. The present study examined the key cognitive, affective, and normative determinants of customers' energy conservation and water saving intentions while staying at a hotel. This research also investigated the effect of involvement of eco-friendly behaviors in social life as a moderator. A survey methodology and quantitative approach were utilized while conducting this study. Our results from the structural equation modeling revealed that eco-friendly value, concern, and awareness acted as significant cognitive triggers in forming pro-environmental intentions, and that anticipated feelings were important contributors to increasing intentions. The critical role of moral norm in determining pro-environmental decision was also uncovered. In addition, the results from the constant test demonstrated that involvement of green behaviors included a significant moderating effect. Generally, our conceptual framework satisfactorily accounted for the variance in pro-environmental intentions among hotel guests.</p> <p>Keywords: Energy Conservation, Involvement of Eco-Friendly Behaviors, Anticipated Feelings, Hotel Guests</p>
<p>Nuntnidhi Bongsebodhidhamma ERCICRSSH1903091</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Toward Aged-Friendly City, A Model of Developing the Civic Participation in the Process of Policy Formulation in Nonthaburi Municipality</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nuntnidhi Bongsebodhidhamma</b> Department of Humanities and Social Science, Phranakon Rajabhat University, Bangkok</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In the 21st century, the global challenges are much related to the urbanization and aging society, particularly in the developing country. This research objected to 1). Study policy formulation process of age-friendly city 2). Study the citizen's need and 3). Propose the achievable age-friendly strategic plan.</p> <p>Methodologically, the approaches equipped with both quantitative and qualitative. A 420 set of questionnaires distributed to survey the respondents' attitude and expectation. This study applied gamification activity as a new qualitative technique for encouraging the participants in discussions. Moreover, the establishment of the first municipality senior center is used to be a case study.</p> <p>The findings are following; 1). Regarding the aspect of the scope, channel, and stage, the civic engagement level is at a moderate. Moreover, been applied the WHO Global Age-Friendly Cities framework, the study reveals that civic engagement in housing policy is at the highest level. More importantly, the formulation process led by the internal and external environment as well as the policy sources. 2). In all four aspects, the need for civic engagement is at a high level. 3). The housing policy among the other types is the most interesting one.</p>

	<p>The strategic proposal plan presents the two key suggestions which are 1). Providing more accessible public space and facilitating the two-way communication channel. 2). The age-friendly city plan should cover the four policy types which are the educational, public health, environmental, and safety policy.</p> <p><b>Keyword: Ageing Society, Formulation Process, Public Management, Public Policy</b></p>
<p><b>Prihantini ERCICRSSH1903092</b></p>	<p><b>Scheduling Analysis of Yogyakarta State University XXVI Competition and Mathematics Seminar Preparation with PERT Method</b></p> <p><b>Prihantini</b> Department of Mathematics Education, Faculty of Mathematics and Sciences, Yogyakarta State University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In conducting equitable development, the government launched a development program for residential areas. One of the achievements of UNY in carrying out development was holding an NGO XXVI mathematics competition. The success of the preparation for the implementation of the NGO XXVI math competition cannot be completed from scheduling. Scheduling needs to be considered in managing each implementation of a particular event so that scheduling is realistic and systematic. The lack of conditioned duration causes this accumulation of activities to be the root of the problems that have an impact on the success of the event on the D-day. This writing focuses on the solution offered to overcome this problem is by analyzing scheduling using the PERT method because in each sub-activity preparation math contest can not be determined how much, each implementation of activities can be increased - can be changed to choose a certain duration and can only choose estimates duration. In this study only took a number of activities that have a very close relationship with the implementation of the competition, so that not all sub-activities were calculated because some activities were less related to the implementation of the math contest. This study uses the PERT method with the method used in this discussion is a quantitative method that uses quantitatif to explain or discuss a problem that can be generated through a table. By using the QUESTION method that holds a math contest, LSM XXVI UNY can be completed within 148 days with 24 critical activities. Preparation of 160 days with approval of 0.16% and the lowest for 160 days with 99%, 99% with a schedule to be completed can be done with 99.99%.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Mathematics Contest, Development, Scheduling, PERT</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Stochastic Model and Analysis of Allocation of Life Insurance Premiums as an Effort in Developing Insurance in Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In Indonesia, the level of disaster and accident is very high. Based on the data on the risk of death above, one financial instrument that is able to reduce the risk of death and help victims and families is life insurance. Insurance is an agreement, someone ties himself to an insured, an existing contract with the term policy. The life insurance business in Indonesia is quite large, as of March 2017 the total assets of insurance companies in Indonesia, both life insurance and general insurance reached 981 trillion rupiah with a 3.38% sharia insurance asset and the remaining non-sharia insurance. by using a stochastic process especially in insurance without using savings. The method in this study in calculating using the Monte Carlo simulation of insurance premiums with processed data is data taken from the financial services authority in the form of Indonesian Insurance Statistics. There are three stages of insurance development strategies based on HR, Government and Society. The numerical simulation is divided into 3 simulations with different parameters. This simulation uses Monte Carlo simulation with repetition of 50,000 times. It can be concluded that the insurance period and administrative costs are very influential in determining the portion of premiums that are included in the participants' savings. The longer the insurance period or the proportion of administration, the less portion of the premium that is put into the customer's savings and the investment situation is not too influential in the premium</p>

	<p>allocation of participants. <b>Keywords:</b> Insurance, Life Insurance, Disaster, Monte Carlo, Premiums</p>
 <p><b>Nonrawan Kanchanaprapas</b> ERCICRSSH1903093</p>	<p><b>How Mandarin Language Influences Thai International MBA Students Adjustments in Taiwan</b></p> <p><b>Nonrawan Kanchanaprapas</b> Graduate Institute of International Human Resource Development, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This qualitative paper aims to understand the adjustments to life Taiwan of Thai international MBA students (which will be referred to in this paper as “Thai students”) and how the language can help them adapt in the new cultural setting better. In the past, there were many researches studying about the relationship between these two variables but there was not a lot of studies learning specifically about Thai students in Taiwan. To fulfill the purpose of the study, the qualitative approach was employed to collect the data and within this study, six participants were interviewed with six questions, which can be categorized into three sections emphasizing on academic adjustment, social adjustment and cultural adjustment. The result of this paper could benefit many universities in Taiwan due to the implementation of the policy called ‘New Southbound Policy,’ which expected to recruit more international students focusing on Southeast countries. Mandarin language does have positive impacts on Thai students’ adjustments and also allow Thai students to gain more advantages in studying and living in Taiwan. As this paper states several factors that affected Thai students in Taiwan</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Adaptation, Mandarin Language, Thai, International Students, Taiwan</p>
 <p><b>Kristina Yuliani</b> ERCICRSSH1903095</p>	<p><b>Enhancing the Listening Skill through the Using of Voicetube Application: Study Case Undergraduate Student in Taiwan</b></p> <p><b>Kristina Yuliani</b> Department of English, College of Foreign Language, Da-Yeh University, Changhua, Taiwan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> English as the world language becomes something that is avoidable. Every school provide English as the compulsory course to improve the students’ skills; they are speaking, reading, writing, and listening. Being comprehend on those four skill will be way to be able to communicate in this fast changing world era. English ability is a must to have by the students nowadays in Taiwan. Moreover, listening skill put as the core skill should be achieved by students. Taiwan now becomes a multicultural country that adapt to the foreigners who speak English as their daily conversation. The ability to listen becomes the base for the students to understand each other. There are many ways to be used by students to learn English listening skill. The using of media becomes one of the attraction for students to learn it in a fun way. Many platforms or channel or apps can be employed by students to support their learning activity in listening. One of the popular channel that is being used by Taiwanese is Voicetube. This paper intends to analyze the using of Voicetube channel as the media to improve the students’ listening skill. The quantitative method is employed in this paper to find out the improvements of the students in listening skill. Questionnaires and experimental method are used as the data collection. The pre-test and post-test of the experiment will be conducted to reveal the improvement of the students. While, the qualitative data is also employed to support the data in this paper. The findings are hoped to be the input for the teachers in teaching activity in the classroom and consider the app as the additional tool in learning English.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Media, Listening Skills, Voicetube</p>
<p><b>Sang Jun Han</b> ERCICRSSH1903096</p>	<p><b>Effects of Workplace Spirituality on Organizational Citizenship Behavior via OCB Role-definition: Moderated Mediation Model of Servant Leadership</b></p> <p><b>Sang Jun Han</b></p>

	<p>Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p>WooSoon Kim Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) has been raised limitations of the spontaneity and non-compensability nature of OCB by many researchers. This study focuses on OCB role definition which means the degree to which OCB is believed to be in-role performance. Using an organizational sample of 318 individuals, we collected data by on-line survey. As hypothesized, empirical findings from this study show workplace spirituality positively predicted OCB, and OCB role definition partially mediated the relationship. Also, servant leadership moderated the relationship between workplace spirituality and OCB role definition. In addition, servant leadership had moderated mediation effects on the relationship between workplace spirituality and OCB through OCB role definition. These findings indicate that servant leadership and workplace spirituality play an important role in perceiving organizational citizenship behavior as an in - role performance, and suggest the need for leadership to serve members. <b>Keywords:</b> Servant Leadership, Workplace Spirituality, OCB Role Definition, OCB</p>
 <p>Amandeep Kaur ERCICRSSH1903097</p>	<p><b>Exchange Rate Behavior and Volatility in Brics Countries: Causality and Co-Integration Analysis</b></p> <p>Amandeep Kaur Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Exchange rate is an important element of the country's economic health. Exchange rate fluctuations affect the value of international investment portfolios, Competitiveness of exports and imports, value of international reserves, currency value and balance of payment. In the past few decades, some large economies such as Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS) have acquired a vital role in the world economy as producers of goods and services, receivers of capital, and as potential consumer markets. The aim of this study is to explore the causality relationship between the FXR of BRICS nations using time series data running from 1991-92 to 2017-18. Co integration, Granger Causality analysis, variance decomposition analysis and impulse response function has been used in order to test the hypotheses about the presence of causality and co integration among the variables. The co integration test confirmed that FXR of BRICS nations are co integrated, indicating an existence of long run equilibrium relationship as confirmed by the Johansen co integration test results. The Granger causality test confirmed the presence of two way causality between FXR India and FXR Brazil. The results further indicate that there is one way causality between FXR Russia <math>\Leftarrow</math> FXR INDIA and FXR South Africa <math>\Leftarrow</math> FXR India. The empirical results of both variance decomposition analysis and impulse response function exhibits that including foreign exchange rate of BRICS nation are not independent. <b>Keywords:</b> Exchange Rate, BRICS Nations and Granger Causality</p>
<p>Elena Kozhevnikova ERCICRSSH1903098</p>	<p><b>The Impact of Language Exposure and Artificial Linguistic Environment on Students' Vocabulary Acquisition</b></p> <p>Elena Kozhevnikova Institute of Foreign Languages, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Moscow, Russia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Acquiring wider vocabulary knowledge is important step for mastering a foreign language and becoming a proficient foreign language speaker. It is commonly assumed that the lack of vocabulary knowledge has a more dramatic effect on clarity and fluency of language than the</p>

lack of grammatical knowledge or poor pronunciation. There are multiple ways to improve students' vocabulary and facilitate the process of language acquisition using some methods and tools in and outside the language classroom such as creating artificial linguistic environment in the language This article sets out to supply an overview of the field of vocabulary acquisition and the factors that influence its increase. This paper attempts to present some findings under main areas of research on the topic.

**Keywords:** Language Exposure, Vocabulary Acquisition, Linguistic Environment, Communication, Second Language Acquisition

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## Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra>

- 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
- 2nd Malaysia – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019

**2nd Bangkok – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 04-05 Feb 2019**

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand

- 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
- 2nd Mauritius – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 20-21 July 2019
- 2019 – XIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 20-21, Mauritius
- 3rd Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 24-25 July 2019
- 2019 – XIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 25-26, Bangkok

**2nd Bangkok – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 04-05 Feb 2019**

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand

- 2nd Barcelona – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 30-31 July 2019
- 2019 – XIVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 31 – Aug 01, Barcelona
- Istanbul – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 06-07 August 2019
- 2019 – XVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), August 07 – 08, Istanbul
- 2nd Rome – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 28-29 August 2019
- 2019 – XVIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), August 29 – 30, Rome
- 2nd London – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 September 2019
- 2019 – XVIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 11 – 12, London

