



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**2nd Singapore – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities
(ICRSSH), 12-13 March 2019**

12-13 March 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

**The National University of Singapore Society (NUSS) The Graduate
Club, Suntec City Guild House, 3 Temasek Boulevard (Tower 5), #02-
401/402 Suntec City Mall, Singapore**

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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Iftekhar Amin Chowdhury

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Abstract

Cross-cultural communication has a significant impact towards the international students in Malaysia culture regarding their gender and nationalism. Due to the lack of information and research, as well as no initiation to find out the ways to resolve the issue, the international students are concerned regarding their gender and nationalism in host country perspective. We have drawn upon relevant literature in the areas of international education, foreign student acculturation and adjustment; and studies of discrimination and their identities to address how international students understand and articulate their national and gendered identities in UMS, Sabah, Malaysia. A qualitative method applies for international students to tell their study abroad stories and explain the factors that influence national and gender identity formation. Total number of participants are forty-three, who study in different faculties and institutions in UMS. In findings, it categorizes in three broad factors and those are (1) negotiations of national identity, (2) femaleness and nationhood, and lastly (3) gender negotiation: maleness and nation. Overall, this study reveals how the day to day life of studying in UMS includes learning about who you are and who you strive to become. Educators and staffs of the university need to explore and modify the policies in ways that encourage understandings of how identities can be multi-dimensional but also reveal how social barriers can create hierarchies that perpetuate inequalities.

Keywords: Cross-Culture, International Students, Gender, Nationalism

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<p>Sani Shehu ERCICRSSH1904053</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Russia's Role in the Syrian Civil War of 2011</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sani Shehu Department of History and International Studies, Faculty of Humanities, Yusuf Maitama Sule University, Kano, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The Syrian civil war began in March, 2011 as result of protests against President Bashar-al-Assad's government. These protests were similar to the various democratic uprisings occurring throughout the Arab region since December 2010, known as the Arab Spring, which led to the toppling of some authoritarian leaders, but in the case of Syria the Assad regime aggressively responded to the demonstrations, which resulted into civil war. The conflict sparked on April 29th in the town of Daraa by a group of 13 year old boys who wrote on the side of their school "The Government must go!", the movement began as an uprising for democracy. The Syrian conflict started as a mere domestic issue, with the majority of the citizens showing this discontentment with the Assadis continued rule over the country. Because of the complex nature of the country; which was characterised by religious and ideological differences, the crisis took a new dimension. Syria has a large Shiite followership and also has a significant number of Sunnis. The mantle of leadership has been in the hands of the Alawis (a segment of Shiite movement), and the Sunnis with the support of Saudi Arabia and her allies were trying to use the uprising to take over the mantle of leadership from the Alawis Shiites. Hence, leadership struggle started between the two factions. Russia is a military ally of Syria since 1956, and during the Syrian Civil War it continued supplying Assad's government with arms, sending military and technical advisers to train Syrian soldiers to use the Russian-made weapons, and it helped repair and maintain Syrian weapons. This marked the first time since the end of the Cold War that Russia entered an armed conflict outside the borders of the former Soviet Union. The primary objective of this paper is to show the historical background of Syrian civil war and its causes as well as the Russia's roles, the research is qualitative in nature, it has adopted document analysis, the finds of the paper is the role played by Russia and challenges encountered, in conclusion, one can understand how Russia played a role in Syrian civil war.</p> <p>Keywords: The Emergence of the Civil War, Causes, Russia's Role and Challenges.</p>
<p>Doctor Misheck Dube ERCICRSSH1904054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Widows in Perspective: Befitting Empowerment and Rights-based Intervention Approaches in an Oppressive Community in Zimbabwe</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Doctor Misheck Dube Senior Lecturer, North-West University (Mafikeng Campus), Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Social Work, Republic of South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The phenomenon of widowhood is not new but is experienced differently by women in society with rural and underdeveloped community-based widows suffering the most. Gender and contexts are pinnacles that are substantial aspects acting as vehicles for different experiences. Soon after the death of their husbands, widows become disempowered and their rights to respectable humane life stripped away. Due to the practically extreme suffering of widows less documented in social work literature, this article thematically discusses how empowerment and rights-based approaches known to be precincts of the profession of Social Work can be utilised to intervene for their psychosocial plights in Binga District in Zimbabwe. The current interventions in Social Work for the plight of widows are critically discussed and shortcomings elucidated. Central to the discussions in the paper are the empowerment and rights approaches through which Social Work as a profession is ethically mandated to intervene in a manner that restores worth and dignity of the overly oppressed widows in Binga District.</p> <p>Key words: Widows, Empowerment, Rights-Based Approaches, Interventions, Binga</p>
<p>Alhadzmar A. Lantaka ERCICRSSH1904055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The National Achievement Test Performance of Zamboanga City Division from 2011-2015: A Comparative Analysis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Rosalio B. Conturno, Jr.</p>

Dr. Mildred D. Dayao

Alhadzmar A. Lantaka
Ed.D, SEPS- Planning and Research, Zamboanga City Division

Janekin H. Lu

Abstract

The National achievement test (NAT) is an examination given annually to assess the competency of both public and private school's students. The students' knowledge and skills are tested in the subjects. The test is administered by the Department of Education's National Testing and Research Center (NETRC). The results are intended to guide the Department of Education in its efforts towards the improvement of the quality education in public schools and to provide appropriate intervention for the students. The main objective of the study was to determine the performance of Zamboanga City Division in the National Achievement Test from 2011-15 in term of: curriculum level; learning areas; school size and district. The study also compared the NAT performance of island and mainland schools. This study made use of data available in the office provided by the Central Office which is from 2011-15.

The study employed descriptive-quantitative research design. The study utilized documentary analysis where the results of national achievement test from 2011-15 to determine performance of Zamboanga City Division. The performance of Zamboanga City Division in the National Achievement Test for past 5 years described as near mastery. It was concluded that Putik, Talon-Talon and Tetuan District MPSs were consistently increasing. It was further concluded Filipino has an increase in the MPS. The mainland schools performed better compared to the island schools. Moreover, the medium schools performed better compared to the small and large schools. The significant difference does exist in performance in the national achievement test when data analyzed into mainland and island schools. The mainland schools performed better compared to the island schools.

School-Based Feeding Program Implementation and Pupil's Nutritional Status in Zamboanga City Division From 2014-2018

Dr. Rosalio B. Conturno, Jr.

Dr. Mildred D. Dayao

Dr. Alhadzmar A. Lantaka
Ed.D, SEPS- Planning and Research, Zamboanga City Division

Ms. Janekin H. Lu

Abstract

The study aimed to determine the extent of implementation of the school-based feeding program and its effect on pupils' Nutritional Status among learners in Zamboanga City Division. The first research problem on the extent of school-feeding program implementation in Zamboanga City Division in terms of food production and process, food safety, cleanliness and condition, service, principal program leadership, participation of parents and feeding coordinator and financial accountability. The second research problem is on the common issues and problems encountered in the implementation of the school-based feeding program. The third problem is the level of pupils' Nutritional Status from 2014-2018 in Zamboanga City Division. The fourth is the significant effects on the extent of implementation of the school-based feeding program on the pupil's nutritional status. Finally, the fifth problem is on the significant difference in the extent of implementation of school-based feeding program when they are grouped according to school size, geographical location, and designation of the school head.

This study employed a descriptive-quantitative with documentary analysis to determine the extent of the implementation of the school based feeding program and its effects on the pupils' nutritional status. A non-probability design using quota sampling was used in this study in selecting the schools

to be included in the study. The researchers got only 45 percent of the total number of schools implementing feeding program. There were one hundred thirty seven (137) respondents schools included in the study.
The findings revealed that the extent of school based feeding program implementation in Zamboanga City Division was rated as much extent. The findings further revealed that most common problems encountered that not all members of feeding core group are working which was ranked 1 and followed by the no water supply as rank number 2. Thus, it was concluded that the implementation of the program was rated much extent and the nutritional status of the learners are consistently increasing. It was further concluded that there is no significant effect of the program on the nutritional status and there is no significant difference in the implementation when categorized school size, geographical location and school head's position.



Mohammad Al-Badarneh
ERICRSSH1904056

**An Examination of Tourist Facilities for Disabled People
The Case of Jarash Archeological Site in Jordan**

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to evaluate to what extent Jerash archeological site is qualified to receive disabled visitors with different special needs. For the purpose of the study, disabled tourist needs were divided into four categories with reference to many previous studies: physical accessibility, sensory accessibility, communication accessibility, and services and facilities. Mixed method approach was used; observation (through field visits to the site) and interviews with the site visitor center's employees. The results show clear weaknesses of the site readiness to receive disabled tourists in terms of the four studied categories. Recommendations for improvement were suggested accordingly.

Keywords: Tourist Facilities, Disabled, Jarash

Rona Utami
ERICRSSH1904057

Do Poor People Careless to Democracy and Political Rights? (Study Case: Labor Workers in Indonesia)

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Abstract

This research would like to identify the economic needs and political freedoms of the labor workers in Indonesia which comes with repeated rhetoric on what should come first, removing the poverty or guaranteeing political rights. In this research, we are using the analysis of Amartya Sen on freedom which he divides into two: constitutive and instrumental role of freedom. It is indeed important to strengthening a democratic system in the process of development, but what is actually happening with poor people, in this case is labor workers? Do they really care with their political rights? or do

they prefer to care with their economic needs? Based on the data from the Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia, most of the issues which brought up by the labor demonstration in these past five years are about the rejection of low salary and the demand for social security. In this research, we are using the philosophical hermeneutics method. Firstly, we collect the data by analysing the bibliography data in the form of writings and also books about democracy, freedom, and political rights, and also articles related to the research object. Secondly, we analyse how the labor workers view on political rights and economic needs. And at last, we analyse the data by doing the philosophical reflection to find a line on what labour workers need in order to care to their political rights. The result of this research could be described as follows: 1) the labor workers are careless to democracy and political rights unless it relates to their own importance, for instance their economic needs and social security; 2) their importance then becomes others' importance since people in power sometimes promise them to fulfill labor worker's needs on their political campaign. Thus it might happen that poor people care to democracy and political rights as long as it relates to their own needs.

Keywords: Democracy, Political Rights, Freedom, Labor Workers



Firdous Ahmad Reshi
ERCICRSSH1904058

The Rights of Woman in Context to Islam

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Abstract

This paper identifies woman's rights in the framework of Islam. It covers Islamic texts talk about the woman's rights in the main sources of Islam: Quranic verses and sayings of Prophet Mohammad (SAW). This paper highlights the woman's rights in and accordance with Quran and Hadith. The values and rights of Islam promote and honour the position of woman in society. Islam granted woman equal rights as their male counterpart, as Prophet Mohammad (SAW) has said "woman's are the twin halves or sisters of men". Therefore the main objective of this paper is to identify how the Islam has dealt with the woman's rights.

Keywords: Woman Rights, Gender Equality, Quran, Hadith

Samir Kittaniy
ERCICRSSH1904059

Statecraft as Art and Practice in Islam

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Abstract

This paper may have been motivated at least in part by current conditions in the Arab world, particularly in some parts of the Middle East, where the image of rulers has become a topic of discussion, both in everyday conversations as well as in the media. The status of rulers is an issue that appears in discussions dealing with various different perspectives, political, religious, economic and ethical.

Arabic thought in the Middle Ages took these various aspects into consideration and discussed them all rather extensively. Political polemics were used as a way to enter into a discussion of rulers and their image, leading subsequently to the adoption of Islamic law as the framework in which political and ethical issues were to be determined.

In the present paper we shed light on the intellectual framework in which the characteristics of rulers were discussed in the context of the Muslim caliphate. Our purpose is to determine the image of the ruler in medieval Arab thought from the religious-juridical and the political aspects as well as how this was reflected in actual practice.

Sulaiman Ahmed
ERCICRSSH1904060

Comparing the Philosophical and Theological Thought of al-Maturidi with Contemporary and Classical Philosophers - Free Will in the thought of al-Maturidi

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Shaykh Abu Mansoor al-Maturidi is an Islamic philosopher and theologian, who is responsible for establishing one of the two main Sunni theological schools. Despite holding such a significant role in Islamic theological and philosophical thought, there hasn't been much analysis on the ideas of al-Maturidi, despite the fact that he established his own school more than a thousand years ago. I will be presenting the sixth chapter of my PHD research. The sixth chapter will explore the well-known position of Free will. The thesis will present a unique perspective on free will, because according to most experts of Islam, Muslims believe in people having free choice, but in reality this is far from being accurate, with the standard position of Islam being that everything has been pre-determined. This thesis will explore this in detail and present the various positions on free will, which includes the Ashari, Mutazalite and Athari position on free will.</p>
<p>Abdulwahab Badaru ERCICRSSH1904061</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Summary Versus Argument Tasks: Boosting Readers Metarepresentational Capacity in Multiple-Texts Comprehension</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abdulwahab Badaru Liberal Studies Department, Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This is an experiment in which the impact of summary and argument task conditions on boosting students' metarepresentational capacities in multiple- documents comprehension was compared. Twenty undergraduate education students read three documents on a topic and answered comprehension question based "why" questions. Students who read the texts for the purpose of summarizing the contents showed better use of complex metarepresentational ability in multiple-documents comprehension than the students who read the documents for argument purpose. Both educational and theoretical implications of the findings were discussed.</p>
<p>Bello Mukhtar ERCICRSSH190465</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Future Vision for Women High Education and Sustainable Development: A Case Study of Northern Nigeria Sub –Sahara West Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bello Mukhtar School of General Studies, Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Women have tremendous skills, gifts, abilities and strengths, they are sensitive beings who have intuition which when applied with wisdom along with their skills, can shape the society in a positive way. Nigerian women has gone along way to develop themselves. Even without formal education, they have been able to acquire skills to help them practice effectively in traditional medicine and commerce. The nation was for a long time presented as one who's society was managed by men and who's economy developed through the effort of men thereby not duly reflecting the contributions made by women. For along time women's access to economic, social and political resources remain limited, the social philosophy is that women are intrinsically different from men and that their pre-occupation is home keeping by virtue of their natural instincts and abilities. The ultimate goal of education is to adequately prepare an individual be it male or female for full social participation both social and economic. Education is human resource investment that is valuable to the individual who receives it, since both men and the women shape the future of a nation women also need the training to build the social, economic, and political fabric of their nation. It is in this regard that the paper wishes to explore the future vision of women and high education in promoting sustainable development, the paper uses survey method in its exploration. The paper observed that education is an essential dimension for development, it enable a person to know his/her right and obligations and bring to awareness what may inhibits the fulfilling of his role in society, it offers means of coping with many problems facing developing nations women should not be left out but be involved in matters that. promotes the best for sustainable development. Thus the paper proffers that nation needs to make all efforts to identify women with requisite qualifications and create a conducive environment for utilization, the highly qualified women in their profession's should be supported. Men and women ought to compliment each other equality in gaining, employment and taxes make for progress equal access to education and equal employment opportunities allow them play their socially accepted role in the society.</p>

Keywords: Future Vision, Women High Education, Sustainable Development, National Development.

Godfrey Barigye
ERCICRSSH1904066

African Indigenous Medicine Practices in Mbarara Municipality, Uganda

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Abstract

The study was on African indigenous medicine practices in Mbarara Municipality, Uganda. Some African indigenous medicine healers have misused the cherished objectives of community values and turned African indigenous medicine into witch-craft characterized with human sacrifice, money extortion, and many more evil related practices. The study objectives included documenting African indigenous medicine activities, examining the factors, investigating and exploring mitigation to challenges of African indigenous medicine and community development in Mbarara Municipality, Uganda. It was established that most African indigenous healers were mainly practicing herbalism, midwifery/traditional birth attendance, spirituality/foretelling, bone-setters, snake poison healers and rain-makers. The African indigenous healers were in the age group of 40 years and above, most of them were females. It was established that major factors that contribute to the challenges of African indigenous medicine were poverty, family and community conflicts, increased African indigenous healers, poor modern health facilities, ignorance and strong cultural beliefs, politics, strange and complicated diseases, adverts by African indigenous healers, and unemployment of the youth. It was established that the major challenges of African indigenous medicine and healing included extortion of property and search for riches, human sacrifice and killing clients, fuelling conflicts, failure to cure some diseases, family breakage, psychological torture and destruction of environment. It was found out that mitigation to challenges of African indigenous medicine in Mbarara Municipality, majorly included government laws and training African Indigenous healers on usage of modern health facilities, prosecution of criminals and murderers, registration of all African indigenous healers, preaching and counselling of beneficiaries/patients, sensitize patients to use modern health facilities, repatriate quack African indigenous healers, provide more health facilities and stop adverts by African indigenous healers. It was concluded that African indigenous medicine practices and systems of local people are interactive technology whose dissemination is feasible, efficient, and cost-effective when learnt from village-level experts. The devaluing of African indigenous medicine healing systems as "low productive," "primitive," and "old" is no longer a useful attitude: an established national African indigenous medicine and healing knowledge resource centre for strengthening the research deeper into important knowledge that support social development is crucial. The change in the attitudes and behaviours of researchers and leaders stimulate the process of incorporating African indigenous medicine healing systems into day to day life activities. The future of African indigenous medicine is bright if viewed in the context of service provision and increase of health care coverage, economic potential and poverty reduction. It was recommended that the increase of health care coverage will be achieved through collaboration and partnerships between traditional health practitioners and community health providers. Further research in safety and efficacy should be promoted on the quality of the research to improve African indigenous medicine and healing knowledge practices.

Keywords: African, Indigenous, Medicine, Practices



Edward Benrick D. Salonga
ERCICRSSH1904070

Administration of Heritage Tourism in the Municipality of Capas: An Analysis

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Abstract

With the great potential of the municipality of Capas being a very historical municipality from the economic benefits of heritage tourism and the proposed construction of green city in the municipality, the researcher deemed it necessary to conduct this research to contribute to the upliftment of the tourism industry of the aforementioned municipality which claims to be the tourism capital of the province of Tarlac.

This study aimed to identify the following: different heritage interests in the municipality; plans and

strategies of the municipality on heritage tourism, problems confronting heritage tourism and proposed solutions to these problems.
The study was conducted in the municipality of Capas, the terminal point of death march during the World War II and the “Tourism Capital of the province of Tarlac.
From the study, these conclusions were dawn: the municipality of Capas is rich in historical, cultural and natural heritage, the municipality has plans and strategies on heritage tourism, there are problems confronting heritage tourism in the municipality and there is a need for preservation and conservation of heritage in the municipality. On the bases of the conclusions, recommendations are proposed:

Keywords: Heritage, Heritage Tourism



Dr. Luzviminda G. Rivera
ERCICRSSH1904071

The Implementation of the Essential Health Care Program (EHCP) in the Schools Division of Tarlac Province: An Evaluation

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Abstract

This study evaluated the Implementation of Essential Health Care Program (EHCP) in the Department of Education, Schools Division of Tarlac Province during the School Year 2014-2015 in partnership with the Provincial Government of Tarlac (PGT)

The CIPP evaluation model was used in the study. Questionnaire, documentary analysis, interview and observation were used in the data gathering. Documents that were available such as records and DepED memoranda and orders were used as sources of data. Tables were utilized to analyze the data.

The study found that the implementation of the Essential Health Care Program (EHCP) in the Schools Division of Tarlac Province was outstanding in its administration and personnel while very satisfactory in its strategies. The supplies were very adequate and adequate in its financial resources and facilities. The extent/level of the attainment of implementation of its component was 81-100% (attained/implemented) in the daily handwashing with soap, toothbrushing with fluoride toothpaste and biannual deworming while on the additional dental services incorporated to the EHCP were 81-100% attained/implemented on fluoride application, atraumatic restorative treatment (ART) and pits and fissure sealant. The full implementation of the components of EHCP and additional dental services incorporated to EHCP were attributed to the full implementation of the activities in each component in compliance with the DepED memoranda and orders, supervision of School Health and Nutrition Section and support of the program administrators and program implementers, cooperation and participation of the program beneficiaries and the full support of the Provincial Government of Tarlac. There were problems in the administration, resources and processes of the implementation of the EHCP. For the administration, lack of support of parents in the implementation of the EHCP was seldom a problem. For the resources, inadequate number of functional clinics was considered as occasionally a problem while for the processes, poor participation of the pupils in the deworming activity was considered as seldom a problem. Thus, a proposed action plan to address these problems was developed to improve the implementation of the Essential Health Care Program in the Schools Division of Tarlac Province.

Keywords: Essential Health Care Program, Handwashing, Toothbrushing, Deworming, Dental Health Program

Warunya Rongkum
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Complaints and Complaint Responses Produced by Thai Business Officers in a Public Company

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Songyut Akkakoson

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Abstract

Since English has become the language for international communication, it is widely used as a lingua

franca by business people for communicative purposes. Apart from the language, business people who would like to become successful in their career need to have knowledge about cross-cultural pragmatic awareness, especially speech acts of complaints and complaint responses. Lack of this awareness may affect communication in their workplaces. It may cause misunderstandings, confusion or even conflicts. Theoretically, business people can opt for different strategies to express their complaints and complaint responses. These strategy choices are considered important factors which may lead to or avoid communication breakdown. This article provides insight into the theoretical background of a study which was designed to raise English language cross-cultural pragmatic awareness by analyzing speech acts of complaints and complaint responses expressed by Thai business officers. A number of 100 Thai business officers in a leading public company were taken as a sample group. Data were collected through the Discourse Completion Tasks (DCT) in the form of online questionnaires using Google form. The paper starts with a discussion of business communication, speech acts of complaints, speech acts of complaint responses, and gender differences in the use of complaint and complaint response strategies. It ends with a brief review of related studies.

Keywords: Business English, Complaints, Complaint Responses, Pragmatic Strategies, Speech Acts



Risca Fitri Ayuni
ERCICRSSH1904075

Understanding Virtual Communities in the Social Media Era: A Key Driver for a Successful Brand

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Abstract

In the era of interactivity, social media highly influence our daily lives. It is changing the information seeking and communicating behaviors, even making a purchase decision process. The need to be a part of social networks significantly increases after numerous innovations in technology have emerged over the past decades. This study investigated the relationship between Social E-Wom, Brand Image, Brand Trust, E-Wom Adaption, and Purchase Intention. Two hundred and forty respondents have participated in this study. SPSS 23, PLS 3 and Sobel were employed to analyze the data. Out of the seven hypotheses proposed, six are supported. As predicted, Social E-Wom was a good predictor of Brand Image, Brand Trust and E-Wom Adoption. In addition, the findings showed that Brand Image has a significant effect on Brand Trust, yet Brand Image was not statistically significant effect on E-Wom Adoption. The results confirm the relationship between Brand Trust and E-Wom Adoption. Furthermore, the result indicated that the effect of E-Wom Adoption on Purchase Intention has been proven in this study. Finally, the findings also showed that Brand Image and Brand Trust were mediating the relationship between Social E-Wom and E-Wom Adoption. By knowing the issue, companies should manage and maintain Social E-Wom, Brand Image and Brand Trust to create intention to buy.

Keywords: Social E-Wom; Brand Image; Brand Trust; Purchase Intention

Tijjani Uba Abdullahi
ERCICRSSH1904076

Perception of Metalwork Teachers on Psychomotor Skills Required for Metalworking in North Western Nigeria

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Abstract

The study was set to determine perception of metalwork teachers in North Western Nigeria on psychomotor skills required for metalworking. Three research questions and three hypotheses guided the study. The study focused on establishing the major psychomotor skills envisaged as highly required by Metalwork Teachers in practical fitting, practical machining, maintenance and repairs of machine tool and equipment operations as they conduct practical tasks. A survey research design was employed. The population of the study consisted of 499; 258 metalwork teachers, 133 college administrators' and 108 instructors, totaling 499; Purposive Sampling technique was used to draw a sample of 258 respondents and used for the study. A structured questionnaire was used for data collection, which was divided into six different sections A-C. Three experts in the Department

of Vocational and Technology Education of Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Bauchi validated the instrument. Overall, it had a reliability coefficient of 0.89, which was obtained using Cronbach Alpha. Data collected was analyzed using SPSS package version 16. Mean, standard deviation and t-test were the statistical tools used to interpret the result obtained. The study found out that metalwork teachers perceived all items indicated under the metal fitting, metal machining, maintenance and repair of tools and equipment, The study recommended that teachers should be retrained in the skill areas they were found deficient as may be revealed from time to time, functional equipment and machines should be provided to technical colleges for effective teaching and learning of the subject in order for it to adequately prepare learners for the job market. Government should provide adequate material for students' practical work, particularly consumable resources in metalwork.



Saman Girakaduwa
ERCICRSSH1904077

Usage of electronic resources and services by the library users in University of the Visual and Performing Arts, Sri Lanka

Saman Girakaduwa

Assistant Librarian, University of the Visual and Performing Arts, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Abstract

The electronic resources have become one of the major sources of information for teaching, learning and research activities, as present era is mainly depending on internet and online resources. Though the conditions are prevailing as such, majority of the library users do not have sufficient knowledge and skills to use the electronic resources and services. Hence, before commencing awareness programs and orientations it is essential to measure the usage, issues and challenges of using e-resources and services by the library users. This study was designed to speculate the usage and problems of using e-resources and services provided by the UVPA library. Population of this study was UVPA library users and random sampling method was used for selecting the participants. Among the population total number of 450 library users were considered as the sample. Sample has been represented 300 number of students in three faculties and 150 number of academic and nonacademic staff members. Structured online questionnaires were used as main data collection instrument and interviews and observations were used to collect the primary data. The response rate was 100%.

The study revealed that the majority (72.7%) of library users (students and staff members) aware of the e-resources and services provided by the library. But, only 62.2% of the library users used the e-resources and services. Most of the respondents used library Web-resources (website), OPAC (searching and renewing service) and past exam paper downloading facility, respectively as a percentage of 62.2%, 60.9% and 57.8%. In additionally findings were revealed that 46% of respondents used the e-journal and Digital Repository System. Compare to the other services E-mail service and database usage were fairly low. Study has shown that nearly 37.8% of respondent had never used the e-resources and services. User satisfaction and usefulness of e-resources and services was 62.2% of the participants.

Based on the findings, the reasons for lower usage of e-resources and services were lack of infrastructure facilities, lack of user education and user awareness programs, English language barriers, and lack of IT skills and knowledge. Accordingly, library should play active role by commencing well-planned user awareness programs and more user education programs, developing infrastructure facilities and subscribing more e-resources. Further to this researcher suggest to revise the curriculums by adding more practical sessions and establishing email or mobile alert update service to get maximum benefit of the e-resources and services.

Keywords: Electronic resources, Electronic services, E-resources usage, Library and Information Science, Sri Lanka

Rona May
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ERCICRSSH1904078

Muddle through with a Learning Disability: A Case Study

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Abstract

A learning disability relates to a delayed development, disorder or retardation in one or more of the processes of language, reading, writing, arithmetic, speech, or other school subjects resulting from a psychological handicap caused by a possible emotional or behavioral disturbances or cerebral dysfunction (Kirk & McCarthy, 1962). The focus of this study is to understand the experience of a child with learning disability through the way that she muddles through with it, and to view the role of the child's social – emotional domain specifically self – image, self – esteem, attribution style and social support. On the aspect of self – image, the following categories are the ways how the child copes with her learning disability: the child's positive outlook about herself, the child's state of incongruence whereas she neglect or deny the fact that she has such condition and having an introvert personality. However, on the part of self – esteem, the child demonstrated a positive global self – esteem, also the child is socially selective since the issue of bullying is very evident, and the child also exhibits self- isolation in school these coping styles help her to protect her self – esteem from stressful situations. The next domain is the attribution style whereas she exhibited a negative or internal attribution style and the last area is the social support which plays a significant role in the coping and stress process. The child receives social support from her parents, teachers and friends also, from the perspective of children's coping, support from others is adaptive when their personal resources cannot keep up with the demands of the event. All these categories help her to cope with her learning disability and the four internal coping resources plays an important role in overcoming such difficulties.

Muddasar Ghani
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ERCICRSSH1904082

Are Trade Sales Promotions Mandatory for the Escalation of Sales Performance? Empirical
Substantiation from the Developing Markets

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Abstract

Trade sales promotions are considered to be the backbone of sales elevation in fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) industries. However, the amounts of trade sales promotions spent become useless due to transshipment or cross-franchising activities since it strikes the entire profitability of the company. Contextual evidences confirmed that FMCGs have been brought down to their knees in the emerging markets because of strong wholesale segment. The respective study tends to unfold different dimensions of trade sales promotions and measures dimensionally its effects on marketing performance. Since cross-franchising is anticipated to shake the entire working canvas of sales; therefore its moderating effect is being measured. The respondents using survey questionnaires were distributed among the retailers and distributors of FMCG products sellers of Pakistan. Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) on MPlus software was conducted in order to determine causal relationships among the constructs. The outcomes confirmed profoundness of established theoretical foundations.



Chika Dewi
ERCICRSSH1904083

China's Role in International Trade in the Middle of Trading Attacks with the United States

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Abstract

The United States through Trump imposed protectionist policies by raising high import tariffs on Chinese exports. The protectionist policy aims to limit China's trade because the United States sees the Chinese economy that has expanded throughout the world and become a new emerging power, and the United States sees China which always echoes the slogan Made in China 2025. In the midst of trade wars with the United States, China must can survive with the aim that the economy remains stable and also to save China's interests even in the midst of the high import tariffs imposed by the United States because considering China is the second largest trading partner. The purpose of this study is to examine the extent of China's role in international trade in the midst of the United States trade war attacks, whether it will decline or even remain consistent because the two countries are large countries which certainly have their own influence and influence on the constellation international economy and politics. The research method used is a qualitative method using analytical descriptive. The results in this study are that China still has a role in international trade amid a trade war attack with the United States. That role was later implemented by China through a counter-policy towards the United States and a number of strengthening cooperation with a number of countries. Thus, China's role in international trade did not decline significantly amid the United States attacks on trade wars because China tried to divert its trade routes to other countries. Conversely, a trade war between the United States and China would actually make the United States' international trade decline significantly in the long run so that it would slowly make the economy of the United States destroyed.

Keywords: China, Role, United States, Trade War, Protectionist

Representation of the United States as a Superpower Country and its Relation with Singapore in Crazy Rich Asian Film

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Abstract

Film is an instrument that can represent the power of a country and its relations with other countries. Crazy Rich Asian film is one of the Hollywood film that has been successful occupying the top rating in Hollywood film industry. The genre of this film is romantic comedy that tells about the meeting of a Chinese economics professor woman with a super wealthy Singaporean man in the United States (the US). This research aims at knowing the representation of superiority of the US and its ability to embrace other countries to maintain peace in global world. The authors apply representation concept. Representation is the process of changing ideological concepts that are abstract into concrete form. The research method used to represent the concept of superpower country in Crazy Rich Asian film is John Fiske's semiotic television method. Semiotics has three main study areas named the sign itself, the code or system that organizes the sign and culture in which the codes and signs work. Those codes will be examined in three levels: the level of reality, the level of representation, and the level of ideology. This film implies the US' effort to dismiss stereotype perception that the US does not uphold ethnic diversity, in which Hollywood is dominated by American actresses and actors. As a superpower country, the US wants to represent a positive image and its good relationship with Singapore through this film. Singapore is a country with the strongest economy in Southeast Asia, and its economy is able to compete with China in Asia. Alice Lyman Miller defines a superpower as "a country that has the capacity to project power and influence anywhere in the world". In this film, the US shows its influence and good relations with Asia represented by Singapore. The result of this study is the representation of superpower country that attempt to show that it upholds ethnic diversity and culture of Asia represented through

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Boulevard (Tower 5), #02- 401/402 Suntec City Mall, Singapore

Singapore. This film also shows the image of Singapore with its modern city concept but still uphold the indigenous Asian culture identity. These elements are shown through dialog codes, settings, characters, and narratives.

Keywords: Film, Crazy Rich Asian, The United States, Superpower, Singapore



Marthen Napang
ERCICRSSH1904084

One Belt One Road (OBOR) and the Increase of China's Global Influence

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Abstract

One Belt One Road (OBOR) is a development strategy proposed by Chinese leader Xi Jinping focusing on connectivity and cooperation among countries in Eurasia. OBOR revives silk road which covers strategic areas that cross Asia, Africa, Europe and the Middle East. OBOR is designed for trade purposes that can multiply trade profits with a multiplier effect. This development strategy is carried out by China as a manifestation of China's determination to take a greater role in global development and create a trade network that will be based in China. OBOR is also a real step for China to realize the Global Free Trade. Xi Jinping since 2013 has also popularized "Chinese Dream" in an effort to rejuvenate the Chinese nation, modernization, economic prosperity, and the national glory. Xi Jinping also launched a very ambitious plan named "Made in China 2025". This concept marks China's industrial change which at first "low tech" becomes "high tech". OBOR, Chinese Dream, and Made in China 2025 are China's effort to become a hegemon country, especially in Asia, generally in the world. In this research, the authors use Antonio Gramsci's theory of hegemony and the concept of International Political Economy to analyse China's efforts to realize its dreams to become a country that carries out cultural leadership that is not only superior in the economy but also in politics. Descriptive-analytical method and library research is used by the authors. The aims of this research are to know in what extent China's success in embracing Eurasian countries to create a trading system that benefits both China and the countries involved, to analyse how OBOR creates economic interdependence in the region and how OBOR is used to strengthen China's geopolitical power on global scene.

Keywords: OBOR, China, Chinese Dream, Made in China 2025, Hegemon Country

Rizwan Ahmad
ERCICRSSH1904085

Corporate Governance in Pakistan: An Overview

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Abstract

Following a large number of corporate collapses around the world, for example Enron, WorldCom, Ansett, Harris Scarfe, HIH Insurance, One Tel and Parmalat, the ensuing profound impact on investors resulted in considerable attention been given to studying corporate governance in developed countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Germany and Japan. However, there is a dearth of studies on corporate governance practice in emerging economies such as Pakistan. This study will attempt to examine the corporate governance practice in Pakistani companies in the light of two dominate models of corporate governance, first the Anglo-American Model and second, the German-Japanese Model. This study reduces the dearth of literature on corporate governance in Pakistan. This study will finds that many of the characteristics of the Pakistani context align with the German-Japanese model, such as a concentration of shareholdings by the banks and financial institutions or dominant shareholders leading to a high degree of ownership control, a less liquid capital market, weak shareholders' rights, a dominant agency conflict between controlling and minority shareholders, and a limited capacity for boards of directors. The study also identifies six specific corporate governance characteristics in relation to

current corporate government practices in Pakistan,
1. First a weakly enforced legal and regulatory framework,
2. Secondly weak institutional controls.
3. Thirdly a lacuna of professionals to develop a sound corporate governance culture.
4. Fourthly a predominance of individual investors.
5. Fifthly a dearth of foreign or institutional investors.
6. Sixthly limited transparency and weak disclosure practices.
Keywords: Pakistan, Board, Collapse, Control, Corporate Governance, Emerging Economy, Governance Model.



Prawira Yudha
Pratama
ERCICRSSH1904087

Politics and the State (State Role in Globalization Era)
“With the enactment Analysis of State Authorities Perpres No 20 Year 2018 Concerning The TKA (Foreign Workers)”

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Abstract

This paper discusses the political and state analysis proposed by Andrew Heywood in his book on politics. Politics and the State are things that cannot be freed because they deal with almost all aspects of life that are on the boundaries of their land. Political science is actually understood as a State study, an analysis of organizational institutions, evaluating its impact on society and so on. Therefore the State has often been interpreted as a political entity that forms a region within the boundaries of the sovereignty of certain regions, and organizes authority through a series of permanent institutions. The state has the power and authority that regulates all activities to ensure public security, social and economic prosperity, and its development. But lately the role of the State in power and sovereignty-threat-threat will lose its authority partly in controlling the direction of the destination country. The entry of globalization or the global market makes the role of the state become weaker or stronger, so that the state can lose its existence in authority. The country can be a failure or maybe advance with the global market.

The analysis used in this paper is to use the theory of Good Governance. Discussion of the results shows that the policies issued by the president of labor regulations regarding the use of negative and positive impacts. On one side of this policy is the possibility of attending ASEAN countries because of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) agreement. The agreement with the State must also have to give up some of its authority.

Keywords: Politics, State and Global Markets



Siti Rahajeng NH
ERCICRSSH1904088

The Similarities of Nyongkolan as A Sasak Tribe Tradition's and Ngaben as A Balinese Tradition's in Lombok Island: A Comparative Case Study

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to understand and reveal the comparative patterns of Nyongkolan and Ngaben traditions as Sasak tribe and Balinese cultures. The Nyongkolan tradition is a culture that belongs to the Sasak tribe, while Ngaben is a culture that belongs to Balinese tribe. Nyongkolan is a tradition ceremony that dedicated to someone who is married and paraded on the street. Besides, Ngaben is a tradition ceremony that dedicated to someone who has died and be burned and paraded on the street too. The close relation between Lombok and Bali has opened up opportunities for identical traditions that exist between these two stuff. That similar of both are about clothes of ceremony, accessories, parades, and others. Nevertheless, between Nyongkolan and Ngaben have

different purpose. The method used in this research is observation and literature study. This research also uses comparative study, by comparing the traditions of Nyongkolan and Ngaben, and then find the similarities and differences between them. The result of this research is that Nyongkolan and Ngaben is identical tradition.

Keywords: Nyongkolan, Ngaben, Lombok Island, Comparative.



Fitrisia Munir
ERCICRSSH1904089

Micro-Regional Collaboration in the Border Area: Challenges and Obstacles Sub-State Actors in Riau Islands

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Departement of International Relations

Abstract

The collaboration of the border region in the study of international relations is currently being developed and focused on the role of sub-state actors. The term diplomacy by sub-state actors is the basis of collaboration between countries that have global market opportunities and describe international activities as state institutions below the national level with other countries. the focus of the study was on the collaboration case of the border region between Riau Islands (Indonesia), Johor Bahru (Malaysia) and Singapore, through improving the strategy of border area cooperation. The aim of this research is to analyze the latest developments in sub-regional cooperation that focus on the role of sub-state actors, namely local governments. The problem of research is whether the role of sub-state actors is a means of foreign policy that must be implemented in the interests of the state level? In addition, these cases not only show how multi-level governance and personal interactions between countries and territories across borders have occurred but analyze the extent to which central government forces support or hinder international activities by sub-state actors. This will clarify the shift in the paradigm of realism towards the role of the state so far as the main actor changes to sub-state actors such as those that appear in the paradigm of institutional neo-liberalism. The research method used a qualitative method with a case study approach in the Riau Islands. The researchers found that sub-state policies on international diplomacy should be carried out by sub-state actors to enhance cross-border collaboration by providing changes to the international system and addressing existing development phenomena.

Keywords: Sub-state diplomacy, border region collaboration, local government local actors

Adhe Rizki Mulkiana
ERCICRSSH1904091

Religious Violence and People Readiness for Multicultural Society

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Abstract

Religious issues are one of the important agendas protected by a democratic country. Indonesia explicitly recognizes religious affairs as an individual right in its country's foundation which is Pancasila in verse one. However, in practice, religious freedom in Indonesia is often polluted by a group of people who commit violence act and unpleasant action towards the followers of other religion. Based on the survey from Setara Institute in 2018, there are more than 100 violation cases for freedom of religion and belief in Indonesia. The recent one is the case of cutting of the cross of a Christian's grave in Yogyakarta in December 2018. This case got viral since Yogyakarta is known as one of tolerant city in Indonesia. This case raises discussions in society that even for a tolerant city like Yogyakarta, violations of religious freedom still exist. This research focuses on the reasons behind the persistence of religious violence in democratic countries. In some cases of violence, the usage of religion is because religion has absolute truth values that bind its followers. This makes religion a personal issue that can move people to take actions that are believed to be true. This research is useful to see the readiness of people towards the form of a multicultural Society. This research uses the mimetic theory of Rene Girard to examine the factors behind the occurrence of

 <p>Herrick O. Agustin ERCICRSSH1904092</p>	<p>violence using religion. Keywords: Democracy, Religion, Violence, Factors, Multicultural</p> <p>The Value Chain Management of Reject ‘Cavendish’ Banana: The Voice of the IP Beneficiaries</p> <p>Herrick O. Agustin College Professor, CARD MRI Development Institute, Tagum City, Davao del Norte, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract This study was formulated and determined the appropriate value chain management of reject ‘cavendish’ banana by creating sustainable interventions to reduce poverty and weaken the exclusion and discrimination experienced by our IP beneficiaries. The study was a qualitative type of research utilizing the amalgamated ethnographic and descriptive-historical method. There were seven key informants for the in-depth interview and five participants on the focused group discussion, who were purposively chosen to reduce variances and simplify analysis. The study divulged on physical constraints, buying conduit, restitution, government support, sustainable livelihood, and economic growth as the themes created out from the frequency of responses of the informants. It was important to note that the interventions should specifically focused on how the local government extended its arm to our less fortunate brothers and sisters and how the private sector (non-government organizations and individuals) participated in the market whom provided the sustainable income for growth. Keywords: Value Chain Management, ‘Cavendish’ Banana, Indigenous Peoples, Qualitative Research</p>
 <p>Zara Imran ERCICRSSH1904094</p>	<p>Impact of Retailing Attributes on Impulse Buying Behavior of Consumers: A Study on Hypermarket Retail Chains</p> <p>Irsa Mehboob Institute of Business Administration, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Zara Imran National University of Modern Languages, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Purpose –This study investigate the impact of retailing attributes on impulse buying behavior of consumers in hypermarket retail chains. The study is useful for marketers and businesses in providing insights about consumer impulse buying behavior which is key psychological trait to be studied in the domain of consumer psychology. Design/Methodology/Approach–The study is quantitative carried out in cross sectional settings with sample of 300 buyers (age between 20-40 years) surveyed in hyper star shopping environment. Pricing, assortment, promotions, store environment, trend and perceived quality of the store are the predictors in investigating combined effect on impulse buying. Purposive sampling is used. Different tests applied including Descriptive analysis, Regression, T-test, ANOVA and Correlation. Findings–The statistical analysis of the data reflects that there is no significant difference between impulse buying of males and females, however females were found more inclined towards impulse buying. Similarly inverse relationship is found out between age and two variables because of the reason that elder people are more rigid in their choices as compared to youngsters who like to try new things. Education level played vital role. The Durban Watson value of 1.5 indicates no auto correlation among the variables. The correlation value of sales personnel (0.76) and Instore advertising (0.80) whereas product convenience (0.76) effect is significant. The ANOVA results explains Goodness of fit with the significance value =0.000 Research limitations/implications–The data could be collected from other cities to make comparasion. Responses of 300 respondents have been used for analysis. By increasing the sample size more accurate relationship could have been found. Personality traits can play an important role in shaping impulsive buying behavior. Psychological characteristic of respondents can be considered. Keywords: Sales Personnel, In-Store Advertising, Product Convenience, Sales Promotion and Impulse Buying.</p>
<p>Abdulazeem Abozaid ERCICRSSH1904096</p>	<p>Does Islamic Financial Law Recognize Cryptocurrencies?</p>

Abdulazeem Abozaid
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Abstract

Cryptocurrencies involve various Shariah (Islamic law) matters, including the very permissibility of their issuance in view of the fact that they are not backed by real valuable assets or supervised by governments or financial authorities, such that people dealing with them are vulnerable to possible fraud and manipulative fluctuations in their values. Other Shariah issues also include trading in them and whether or not they are subject to Riba (interest) rules, similar to the conventional currencies. In addition, Shariah questions their potentially negative implications for the market, such as their use in money laundering, drugs trafficking and other illegal dealings. This paper treats the Shariah aspects of cryptocurrencies from legal as well as philosophical perspectives. It is hoped that this study will provide solid ground for future research to build on its findings.



Seth Amofah
ERCICRSSH1904097

Cultural Conflicts between International Development NGO Workers and Beneficiary Communities in Ghana

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Abstract

This paper examines the awareness and readiness of international development Non-government organizations (NGOs) when working across cultures. The study concentrate on the visible and invisible cultural differences between Estonian NGO workers and the communities they work in Ghana and how they affect the execution of their development projects. A qualitative research premised on constructivist world view through a case study design was used to achieve the objectives of the study. Semi structured in-depth interviews were conducted with the NGO staff and volunteers as well as local community members and beneficiaries in Ghana. The results show that NGO workers are usually aware of the cross cultural differences and prepare for them. However, sticking to the cross cultural awareness become difficult when they interacting with local communities in the field. Local community members in Ghana seem not to be so conscious of the cultural differences they also have with the international NGO workers and hence expect them to follow the norms and values of the host communities. This study also found out that Hofstede's power distance concept plays a big role in the cross cultural conflict as Ghana has a high power distant culture and the NGO workers usually from low power distant cultures. Administrative practices are another cause of conflict between NGOs and beneficiary communities. The findings of the study suggest that local communities must also be made ready for the new cultural dimension the development organization workers bring into their communities. The study proposes a concept of cross cultural preparation model for NGOs and beneficiary communities to avoid or overcome potential cultural conflicts that may arise.

Keywords: Cross Culture Conflict, Poverty Alleviation, Non-Government Organization, Ghana

Ziteng Wang
ERCICRSSH1904099

Linguistic Imperialism and its Influence in Hong Kong and Mainland China

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Abstract

Starting from the mid-19th century, linguistic imperialism has had an influence Hong Kong from different perspectives. Many factors caused the spread of the English language in Hong Kong which used to be the Crown Colony of the British Empire. Political and economic motivations had great impact on the linguistic expansion of English. The language in government and administration was changed from Chinese into English in order to expand a coterie of bureaucrats. Gradually the education system started to have English-language schools for the purpose of training more local English speakers for the bureaucracy. The political as well as economic benefits led to spread of the English language. After 1997, Hong Kong was no longer a British colony. However, linguistic imperialism still influence this area as well as the mainland of China and the English language still has a high status in the education system.

**Keywords: Linguistic imperialism, Hong Kong, British colonialism, education
Presumption, Amateurization and the DIY Economy**



**Rafael Marques
ERICRSSH1904102**

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Abstract

The professional/amateur divide, along with many other axial oppositions inherited from the XIX century was paramount in the definition of modernity and the social fields that studied it. However, the last decades have made it clear that the distinction is becoming less operative, contributing to some degree of confusion, trust decline and challenges to the legitimacy of some highly reputed social actors. Instead of a clear-cut opposition between the two poles, we can now find different degrees of amateurization in a continuum of positions and different levels of conversion between amateurs and professionals. These conversions were made possible by the dissemination and wide availability of technical knowledge previously monopolized by certified professional groups; by the reduction of the performance gap between professional and amateur equipment; by the emergence of challenges to a single determination of qualities; and by the generalization of reviews, ratings and rankings produced by nonprofessional actors. The amateurization process paves the way to the emergence of new industries that challenge old methods and practices (cf. counselling industry); create new forms of recruitment and training (cf. motorsports competitions); threat old and legitimized professions (cf. photographers). At another level, professionals that enjoyed a status of unquestionable expertise and knowledgeability are now permanently confronted by amateurs with vast access to updated information and databases, new research results or unique skills.

Keywords: Amateurs, New Industries, Diy Economy, Presumption, Ratings

**Luhao Li
ERICRSSH1904115**

Analysis of the Risk Factors of PM2.5 Concentration in Multiple Cities of China

**Luhao Li
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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to build a predictive model for PM 2.5 concentration in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou using a neural network and comparing its performance to a linear regression model. **Methods:** Data from Guanghua School of Management, Center for Statistical Science, Peking University is used in these models. The random sample size is 5000 in the test sample and 5000 in training sample, a total of 10,000 records. I used neural network and linear regression models to predict the PM 2.5 concentration in the test sample.

Results: The average PM2.5 concentration in Beijing was $97 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and $53 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in the Shanghai and $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in Guangzhou.

According to the linear regression, DEWP: Dew Point (Celsius Degree), TEMP: Temperature (Celsius Degree), HUMI: Humidity (%), PRES: Pressure (hPa), cbwd: Combined wind direction, Iws: Cumulated wind speed (m/s), Iprec: Cumulated precipitation (mm) were significant predictors for casual rental PM2.5 concentration in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou.

According to the neural network analysis, the most important predictors of PM2.5 concentration in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou were precipitation, Iprec: Cumulated precipitation (mm), Beijing, Iws: Cumulated wind speed (m/s), and month August.

For testing sample, the MSE was 0.56 for the linear regression and 0.48 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network clearly performed better.

The predictions made by the neural network are less ideal than those made by the linear model.

Conclusions: In this study, I have identified several important influents for PM 2.5 concentration e.g., wind speed and cumulated precipitation. This would help people notice when to take caution of heavy air pollution. I built a predictive model using a neural network as well as linear regression to predict the PM 2.5 concentration. When compared to the linear regression model, the neural network model is less ideal due to a less MSE value.



Oladipo Ademola
ERCICRSSH1904103

Food as a Fundamental Human Right

Oladipo Ademola

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Abstract

There is no argument that right to food supersede any other human right, because is the person that is alive that can exercise fundamental human rights and No food No life.

We call on all the people to SUPPORT the Right to Food Campaign globally by participating in the campaign on Right to Food globally; towards making life more meaningful to the millions of fellow country men and women that are food-poor. Movement to make food a matter of rights to everybody especially the poor and the vulnerable. Let us together demand for right to food globally
WHY IS FOOD IMPORTANT?

The notion of food as right derives from the fact that every human being needs food to live. Staying alive is a fundamental and inalienable right of everyone which no one else, government or group should deny him/her of. These assertions are in relation to the following principles that:

- Human suffering is abominable and equality of man to man is inherently sacrosanct, as coded in the right every citizen to food.

-The freedom of everyone from hunger is central to all fundamental freedoms to be enjoyed.

- The right to food is, for all intents and purposes inalienable, undeniable, actionable, remediable and ultimately justiciable in a civilized society.

- Therefore we envision such a Nigerian society wherein the sanctity of right to food is upheld and explicitly stated in the food entitlement of all human beings is the very essence of life worth living.

UNIVERSALITY OF FOOD AS A RIGHT

RIGHTS (1948) - “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for adequate for the health and wellbeing of himself and his family, including food”

THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS ICESCR (1966) - “The States parties to the present Covenant recognizes the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living... including adequate food. And agree to take appropriate steps to realize these rights (ICESCR, Article 11.1)

ROME DECLARATION ON WORLD FOODSECURITY (1996) - “We the heads of State and Government..... Reaffirm the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger.”

Finally, we need to see food as a fundamental human right and not a mere need.

The Centre for Global Development at UCC invites you to a major conference, Global Hunger Today: Challenges and Solutions. This event is being held in conjunction with the National Famine Commemoration taking place in UCC, which commemorates a traumatic period in Ireland’s past.

Famine and chronic hunger exist across much of the world today, posing a major challenge for global development and human rights. Ireland’s historical experience, and prominent role in addressing contemporary food security issues worldwide, provide a strong basis for developing new approaches to overcoming an age-old problem.

In this conference internationally-renowned scholars and practitioners will address multiple aspects of contemporary global hunger and the challenge of achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of food security for all.

Rohit Rai
ERCICRSSH1904105

British Private Traders and Empire in the Coromandel Economy (1710-1780)

Rohit Rai

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Abstract

“All the trade with British capital which the Company did not import, or allow to be imported into England, but which, for the most part does come here with great advantage to the Company and the public” – this is how a contemporary free merchant described the private trading in the last decade

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	<p>of the Eighteenth Century. Present day scholars have also defined it almost in similar way. Basically private traders were those interlopers and Company servants, who were using Company's resources, privileges like 'dastaks' and administrative positions for their own fortune making in illegal manners. Here 'illegal' means that they were trading for their personal gains without taking any prior permission from the Company. This trading was seen as the breach of the Charter given by the English Crown as well it was open violation of the dastak too which was issued on the name of the Mughal emperor. East India Company of England emerged as a sole major player in Indian Ocean with a dominating position after the Anglo-Dutch wars and this dominance became absolute after the defeat of French counterparts in Anglo-French wars.</p> <p>This paper attempts to locate the activities of privateers in the changing political economy of Coromandel from 1710 to 1780. Coromandel economy was very complex in terms of commercial activities, commodities, and diversified commercial groups etc. This paper is divided into two sections, the era before 1757 and the era after 1757. This chapter shows that unlike the Eastern coast of India, in the Coromandel the reason for the political intervention was more political and less economic, as the activities of privateers as well as Company traders were not deeply rooted into the interiors. This lack of a good network inside made the privateers more and more depended on the local commercial groups and they collaborated with them. The terms of this collaboration was mostly determined by local actors. It was the internal as well as external political chaos which led the Company to intervene politically. But it doesn't mean that it had nothing to do with the commerce. The ultimate advantage was taken by privateers and they expanded their activities into the interiors too. After this, the world of local commercial groups turned upside down. Privateers managed to shift from collaboration to domination only because of the foundation of empire.</p>
<p>Firly Yunanda Damanik ERCICRSSH1904106</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Women Survival In Louisa May Alcott's Little Women Novel</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Firly Yunanda Damanik Sciences Literature, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The study concerns on the way the writer explores the concepts of women survival to express her idea thh the novel Little Women. The writer uses the qualitative descriptive analysis as the method to analyze the relationship between the main character and women survival values which are appeared in the main character of the novel. The data are obtained from the books of feminism with related with women survival or liberal feminism. In this analysis, the writer finds out the final result show is the characteristics of the main character which reflects the women survival and feminism values. The main character applies androgyny in her life like liberal feminism suggest. Jo March, who decides to be not married at the first story, finally she determines to marry with the man she loves. But when she look at her sister Meg and Amy who getting married she also change her way then getting marry with Mr. Bhaer. At time when most young women of her class aimed only to make a good marriage, Jo March becomes an iconic figure. Swimming quietly, but with great fortitude, against the tide. She shows to the world that she can do great thing to take part in the public sphere. She creates a sereies of novel that are beloved very much by people.,</p> <p>Keywords: Women Survival, Feminism, Novel Little Women</p>
<p>Kavita Jatolia ERCICRSSH1904107</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Colonial Construction of Knowledge: The Notion of Rajputs and Rajputana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kavita Jatolia Department of History, University of Delhi, Delhi, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Knowledge construction was the backbone of the British colonial state in India. The colonial state would not have been flourished and strengthened without this knowledge construction which could be regarded as the essential part of colonization. It was a way to legitimize their rule over India. The 'constructed knowledge' was instrumental in the 'exercise of colonial power'. The colonial historians and officials were the creator of this theatre. Here Bernard Cohn's lines are very apt that "this theatre of power was managed by specialists (historians) who maintained the various forms of knowledge required."1 Colonial power was totally based on this knowledge construction. Nicholas Dirks says that "colonial power was translated into usable form of knowledge. Colonial conquest was</p>

about the production of an archive of (and for) rule² and performed rule through the gathering and application of knowledge.”³ Cohn rightly says that; 'conquest of India was a conquest of knowledge.'⁴

This paper tries to trace out the process and dynamics of colonial knowledge construction which created the stereotypical understanding and notions of Rajputs and Rajputana. I will try to show that how James Tod's work Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan fits into the nexus of power and knowledge. Besides this, the colonial imperial writings such as- Imperial Gazetteers and Provincial Gazetteers also reconstructed the idea of Rajputs and Rajputana along the lines created by James Tod. Thus, I will try to present the colonial construction of knowledge by indulging with prominent colonial historical writings such as the works of James Tod, A.H. Bingley, P.W. Powlett and K.D. Erskine, in which colonial knowledge about the notion of Rajputs and Rajputana was constructed and redefined.



Mingyu Deng
ERCICRSSH1904109

Burqa Bans: Freedom of Expression vs. National Security

Mingyu Deng

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Abstract

After France became the first European country to ban the public use of face-veils in 2011, other countries, including Austria, Belgium, and the Netherlands, followed suit, restricting clothing that completely obscures the face. In August of 2018, after Denmark adopted similar measures, a series of rallies against the controversial ban erupted in Copenhagen. Those who took to the streets advocated for freedom of religion and of expression, both of which, they argued, were curtailed by the offending law. According to the protestors, the ban aimed at Islamic female clothing, such as the burqa and niqab, violated citizens' freedom of expression. Opposing this liberal position, those who support the ban in Denmark argued that it was necessary to protect national security. Secondly, they contended that obscuring the face entirely was an obstacle to communication. The contest between these two points of view reveals an ongoing tension between public safety and personal freedom, two principle rights that the state must defend.

Although there are legitimate concerns that can be raised by those who wish to protect individual and religious liberty, I contend that countries should be allowed to ban face-covering veils. Two arguments support this position. The first derives from the theory of Utilitarianism and the second Social Contract theory. Framing this question in terms of a conflict between the right to free speech and national security, we can see that the greater good is served by the ban. Because governments must always act in a way that protects the largest number, the ban against face-covering veils falls in line with the mandate of the state.

To narrow the issue down, the paper will assume that the policies against face-covering veils are made solely based on national security concerns and that they are not motivated by any element of discrimination against certain religious groups. Although it is impossible to prove that every politician who supports the ban is free from ulterior motives, including religious intolerance, it is equally impossible to prove, on the whole, that they are inspired by such animus. For this reason, we shall set aside the question of discrimination and treat the ban according to its stated purpose. I will also set aside the previously-mentioned argument regarding communication, as it is merely an imposition of an outsider's view. Despite claims that are sometimes made to the contrary, there is hardly any reason to suppose that veil actually obstruct communication. Every person retains the right to determine whether he or she wishes to communicate face-to-face. Thus, the question comes down to a crux: the government plan to support public safety targets religious paraphernalia. Should the government violate parts of its citizens' freedom of expression in order to ensure national security for all citizens? As I argue, yes.



SiHan (Sylvia) Shou
ERCICRSSH1904111

Dating Experiences and Health Education among Chinese 8th Grade Students

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Abstract

Background: Adolescent romantic relationship has inspired a great debate in china, with most parents holding an opposing attitude. Meanwhile, the reproductive health knowledge for middle school students was at low level. This paper studied romantic involvement and receiving health education among grade 8 students in China.

Methods: A nationally representative sample of 19,487 grade-8 students from the China Education Panel Survey (CEPS) was analyzed. Descriptive statistics were calculated using means and proportions. Logistic regression analysis was performed to examine factors that were related to students' likelihood of dating.

Results: Around 41% students reported ever having had romantic feelings of an opposite sex, and 11.7% reported having experienced romantic relationship. When asked about the attitude of their teachers/ elder members of family toward having a romance among junior high students, 87.7% students perceived an opposing attitude. In terms of health education classes, 36% and 37% students reported that they had never taken any in elementary school and in middle school, respectively. In multivariate logistic regression analysis, we found that older age, male gender, and sensing an admiring or jealousy attitude from peers were related to a higher probability of dating. On the other hand, sensing an antipathy attitude from peers or an opposing attitude from teachers/parents can discourage students from dating.

Conclusion: There is a fair proportion of students involved in romantic relationships. On the other hand, there seems to be a need of more comprehensive and timely provision of health education.

Future Scope: future research can study how health education can be timely provided to students and positively impact the romantic involvement among Chinese middle school students.

Keywords: Romantic Involvement; Dating; Health Education



Nadiyah Salsa Billah
ERCICRSSH1904112

CE (Community based Environment): In Independent Waste Management to Realize Sustainable Development in Sukunan

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Abstract

CE (Community Based Environment) is an action or activity undertaken by individuals or local communities in managing and maintaining environmental sustainability. Conservation efforts and improvement the quality of the environment is very emphasized in this concept. The purpose of this research is to know the concept and implementation of the concept of CE in Independent Waste Management to realize sustainable development in Sukunan. The research method which used is qualitative approach with descriptive method. Through this research method, researcher freely to obtain fact data in detail so that the data obtained able to answer formulation of the problem. Procedure of this research are: (1)research planning phase, (2)proposal stage phase, (3)data collection phase, (4)data analysis phase. The results of this research with concept of CE in Independent Waste Management in Sukunan are found some aspect are interrelated and support each other like participation, stakeholders, driving factors, environmental conservation, and resulting impacts. In addition, active role, cooperation, and full involvement of the local community are very supportive in planning and implementing environmental sustainability so as to maintain the stability of environmental conditions. Implementation of CE which is applied in Independent Waste Management become one effort to change the value of garbage into something that can be useful both economically and environmentally. From effort of CE in Independent Waste Management which is done continuously so as to realize the sustainable development in Sukunan and can become the main support system as well as best practice for other regions.

Keywords: Community Based Environment, Independent Waste Management, Sustainable Development

Haozhe(Kevin) Zhang
ERCICRSSH1904113

Differences in the Impact of Financial Crisis on Employment by Education Level

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Abstract

Background: The financial crisis of year 2007–2008 has been considered as the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930s. One major consequence from it was decreased employment. This study aimed to evaluate if the impact of the 2007-2008 financial crisis on employment differed by education level in the United States.

Methods: Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) was used. Employment rates before-crisis and after-crisis in each stratum of education were compared by calculating absolute and relative changes, as well as Logistic regression analysis.

Results: The national employment rate was 57% in year 2005-2006 and decreased to 52% in year 2009-2010 after the financial crisis. Both descriptive analysis and Logistic regression analysis indicated that employment rate changes were small and not statistically significant among people with high school education or less, while among people with college or higher education, the changes were larger and statistically significant.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the negative impact of financial crisis on employment was greater among more-educated people.

Future Scope: Future research can study how to reduce effect of financial crisis on population to the largest extent.

Keywords: Financial Crisis of 2007-2008; Employment; Education



Anu Shree Murali
ERCICRSSH1904062

Comparing Sartorial Indices: Costume and Courtly Culture in Ming China and Mughal India

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Abstract

Mughal India and Ming China, two of the greatest empires in medieval Asia, were successful in influencing the cultures of their respective territories and beyond. Although the two empires differed on many grounds like art, society, environment etc., there are nonetheless striking similarities between the two. These similarities are often overshadowed and neglected because of the differences. One such similarity is the clearly defined social hierarchy in the society, articulated explicitly in the functioning of the court, of both these empires. An individual's attire in Ming China clearly reflected his/her position in the courtly hierarchy. Building on this, we tried to look at the role played by attire in establishing social rank in an equally powerful and hierarchical empire of the Mughals in India. Utilizing both primary as well as secondary sources for the purpose of this study, we have tried to bring out parallels in both the empires on practices related to attire or material possessions that led to the nurturing or establishment of social hierarchy. We could observe that, although attire facilitated the establishment of hierarchy in both the empires, the degree to which it affected the court varied. Our primary sources include contemporary political texts of the period such as "Ain-i-Akbari" and "Da Ming Hui Dian" along with the study of Mughal miniature paintings and classical portraits belonging to the Ming era. During the course of research, we also realized, little work has been done on the relation between attire and social hierarchy, especially in the context of these two empires. Existing scholarship on the subject is mostly by historians of art or fashion specifically. Thus, we believe our work will add to the emerging research on the topic, and takes into view a new perspective to clothing, which is not limited to certain streams of history.

Keywords: Ming China, Mughal India, Attire, Courtly Hierarchy



Wu Ya Hui
ERICRSSH1904067

Organizational Justice, Employee Cynicism and Workplace Deviance in the Food and Beverage Industry: A Proposed Model Test

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Abstract

The staff of the food and beverage industry in Taiwan treats customers with a service attitude. However, the fair attitudes of restaurant owners often affect employees' work attitudes and workplace deviance. The research subjects are that employees who are more than three months work in the food and beverage industry including on the sector of shop managers, supervisors, waiter, and so on. This study attempts to understand the causal relationship among organization justice, employee cynicism and workplace deviance. In this study, a survey was conducted. The study adopts the convenient sampling and the snowballing sampling. A total of 700 questionnaires are sent out and 567 questionnaires are collected, excluding 143 invalid questionnaires. Finally, the study has 424 valid questionnaires, with a recovery rate of 81%. The Cronbach 's alpha coefficient is between 0.742~0.950, indicating that the content of the survey is consistent and stable.

The structural equation modeling (SEM) is used to analyze the model and hypothesis testing. The results show that there is a significant negative relationship between organizational justice and employee cynicism. There is a positive correlation between employee cynicism and workplace deviance. Organizational justice has a complete mediating effect between employee cynicism and workplace deviance. This study find that a staff of the food and beverage workplace has a good organizational justice may be a key foe the influence on employee cynicism and workplace deviance.

Keywords: Organizational Justice, Employee Cynicism, Workplace Deviance

Lin Yun Ju
ERICRSSH1904068

Organizational Justice, Resilience and Social Support in Restaurant Employees

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Abstract

The working environment of the food and beverage industry tends to be overtime and labor intensive, especially the transfer of technology at the grassroots level, which is likely to cause problems of high turnover rate, low labor rate and low salary. If the restaurant employees turn pressure into self benefit, their resilience can adapt to adversity. In the process of service, the staff should face not only the customers but also the supervisors and colleagues and expect to be treated fairly. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore the causal relationship among organizational justice, resilience and social support of restaurant employees. The questionnaire is composed of basic information, practical work, organizational justice scale, resilience scale and social support scale.

577 valid questionnaires are retained from 800 full-time and part-time restaurant employees by Convenience Sampling and snowballing sampling. The valid response rate is 79 percent. All variables in this study cronbach's α coefficient between 0.898~0.956 are acceptable. Using structural equation modeling (SEM) analysis to testify the model, the results show that there are the causal relationships among organizational justice, resilience, and social support. The organizational justice of the restaurant employees totally mediated the effects of the relationship between the resilience, and social support. The results may be beneficial for the employment caring policy of the food and beverage industry.

Keywords: Organizational Justice, Resilience, Social Support



Dr. Kelly Tzoumis
ERCICRSSH1904072

Environmental Decision-making Through Adjudication and Appeal in the United States

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Abstract

In the United States, environmental policymaking at the national level is conducted through a variety of processes. Two major venues for environmental policymaking include statutes by Congress or regulations from the rulemaking process by federal agencies. Executive orders written by the President and judicial actions by the courts are also important venues in environmental policymaking. Compliance is taken seriously because the enforcement of violations can include criminal and civil penalties. This research explores an area not well examined in the process of environmental decision-making for noncompliance. As part of the enforcement process, there is an opportunity for filing an appeal of decisions made by federal agencies. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), an independent regulatory agency which has a major role in rulemaking and enforcement of environmental policies, has an adjudicatory process for appealing its decisions. Both offenders or the public can appeal decisions that include penalties, requirements under permits for pollution, and violations. Appeals are decided in an adjudicatory process by a three-member panel called the Environmental Appeals Board (EAB) comprised of environmental judges who do not formally represent the agency action yet provide oversight in hearing and deciding each case brought by a petitioner. These adjudicatory appeal cases (n=1014) are examined during the period from 1972-2018. The review of these cases illustrate which environmental laws are being appealed most frequently, the type of violation, and the oversight of decisions by the EAB on the EPA. After the EAB decision is made, this research analyzes those EAB cases that proceed to the federal court system during that same period from 1972-2018 (n=106). These federal court cases challenge the decisions made by the EAB and EPA. The time it takes in making these decisions as well as the type of noncompliance violations and their spatial distribution across the United States is examined. This research advances the understanding of environmental policymaking by an adjudicatory process of the EAB which is not often examined in the research or known by the members of the public in the United States.

Keywords: Environmental Policymaking in the United States

Thamarat Jangsiriwattana
ERCICRSSH1904081

The Validation of Organizational Commitment Measurement Scale: A Cross Culture Application in Aviation Sector in Thailand

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Abstract

Organizational commitment measurement scales of Allen and Meyer (1990) has been widely used in the organizational studies. This study aims to evaluate the psychometric properties of a Thai version of Organizational Commitment measurement scales (OC-T). Thus, three research questions form the basis of the study: (a) Are three components of OC-T distinguishable from each other when applied in the aviation sector in Thailand?; (b) Are three components of organizational commitment measurement scales reliable and valid in the aviation sector in Thailand?; and (c) To what extent is there a positive relationship between employee organizational commitment (OC) and employee organizational citizenship behavior(OCB)? Data collection using questionnaire with 280 employees

in the aviation sector in Thailand, and exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) confirmed the three factor of OC measurement scales. Multiple linear regression analysis confirmed the relationship of employee OC with employee OCB. The findings revealed its convergent and discriminant validity. Besides, OC-T components show its incremental validity through its relationship with OCB, emphasizing the added value of this study.
Keywords: Organizational Commitment, Organizational Commitment Measurement Scales, Construct Validity, Criterion-Related Validity

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ERCICRSSH1904086

Technical Training: A Pathway to Youth Empowerment

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Introduction: This paper shed light on technical training (TVET) as a pathway to youth empowerment. It is noted that TVET increases youth empowerment opportunities and social economic development (Ogbuanya and Obierika, 2015).

Odu et al. (2014) opined that TVET is a tool for positive change with various potentials for skill development, capacity building, wealth creation and youth empowerment.

Previous related studies conducted on these keywords; youth and technical training noted the low awareness level of empowerment enhancing projects in Sarawak, Malaysia (Yu, 2011). The above finding propelled this study's objective.

Research Objective: To assess the relevance of technical training towards youth empowerment in Sarawak.

Technical Training and Youth Empowerment: Jimba (2006) believes that youth empowerment means a way of inculcating into the youths the spirit of transformation of ideas into creativeness.

Youth empowerment as explained by Ogundowolo (1998) is to prepare and equip the youths with appropriate skills that can be beneficial to them in future.

Furthermore, Technical training enhances youth empowerment via different creative measures of developing youth basic ideas through training in skills that are relevant to the social and economic survival of the nation (Ochiagha, 1995).

Keiffer Theory of Empowerment in relation to training: Keiffer's theory applies to individuals in the process of empowerment; where the (empowerment) process passes through several phases in the participants. It shows the patterns and processes of the participants' transition from a state of powerlessness to empowerment (Essay, UK. 2013). This concept-like theory shows the patterns and processes of the participants' transition from a state of powerlessness to empowerment.

Qualitative Methods: Qualitative approach was applied in this study. Making use of non-probability/snowball approaches, 27 respondents were interview in Mukah and Kuching, Sarawak. The researcher observed research ethics principles (i.e. confidentiality, informed consent, etc.).

Findings: This study found that most Sarawakian youth has little or no knowledge about the states' empowerment drive. However, based on the above research objective – 100% of the participant affirmed that technical training is relevant and indeed a pathway to youth empowerment. In subsequent related researcher – researchers should adopt quantitative research approach and also try to include other states in other to get a different or to produce a more comprehensive research.

Keywords: Youth empowerment, Technical training, TVET



Nonrawan
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ERCICRSSH1904090

How Mandarin Language Influences Thai International Mba Students' Adjustments in Taiwan

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Abstract

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

Keywords: Adaptation, Mandarin Language, Thai, International Students, Taiwan

Xiaohua Ma
ERCICRSSH1904101

History Teaching in the Global Era: Seeking Common Ground for Conflict Solving

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Abstract

What part has war memory played in contemporary international relations in the Asia Pacific region? How has history played a role in Japan's relations with China? Answers to these questions must reckon with the impact of memories of World War II, or the Asia-Pacific War of 1931-1945, a time of troubles that continues to be the foundational period to affect Japan's relations with its neighboring countries, China and South Korea in particular. Judging merely from media reports, accounts and sources of the Chinese side, the answer is simple: recollections of the wartime experience have inflamed disagreements between China and Japan. However, things are more complicated than that. In a less obvious but more important way, collective memory has also been responsible for the positive features of the relations between Japan and China.

To understand how collective memory has had this impact, one needs to distinguish between the different kinds of collective memory. In my presentation, I will argue that historical understanding is a form of collective memory, which has been a constructive force in the shaping of contemporary Japan's relations with China. I will focus on how a dispute over the interpretation of history emerged between Japan and China. Secondly, I will discuss how history education has intensified the mistrust Chinese and Japanese people. Finally, I will offer a few reflections on the implications of my analysis for the future of the history problem, both for China and Japan in order to find a road toward historical reconciliation for the people in the Asia-Pacific region.

Suicidality: College Students' Attitudes and Behaviors in Malaysia



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ERCICRSSH1904108

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Abstract

The World Health Organization identifies suicidality, the experience of suicidal thoughts or behavior; including attempts and completed suicides, as an ongoing global public health concern, and targets a 10% reduction worldwide by 2020. Furthermore, the WHO estimated that more than

79% of suicides in 2016 occurred in low to middle income nations. Obtaining accurate information is difficult. Suicides are often underreported and misclassified as death by other causes. This problem is exacerbated in developing countries facing limited budgets and social stigma. These realities place greater responsibility on researchers to collect and interpret data. This study addressed this issue, and investigated suicidal attitudes and behavior in a sample of college students in Malaysia. Suicidal ideation is a strong predictor of suicidality, hence its inclusion as a variable. The SBQ-R Suicide Behaviors Questionnaire-Revised Survey, which examines individual attitudes and behavior concerning suicide, was administered and data were analyzed using SPSS. The results of this study increase awareness about suicide warning signs, knowledge about protective factors and overall mental health promotion in college students in Malaysia, and may be informative to other populations as well. This research adds to the knowledge base in suicidology (scientific study of suicidal behavior, causes of, and prevention), and to our understanding of a high risk population, namely, college students in Malaysia.

Keywords: Suicidality, Suicide, Suicidal Ideation, Suicidal Behavior, College Students, Malaysia

Mahdi Falahian
ERCICRSSH1904114

Government as a Platform Policy Framework for Iranian Government

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Abstract

In this article, we start by discussing the concept of platform, and experiences of platform in technology world and its relation to governance. Then we reach to GaaP. By studying countries experiences, we learnt lessons which can help us design a coherent policy framework helping governments avoiding confusions during their policy making. Then by reviewing previous experiences, we will try to define a policy framework, for policymakers interested in the GaaP, to make better related policies. This policy framework will feature world class attempts, and is adaptive to different socio-political systems. Items such as open data standards, crowd-based diagnosis and data-driven policy making and being easy yet functional and innovative, are of the main items in this framework. This framework tries to be a “public platform” for policy making toward GaaP. Finally, using the introduced framework, we will try to provide a sample policy paper for Iran, as a country with new challenges and opportunities after the JCPOA. Analyzing Iran’s status in Open Data and Open Government and international standards, this policy will try to provide a legal infrastructure for the government to move toward GaaP and better using of the civil movements.

Keywords: Government as a Platform, Policy Framework, Iran



Pratika Rizki Dewi
YRICRSSH1904051

The Failure of Kebayanization by Tien Soeharto During the New Order Era

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Abstract

The new order era is a era at Indonesia which start from 1966 until 1998. This era was lead by Soeharto as a president with a family system. As a family system, Soeharto put his self as a father and his wife Tien Soeharto become a mother. Soeharto and Tien applied state ibuism to all of womens. State ibuism is a construction of womanhood as a wife and mother. All of womens must accompany their husbands and adjust their husbands positions. All of womens also not permitted to be in the political realm. All of womens become a pasif (object), except Tien as a active (subject). Tien put her self as a role model from state ibuism. Tien also put javanization at the state ibuism. It can be seen from the kebaya. Kebaya was constructed as a clothing for the ideal women. At every moment Tien always used kebaya, at this paper it is called kebayanization. Kebayanization not only practiced by Tien, but also in advertisements in newspapers. This paper not only theoritical, but include kebayanization advertisements in newspapers. So, this paper used critical analyze media method and historical method. At the last, kebayanization only works among women at the upper class (wives of officials), not at the lower class. Based on this research there are 3 conclusions. First, kebayanization is the state ibuism created by Tien. Second, kebayanization exists in all aspects including advertisements in newspapers. Third, kebayanization fails among women at the lower class.

Keywords: Advertisements, Class, Kebayanizations, State Ibuism, Tien Soeharto



Tian-Yang Huang
ERCICRSSH1904117

Study on the Preference of Senior Citizens in Urban Park Public Facilities

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Abstract

As aging has become one of the social trends in many countries and regions around the world, the urban park environment for senior citizens' activities and social places has become one of the concerns. This study explores the preferences of senior citizens for the use of public facilities in urban parks. Through six non-participatory observations of the use of public facilities in the park by the elderly in Taipei Daan Forest Park, Taiwan, it was found that the public facilities most used by the elderly in the park were seats, followed by green space, then Trails and pavilions, and also found that female seniors preferred to use public seating and green space than male seniors. The study found that it can provide some reference for urban park planners, park planning departments and park managers.

Keywords: City Parks, Public Facilities, Senior Citizens, Preferences

Aravind Kumar Rai
ERCICRSSH1904119

Molecular Cookery: New Era of Indian Cuisine in Fine Dining Restaurants

Aravind Kumar Rai

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Abstract

Many modern chefs do not accept the term molecular gastronomy to describe their style of cooking and prefer other terms like "modern cuisine", "modernist cuisine", "experimental cuisine" or "avant-garde cuisine". Molecular gastronomy or molecular cuisine - or whatever you want to call this cooking style - refers to experimental restaurant cooking driven by the desire of modern cooks to explore the world's wide variety of ingredients, tools and techniques. Molecular gastronomy research starts in the kitchen where chefs study how food tastes and behaves under different temperatures, pressures and other scientific conditions.

For centuries, cooks have been applied recipes without looking for the mechanisms of the culinary transformations. A scientific discipline that explores these changes from raw ingredients to eating the final dish, is developing into its own field, termed molecular gastronomy. Although molecular gastronomy itself may not provide a foundation for a genuine and lasting development of cuisine. It is generating fascination with the fundamental science and techniques of cuisine and showy culinary alchemy. As with the nouvelle cuisine development of lasting cuisine movements and trends to the reputation and practices of those who are at the vanguard of culinary and restaurant innovation

Keyword: Molecular Gastronomy, Modern Cuisine, Fundamental Science and Techniques.



Jiahua Jiang
ERCICRSSH1904120

Effect of Mother-Father Relationship on Child's Mental Health and the Mediation Effect of Parent-Child Relationship

Jiahua Jiang

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Abstract

Background: The importance of family environment on children's growth has been widely recognized. One critical part of children's growth is mental health. In this study, we evaluated the effect of mother-father relationship on child's mental health, and explored if the effect was mediated through parent-child relationship.

Methods: Data from China Education Panel Survey targeting Chinese junior high school students were used. Logistic regression analysis was used to examine the association between mother-father relationship and child's mental health. Mediation analysis was used to test if parent-child relationship was a mediator.

Results: We found that parent relationship positively affects child's mental health, with one-point

	<p>higher mother-father relationship score associated with 0.66 times less likelihood of child having depression. 26% of the effect of was explained by parent-child relationship. Conclusion: Mother-father relationship is positively related to child mental health. This association is partly mediated through effect of parent-child relationship. Future scope: Future studies may explore other mechanisms of how mother-father relationship affects children's mental health. Keywords: Mother-Father Relationship; Mental Health; Mediation Effect; Parent-Child Relationship</p>
 <p>Shao-Feng Wang ERCICRSSH1904122</p>	<p>Application of Placebo Effect Interface Design In Improving The User's Experience</p> <p>Shao-Feng Wang College of Design, National Taipei University of Technology, Taipei, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Internet has made globalization faster: on the one hand, it is continually disseminating information around the world; on the other side, it is regularly collecting the views of different users, thus forming big data. Big data promotes globalization even more. This paper analyzes how to accelerate the globalization of the Internet user experience and reduce the anxiety experience of users from the perspective of Internet interface design. Through the case method and the experimental method, this paper puts forward the way of comforting interface design to solve the technical problems in the process of information dissemination, resulting in an emotional loss. According to the PAD emotional scale, it is concluded that the placebo effect interface is beneficial to improve the user's experience, and put forward the application method of using the placebo effect interface to optimize the interface experience. Keywords: Placebo Effect, User Interface, User Experience; PAD Emotion Scale, Usability</p>
 <p>Ningchang Zhou ERCICRSSH1904124</p>	<p>A New Model for Online Food Ordering Service Based on Social Needs in a Sharing Economy</p> <p>Ningchang Zhou College of Design, National Taipei University of Technology, Taipei, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Based on the business phenomenon of sharing economy and new retail, and guided by the Blue Ocean strategy, the researchers present a new online food ordering service model. The researchers conducted literature review to understand the current trend of the business of online food ordering. Through user study, the life style of the main consumer groups of this business was studied to construct user persona; then through various design research methods such as the brainstorming method, SET analysis method, user journey map, and QFD, etc., the researchers have found important unmet user needs, and proposed a C2C vertical online ordering service model with private customization and social functions to meet users' emotional needs. The design of this new service model is in line with the Blue Ocean strategy. It embodies human care, is innovative and feasible, and can provide new directions for the development of related industries. Keywords: Service Design; Ordering Service; Sharing Economy; Blue Ocean Strategy; User Experience</p>
<p>Hiranya Kaumudi Tenneti ERCICRSSH1904125</p>	<p>The Effect of Age, Gender and Personality on Homophobia</p> <p>Hiranya Kaumudi Tenneti Final year, BA Psychology, St. Francis College for Women, Begumpet, Hyderabad, Telangana, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Personality is a set of traits that characterizes an individual, and Homophobia is an irrational fear and dislike towards Homosexuals. This study aims to assess a relationship between personality traits and Homophobia of individuals and examine the differences between the age groups; 18-21, 28-31, and 38-41 and also the gender differences. A sample of 200 individuals from Hyderabad and Secunderabad has been selected for the study using purposive sampling technique. NEO-Five Factor Personality Inventory-3 and Homophobia Scales were administered to the sample. The study hypothesizes that there is a significant relationship between Personality Factors and the</p>

	<p>Homophobic sub-scales and significant difference of homophobia with respect to gender and between the three age groups. Analysis of data was done using IBM SPSS Statistics 20; Pearson's Product Moment Correlation coefficient and t-test were computed. The results of the study revealed that there is a positive significant relationship between the Cognitive Negativism and Extraversion, Agreeableness, Openness, Conscientiousness. Behavioral Aggression is also positively correlated with Extraversion, Agreeableness, Openness, Conscientiousness. Personality subscales (Extraversion, Agreeableness, Openness, Neuroticism) and Homophobia subscales (Behavioral Aggression, Cognitive Negativism) showed a marked difference in the older age groups than the younger age groups. Total Homophobia score depicts a significant negative relationship with Conscientiousness, however, with no other Personality factors does it display any relationship. There was no significance of total Homophobia in relation with gender in this study.</p> <p>Keywords: Homophobia, Personality, Homosexuals, Cognitive Negativism, Behavioral Aggression</p>
<p>Katrina Soho ERCICRSSH1904127</p>	<p>The Interplay of Social Networking sites and Justice</p> <p>Katrina Soho Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges Basic Education schools, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract The high rise of social media is exceptionally observed in today's time and society. The breadth and impact of Social Media has become broad and it has become a worldwide phenomenon. This study revolves around the interplay of Social Networking sites and Justice. It further discusses social injustices focusing on Police crimes in the Philippines and how netizens engage themselves with the issues online. This study made use of Content analysis to gather data and made use of purposive sampling as their sampling technique. The researchers set their parameters on the contents (videos) to be analyzed and made use of triangulation, a way of assuring the validity of research through the use of a variety of methods to collect data on the same topic (Kulkarni, 2014). Contents analyzed mostly focused on the themes such as Extra Judicial Killings, Anti- drug campaign and Human Rights Violations in the Philippines. In this particular study, Justice is defined through the virality of the videos online. For the case of the unresolved ones, it enabled the netizens to engage themselves with the topic through commenting and reacting on the post. While for the case of the resolved ones, it further simplified the problem with the help of the popularity and controversy brought about by the video. Social Media platforms are continuously progressing and providing immense amount of help and discussion with and relevant controversial events. With the coming of age of technology, the researchers aim to determine the prevailing factors that affect the functions, rules and purpose specifically. Hence, to delve deeper into Justice Portrayal, Justice Determinants and Constitutional knowledge.</p> <p>Keywords: Social Media; Netizens; Justice Portrayal; Justice Determinants; Constitutional Knowledge</p>
<p>Gary Huang ERCICRSSH1904129</p>	<p>Dominance of European Culture</p> <p>Gary Huang Northfield Mount Hermon School, Gill, MA, USA</p> <p>Abstract European colonialism is a highly controversial event in history that is still being discussed every day. This paper explains the influence of these events as the world assimilates to European culture in almost all aspects of life. It supports the claim that Europe still indirectly controls how the world operates.</p>



Niluka Thilakarathne
ERCICRSSH1904131

Effectiveness of Communication on Traditional Ensemble Music in Sri Lanka

Niluka Thilakarathne

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to identify the Effectiveness of communication through traditional ensemble music in Sri Lanka.

Every day we communicate using complex linguistic and musical systems (Nina K, Jessica S., 2016). and Okoro (2013), mentioned that musical instruments are employed “as a privileged medium of communal communication for information dissemination of disquiet kind/signal in terms of sound emitted”. According to the “Traditional Music”, “musical tradition of ancient Sri Lanka can only be understood through the chronicles, folklore, archeological information, traditions of art, and other literary works. However Sri Lankan traditional ensemble music developed in 3rd century in the Buddhist society whether the Buddhism is not encouraged the music and dance. On that basis, this research has identified how communication goals achieve through traditional ensemble music in Sri Lanka.

In order to achieve the objectives, a qualitative analysis was done on the traditional ensemble music in Sri Lanka. The Primary data were collected and analyzed from the fivefold music (pancha Thooraya) based on the main characteristics of instruments. Further Qualitative data were gathered from 20 educators and academics by conducting focused interviews and discussions with them. Results of the above showed that communication aspects are different on usage of fivefold music (Pancha Thooraya). And playing music on religious activities and events communicate messages by the duration of play.

Keywords: Fivefold music, Non verbal Communication, Culture

Lexing Zhu
ERCICRSSH1904132

Analysis of the Risk Factors of Concentration Difficulty among High School Students

Lexing Zhu

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the predictors of Concentration Difficulty by building a predictive model for Concentration Difficulty using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model, in which the data is from Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2017. In this study, we identified several important predictors for concentration difficulty e.g., cigarette smoking, drinking, marijuana use and sex experience. This correlation between concentration difficulty and other risk behaviors was evident. A program to improve concentration difficulty should take into consideration of other risk behaviors.

Keywords: Concentration Difficulty; Predictive Model; Artificial Neural Network; Logistic Regression Model



Maria Rebecca
Campos
ERCICRSSH1904133

Coastal Indigenous Peoples in The Philippines: Why are they Marginalized and their Adaptation to Climate Change

Maria Rebecca Campos

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Abstract

The United Nations defines indigenous communities, peoples and nations as those which, having a historical continuity with pre-invasion and pre-colonial societies that developed on their territories, consider themselves distinct from other sectors of the societies now prevailing on those territories, or parts of them. They form at present non-dominant sectors of society and are determined to preserve, develop and transmit to future generations their ancestral territories, and their ethnic identity, as the basis of their continued existence as peoples, in accordance with their own cultural patterns, social institutions and legal system.

During the Twelfth Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples Issues held in May 2013 at the UN Headquarters in New York, it was concluded that the marginalization of indigenous peoples is due primarily to structural factors of economic, social, political and cultural nature coupled with historic patterns of exclusion and discrimination, including the non-recognition of indigenous status and non-recognition of their specific and collective rights.

It was declared that indigenous peoples' marginalization is the result of the historic processes of discrimination, exclusion, cultural assimilation and deprivation of their resources, including land and traditional knowledge. The constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples and the legal protection of their culture and identity is a pre-requisite towards achieving a more equitable and sustainable development respectful of diversity and the specific and collective rights of indigenous peoples.

In recent years, climate change has aggravated the marginalized condition of indigenous peoples based on a reconnaissance survey on selected IPs in the Philippines. It was revealed that the relationship of many indigenous peoples to their natural environment such as the land, the sea, plants and animals incorporates them as part of the same environment. Thus, environmental adaptation is important to indigenous peoples to consider how they perceive their communities in their adaptation and survival.

Keywords: Indigenous Peoples Philippines Marginalized

Ecosystems Based Management for Coastal Communities Affected by Supertyphoon Haiyan in the Philippines

Abstract

Supertyphoon Haiyan made its landfall in November 2013 in Central Philippines. Among those affected was San Remigio, Cebu, which was selected for several marine protected areas and sanctuaries prior to Haiyan. According to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, slight damage to properties and community infrastructure was sustained in areas where mangroves were present. On the other hand, maximum damage was in areas where mangroves were already damaged prior to the supertyphoon. Since fishing is the major livelihood in the area, the livelihood of the fishing villages was paralyzed brought about by damage to fishing boats and equipment. After the disaster and in line with the Climate Change Act of 2009, several ecosystems based programs are now being implemented to mitigate the impact of typhoons to fishing communities: (1) maintaining and replanting of mangroves, (2) climate change awareness, and (3) alternative and additional livelihood. The first entails rehabilitation and a reporting procedure on the status of mangroves through the fishermen's association. The second is a seminar/awareness campaign on the importance of ecosystems based management and mangroves, while the last consists of mudcrab, grouper, and red snapper cultivation in mangrove plantations.

Ana Sofia Loreen
Mirambel
ERCICRSSH1904134

Digital Tourism in the Context of the Summer Capital of the Philippines: Elements and Implications

Ana Sofia Loreen Mirambel

Junior High School, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo San Juan La Union

Abstract

As the time passes and culture is passed on to different generations, the elements of tourism diverse. With the prevalence of technology in our country, its citizens will have a better grasp of what tourism actually is. This paper tackled and delved deeper on how beneficially technology can affect and be the bridge to connect the gap between tourism and culture. In the modern era, technology is ever-evolving, and it can be a great enhancement or tool for boosting tourism especially through digital tourism. Whilst its social costs, both globalization and modernization cannot be ignored; digital tourism can transform the imagery and identity of a locality. The scholars used the method of semi-structured interviewing and analyzed their accumulated data through thematization for this phenomenological study. The researchers have identified the elements of Digital Tourism mainly focused on programs, technology and media. Meanwhile, the researchers also determined the implications of Digital Tourism to the locals, the tourists and the government. The following influences of Digital Tourism are also scrutinized by the researchers on culture and the development of the city. As a conclusion, the scholars have found out that Digital Tourism is firmly applicable to the City of Baguio and is adhered by tourists, locals and the government.

 <p>Dydinelynn Dydimus ERCICRSSH1904121</p>	<p>Keywords: Tourism, Technology, Culture, Identity, Globalization</p> <p>School Enterprise: Nurturing Students Entrepreneurial Skills Through Sales Booth</p> <p>Dydinelynn Dydimus Business Management, Keningau Vocational College, Keningau, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract School Enterprise is an approach in learning that aims to foster students' entrepreneurial skills and enhance their competence in managing business projects. Thus, the Business Management Programme of Keningau Vocational College decided to launch the School Enterprise Project in order to boost the students' skills in entrepreneurship. The project was initiated in order to overcome the issue of limited reference books in Malay language and English language for students of Business Management by raising funds to purchase books. In addition, the goal of the project was to provide more opportunities for students to demonstrate their skills in making sales and profits. An intact class of 14 students were involved in the study and they were assigned into five teams in which each team set up their own sales booth to sell their merchandises. The data were collected through observation, survey and an alysis of their business plan including their profits. The findings showed that the results were positive as students gained profits from the sales that they successfully made and they displayed optimistic view on their experience. It was recommended that this programme should be turned into a regular programme. Keywords: School Enterprise, Business Management, Sales Booth</p>
 <p>Hung Yu Chou ERCICRSSH1904128</p>	<p>A Study on the Narrative of Space opera Movie: A Structural Method from Vladimir Propp</p> <p>Hung Yu Chou Department of Graphic Art and Communication, Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract For many years, Space Opera movie have become popular and caught the audience's attractions. Therefore, the researchers want to know the narrative in the Space Opera movie, and explore why these genre movies are popular with the audience. In this study, "purposive sampling" was employed to investigate space opera movie on the streaming media. By applying narrative approaches and the structural method from Propp on the context of space opera movie, it is desired to know why space opera's narrative is effective on catching the audience's attention. This study finds out that space opera movie's narrative following the structural method from Propp. The narrative approaches are often used by film director. In the future, we hope this research can help writers on screen writing. Keywords: Space Opera Movie, Vladimir Propp, Morphology, Narrative</p>
<p>Prasittichai Narakorn ERCICRSSH1904135</p>	<p>The Role of Attitude towards Internet of Things (IoT) in Relation to Technology Acceptance Model in Thailand</p> <p>Prasittichai Narakorn Retail Business Management Department, Faculty of Management Science, Pibulsongkram Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract The objectives of this study is to investigate the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) which derives from following factors: Perceived Ease of Use, Perceived Usefulness, Attitude towards Internet of Things, and Continuance intention to use who use products from Internet of Things in Thailand. The researchers applied the quantitative method to 272 users who bought products from Internet of Things and analyzed in term of frequency, mean and Structural Equation Model (SEM) analysis by AMOS. The research findings indicated that Perceived Ease of Use, Perceived Usefulness, Attitude towards Internet of Things had significantly positive influence to Continuance intention to use ($p < .05$). Keywords: Perceived Ease of Use, Perceived Usefulness, Attitude towards Internet of Things, Continuance Intention, Technology Acceptance Model</p>

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**2nd Singapore – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 12-13
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- 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
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- 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

2nd Singapore – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 12-13 March 2019

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- Istanbul – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 06-07 August 2019
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- 2nd Rome – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 28-29 August 2019
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 - 2nd London – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 September 2019
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