CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
Rome – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 30 April – 01 May, 2019
30 April – 01 May, 2019
CONFERENCE VENUE
University of Washington – Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy
Email: convener@eurasiaresearch.info
https://eurasiaresearch.org
https://sshraweb.org/
Table of Content:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Keynote Speaker</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>List of Presenters</td>
<td>6-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>List of Listeners</td>
<td>30-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Upcoming Conferences</td>
<td>35-37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preface:

Social Science And Humanities Research Association (SSHRA) is a global group of scholars, academicians and professionals from the field of Humanities and Social Sciences for encouraging intellectual development and providing opportunities for networking and collaboration. This association achieves its objective through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships. The association is driven by the guidance of the advisory board members. Scholars, Academicians, Professionals are encouraged to freely join SSHRA and become a part of this association, working for benefit of academia and society through research and innovation.

For this conference around 100 Participants from around 17 different countries have submitted their entries for review and presentation.

SSHRA has now grown to 3173 followers and 3539 members from 45 countries.

Membership in our scholarly association SSHRA is completely free of cost.

List of members: https://sshraweb.org/membership/list-of-members/

Membership Application form link: https://sshraweb.org/membership/

Proceedings is a book of abstracts, all the abstracts are published in our conference proceedings a day prior to the conference.

You can get our conference proceedings at: https://sshraweb.org/conference/proceedings/

We hope to have an everlasting and long term friendly relation with you in the future.

In this context we would like to share our social media web links:
https://www.facebook.com/gahssr.org/

You will be able to freely communicate your queries with us, collaborate and interact with our previous participants, share and browse the conference pictures on the above link.

Our mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative ideas.
KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr Declan Patrick

Senior Lecturer, Liverpool Hope University, Liverpool, England

He holds a Bachelor’s degree in English, a postgraduate Diploma in Drama and a Master of Arts degree in English (Drama and Film Studies), all from the University of Auckland. In addition, he holds a PhD in Contemporary Arts (Dance) from the Manchester Metropolitan University. He trained as a professional actor and dancer in New Zealand and in London and has worked extensively in both fields. His research follows a practice-as-research model and is mostly concerned with intercultural performance and cultural identity. He runs a performance company, Fighting Fit Productions, and his original work, both research and artistic, has been performed around the world. He teaches across several degrees, including Dance, Drama, Creative and Performing Arts and the MA Creative Practice. He is also a Subject Leader for Dance.
PLENARY SPEAKER

Roberto Adriani
Senior Partner of Heritage House Reputation Architects – PROI Worldwide, Milan, Italy
Adjunct Professor of Languages of the Media, The University of Milan (Università Statale di Milano) Italy

Roberto Adriani is Senior Partner of Heritage House Reputation Architects, consultancy firm operating in the corporate reputation, crisis communications, corporate social responsibility and business education fields. Roberto specializes in Crisis Communications and Public Affairs programs for global companies operating mainly in the life sciences, chemical and food industries. From 2002 to 2014 he led the Crisis Communications and Public Affairs Business Unit at MSL, part of the French communications group Publicis. Roberto Adriani is also Adjunct Professor of Languages of the Media at The University of Milan (Università Statale di Milano) and teacher of Crisis Communications at Accademia di Comunicazione business school, in Milan. He got a degree in Political Sciences at the University of Pisa, with a specialization in international relations, and a masters’ degree in Corporate Communications in Milan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Summers ERCICRSSH1906057</td>
<td>Governing Small Cities; Coalition Building and Inclusive Civic Engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Isa Waziri ERCICRSSH1906058</td>
<td>Accountability and Procurement Policies for Public Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadir Ali Mugheri</td>
<td>An Analysis of L1 Effects on the Learning of EFL: A Case Study of Undergraduate EFL Learners at Pakistani Universities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Edward Summers**  
Department of Public Administration, School of Business, Public Administration, and Information Technology, Long Island University, Brooklyn, New York, USA

**Abstract**  
The focus on community and its role in governance provides urban theorist an opportunity to revisit earlier theories (such as regime theory) to better understand civic capacity, community engagement, and the problems and successes of economic development processes in small communities. This mixed methods study explores how small cities are governed and the role coalitions and inclusive civic engagement plays in governing small places. Through case studies and an extensive review of the literature, governance, civic engagement, and coalition building remain areas of interest in the governance literature. The increased importance of coalitions and the collective action of local populous in small cities notwithstanding, cooperation of local elites remains critical as they influence the policy agenda of small cities.

**Ahmad Isa Waziri**  
Department of Public Administration, School of Management Studies, Kano State Polytechnic, Kano State, Nigeria

**Abstract**  
Introduction: A modern leadership recognizes high standards of public procurement system, with considerable rate of efficiency transparency and accountability because public procurement makes serious impact on public. Governments have already taken a number of steps to ensure accountability in public procurement by creating acts and establishing bureaus in order to standardize the procurement system. Despite all these efforts, however, ensuring sustainable accountability in undertaking national and regional public procurement process is still challenging. This proper compares the actual practice of accountability with the policy guidelines and standards of public procurement in Nigeria.

**Methodology:** The methodology was drawn from both primary and secondary data. The instrument used for the primary data were administration of questionnaires, 100 questionnaires were administered to the respondents where 80 were retrieved. The secondary source of data used in this study include publications such as annual reports, journals, conferences papers, gazettes, unpublished dissertation as well as internet data. Multi stage sampling techniques were used in the selection of sample size. Descriptive statistics was used in presenting and analyzing the data of the study.

**Findings:** It has been found that the level of compliance with the procurement policy guideline and require standard was low.

**Conclusion/Recommendations:** Government should orient citizens on the importance of compliance to the policy guidelines and standards.

**Government should improve on monitoring measures to ensure compliance with policy standard.**

**Government should empower the economic and crime commission with more autonomy of detecting and convicting offenders in order to harmonize the public service and realize sustainable compliance to policy standards.**

**Government should also introduce other policies to support the execution of procurement policies for the sake of monitoring and preservation.**

**Keywords:** Accountability, Procurement, Policies, Public Service, Standards

**Nadir Ali Mugheri**  
Faculty of Linguistics, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan

**Abstract**  
In multilingual societies like Pakistan, code-switching is commonly observed in different contexts.
Mostly people use L1 and L2 for common communications and L3 (i.e. English, Urdu) in formal contexts and for academic writings. Such a frequent code-switching does affect EFL learners' acquisition of grammar and lexis of target language which in the long run result in different types of errors in their writings. Current study is to investigate and identify common elements of L1 and L2 (spoken by students of the Universities in Pakistan) which create hindrances for EFL learners. Case study method was used for this research. Formal writings of 400 EFL learners (as participants from various Universities of the country) were observed. Among 400 participants, 200 were female and 200 were male EFL learners having different academic backgrounds. Errors found were categorized into different types according to grammatical items, the difference in meanings, structure of sentences and identifiers of tenses of L1 or L2 in comparison with those of the target language. The findings showed that EFL learners in Pakistani varsities have serious problems in writings. They committed serious errors related to grammar and meanings of the target language. After analysis of the committed errors, the results were found in the affirmation of the hypothesis that L1 or L2 does affect EFL learners. This research suggests in the end to adopt natural ways in pedagogy like task-based learning or communicative methods using contextualized material so as to avoid impediments of L1 or L2 in acquisition of target language.

Keywords: L1 & L2, EFL, Language Learning and Language Acquisition, Internalization and Fossilization, Communicative Approaches vs. Conventional or Traditional approaches

Overcoming Barriers in Menstrual Hygiene Management: A Case of Rural Women of Odisha

Suprit Panigrahi
Department of Gender Studies, Rama Devi Women’s University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Nivedita Pathak
Department of General Administration and Public Grievance, Government of Odisha

Abstract

Objective: Menstrual hygiene management (MHM) is an important aspect of women's health. Studies conducted in most developing countries show that women residing in rural areas do not manage menstruation hygienically. The objective of this study was to elicit perceptions about menstruation, knowledge about menstrual health and hygiene, cultural practices and choice of sanitary products to identify the key barriers to MHM.

Methods: This study was conducted in rural Odisha and followed a qualitative study design. In-depth face-to-face interviews were held with 40 women between the age group of 15 to 49 years. The interviews were analysed and four major barriers were identified.

Result: The identified barriers were knowledge gap, socio-cultural barriers, price vs. quality of sanitary napkins and privacy issues: lack of toilets, bathrooms, storage space and disposal facility. These barriers largely placed women in a disadvantaged position, restricting their lives and preventing them from managing menstruation hygienically.

Conclusion: These findings have important implications for healthcare providers, researchers, policy developers and NGOs working on menstrual hygiene management in rural areas. Given the size and qualitative nature of this study, further large scale research is required to better understand the menstrual needs and problems of rural women.

Keywords: Menstruation, Hygiene, Management, Odisha, Rural

Existence of Dohogram-Angarpota Bangladeshi Enclave Inside Indian Territory – A Study on Its Impact

Debarshi Bhattacharya
Associate Professor, Dept. of Commerce, S. R. Fatepuria College, University of Kalyani, West Bengal, India

Abstract

Enclaves in India and Bangladesh were the shocking consequence of historical partition of India in 1947. populace of these enclaves were irrationally deprived from getting basic facilities, rights, opportunities and governmental support services till long 67 years after India’s independence and partition until signing of the historic Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) between India and Bangladesh in the year 2015. As per LBA, 2015, 51 Bangladeshi enclaves inside Indian territory and
111 Indian enclaves inside Bangladesh territory were actually transferred to each other with effect from the midnight of 31 July 2015. But one Bangladeshi enclave situated inside Indian territory, Dohogram-Angarpota (D-A) twin enclave, has not yet been exchanged by means of LBA, 2015 as per settlement in LBA, 1974 and it still remains as an integrated part, may not be contiguous, of Bangladesh completely surrounded by the Indian territory. A study had been undertaken through extensive field survey to assess impact of exclusion of exchange of D-A Bangladeshi enclave from the coverage of LBA, 2015 Protocol from India’s perspective as well as from the perspective of the people of D-A enclave. A questionnaire containing series of effective questions had been set out to gather information from the Indian people residing adjacent to D-A enclave and Tin Bigha Corridor, people of D-A enclave, local administrative officials, personnel of Border Security Forces of India and Bangladesh, public representatives, representatives of political organizations etc. For the theoretical part of this study, various journals, periodicals, newspapers, reference books, Govt. reports, published articles, published reports of previous researchers, reports of electronic media etc. had been extensively consulted. The issue of exclusion of D-A enclave from LBA, 2015 Protocol had brought apprehension of future problem to the people of Kuchilibari Region of Mekhligunj Block, India, on contiguity of their region with Indian mainland due to 24 hours open access for the Bangladeshi people through Tin Bigha Corridor as well as anxiety about threats to national security of India and law and order issue of the locality due to open border of D-A Bangladeshi enclave within the region. On the other hand, 24 hours opening of Tin Bigha Corridor has brought significant positive changes to the people of D-A enclave in question of socio-economic condition and political and security status.

Keywords: Enclave, Dohogram-Angarpota Twin Enclave, Tin Bigha Corridor, Exchange of Enclaves, Land Boundary Agreement (LBA).

Protecting Children and Preventing Their Participation in Armed Conflict (Middle East)

Navid Yahyaeei
Faculty of Law, Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

Introduction: The Imperfect Phenomenon of War violates and threatens all rights of the child, including the right to life, the right to life alongside the family, the right to health, the right to development and education of children. According to new reports from international assemblies, compulsory recruitment and direct participation of children in clashes, killing and defective members, attacks on schools and hospitals, kidnapping, rape and sexual violence, and denial of access to humanitarian assistance, six cases of the violence that arises in armed conflict against children.

Methods: The present article examined and analyzed international and Islamic approaches to protecting children in armed conflict, considering new reports and a comparative study in three speeches, also content the parts of this research have been fielded in Iran, Beirut and Baghdad.

Result: Preventing the systematic distortion of religious beliefs in schools makes children an average of 35 percent sectarianism in Middle Eastern communities in addition to this lack of clarity the trade agreements of huge industrial and military companies have threatened the direct lives of children in these societies by 45%, which makes it more visible to the WTO's human rights deficiencies.

Discussion: The results showed that the best way to defend the rights of children is to reduce military weapons and to clarify more confidential contracts by the WTO. Also, the need for access to the right education, away from the extreme beliefs that has been approved by the Islamic rules and the Children's Convention

Keyword: Children Law, Sexual Violence, WTO Rules

The Impact of Human Rights on the Rules of the World Trade Organization

Navid Yahyaeei
Faculty of Law, Azad University, Iran

Abstract

Human beings need human rights to live and these basic rights and freedoms are related to human needs and dignity, recognizing human rights and defining the terms and conditions for defending
these rights within the framework of international law has led to various areas for the development of growth and the achievement of a fair integration of as many nations as possible in the international community. Human rights to achieve eternal values have had a huge impact on the activity of human beings, governments and organizations, and in all areas, by establishing rules that are more visible in world trade in recent decade. Business cooperation is rooted in the concept of the basic human needs in order to create more favorable living conditions for all human beings and to prevent the dangers and political tensions and armed disadvantages it's necessary that the rules of human rights prevail over conflicts of human rights with the rules of commerce. When the rules are designed that only profitability is worthwhile, this phenomenon will be dangerous. The wealth of trade should not be dumb think then decent trade will never be realized and we will be witness the sale of weapons for mass murder and the lack of trade in medicines for the protection of intellectual property rights or for businesses that are directly linked to the destruction of the environment. 

Keyword: Human rights, WTO, commercial, intellectual property

Luigi Ivan Triola
ERCICRSSH1906068

Religion and Media in Japan: Methods of Adaptation and Power Legitimisation of New Religions in Japan

Luigi Ivan Triola
Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract
Secularization theory argues that there is no space for religion in a modern, advanced society. Anti-secularization approaches emphasize that modernity was not able to jettison neither “religion” nor “enchantment.” Yet, Meyer argues that religion remains vital in a modern society for its ability to “transform by incorporating new media and addressing and linking people in new ways” (Meyer, 2009: 2). Academics have illustrated the significance of media in new religions in Japan as strategies of self-promotion (Baffelli, 2016) and the importance of mass media to maintain a strong leader-follower relationship (Inoue, 2012; Huang, 2009). However, it is imperative that we look at media as ways of legitimization as well, as strategies adopted by new religions to negotiate their role in a secularist society. Combining textual analysis with interviews, this paper explores mediatic legitimization strategies in four case studies, two established in prewar and two in postwar Japan, in order to look at time changes. Books, magazines and website contents are analysed with a Critical Language Studies approach, which emphasizes the relationship between language and power (Fairclough, 1989). Based on 10/per case semi-structured interviews with regular members and 2/per case semi-structured interviews with leaders, the reception of media by followers and the ideas on media and legitimization strategies of leaders are analysed. In terms of reception, the ideas of materiality and religion, body and conversion are explored through the investigation of art produced or exhibited by new religions and the sensations registered by their audiences. In this context, my research examines the question of how new religions negotiate and maintain their role in a modern society like Japan. Moreover, how do new religions legitimize their power to attract and retain followers? What is the role of media in this process? Do the methods of legitimization vary along with socio-political changes?

Democracy and Electoral Outcomes: Comparative Analysis of Nigeria and Ivory Coast Elections

Harrison Oluwaseyi OGUNKALU
Eurasia Study, Social Science, Nigde Omer Halisdemir University, Nigde, Turkey

Anthony ENIAYEJUNI
International Relations Department, Cyprus International University, Lefkosa, Mersin 10, Turkey

Abstract
Election is an integral and essential part of democracy, which means that without election, the concept democracy is impossible and without international accepted democratic process of election, a geopolitical environment cannot be termed democratic system. The quality of such system has to be inclined with the rule of law, freedom of speech and association, free and fair democratic election
exercise and some other human necessity that make life livable for every individual residing in such environment. However, most West African states have been confronted with electoral violence and political instability, which has always been caused by electoral malpractices or unjust electoral process. This study will examine the mechanism put in place by International and regional bodies like United Nation, African Union and ECOWAS in relation to the twin concepts, and how it aid lasting solution to electoral crisis in Nigeria and Ivory Coast, through comparative analysis.

Keywords: Democracy, Election, Nigeria, Ivory Coast (Cote d’Ivoire), United Nation and Regional Bodies (African Union and ECOWAS)

Islam and the Bajo Tribe Tradition in Tomini Bay – Indonesia: Study of Pamali and Mamia Kadilao

Lahaji
Department of Islamic Law, State Islamic University of Sultan Amai Gorontalo, Gorontalo, Indonesia

Muhammad Obie
Department of Sociology, State Islamic University of Sultan Amai Gorontalo, Indonesia

Abstract

Customs and traditions as local wisdom are built on the values in the social structure of the local community that function as guidelines, controllers, and signs to behave in various dimensions of life. The purpose of this research is to analyze the Bajo tribe tradition and its meeting with Islam. This study used a qualitative approach with ethnographic methods and case studies. The selection of informants was done by purposive sampling and snowball techniques. While data collection was done through in-depth interviews and passive participation observation. The results showed that the Bajo tribe has local wisdom in the form of pamali and mamia kadilao which are institutionalized in traditions and customs. Pamali is the ethics of the Bajo people in building relationships with their natural environment. While mamia kadilao is a grouping of the Bajo when fishing, namely the palilibu, bapongka, and sakai groups. When the Bajo tribe accept Islam, it does not eliminate their original beliefs. These two belief systems live side by side. The Bajo tribe accept Islam as their religion, but at the same time still hold fast and practice their ancestors.

Keywords: Islam, Pamali, Mamia Kadilao, Bajo Tribe

The Approach Towards Migration and Refugee Crisis: The Case of Hungary

Meisie Rasakanya
Department of Social Sciences-Field of International Relations, Eszterhazy Karoly University, Hungary

Abstract

Migration and refugee crisis is a problem faced not only by Hungary, but also every country in the world. This paper seeks to analyse the approach of migration inflow in Hungary and to examine the strategies developed by the Hungarian Government and the NGOs towards migration issue. Hungary due to its location functions as a transit, source and a destination country of both irregular migration and it also attracts more migration not only from its neighbouring countries but also the Middle east and south east Asia. According to Amnesty International (2015), in the first eight months of 2015, 161 000 people claimed asylum in Hungary. The irregular influx of migrants and refugees that entered Hungary in 2015/16 was undesirable and led to the government to come up with strategies to maintain the rate of migrants and refugees within the country. During 2015 when the government declared a crisis situation caused by the mass immigration, the construction of the a fence on the border with Serbia was finished and amendments to the criminal code and asylum law, making it an offence to enter the country through the border fence and establishing transit zones at the border gates entered into effect (Amnesty International, 2015). This strategy was developed by the government to control the migration inflow and also to protect the Hungarian cultural identity from being affected by migrants coming from foreign countries. Nevertheless, there is a huge discrepancy between the government and the NGOs. The NGOs approach to migration in Hungary is based on protecting human rights of migrants, refugees and minorities within Hungarian territory. Therefore, the approach towards migration between the government.
and the NGOs is different. However, it is crucial to develop effective measures to maintain situation because irregular migration could result in a stumbling block to socio-economic development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manal M. Y. Abuawad</td>
<td>Effect of Religious Holy-Days and Optimism in Analyst Recommendations: Evidence from Arab Countries</td>
<td>The Muslim Holy days of Ashoura, Eid Milad-un-Nabi, Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha are amongst the most celebrated religious traditions in the world, observed by more than 1.5 billion Muslims. This study has investigated the impact of these Muslim Holy days on daily stock returns of 8 Asian and African financial markets for a period of 2006 to 2017. The study documents statistically significant changes in daily stock returns associated with heterogeneity of worship, special consumption patterns and expenditures within these holydays. This paper examines the nearness of religious occasions impact on analysts’ recommendations in MENA nations’ securities exchanges (Tunis, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Lebanon, Algeria, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain) amid the period in the vicinity of 2006 and 2017. Our discoveries uncover that on Pre-Holidays, analysts tend to issue negative recommendations, and issue positive recommendations on Post-Holidays. Our outcomes are powerful to substitute measures of positive thinking and in the wake of controlling for different firm-particular qualities. Keywords: Analyst Recommendations, Holidays Effect, Optimism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zara F. Imran</td>
<td>Predicting The Impact of Visual Merchandising and Product Assortment on Consumer’s Impulsive Buying Behavior</td>
<td>Previous research in the past have done on impulse buying and visual merchandising from which some authors prostate that sale of numerous range of products is the main cause of impulse buying. This paper determined the influence of product assortment and visual merchandising with the help of moderator variable digital signage on consumer’s impulsive buying behavior. The specific purposes are to answer three research questions which were tested at .05 level of significance. 454 consumers who come for shopping at our selected stores (Anem, Hyperstar, Metro, Macro and Pot Pourri) in Lahore were studied. Purposive sampling is used in this study. A total of 400 copies of the instrument are retrieved for analysis and observations analyzed through SPSS Software resulting that visual merchandising and product assortment does have an impact on consumer’s impulsive buying behavior while the role of moderating variable digital signage is also significant. This study aims to make a theoretical contribution by introducing digital signage as a moderator variable that how it influences the impulsive buying behavior of consumers with independent variable visual merchandising because it’s an addition in advertising mode as an electronic tool and new variable in the field of marketing. Little research found about this variable in previous studies. Finally, digital signage ads tend to be more attractive to shoppers who are on their first visit to the store; therefore it can enhance intentions of consumers of revisiting the store, result in more buying. This study can be valued for retailers, market owners and marketers to increase the sales of products and improve the visualization of the store. Keywords: Visual Merchandising, Product Assortment, Digital Signage, Impulsive Buying Behavior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**S. M. Omodia**  
Building Political Parties in Africa: The Nigerian Perspective
S. M. OMODIA PhD
Professor of Political Science and Deputy Vice Chancellor, Edo University Iyamho, Edo State, Nigeria

Abstract
African states over the years have been bedevilled with the challenge of political leadership and good governance. In Nigeria poor political leadership and governance poses serious challenges based on the weakenss and fragility of political institutions. It is important to accentuate that in the Nigerian state, just like most democratic states, the centrality and indispensability of political parties to the tenets of participatory democracy and good governance cannot be over emphasized. As a matter of fact, political parties are expected to serve as not only a tool for political mobilization, but they are also expected to define goals, provide value orientation and re-orientation, perform the function of elite recruitment for political leadership as well as integrate the interest of the leaders with that of the masses. Conversely, the Nigerian experience over the years as such that political parties lack the instituted capability to perform the above stated functions. As a matter of fact, political parties in the post Nigerian Second Republic have been poorly built. A comparative historical analysis of republican governments in Nigeria has shown a downward trend in Nigeria. This is based on the noticeable practice of poor ideological base of the parties in the post Second Republic dispensation in which political parties are merely seen as a shade for political representation cum power acquisition. This, no doubt, is indicative of the fact that political parties are under-performing in the Nigerian state. This scenario is attributed to years of military dictatorship and governance, the practice of identity politics that leads to distortion in the system, the personal idiosyncrasies of the political actors which tend to be antithetical to democratic survival. Thus, this paper is of the conception that viewing democracy as an end rather than a means to and end will enable African states, with specific focus on Nigeria to build enduring participatory democratic culture which is anchored on political parties.

Keywords: Democracy, Good Governance, Institution Capability, Participating Democracy, Political Parties.

Impact of East African Community Common Market on Trade Balance of Rwanda (2010-2015)
Mutemberezi Fidele
Economics/College of Business and Economics, University of Rwanda, Kigali, Rwanda

Abstract
This research was set analyze the impact of East African Community Common Market on Trade Balance in Rwanda. The study was based on three research objectives: (a) To assess the nature and magnitude of the impact of the EAC Common Market on trade, (b) To identify challenges related to the implementation of common market protocols and (c) To identify the way of improvement of trade balance which will ensure that the country maximizes benefits and minimizes the costs associated with EAC Common Market. The research was both descriptive and cross-sectional in designs with questionnaire based survey as well as documentary reviews. A sample of cross-border traders underwent questionnaire based interviews at the main boarders of Gatuna, Kagutumba, Rusumo and Akanyaru in order to get primary data on the impact of EAC Common market on Trade Balance in Rwanda. In addition, the research reviewed the documents at the border custom’s offices for further information not provided by the primary data. Data was analyzed using SPSS statistical software to generate the frequencies & percentages.

The findings showed that the EAC Common market had positively impacted the trade of Rwanda with the rest of EAC Country members mainly Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Burundi. The Rwandan Exports and Imports with Partner states had increased in general from 2011 to 2015 at the average level of 25%. However trade deficit has deepened, which means that Rwanda imports were more than exports in the region.

Keywords: East African Community, Common Market and Trade Balance.

Forms of Address for Foreign EFL Teachers in Japan
Laura Huston
School of Science and Technology, Kwansei Gakuin University, Sanda City, Hyogo Prefecture,
Japan

Abstract
The specific classroom practice addressed in this research is how EFL students in Japan address their foreign English instructors. The researcher administered a multiple-choice survey to resident foreigners teaching English in Japan, asking informants whether their students addressed them with or without a title, and whether by personal name, family name, or nickname. Results compare forms of address for teacher’s sex, age, level of educational attainment, teaching venue, years of employment, native language, and nationality. Special interest focuses on comparisons between the experiences of teachers from countries in the “inner-circle” of the anglosphere versus those of teachers from the “expanding circle” (Kachru 1985). This paper is a first step towards investigating the cluster of common EFL practices in the Japanese EFL classroom, and is limited in that it depends upon self-reported data. Although necessarily exploratory in nature, it constitutes an important first step in unpacking how Japanese attitudes towards English are constructed, at least partly, through classroom practice.

Ismail A. S. Thabet
ERCICRSSH1906106

Social Networking Sites Usage and its Impact on Competitive Intelligence

Ismail A. S. Thabet
Management and Marketing, Windoor Company for General Trading and Co., Gaza, Palestine

Abstract
The purpose of this research paper is to investigate the social networking sites usage and its impact on competitive intelligence (competitor intelligence, marketing intelligence, strategic intelligence and technological intelligence) in telecommunications sector in Gaza. A simple random sample of (67) employees from all managerial levels responded to the survey.

The result of the study showed that social networking sites usage have a significant impact on competitive intelligence, in terms of competitor intelligence, marketing intelligence, strategic intelligence and technological intelligence. The study recommended telecommunication sector companies should be understood the various diminutions of competitive intelligence that can be improved by social networking sites and have to take into account how to effectively train their staff to exploit and use the social networking sites as critical instruments for Competitiveness.

Keywords: Competitive Intelligence, Social Networks

Agustinus Supriyanto
ERCICRSSH1906112

Seventy Years of Dutch Recognition of Indonesia: The Dynamics of Indonesian Diplomatic Struggle for the Recognition of Sovereignty in 1949

Agustinus Supriyanto
Law Faculty of Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract
The Indonesian diplomacy from 1945 to 1949 succeeded in prevailing over its conflict with Netherland. In 1945 Indonesian citizens residing in Middle East engaged in a people-to-people diplomacy to support the nation’s struggle for sovereignty. In 1946 the diplomacy took the involvement of the British, Unites States, Soviet Union, and the United Nations Security Council. Later on, during 1947, the struggle was focused on gaining diplomatic support from Middle East countries. In 1948 a massive diplomatic struggle was carried out through the UN Security Council, resulting in supports from Syria, United States, and Soviet Union. In 1949 the final stage of Indonesian diplomatic struggle was carried out with the aid from the Commission of Good Offices and the United Nations Commission for Indonesia (UNCI). The dynamics of the struggle was manifested in diplomatic relationship with fellow nations. At that time whereas the incomplete status as a subject of international, Indonesia bore the legal rights to send diplomatic representatives to other countries. On the other hand, Indonesia accepted foreign diplomatic representatives. Furthermore based on the UN Security Council resolutions, the Indonesian diplomacy aimed to seek for international recognition of sovereignty. On December 27, 1949, the Netherlands formally transferred the sovereignty to Indonesia.

Keywords: Recognition, Indonesia, Diplomacy, Sovereignty

Gbolade Adesanya Osunlalu

Environmental Impact of Open Air Cattle Feedlot on Receiving Flora: A Case Study of Naboom Farm Areas, South Africa

Rome – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 30 April – 01 May, 2019
University of Washington – Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy
Gbolade Adesanya Osunlalu
Department of Geography and Geo-Information Sciences, University of Venda, Thohoyandou, South Africa
Alute, F.O.
Ongungbuyi, T.O.

Abstract
Ecological risk assessment should be ideally carried out over a long period and should be replicated over several time frames. However, due to time constraint the results were collected and concluded from observation and sample plots laid out in areas of natural vegetation on site. The faunal sampling was not undertaken, due to this, the floral assessment results especially the species composition was used as an indication of disturbance and to identify possible faunal habitat from floral data.

The conclusive assessment of the sites was based on observation upon walking through the proposed site and information about this study relied solely on data from representative sections of natural grassland. The published grass species lists from Mucina & Rutherford (2006) were relied upon for data comparison and classification of identified grass species found on the sites.

- The study covered only those parts of the proposed facility site that was identified as having potentially high sensitivity as well as the new areas identified during the EIA phase. This was due to the agricultural activities that was carried out previously on the farmland.
- The soil composition and characteristics was not included in this study.
- The land use of the area has been categorized as agricultural activities, hence Red data species was not considered in the study.

The study was bounded by the following parameters:
- Data availability: very little was known about the specific area and associated ecosystems historically before agricultural activities was carried out on the farmland area.
- Scientific knowledge: scientific studies have been done on ecosystems with similar ecological characteristics.
- Spatial scale: the local community’s property, game reserves and agricultural areas bounded the site studied.
- Temporal scale: the study included historical and considered the farmland lifetime activity.

Keywords: Impact Assessment; Flora; Cattle Feedlot.

Promoting Rural Tourism in India Using ICT Applications
Dr. Deepthi Shanker
Research and Development, Opel Consulting Pvt Ltd, Bangalore, India

Abstract
With increasing number of internet users to obtain information on business transaction, networking, distribution of product and services etc., tourism industry is directly dependent upon technological strategies. Application of ICT enabled tools and technologies can make rural tourism in India more enterprising and competitive. This note focuses on the possibilities of development and promotion of tourism in rural India through ICT applications. The first part of the paper briefly introduces the concepts and sets the tone for discussion. The second and third section provides a brief background for understanding rural tourism in India followed by the role of ICTs applications to advance the rural tourism. The fourth section focusses upon the VIA model as a way to integrate ICT tools with rural tourism sectors. The last section points out few recommendations followed by conclusions. The paper concludes by highlighting the possibility of developing a unique ‘ICT driven, sustainable, community-based and collaborative’ rural tourism initiative in India.

Keywords: Rural Tourism, ICT Applications, VIA Model, Social Media, India

The 3R’s Of Tourism: Reviews, Rankings and Recommendations
Mikaela Aishel Flores
Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo, San Juan, La Union 2514 Philippines

Melle Lorraine Soylon
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo, San Juan, La Union 2514 Philippines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bianca Adrianne Carilla</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abstract**
As tourism spawned huge opportunities and impact in today’s world, the growth of new marketing of tourism emerges to the economy, intertwined with the new tourist destinations as an outcome of developed society. In relation to this, the 3r’s of tourism, reviews, rankings and recommendations, plays a crucial role in boosting one’s beliefs and perception on their next destination. Moreover, in the vast country of Philippines can be seen and heard the 3r’s just around the corner. Herewith, this study explores more in Vigan, Ilocos Sur which has an endearing and worth knowing historical significance making use of semi-structured guided interview method. This locale was chosen as a point of analysis owing to fact that it is not only the location natural site but is culturally and historically significant to Filipino community. The evidence from this study implies that the tourists consider the visiting frequency, choosing reasons, linkages and upkeep, expectations, and perceptions as influencing factors. The emerging problems from the business consists lack of man power, inconvenience, and the unmet expectations from the tourists. Thus, the adaptive measures have been undertaken such as man power reinforcement, tourism awareness and tourism advancement. In conclusion, these factors are needed to tourist and owners as it beneficial to them and this paper sheds new light into identifying the influencing factors, analyzing the generating problems, and determining the adaptive measures being undertaken by tourism destinations as well as the tourists.

**Keyword:** Authenticity; CMC (Computer Mediated Communication); Commercialization; Commodification; ICT (Information and communications technology); Expectation; Perception; TripAdvisor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Study of Kyara in Japanese Religious Landscape: Shūkyō Asobi at Kanda Myōjin and Ryōhōji Temple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alisha Saikia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Religion and Philosophy, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abstract**
Kyara is a ubiquitous, multi-functional category of mascots in Japan, embraced and consumed by people of all walks of life. Although an element of Japanese popular culture, they are also infused in certain religious spaces. This study investigates the reasons behind the infusion of kyara in certain religious spaces in Japan, and examines the impact it has on the practice of religion in those spaces. The literature on kyara is concentrated on its functionality, possible origin and probable reason for consumption and the major reasons stated behind kyaras amalgamation in religious spaces include consumption, globalization and secularization only.

With the help of textual analysis and ethnographic research, this study tries to investigate other possible explanations of the incorporation of kyara into religious spaces. This could be the long existing tradition of Japanese religion that combines secular elements of play and entertainment with that of the sacred elements of religion, and diminishes the sharp contrast between the two. This aspect shows that such a conflation is not just a desperate measure taken by religious spaces because of the constraints of a contemporary society weighed down by the forces of consumerism and secularization but also a continuation of a tradition especially from the Edo era in a regularly renovating fashion.

The study further investigates the impact in the practice of religion in those religious spaces where kyara is infused. In doing so, it utilizes shūkyō asobi (playful religion) as a theoretical framework and applies it in the case study of Kanda Myōjin in Kanda, Tokyo, and Ryōhōji temple in Hachioji, Tokyo. The result is the determination of religion being re-created in these spaces. Religion in these spaces is practiced in a diversified and renewed way, thus opposing the secularization theory that suggests a diminishing role of religion in contemporary society.

**Keywords:** Popular Culture, Kyara, Shūkyō Asobi (Playful Religion), Secularization Theory, Re-Creation of Religion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Place of Moroccan Girls in Debates of Family Farming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abderrazak Berni</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERCICRSSH1906126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Rome – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 30 April – 01 May, 2019**
University of Washington – Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy
Abderrazak Berni  
Department of English Language, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fes, Morocco

Abstract
For young girls the choice between "countryside and city" is not only a choice of place of life but a game of relationship between "dependence and independence". It is with this sentence that we begin our topic on the rural children and young people of the center west of Morocco, this sentence summarizes the alternative facing the daughters of the family farmers in this region of the country. Through a bibliographical review and testimonials gathered on the ground, this work offers a reading of the current place of girls in the debates on family farming in a region of Morocco where it is still predominant. Starting from the observation of the masculinization of the rural communities, we will see what are the different aspects of the life of the girls, how their role is denied in the family property (work, decisions, inheritance) and how they are marginalized in the rural society (socialization, leisure, recognition). This will lead us to ask whether departure to the city is a problem or a solution for them, and what local alternatives emerge.  
Keywords: Gender Relations, Rural Youth, Family Farming, Girls

Immacule Mukashema  
ERCICRSSH1906129

Challenges of Gender Mainstreaming in Collaborative Transnational Research: The Case of Social Work in Rwanda

Immaculée Mukashema  
University of Rwanda, Huye, Rwanda

Nimo Bokore  
Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada

Regine King  
University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada

Abhar Husain  
York University, Toronto, Canada

Susan McGrath  
York University, Toronto, Canada

Abstract
This paper addresses some of the challenges of gender mainstreaming in the context of a Rwanda-Canada social research project. The study partnership includes a team of academics from the Social Sciences Department at the University of Rwanda and three Canadian universities which are Calgary, St.Thomas and York. The ultimate goal of the research project is to create knowledge that could be used to train social workers to respond appropriately to the complex social issues of post-genocide Rwanda. The research team started by documenting the current practice of social work by Rwandan social workers; it wanted to be sure to understand the influence of indigenous cultures and values in social work practices. Interviews were conducted with 19 social work practitioners in Huye and Gisagara Districts of the Southern Province of Rwanda. The findings about the above stated goal have been published elsewhere. However, the present paper is focusing on the challenges of gender mainstreaming which arose after the field work. In this transnational social research project, the research team realized that it had not adequately addressed the different socio-cultural values of the researchers, particularly their understanding of gender and gender equality. It was found that when research team members/collaborators have different geopolitical locations, gender equal collaboration can be difficult to achieve. The paper reflects on the importance of research collaborators, either locally or transnational, to practice self-reflexivity as they negotiate the issues of power and privilege to produce non-hierarchical and accountable knowledge. The paper suggests that research team members need to be open to discuss the construction of gender and gender equality in both the local and the global context of the research. Engaging gender in both contexts could suggest ways to sustain and nurture gender equality in transnational social research.  
Keywords: Gender mainstreaming, International research, Social work, Rwanda
Avoid Families' Shame: A Psychosocial Factor of Spouses' Conjugal Commitment to Marriage Protection in Traditional Rwanda

Immaculée Mukashema
University of Rwanda, Huye, Rwanda

Joseph Hahirwa
University of Rwanda, Huye, Rwanda

Alexandre Hakizamunyango
University of Rwanda, Huye, Rwanda

Abstract
This paper from a research using qualitative approach looks at the marital life in the traditional Rwanda. Six focus group discussions composed of Rwandan elders were conducted in Kigali City, Southern and Western Provinces. In traditional Rwanda, marriage was not the sole affairs of newly married spouses. Two families played a crucial role in the formation of the new household and in the psychosocial life of the new spouses along their marital life. Spouses in traditional Rwanda undergo psychosocial responsibility to avoid break of the family ties established between their two families of origin through their marriage. In addition, in case of need, the spouses could "sacrifice" oneself and accepted to live in conjugal trouble and stress in order to protect the well-being of their children. For these two reasons among others, the traditional Rwandan spouses had exceptional commitment to marriage life, to show patience and tolerance among each other during their marital life, important virtues that are lacking today. Yet, participants in this study argue that when patience and tolerance between spouses were exercised, normal relationships gradually developed. Thus, patience and tolerance, were giving marriage institution a possibility of stability and longevity in traditional Rwanda that is not common to observe in today's society.

Keywords: Marriage, Family, Psychosocial, Patience, Commitment, Rwanda

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

Joshua Abiezer Marayag
Junior High School, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Urbizondo San Juan La Union, Philippines

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.

Keywords: Tourism, Technology, Culture, Identity, Globalization

Impact of Cash-Flow Volatility on Leverage and Debt Maturity Structure of Firm

Sobia Quayyoum
Università degli studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Italy
Capital University of Science and Technology Islamabad, Pakistan
Dr. Antonella Malinconico  
University of Sannio Benevento, Italy  

Dr. Arshad Hassan  
Capital University of Science and Technology Islamabad, Pakistan  

Abstract  
The proposed research will examine detail relationship that exist between the volatility of cash-flow, leverage and debt maturity structure in general and particularly Pakistan, India and China. The dependent variable of the study is leverage ratio and debt maturity structure whereas independent variables include volatility of cash-flow and financial crisis. The study will use GLM to study the impact of volatility of cash-flow on leverage ratio while GMM will use to study the impact of financial crisis on leverage ratio. The ordered probit model will use to study the influence of crisis and cash-flow volatility on debt maturity structure of firm.  

Keywords: Cash-Flow Volatility, Debt Maturity Structure, Financial Crisis, Leverage.

Daniel Kakwavu  
ERCICRSSH1906152  

Dialogue rather than Law can Wipe out Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). A Case Study of Uganda  

Daniel Kakwavu  
Mama Wa Uganda Foundation, Mama Wa Uganda Foundation, Kampala  

Abstract  
Among the countries under the UN Umbrella, FGM is outlawed. It is regarded as an infringement to the fundamental rights of the feminine. In outlawing this practice, countries looked at the health (physical & emotional) concerns and ignored the cultural aspect. For instance, Uganda introduced the Anti-FGM Act in 2010 to augment the fight against FGM. However, since then, the practice has been on the increase in the North-East and Karamoja regions. Among the Pokot people, it is almost a universal practice, currently estimated at about 95%. The practice is done underground in defiance of the law. This is because people view the law as an infringement on their cultural norms and practices. Less effort has thus far been made to address this practice in a cultural perspective, through open dialogue to help the very perpetrators abominate it rather than forcing them to change. Unless there is a change in approach, Uganda’s efforts to achieve the Global Agenda 2030, especially SDG goals 3, & 10 remain in balance. This paper therefore is premised on the fact that “you cannot force someone to change, but you can help him/her change”. This approach has been used before in Karamoja.

Azeez Adenrele Lukman  
ERCICRSSH1906158  

Decentralization, Good Governance and Sustainable Development  

Azeez Adenrele Lukman  
Department of Local Government and Development Studies, The Polytechnic, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria  

Abstract  
Decentralization refers to power devolution among different tiers of government in any politics. The control idea is to enhance devolution of power in an ideal political system in Nigeria, local government is a form of decentralization to bring government nearer to general masses to promote development from below, making provision for basics need of life enhance local autonomy among others. The possibility of these information attempt is hindered by institutional structures arrangement and financial commitment in fulfillment of providing for public goods and exercebated by the constitutional ambiguity in the operation of the government system in Nigeria federal relationship the study adopt content analysis in it methodology through the use of relevant textbook, journals and news paper to validate the study outcomes and place premium on leadership with vision, commitment and re-orientation of the populace in bringing about an expected and sustainable development in Nigeria.
A Study on Violation of Women Human Rights: Bangladesh Perspective
Md Mozahadul Islam
Executive Director, Centre for Human Rights Movement, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Abstract
Background
In the world history written certificate parting to at first preservation Human Rights means Medina Chatter introduce by the Great Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SM) may be pleased as the Model. Thereafter in the century of 17 or 18 the demand of Human Rights were proclaimed by France Bodin & Philosopher of England Jon Lock & in the writings of France Philosopher Russu. In the year 1215 the Megna Kartta of Britain, in the year 1689 Bill of Rights, in the year 1976 Virginia Bill of Rights is the milestone in the regarding Human Rights. Besides the declaration of France revolt too is a new horizon as regards Human Rights. All this declarations have been recognized as the internal matter of Government in every country. During the time of Second World War limitless terrorism particularly as per indomitable terrorism against humanity introduced by the fascist Italy Government and Terrorist German Government. With the goodwill of democratic governments in the post world war the Certificate of Universal of Human Rights was composed. When United Nation organization was established after 2nd world war a commission of at first 3 members and later 8 members was formed with vies to specifying Human Rights. Mrs. Alinor Revolt wife of former American President. Which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights introduced by General Assembly of United Nation as on 10th December 1948.

Modern Technology and Its Adverse Effect on Establish Sales Objectives of on Average Sales Organization
Ajayi Paul Olusegun
Department of Marketing, The Polytechnic, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.

Abstract
Many organization that engages in sales activities either goods or service had their determined objectives on what to sell, how to sell, recruitment method, training and compensation etc. all these were done years back and they blossom with profit. The invention of modern technology had its adverse effect, modern phone call, Sms, Twitter, website, Google, facebook to mention but few. It has both the positive and negative end Intime of profitability increase in sales staff turnover but downsizing and old way of doing things makes matter worse. Appropriating these problems is the major concern in how to harness the old way of doing things to the new way watch modern technology methods to be adopted and probably solution will suffix with the intention of concluding on recommendation solution to this problem bolstering sales making profit and looking relevant in their modern computer and Digital Age.
Keywords: Technology, Profitability, sales, objectives, Turnover effect.

Conflicts, Refugees and National Identities in Africa
Banji Marcellinus ADEPOJU Ph.D.
Department of Local Government and Development Studies, The Polytechic, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

Abstract
Aside the ethno-tribal inclinations that emanated at the time of colonial in African, race and other social identities are prevalent in Africa. At that, discussing conflicts in Africa will acquaint one with the intersecting personal (identities) and structural (political, socio-economic, regional) determinants that dictate African politics. However, refugees in Africa at a time are the reason, symptoms, consequences, and perpetuators of conflicts with the attendant implications on national identity as exemplified in Africa and specifically in countries like Nigeria, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zaire (the Democratic Republic of the Congo), among others. Identities on the other hand are universal cleavages, drawing strength and salience from the specific social, political and economic contexts where they have an impact. This paper thus, appraises national identities,
manifesting in identity politics, which have brought about conflicts and subsequently leading to refugees’ problem in Africa. Meanwhile, the yearnings from the host communities are pathetic and call for concerns. This is because the number of refugees continues to rise in the Africa almost on a daily basis. This paper therefore, examines how conflicts in Africa has brought about displacement of countless number of families and subsequently, how the issue of refugee affects national identity in Africa.

Keywords: Conflicts, Refugee and National Identities

---

**War and Violence against Women in Kashmir: The Creation and Neglect of Kashmiri Half-Widows**

Prateek Srivastava  
Department of Political Science, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, USA

Abstract

The state of Jammu and Kashmir has never been a land of stable borders. In the case of armed conflict in Jammu and Kashmir, which has not only been between Indians and Pakistanis but also various sects, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) has been widespread over time. This includes the mass rape by Dogra troops in 1947, mass rape during the Kashmir insurgency 1988, which was used as a weapon of war by Indian security forces and similar cases of mass rape have been noted in conflicts 1995, 2003, and later in 2010 (Qutab 2012). Another conflict-related phenomenon impacting women most heavily in Jammu and Kashmir is the creation of “half-widows,” referring to the wives of men disappeared because of mostly being put in the custody of security forces on the basis of being labeled militants or terrorists. I argue that this abject status is not only the result of the perpetual conflict in the region but also the failure of Indian law to enable such women’s rights and voice. While international human rights organizations have called out the mass rapes that have occurred in this conflict zone, there has been less focus on the half-wives phenomenon.

---

**Constraints and Perceived Risks in Travel Participation: A Case of Thai Tourists taking an Outbound Trip**

Raweewan Proyrungroj  
Faculty of Humanity and Social Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand

Abstract

This study examines travel constraints and perceived risks faced by Thai tourists in travelling abroad. As the primary aims of this study is to gain rich, in-depth, and holistic understanding of how Thai tourists perceive and interpret their constraints and risks in taking an outbound trip, it employed an interpretive paradigm utilising qualitative research approach. The data were drawn from 33 respondents who had never taken an outbound trip, neither by themselves nor with a tour operator. The number of the respondents was justified by the saturation point, which is when no theme was found to emerge from the data. These respondents were selected using purposive sampling and snowball sampling. The methods used to collect the data include semi-structured interviews and participant observation. The collected data were analysed by thematic analysis technique. The findings indicated that all the respondents in this study had faced limitations or constraints in travelling abroad. These constraints could be classified into 3 main groups: (i) intrapersonal constraints (i.e. fear of travelling with certain modes of transportation, language barriers; fear of terrorism and/or natural disaster); (ii) interpersonal constraints (i.e. do not have appropriate person to accompany when travelling, and having family burden); and (iii) structural constraints (i.e. insufficient time to travel, and insufficient budget to travel). In terms of perceived risks in taking an outbound trip, seven categories of perceived risks were identified. These included: (i) risks concerning transportation (i.e. fear of airplane crashing); (ii) risks concerning laws and orders (i.e. fear of being a target of crimes); (iii) health risks (i.e. fear of getting sick or being infected with diseases at the tourist destination); (iv) risks concerning accommodations (i.e. dirtiness of the accommodation); (v) risks concerning climate (i.e. fear of natural disaster; fear of cold weather); (vi) risks concerning tourist attractions (i.e. insufficient and dirty public toilets); and (vii) risks concerning medical support system (i.e. lack of efficient medical support in a case of being sick or getting accident). The findings of this research could give a valuable insight for tour
operators and other tourism-related businesses on the factors or causes that obstruct Thai tourists to take an outbound trip and how to overcome these constraints and perceived risks. Keywords: Constraints; Perceived Risks; Travel Participation; Thai Tourists; Outbound Trip

"The Effect of a Proposed Motor Education Program on Improving the Motor Cognitive Abilities of Autistic Children"

Ahmed Shaker Elghole
Curriculum and Teaching Method's Faculty of Physical Education, Beni Suef University, Beni Suef, Egypt

Abstract
The study aims to develop a motor education program through the kinetic story and identify its effect on the motor efficiency of the child with autism in the age of 3-5 years. The researcher used the experimental method by selecting two groups, one experimental and one experimental. The program was applied to the children of Mami House Nursery for people with special needs. The sample of the study was (4) children, (2) control sample, (2) experimental sample. There are statistically significant differences in favor of the second measurement indicating that the program has an effect on children. Keywords: Motor Education, Autism, The Motor Cognitive Abilities

"Hagiography as a source for studying the Byzantine History"

Mostafa Mahmoud Mohamed Mohamed
Lecturer at Faculty of Arts, South Valley University, Egypt

Abstract
With the beginning of the eighties of the last century, a new approach among western researchers started and called for the necessity of adopting new frameworks and contexts in studying history. That approach distinguished between what was called "official history", concerned with the internal and external policies of emperors, and commanders, and "popular history" which concerned with popular cultural and social heritages. In "The New History", a book edited by J. Logof, in a research entitled "Imagined History", E. Patlagean discusses importance investigating intellects (minds) of medieval era people in order to illuminate patterns of thought that prevailed among them for interpretation of their surrounding natural and human phenomena. For reaching this objective, E. Patlagean has affirmed necessity of avoidance of focalizing our contemporary concepts resulting from a cognitive scientific revolution- that pays attention to mind (intellect) more than imagination. Patlagean has affirmed the significance of studying medieval European intellect with its era terminologies and concepts. This western researchers' call has resulted in emergence of a new approach in historical research. This approach is called "history of Intelleccts" or "History of Mentalities", which seeks to benefit from what is produced by these intellects/mentalities in psychological mythological ; such as miracles, and popular folklore tales, for being considered extremely valuable cognitive treasures
Motivated by the above mentioned facts, the current study aims at presenting a new contribution in this new approach in the field of historical studies. This study discusses Hagiographic writings. Hence, value of these biographies is based on being similar to popular folklore biographical literature, through which a vast data about daily life of Byzantine society could be represented. Especially, Byzantine social life was distinctive for making a religious atmosphere full of miracles and myths.as well as Byzantines lived in a world which was full and dominated by metaphysical powers.

2Proposal description and methodology: We can illustrate the relationship between history and saints' history in two different methods. We could attempt to see what was conveyed through these sources of saints' history according to data of history (content of history). We could wonder whether these data provide us with correct evidences (witnesses) to reconstruct the past or not. We could also check the relationship between what was said by the historical source accurately and kind of saints' history. This means the way through which they proved and ordered authors of historical works and authors of saints' history. Truly, saints' history contains important valuable information about events of the Byzantine Era. As their authors wrote them including vast important information about events of this era which were often more than a detailed system about
daily life, and fields of great historical events. For recording older events, everything depends on modern sources. Now, we have a situation which is less critical than the beginning of this era. In addition, it is confirmed that all production of saints' history is considered a main basis for studying the intellectual (rational) production of this era.

This western researchers' call has resulted in emergence of a new approach in historical research. This approach is called "history of Intellects" or "History of Mentalities", which seeks to benefit from what is produced by these intellects/mentalities in psychological mythological data/materials; such as miracles, and popular folklore tales, for being considered extremely valuable cognitive treasures. This is a new approach that is starting its very limited application to modern historical Arabic studies especially in studies of Islamic and Medieval history. This approach is adopted by Prof. Kassem Abdou Kassem in his book "Between History and Folklore" and Prof. Mahmoud Ismael in his book "Mythology and History", as both of them have called for necessity of abandoning the traditional perspectives of history as well as benefiting from the vast abandoned data of Medieval poplar heritages. Here, I would like to cite some lines from Prof. Mahmoud Ismael's book "Mythology and History" as he stated: "Unfortunately, historians have back warded their counterparts in other cognitive fields, as psychologists, sociologists, folklorists, anthropologists, and linguists, in benefiting from mythology in studying history". Some historians believed that it is "bad corrupting goods" which contributed to history distortion after mixing the truth with miracles. Some other historians believed that they are "stories and tales" which are not useful except for entertainment purposes and contexts. They also believed that considering such mythical tales as historical facts is very wrong.

3-METHODOLOGY: For the subject of the study, the historical and analytical approach will be used for their suitability to the nature and the subject of the study:

1-Historical Approach: by studying the history of Hagiography; a historical study of the origin and evolution.
2-Analytical Approach: through analyzing events, ideas and different points of view about what was written or said about the Hagiography, in addition to the analyzing the texts of Hagiography writings on the subject of the study.

Keywords: Hagiography- Popular Beliefs -Popular Mythology, The Miracles of the Saints

The Rebirth of the Pilgrimage to Santiago in Contemporary Spain and the Secularization of the Jacobean Iconography

Michael Hasbrouck
Department of Languages and Cultures, St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, Minnesota, USA

Abstract

For over 1000 years pilgrims from all over Europe and beyond have been making their way to Santiago de Compostela in northwest Spain to the cathedral that was built to hold the purported remains of St. James the Greater, one of the 12 Apostles of Jesus Christ and one of the so called “Sons of Thunder” who most biblical historians see as Christ’s “inner circle”. In the Europe of the Middle Ages seeing his remains became so popular that from the 10th-14th Centuries it is estimated that roughly a half million pilgrims a year completed the pilgrimage to his tomb. Even though both Jerusalem and Rome held far more significant religious relics and important places associated with the foundations of Christianity, the routes to Santiago attracted far more pilgrims from throughout Europe. Perhaps part of the attraction was iconography that surrounded the growth of pilgrimage to Santiago. In many ways this iconography served the same role as advertising and public relations do today.

Within the iconography associated with the pilgrimage to Santiago it is best to begin with the pilgrim. In most depictions in religious art the symbols of the pilgrim are the staff, the wide-brimmed hat, the satchel and the gourd. These articles differentiated the pilgrims from other people in Medieval society and became the symbols for pilgrims, whether it be to Santiago, Jerusalem or Rome (or other places). What differentiated pilgrims to (or from) Santiago from those going to (or coming from) Rome or Jerusalem was that those going to Santiago wore a scallop shell, while those going to Rome wore a rose and those going to the Holy Land sported a palm leaf. Thus, the scallop shell becomes the most important symbol in the medieval iconography of Saint James the Greater.

1 I use the term iconography broadly in this paper to refer to all aspects of the representations
associated with St. James the greater, not just those of the Saint himself. When examining the images of St. James himself one is struck by the unique nature of St. James in comparison to other saints. Whereas the symbols associated with nearly all other have to do with events associated with each saint’s real life, the three most common versions of St. James, the Pilgrim, the Moor-slayer and the Indian-slayer, have nothing at all to do with his actual life, but, rather, with events that occurred no less than 800 years after his death in Jerusalem in 44 AD. The latest important symbol, the Cross of the Knights of St. James (basically a cross shaped like a sword) begins in the 12th C.

Throughout the Middle Ages the pilgrimage to Santiago was a vital part of life and the economies of towns along the routes and hundreds of thousands of pilgrims per year made their way to Santiago. However, for a variety of reasons from the 15th C. on the number of pilgrims completing the route declines slowly and steadily until by the 20th C. the pilgrimage to Santiago in Spain had become a phenomenon of the past and its impact as an economic and social force in the country was negligible. Then in 1986 Spain was admitted to the European Union and soon thereafter the EU designated the Pilgrimage to Santiago the most important “Cultural Itinerary” in Europe and the first manifestation of Europe as a culture. With that designation came funding from a variety of sources to improve the pilgrimage infrastructure.

In 1986 right as Spain joins the EU, 2,491 pilgrims receive the Church’s official document known as the “Compostela” given to those who walk at least 100 km. or those who go by bike or horseback for at least 200 km. That is an insignificant number by any account when compared to the glory days. By 1992 almost 10,000 pilgrims make the route and in 1995, when I first walk the whole Spanish “French Way” the number doubles to 19,821. In 1998 I walked it again and over 30,000 others walked it too. Year by year almost without exception the number pilgrims has grown to 100,000 in 2006, 215,000 in 2013, and finally 301,036 in 2017. Estimates for 2018 put the expect number at more than 340,000. I walked it for the third time in 2016 and a fourth time in 2018. My observations are made both from my experience as a pilgrim and as a typical academic researcher.

This rebirth of the Camino de Santiago as an important economic and cultural force has included a wide and thorough appropriation of the Medieval iconography of St. James for commercial, municipal and other secular enterprises. What we find is that the symbols have undergone what I’ll call a secularization. Without a doubt the most important element of the Jacobean iconography used today is still the scallop shell. This is not surprising since it is a pre-Christian symbol of love anyway and the primordial links to the sea that it invokes make it the perfect symbol for the secular revival of the Camino. Furthermore we find that all along the Spanish part of the route there are many, many new public monuments dedicated to the Camino de Santiago and in almost all cases they are monuments to the pilgrims themselves, not to any religious element of the Camino. And in many cases in commercial or municipal usage with the rise of the “Sport pilgrimage” the pilgrim’s staff has become a pair of trekking poles, the satchel is now a backpack and the wide brimmed is made of lightweight, waterproof yet breathable modern fabrics.

Perhaps the most important part of this secularization of the Jacobean iconography is the rise of the new symbol of the Camino de Santiago: the yellow arrow. The story goes that in in the late 1950s the parish priest for O Cebreiro, one of the most famous and important pilgrim towns along the route for over 1000 years, was a man named Elias Valiña and he, like a number of others along the route, dedicated his life to making the Camino a living, part of Spain once again. One of the ways he went about this was by spending considerable time and energy marking the route that pilgrims on foot would take to find the right path to get to Santiago. At the time, it seemed that the local municipal highway department had a considerable surplus of yellow paint used to mark their roads and so they donated a large quantity to don Elias and he started painting yellow arrows showing the right way to go whenever there was doubt, or sometimes just to let the pilgrim know they were still on the right road. Soon, throughout Spain all the local “friends of the Camino” groups who mark the trail through their regions adopted the yellow arrow to show pilgrims the way. Today it is quite easy to walk the whole nearly 500 mile long “French Way” in Spain with no guidebook or map or app or any other helper except the yellow arrows.

In the end the yellow arrows have become such an ubiquitous presence on the route in the pilgrim experience that it can be argued that in some ways the yellow arrow has even overtaken the scallop shell as the important symbol of the route today. While that may seem an exaggerated statement if we just follow the money we’ll see what I mean. As a pilgrim in 2016 and 2018 it seemed to me that many more people were purchasing and wearing clothing and jewelry and other items that bore the
yellow arrow than the shell. So, at the end of my 2018 pilgrimage I spent several days in the city and interviewing souvenir vendors throughout the pilgrim zone in the city and their thoughts reaffirmed my observations. In general they all reported that they now sell roughly 2-3 times more T-shirts with the yellow arrow than they do T-shirts with the scallop shell. These vendors also told me, as I suspected, that the more militarized aspects of the Jacobean iconography such as the Moor-Slayer are generally not in much commercial demand although the Cross of Santiago is still a somewhat commercially viable symbol of the Camino. This secularization of the traditional, medieval iconography is a direct and clear reflection of both the overall secularization of European society since the days when those symbols came into being and of the secularization of the attitudes and motivations of the pilgrims today.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Khatuna Baindurashvili</th>
<th>Islamic Study in the XVIII Century’s Georgia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERCICRSSH1906103</td>
<td>Khatuna Baindurashvili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Oriental Manuscripts, Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Tbilisi, Georgia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abstract

Georgia because of its geopolitical location has always been surrounded of Muslim countries. Iran and the Ottoman Empire have been constantly trying to conquer Georgia and dissemination of Islam here. Apart the political battles, Georgia with these countries has the strong centuries-old Ideological confrontation. The Georgian Church has organized the strict religious-polemic debate against the Muslim doctrine, in which he tried to explain the truth of the Christian religion and also exposure the falsity of Islam. These original polemical writings that have been created over the centuries, is (have been) preserved in Georgian language. The purpose of our research is to study Anti-Muslim polemic work „For Agars“ (For Muslims) of the second half of the XVIII century by Metropolitan Timote Gabashvili as the source of Islamic Studies, revealing its sources and displaying the knowledge of Islam religion and its preacher, which existed in Georgian society during this period. This work has not been the subject of research yet. The manuscript S-3244 is reserved in the National Center of Manuscripts. The XVIII century in the history is known and distinguished by the fact that the country has twice been facing the threat of convert to Islam and Qizilbash. These processes meant the spread of Islam in the Georgian population and the change of the Georgian state system into the Muslim (first osmotic and then Iranian) governance system. Timote Gabashvili's Anti-Muslim work is interesting that it is the only Anti-Muslim work created in Georgian in the XVIII century. The work For Agars is an extensive polemical-dogmatic work consisting with IX chapters, 358-414 pages. The architecture of the work is somewhat different from the original and the original Georgian works. In it the author discusses issues of the Islam Studies such as: Origin of the Prophet Muhammad, biography; In the work is detailed discussed the Arab ethnarch - Ismail. The author here explains the reasons for the historic confrontation between Jews and Arabs. Timote Gabashvili provides detailed information about the confrontation between Sarah and Agara, as well as the teacher of the Prophet Muhammad, Bahira-Nestorian Monk. In the work is shown that the author is well aware of the history of Islam. Describes the historical and theological reasons for the spread of Islam. Timote Gabashvili speaks about Muhammad's family (Ahl-Ul-Bait), Shiite Imams, the first Orthodox Khalifa-Abubakar and formation of Shiite and Sunni Islam. It gives a clear explanation of Allah’s epithets, its uniqueness and the Muslim symbols. The author describes the mythology of world geography in an interesting and different way and makes psychological analysis of the people living there.

It is clear that the author except the Christian theology shows good knowledge in Islam Religion. As usual the work is written form the Christian-orthodox positions and serves the criticism of Islam religion, its preacher and followers. The uniqueness of the work is that it contains foreign information for the previously created Georgian Anti-Muslim works about Islam and gives them a unique interpretation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin of Tabla depicts in Ancient Carvings of India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K.A.D Ranga Perera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of North Indian Music, Faculty of Music, University of Visual &amp; Performing Arts, Colombo, Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abstract
There is a general lack of information concerning the history of Tabla; scholars project their own varied views about Tabla’s invention and its birth-cycle. All the views and opinions can be divided into three main streams. Somebody Invented the Tabla. Tabla was brought to India by Moghul invaders and Tabla originated from ancient Indian drums such as are depicted in the carvings. Objective of this research is to come to a certain consensus about origin of Tabla. Hypothesis of this research is tabla that originated as a result of evolution of the ancient Indian drums. Misfortune is such that there is not a single authentic book or certified copies available as evidence for verifying the factual data of its origin. So in this research as methodology of collecting data is analyzing sculptures and carvings, in different parts of the India, which depicted the contemporary tabla. In the caves and temples of Bhuvneshwar, Konark, Amravati, Badami, etc… there exist idols and carvings that project saliently molded sculptures of various such percussion instruments whose form and appearance look similar to the present day tabla. In the carving of a 6th century A.D. from Mukteswara temple of Bhuaneswara of Orissa state, resembles a person playing a percussion instrument with two pieces in a sitting position. In the handicraft from Badami was found a piece of sculpture which belongs to 6th century A.D. that also resembles somewhat like Tabla. Parasurameswara Temple of Buvaneshwar also shows some carvings that similar to music orchestra. There is a percussionist within the orchestra. Outcome of research is the modern Tabla is perhaps shaped in imitation of the ancient drums. And according to the findings Tabla existed in India hundreds of years before the ruling era of Mughals. Keywords – Tabla, Origin, Indian Drums, Ancient Carvings

Correlation of Accession with Other Civil Code Institutions

Adelina Vrancianu
University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania

Abstract
The New Civil Code has attempted to create a unitary legal instrument that responds to the need for a modern legislative framework, to represent a coherent and articulated response to the need to reform both the institutions and the fundamental mechanisms that are related to the substance of the socio-economic relations and procedural tools. Thus, with regard to the accession, the correlation of the legal institution with the institution of usucapia, prescription, precarious detention and others was made. Each relevant notion is discussed in part and we will try to capture the specific elements provided by the Civil Code. For example, as regard to usufruct, according to art. 716 Civil Code, on the termination of the usufruct, the usufructuary can not claim compensation for works added to a real estate other than those for which he can claim a fair indemnity. He will also be able to claim an equitable allowance for the other added works or improvements made with the owner's consent if the value of the good has increased. If the works or improvements were made without the owner's consent, he may require to usufructuary to lift them and return it to the state in which it was entrusted to him. In this case, a correlation form the point of view of terminology and solutions related to the type of work, whether autonomous or added, have been made. The analysis will also see the jurisprudence of the courts, as well as the provisions of the civil codes of other EU Member States, in order to highlight the similarities and differences.

The Increasing Overlap of Journalism and Public Relations Threats and Opportunities

Roberto Adriani
Senior Partner Heritage House – PROI Worldwide, Milan, Italy
Adjunct Professor of Languages of the Media, University of Milan (Università Statale di Milano), Milan, Italy

Abstract
Journalism is facing a new era, in which traditional rules and approaches are changing completely. The traditional distinction between between journalism and Public Relations is getting more and more blurred. The purpose of this paper is to investigate why this distinction is getting blurred and what the
The Role of Political Emigration of the USSR in the USA Foreign Policy During the Cold War (By the Example of Georgian Political Emigration)

Sorena Murusidze
Department of Archival Studies, Korneli Kekelidze National Centre of Manuscript, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract
The expatriate government of Georgia, Constituent Assembly, the political parties as well as the members of the organization settled in emigration kept struggling to restore the statehood having been lost after the occupation of the Democratic Republic of Georgia by Soviet Russia on February 25, 1921. The favourable conditions for their activities were created after World War II. During the Cold War, the leaders of the bipolar world were engaged in the ideological and psychological warfare against each other. The USA applied the method of so-called “psychological warfare” against the Soviet Union. The foreign political interests of the USA intended to establish relations with the expatriate organizations of the countries included in the Soviet Union and support them. For this reason, in the 50s of XX century, there were established the committees and social unions in the USA which acted with the status as public organizations and promoted the political foreign interests of the Government (the USA).

Among the committees founded in the United States of America in the 50s of XX century the “The American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism” could be distinguished, as it had developed the active relations with the emigration of nations of the Soviet Union (except for the Baltic States). The paper will widely review the activities of the “American Committee” and the outcomes of its actions as well as the problems posed for establishing the relations with organizations of emigrants. The “American Committee” was officially known as the public organization. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of the USA has already publicized the top-secret documents, according to which it is confirmed that the „The American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism” was established by the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA within the project (QKACTIVE) on weakening the Soviet regime. The goal of the Committee was: to provide the emigrants struggling against Bolshevik regime with the material and moral support, to finance the issues of emigrants’ newspapers and magazines, to make use of their intellectual resources as well as obtain the information on the Soviet Union and its people from them; to establish the anti-Bolshevik alliance through unifying the expatriate organizations of nations included in the Soviet Union and found the radio stations broadcasting in the national, native languages of people of the Soviet Union.

The radio stations “Free Europe” and “Liberty” were founded as a result of the activities of the above mentioned committee. The latter consisted of the national editorials staff of people of the Soviet Union. The radio “Liberty” had been financed by the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA before 1976 and it was staffed by the emigrants from the countries included in the Soviet Union. During the Cold War, the radio stations established by the support of the USA were the information weapons set against the Soviet and socialist systems.

During the Cold War, the USA’s interest in the emigration of the USSR conditioned the activation of the political emigration of the USSR and the demonstration of new prospects. The radio stations – “Voice of America” and Radio “Liberty” established in consequence of the cooperation.
between the USA and the emigration of the USSR greatly contributed to the creation of critical attitude towards the ideology dominated in the USSR, that finally fostered the development of national movements in some countries of the USSR, among them in Georgia, and alongside the other factors it performed an important role in the collapse of the Soviet Union.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jari Martikainen</th>
<th>Arts-Based Methods in Social Science Research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERCICRSSH1906167</td>
<td>Jari Martikainen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Social Sciences, University of Eastern Finland, Finland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abstract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The use of arts-based research methods has rapidly increased in recent social science research. This paper discusses the application of arts-based methods in social science research focusing on visual methodologies. After explaining the reasons for the visual turn in social sciences, the paper maps the scope of prior studies using arts-based approach in social science research. Next, the paper focuses on discussing various possibilities of doing arts-based research as well as the contribution of arts-based approach to social sciences. In order to concretize this contribution, the presentation introduces two case studies in which arts-based methods were applied in different ways. Finally, some critical considerations are brought up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keywords: Arts-Based Research Methods; Visual Methodologies; Visual Turn; Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yuko Yato</th>
<th>The Relation between Electronic Device usage among Mothers and Young Children and the Mother-Child Relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERCICRSSH1906174</td>
<td>Yuko Yato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comprehensive Psychology, Ritsumeikan University, Osaka, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abstract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recently, a growing number of children in Japan are being exposed to various kinds of electronic devices, such as TVs, DVDs, mobile devices, and video games, and the rights and wrongs of young children’s exposure to electronic devices are being debated. This study aimed to investigate the relation between electronic device usage among mothers and children and the mother-child relationship. Eighty-seven young children (3-6-year-olds, 45 girls, 41 boys, unknown: 1) and their mothers in Kyoto, Japan participated in this study. Mothers answered questionnaires about the usage of electronic devices, and mother-child interactions during a teaching task were videotaped and scored using the Interaction Rating Scale. The results showed that most children were exposed to various kinds of electronic devices for long periods of time every day, even during mealtime. A correlation analysis revealed that the more frequently children used smartphones, the lower the Interaction Rating Scale score was. Frequency of children’s usage of video games had positive correlation with maternal usage of video games, DVDs, and tablet terminals. Children’s usage of music CDs was negatively correlated with maternal usage of TVs and DVDs. Our results suggest that caregivers should avoid excessive use of electronic devices and leaving their children alone with electronic devices due to the potential negative impacts on the quality of the mother-child relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keywords: Mother-Child Relationship, Electronic Device usage Among Children, Electronic Device usage Among Mothers, Interaction Rating Scale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mohamed Ali</th>
<th>Attitude of Cato the elder towards Greek medicine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERCICRSSH1906177</td>
<td>Mohamed Ali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of History, Faculty of Arts, South Valley University, Qena, Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abstract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Although, Roman medicine was highly influenced by the Greek medical inheritance which converted the Roman society to a big city by 100 BC. Yet, some of roman people have insulated every thing come from Greek, especially Greek medicine, for example the attitude of Cato the elder towards Greek medicine. Cato despised the Greeks, he disbelieved all of Greek things and he highly rejected the Greek culture. In his instructions to his son Marcus, he gives to his doubts in strong terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“I will tell you in the appropriate place, my son Marcus, what I found out about those Greeks in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hoda Zabolinazed
ERCICRSSH1906178

The Reciprocal Relationship between the Audience and the Contemporary Art

Hoda Zabolinazed
Faculty of the visuals Arts, Alzahra University of Iran, Tehran, Iran

Abstract
What do we mean by a good art audience? What kind of art makes a person an art audience? What type of audience makes something an art work? And how does art engage the audience? Today, such questions are subject to controversy. Indeed, we know that the art audience is not an absolute term. According to R. POUIVET’s “Applied Ontology” every artwork must be kept in mind as it is, without any kind of ontology of art or artwork. This was suggested by Enlightenment philosophy, Aesthetics, and institutional theories of art. Thus a scheme is dedicated to the contemporary art, as the role of the artist ends after the exposition of the artwork. Since universal art has no limits anymore, the artist has no idea by whom or where their work will be visited in the future. The Pre-Modern art scheme, which was an integrated effort between the artwork (representation), the audience and the artist, has changed to a direct relationship between the artwork and the audience, focusing on the elevation of the human’s soul—from Modernism onwards.
From now on, the constitution of an artwork seems to be entirely up to the second pole i.e. reception.
Art therefore, may not exist unless constituted by the mind (audience) which receives it, only when the artwork acquires its particular characters in the process of reception.
This article refers to E.GOMBRICH and N.GOODMan’s viewpoint concerning pictorial representation based on conceptualizing the image reception, followed by conventions internalized and established by the individuals, according to their own lifestyle and the global culture after the 60’s.
Methodology: This reflection is written by Comparative and Analytical Research
Key words: Art audience, Contemporary Art, Applied Ontology, R. POUIVET, Ontology of art

Hangjing Li
ERCICRSSH1906179

Effect of mental health problem on academic performance and the mediation effect of sleep duration

Hangjing Li
Tilton School, Tilton, New Hampshire, USA

Abstract
Background: One critical part of children’s growth and development is mental health. In this study, we evaluated if children’s mental healths affect their academic performance, and explored if the effect was mediated through sleeping duration.
Methods: Data from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) was used. Logistic regression analysis was used to examine the association between child’s mental health problem and academic performance. Mediation analysis was used to test if the average length of sleep partly
Moira Sales  
ERCICRSSH1906180

The ABC’S of Online Dating
Moira Sales  
Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines

Abstract
The main focus of this research named “the ABC’S of Online Dating” was pertained towards the teenagers’ views and relationship with online dating. For answering the statement of the problem, the dimensions of online dating had included love, time, accessibility and communication. The concept of love was defined as a fun influence of support and trust, time was a struggle for long-distanced partners yet they found time to manage and prioritize, and accessibility and communication were related to online dating from the apps technology had given them that led to a growing communication between many lovers. The impacts of online dating towards teens were comprised of how aware they had become with the challenges of dating online, and how they were benefited with the support through difficulties. The lived experiences of the participants involved in online dating specified how they went through many labors of building trust and opening up to people, as well their conflicts and their opinions on how they felt towards this topic. In conclusion, the dimensions of online dating were love, time, accessibility, and communication. The impacts of online dating towards the teens interviewed are how they had become more aware of difficulties in relationship building and how they had been benefited with support and comfort, and the lived experiences of the said teens vary from being fun, hard, useful, or opposed. A recommendation for teenagers involved in online dating was to balance one’s focus in their online relationship and personal priorities like studies, and etc.

Marc Feldman  
ERCICRSSH1906181

The Spirit of Competition among multi-stalled Talipapa Owners: Experiences, Productivity, and Cultural Competition
Marc Feldman  
Lorma Colleges Junior High School, Lorma Special Science High School, Philippines

Abstract
Elevated growth in organic produce consumption has beset constant problems in a vast and rapid economy. Street selling and terms with ‘Informal-Sector’, has become a common practice in the locale of the Philippines of diversified cultures. The native term ‘talipapa’ has been established within communities that enhance viability for producers, vendors and consumers alike. Simultaneously, with an exponential increase in ‘talipapa’ businesses, competition expeditiously grows too. The researchers’ aims are to identify effective strategies. The productivity of vendors and compare and contrast of competitiveness amongst Talipapa vendors in designated areas of Baguio City, Benguet, and City of San Fernando, La Union. The researchers pursue in applying comparative descriptive design to their general objective. The process of data gathering used merging of structured and unstructured interviews; sampled through purposive sampling. The researchers have interviewed 10 respondents from Baguio City and 4 respondents from San Fernando City, all who were situated in their own talipapa stalls. Based on the information gathered, the talipapa simply abide with their own rules and execute strategies according to their wits. In summation, both were contrasted with finding competition rare and similar goals with differentiating in ways of attaining their goals. The researchers concluded that the talipapa vendors establish businesses as a symbol of stability and livelihood even though such businesses are not lucrative yet the vendors had chosen for the greater of the community and themselves.

Keywords: Organic Produce, Problem in Economy, Street Selling, Philippines, Talipapa, San
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Listeners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Arkan Latif**  
Arar Organization for the Defense of the Children of Martyrs and Anfal, Soran University, Department Psychology, Iraq, Kirkuk |
| **Asma Chaib**  
Faculty of Foreign Languages, University of Oran 2, Oran, Algeria |
| **Kucho Farouk Umar**  
Department Of Communications And Development, Green Concept Africa Limited, Ghana |
| **Efunniyi David Folahan**  
Administrative Officer, Risk Manager, Chartered Institute of Loan and Risk Management of Nigeria, Lagos State, Nigeria |
| **Souleymane Conde**  
Technologie Chimique, Mugla Sıtkı Koçman University, Muga, Turquie |
| **Enoch Odjawo**  
Public Works Department, Accra, Ghana |
| **Shudip Chowdhury**  
Gyan Jyoti Boudh Vihar, Buddhist Temple, New Delhi, India |
| **Kadima Ilunga Hubert**  
President, Medias Pour La Transparence ASBL, Republique Democratique Du Congo |
| **Mohamed Amine Lazhari**  
Stock Management, Medav School, Tipaza, Algiers |
| **Ngene Bartholomew Oluokwukwe**  
Political Science, University of Science and Technology, Enugu, Lagos, Nigeria |
| **Moussa Doukoure**  
Political Science and International Relationships, Baskent Universitesi, Ankara, Turkey |
| **Sohail Ashraf**  
Social, Help4help, Gujrat, Pakistan |
| **Muhammad Nadeem**  
Social, Help4help, Gujrat, Pakistan |
| **Adil Rashid**  
Social, Help4help, Gujrat, Pakistan |
| **John Ansah**  
Projects Department, CR- Network Ghana, Accra, Ghana |
| **Ibrahim Wallee**  
Administration, CR-Network Ghana, Accra, Ghana |
| **Alex Antwi-Adjei** |

Fernando, La Union, Baguio City, Merging of Structured and Unstructured Interviews, Purposive Sampling.
School of Management, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, China  
ERCICRSSH1906081
Mohamed Hafez Fofana  
Principal/Director, Management and Administration, Stratford College of Management, Banjul, Gambia  
ERCICRSSH1906082

Muhammad Ali  
Social/ Help4help, Help4help, Gujrat, Pakistan  
ERCICRSSH1906084

Aurang Zeb  
Social/ Help4help, Help4help, Gujrat, Pakistan  
ERCICRSSH1906085

Basit UI Hassan  
Social/ Help4help, Help4help, Gujrat, Pakistan  
ERCICRSSH1906086

Lubabu Merlin Matumona  
School of Finance and Economics, Jiangsu University, China  
ERCICRSSH1906087

Muhammad Ali  
Social/ Help4help, Help4help, Gujrat, Pakistan  
ERCICRSSH1906088

Mohammad Hasan  
Director of (Training), Centre for Human Rights Movement, Dhaka, Bangladesh  
ERCICRSSH1906090

Tanveer Hussain  
Social Work, Help4help, Gujrat, Pakistan  
ERCICRSSH1906092

Mazhar Iqbal  
Social Work, Help4help, Sialkot, Pakistan  
ERCICRSSH1906093

Som muni Chakma  
Active Member, Northeastern Buddhist Cultural Association, India  
ERCICRSSH1906094

Bernard Amoah Gyebison  
Faculty of Economics and Management, Southwest University of Science and Technology, Mianyang, China  
ERCICRSSH1906097

Abiodun Olatunde Omotunde  
Assistant Registrar, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Ojere, Abeokuta, Nigeria  
ERCICRSSH1906098

Bipul Hassan Biplob  
Director of International, Centre for Human Rights movement, Dhaka, Bangladesh  
ERCICRSSH1906099

Emmanuel Touray  
Education, Dumus School, Founder and Coordinator, Gambia  
ERCICRSSH1906100

Chebili Abdellah  
University of Oum El Bouaghi, University of Oum El Bouaghi, University of Oum El Bouaghi  
ERCICRSSH1906101

Shaikat Singha  
Buddhism, Bodhi Society & Bodhi Temple, Subarnarekha Link Road, Sakchi, Jharkhand, India  
ERCICRSSH1906104

Chu Nong Lyionel  
Department of Social Science, Faculty of Sociology, University of Yaounde I, Yaounde, Cameroon  
ERCICRSSH1906105

Muhammad Amir  
Healthcare and Social Sciences, NutriCo Pakistan Pvt Limited, Pakistan  
ERCICRSSH1906107

Rome – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 30 April – 01 May, 2019
University of Washington – Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Title</th>
<th>Institution/Company</th>
<th>ERCICRSSH1906109</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khalil Hussain</td>
<td></td>
<td>Healthcare and Social Sciences, NutriCo Pakistan Pvt Limited, Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majid Khan</td>
<td>Social Work, Help4help, Attock, Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaleem Ullah</td>
<td>Health Care and Social Sciences, High-Get pharmaceutical PVT Limited, Gujrat, Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bismark Kyei</td>
<td></td>
<td>School of Biological Science, Sichuan Agricultural University, Chengdu, China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamba Kalilu</td>
<td>Manager Executive Management, Sowe Enterprise Sayerr Jobe Avenue Serrekunda, Banjul The Gambia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manneh Pa Aliu</td>
<td>Management Manager, Some Enterprise Ltd. Sayenjobe Avenue Serrekunda, Banjul, The Gambia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Arslan</td>
<td>Social Work, Help4help, Gujrawala, Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akinwolemiwa Deborah Idowu</td>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Economics, Crown-Hill University, Eiyenkorin, Kwara State, Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olajide Olalekan Ebenezer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Human Resources Department, Titus Global tech Ltd, Lagos, Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isiaka Amoo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nigeria Navy Secondary School, Onikoko Ibara, Abeokuta, Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afolake Ayedun</td>
<td>Department of Accountancy, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta, Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayoola Olabode Thomas</td>
<td>Department of General Studies, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adeyinka Ojelade</td>
<td>General Merchandises, Talktel Resources International Limited, Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radwa Elshemy</td>
<td>Department of Special Education, Faculty of Education and Art, University of Tabuk, Tabuk, Saudi Arabia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor Abu Iyekhor</td>
<td>Marketing, Head Retail Operations, Capital Express Assurance Gambia Limited, Gambia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghulam Qaisar</td>
<td>Political Science, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Sheringal, Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syed Hassan Haider Naqvi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Social Media, Ary News, Karachi Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheikh Sikandar Ali</td>
<td>Noor Traders &amp; Consultants, (AE Enterprises), Rawalpindi, Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ERCICRSSH1906144
Ahmed Abdi
Somali Literature, Himilo University, Mogadishu, Somalia
ERCICRSSH1906145
Laetitia Mugerwa
Community Development, Empowerment Initiative for Women and Youth Uganda, Kampala, Uganda
ERCICRSSH1906146
Samer Abusabha
Accountant, Al-Aqsa University, Palestine, Gaza Strip
ERCICRSSH1906147
Meseret Dereje Olana
Department of Language, School of Paradise Hills Ethiopia, Addis Ababa
ERCICRSSH1906149
Keltoum Benabderrahman
Department of Philosophy, Batna University, Batna, Algeria
ERCICRSSH1906153
Ismael Mane
Education/Association Lavoixdesenfants, La voix des enfants, Dakar, Senegal
ERCICRSSH1906154
Abdelmadjid Amrani
Department of Philosophy, Batna University, Algeria
ERCICRSSH1906155
Fahmo Bashir
Culture, Somali Aviation School, Nairobi, Kenya
ERCICRSSH1906156
Suruz Khan
Bangladesh Environment Health and Education, Bangladesh Environment Health and Education, Bangladesh
ERCICRSSH1906157
Md Al Amin
Director Environment, Save the Sundarban Foundation (SSF),Chandpur, Dhaka, Bangladesh
ERCICRSSH1906163
Md Moshur Rahman
Public Relation Officer, Save the Sundarban Foundation (SSF), Munshiganj, Dhaka, Bangladesh
ERCICRSSH1906164
Md Arif Hossain
Director (Welfare), Save the Sundarban Foundation (SSF), Dhaka, Bangladesh
ERCICRSSH1906165
Danilson Joaquim Cabral
Department of Management, University of Versatility Amilcar Cabral, Guine, Bissau
ERCICRSSH1906169
Gideon Wami
Department of History, University of Yaounde, Cameroon
ERCICRSSH1906170
Abdulhakim Kemal
COTM, EIABC/Youth to Youth, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
ERCICRSSH1906171
Uchechi Uchegbu-Odu
Secretary of the Non-Governmental Organization, Adapt Talent Foundation, Abuja, Nigeria
ERCICRSSH1906172
Wanjiang Deng
School of Management, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China
ERCICRSSH1906173
Erica Kumi
Dinpa FM, Accra, Ghana
ERCICRSSH1906175
Ermias Deselegn Chasa
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution/Nationality</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Njika Moufienou Elvis Macdona</td>
<td>Community and Sustainable Development, Hope for African Family Initiative, Yaounde, Cameroon</td>
<td>ERCICRSSH1906122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mawamba Christelle Nadege</td>
<td>Community and Sustainable Development, Hope for African Family Initiative, Yaounde, Cameroon</td>
<td>ERCICRSSH1906123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawour Miah</td>
<td>Bangladesh Environment Health and Education Ngo, Bangladesh Environment Health and Education, Dhaka, Bangladesh</td>
<td>ERCICRSSH1906125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tommoy Hossain</td>
<td>Dhabakonmunity Ngo, Dhaka Community, Dhaka, Bangladesh</td>
<td>ERCICRSSH1906128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abeer Alrumaih</td>
<td>Home Economics / Basic Education College, The Public Authority for Applied Education &amp; Training, Kuwait</td>
<td>ERCICRSSH1906148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndenneh Chubu</td>
<td>Nusrat Senior Secondary School, Humanity First, The Gambia</td>
<td>ERCICRSSH1906182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anirudh Kumar</td>
<td>Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, Ignou, Chandigarh, India</td>
<td>ERCICRSSH1906183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shokhrukhbek Sobirov</td>
<td>Department of Criminal Procedural Law and Criminalistics, Tashkent State University of Law - TSUL, Tashkent, Uzbekistan</td>
<td>ERCICRSSH1906184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alwi Fahrozi</td>
<td>Department of electrical engineering, Faculty of Technology Industry, Islamic University of Indonesia, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</td>
<td>ERCICRSSH1906185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Upcoming Conferences**

[https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra](https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra)

- Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 04-05 June 2019
- 2019 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 05-06, Prague
- 2nd Malaysia – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019
- Lisbon – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 June 2019
- 3rd Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019
- 2nd Bali – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
- 2nd Budapest – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
- 2nd Mauritius – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 20-21 July 2019
- 3rd Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 24-25 July 2019
- 2nd Barcelona – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 30-31 July 2019
- Istanbul – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 06-07 August 2019
- 2nd Rome – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 28-29 August 2019
- 2nd London – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 September 2019
- 2nd Jakarta – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 18-19 September 2019
- 2019 – XVIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 18 – 19, Jakarta
- Hong Kong – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 24-25 September 2019
- 2019 – XIXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 25 – 26, Hong Kong
- 4th Dubai – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 07-08 October 2019
- 2019 – XXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), October 08-09, Dubai
- 2nd Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 15-16 October 2019
- 4th Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 15-16 October 2019
- 4th Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 13-14 November 2019