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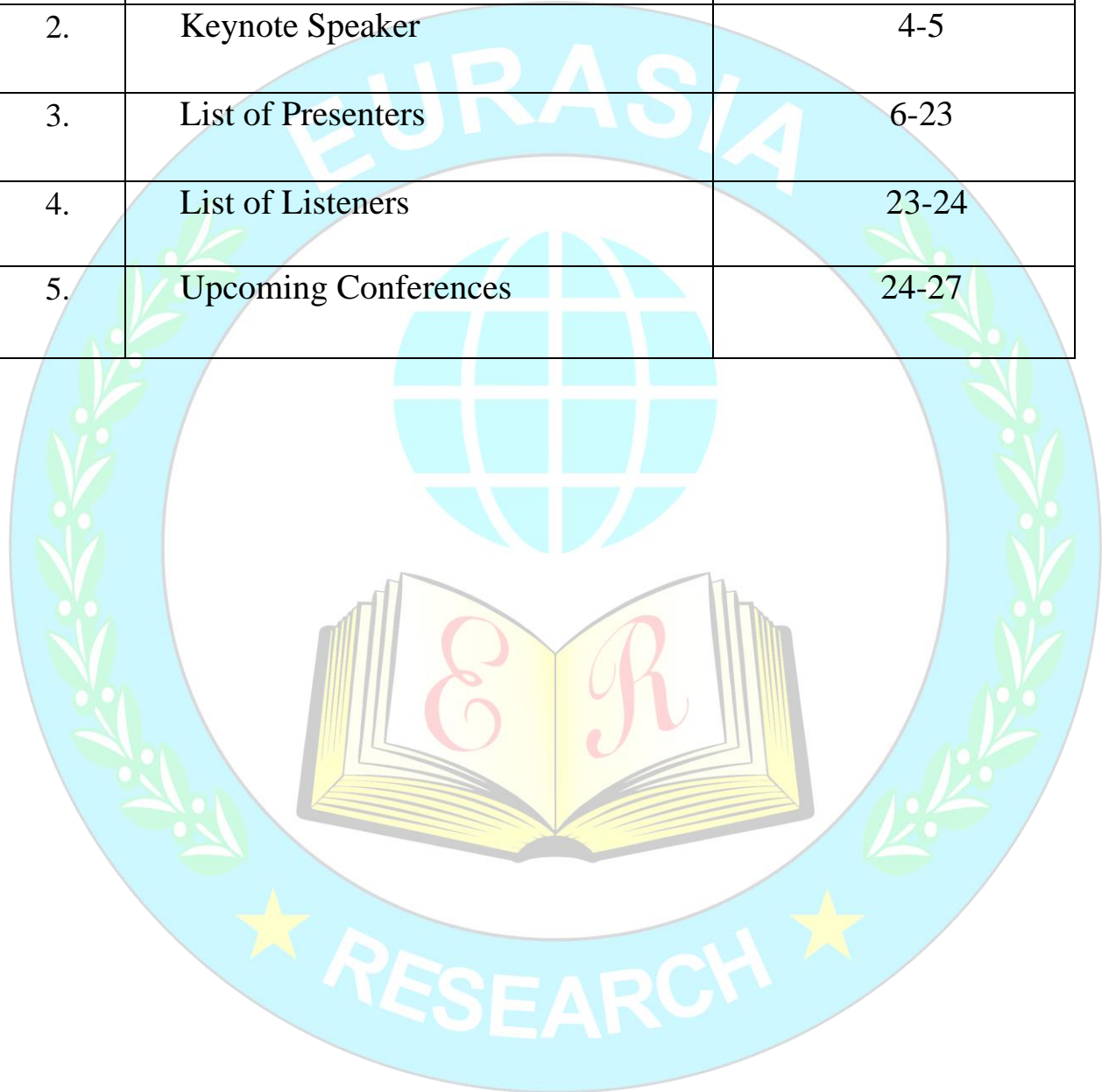
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Abdelhak Senadjki

Assistant Professor of Economics at the Faculty of Business and Finance, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Malaysia

Dr. Abdelhak Senadjki is an Assistant Professor of Economics at the Faculty of Business and Finance, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Malaysia. He obtained his PhD from Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) in 2013 with a thesis title 'Vulnerability to Poverty: A Study of Rural Population in Kelantan and Terengganu, Malaysia'. He received his Masters of Economic Management in 2008 from the same Universiti and Bachelor Degree of Economics in 2003 from University of Algiers. He was awarded the USM fellowship from 2010 to 2013 and has served as an academic researcher for that period. His research interests include Energy Economics, Economic Development focusing on the issues of Income Inequalities, Poverty and Vulnerability, Poverty in Islamic Economics, Risks, Risk Management and Coping Strategies, Housing, Elderly and Social Protection. Dr. Abdelhak Senadjki has published widely in various local and international refereed journals; Scopus, chapters in book and research papers on the issues of poverty, vulnerability and social protection, housing bubbles, youth and technology, elderly, CO2 emissions, natural disasters, economic growth, organizational culture, employee creativity, innovation and others. He is a member of the Advisory Board for the Market Forces Journal and reviewer for a number of refereed journals such as the Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research, Journal of Development Career, International Journal of Social Economics, Cogent Economics and Finance, Equilibrium. Quarterly Journal of Economics and Economic Policy, Journal of Environment, Society And Space (IJESS), Quarterly Journal of Econometrics Research, International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management, and others.

PLENARY SPEAKER



Santiago De Pablo Contreras

Department of Contemporary History, Faculty of Humanities, University of the Basque Country, Vitoria, Spain

Santiago de Pablo is professor in Contemporary History at the University of the Basque Country (Spain). He was visiting scholar at the Center for Basque Studies (University of Nevada Reno, USA) in 2009-2010. He specializes in film history and in political history of the Basque Country. He has written many books, chapter and articles in peer-reviewed journals, published in Spanish, English, French, Italian, Hebrew and Basque. His works in English include *The Basque Nation on Screen: Cinema, Nationalism and Political Violence in the Basque Country* (2010), *The Basque Country through the Nazi Looking Glass, 1933-1945* (2011), and *Basque Nationalism. From its Origins to the Present* (2015). He has presented his research in conferences all over the world, and is also editor of the Basque academic journal *Sancho el Sabio*. He has been historical advisor and scriptwriter of many historical documentaries for TV and cinema, such as *The Basque Swastika* (2013).

PRESENTERS

Abbas Bashir
ERCICSSH1908052

Nexus Between Resources, Communal Conflict and Public Policy: A Critical view of Grazer-Farmer Conflict in Taraba State, Nigeria

Abbas Bashir
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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to critically examines the links between natural resource-based communal conflicts and public policy in Nigeria with particular reference to Grazers-Farmers conflicts in Taraba State, North Eastern Nigeria. In particular, the paper takes a snap on the Grazer-Farmer conflicts and the role of public policy as the harbinger that shapes those links. The paper conducts a systematic review of the theoretical issues and evidence-based peer-reviewed literature on resource development and public policy in conflict-affected areas. Past and existing public policy issues on resource development especially, agricultural, in Taraba State are examined to establish, in practical terms, the nature of the link between governance and resource based conflicts among the competing resource users. The paper finds little agreement on how to conceptualize resource-related issues in conflict-affected areas. Generally, the existing theories appear to rely on normative assumptions lacking in empirical support, while failure of governance in terms of absence and/or ineffective regional resource development policies and programs over the years in Taraba state are important remote drivers of the breach in harmony among competing resource users. The paper suggests some measures for sustainable resources development through effective, timely and proactive regional development policies.

Keywords: Resources, Conflict, Governance, Public Policy, Regional, Sustainable, Development Sustainable Rural Development Programme and Poverty Eradication in Nigeria



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ERCICSSH1908053

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Abstract

Introduction

The trend of world order is shifting towards sustainable life. A conscious life facilitated for the attainment of sustainable development goals (SDG's). Rural development being an old instrument of poverty eradication and national development has been empowered with new foundation and techniques. These make rural development more attainable and sustainable in poverty eradication and national development. This paper studies the sustainable rural development programmes in Nigeria in terms of achievements and weaknesses in poverty eradication.

Statement of Problem

Nigeria and many West African countries have suffered over decades from failure of rural development programmes. Numbers of programs were executed in rural areas for poverty eradication and standard of living of rural dwellers. Yet the vicious circles of poverty remain constant. This could be due to lack of expertise or could have been due to some socio political or environmental factors which the traditional programs failed to address. It will therefore be of great significance to conduct a fresh study and assess how the new founded sustainable rural development programme is coping with these challenges.

Objective of the study

The major objective of the study is to assess the sustainable rural development programmes in Nigeria in terms of achievements and weaknesses in poverty eradication. The second objective is to identify how the programme survives socio political and environmental factors that serves as decliners to progress.

Methodology

The study considered both the primary and secondary means of data collection. Questionnaires were distributed to rural dwellers and some oral interviews were conducted with the programmes

	<p>stake holders. Data was therefore analyzed using structural equation modeling (SEM). Conclusion/Findings It was found out that the achievement of the programme is still insignificant because majority of the rural dwellers are still extremely poor. The study also revealed that the programme is sidelined with serious problems such as corruption, regionalism attachments. Recommendations In the end, it was recommended that government should have a serious measure that will wipe out corruption. And this could be done by involving international groups in monitoring the programmes.</p>
<p>Ahmed Mahmoud ERCICSSH1908054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Status and Application of English language as a University Requirement at the Medical Colleges Students in the University of Al Imam Al Mahdi</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ahmed Mahmoud English Language, Department Faculty of Education, Imam El Mahdi University, Kosti, Sudan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract This paper investigates the issue of English for Specific Purposes (ESP). It defines ESP with attentively attempts to highlight the line of demarcation between ESP and EAP. Moreover, it will endeavor the objectives of the core course of ESP at the tertiary level. Furthermore, how we should mobilize all the efforts to overcome the difficulties to promote the students' communicative competency in English language in their very field of the specialization. This paper has been guided by the following questions: such as what are the ESP needs of the students studying at Sudanese universities?, What is the proficiency level of English of the students studying at Sudanese universities? Next, what are the preferred learning styles (LS) and assessment techniques of the students studying at Sudanese universities?.Then, what course material will best fulfill their present ESP needs? .After that, what course material and teaching methodology will best satisfy their preferred ESP? Finally, what means of evaluation will best suit their preferred evaluation techniques? This paper followed the descriptive method and used the primary and secondary sources for collecting data .The study found that: materials designed for ESPshould be based on needs analysis, modifications for the courses should be made according to the development of the student' needs and effective implementation of these courses . Keywords: Specific purposes, academic purposes, difficulties, students' communicative competency in English language</p>
<p>Aidan Jones ERCICSSH1908055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dating Soyboys: Women's View of Veg* Men in Romantic Relationships</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aidan Jones Wilkinson College of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, Chapman University, Orange, California, United States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract As more men attempt vegan or vegetarian (collectively referred to as veg*) lifestyles, the established link between meat and masculinity has become more pronounced. Women tend to gravitate toward several traits associated with veg* diets (e.g., compassion and health). However, the emasculation associated with these diets may also repel them. Using survey data and in-depth interviews with women who have dated veg* men, the present study explores how heterosexual and bisexual women come to terms with the positive qualities and emasculation that both accompany men who follow veg* lifestyles. Findings indicate that women tend to define aspects of veg* diets in traditionally masculine terms, thereby maintaining hegemonic masculinity. For example, some women recognize the difficulty of adhering to a veg* lifestyle as a man and see it as a marker of masculine strength. Utilizing aspects of veg* lifestyles can improve health at the individual, community, and global levels. Therefore, removing the stigma associated with these lifestyles may help improve the lives of all individuals regardless of gender identity. Keywords: Vegan, Vegetarian, Diet, Relationship, Emasculation, Mixed-Methods</p>

<p>Mohammed Sanusi Magaji ERCICSSH1908059</p>	<p>Social Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Performance of Non-Governmental Organizations in Nigeria</p> <p>Mohammed Sanusi Magaji Department of Entrepreneurship and Management School of Rural Technology and Entrepreneurship Development, Kano State Polytechnic, Kano State Polytechnic, Kano State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Despite the considerable amount of empirical research on social entrepreneurship and their relationship to development, several aspects of this concepts have remained unexplored. An area of particular interest is the relationship between social entrepreneurship and sustainable performance of Non-governmental organization (NGOs) in Nigeria. The purpose of this study is to attempt to extend social entrepreneurship theory by developing a model of how social entrepreneurship affect sustainable performance of NGOs in Nigeria. Using literature review approach, we first review the concepts that are central to our study, namely, social entrepreneurship, social innovation, earned income, democratic governance and sustainable performance. Next, we presented a conceptual model and discuss the relationship among the model element. Finally, we provided the research direction and implication of the study for managers, practitioners and researchers.</p> <p>Keywords: Social Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Performance, Non-governmental Organizations</p>
<p>Fatemeh Shayan ERCICSSH1908061</p>	<p>Distrust to the Us in The Persian Gulf Region: Examining The Causal Roots of Anti-Amricanist Sentiments in The Post-Saddam Era</p> <p>Fatemeh Shayan Politics, University of Isfahan, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Even though the GCC states, specifically the small states, are dependent on the US for guaranteeing their security, since 2003, they believe that the US is not their friend. As a result, both the public and the states are discontent with the US policies in the region. In such a setting, the analysis of the underlying reasons of the rise of anti-US sentiments among the public and the states of the GCC states will be explored in more depth in this paper. Of specific importance in this paper is that the main reasons are mainly investigated through the opinion of polls in Post-Saddam era within the process tracing method.</p> <p>The theory that I have adopted, is the Copenhagen School (CS), with its regional security complex theory (RSCT) and securitization, as a grand theory. Further, the middle range theory is the societal sector of security. In security, Buzan and Wæver opened up the option of another referent object in societal security. The last concept that I utilize is collective identity and application of Self/Other. Further, I have utilized process tracing as a method for analyzing the data. Process tracing recognizes the causal chain and causal mechanism. Among the different options for process tracing, I have chosen Checkel's approach since I can apply the causal mechanism for investigating the causes of anti-Americanist outlooks. The data is mainly from Arabic primary sources by the help of other non-Arabic and secondary sources.</p> <p>The result of this paper will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Examining anti-Americanist viewpoints within the CS theory provides a good grounding for looking at the issue from the perspective of elites and the public of the GCC States and securitization of the issue.-Analyzing the opinion of poll opens up a mixed window to trace the real reasons for anti-US point of views.-Finding a stronger link between religion, anti-globalist standpoints and the wrong policies of the US within the CS and process tracing method.-investigating, theoretically, the security causes for anti-Americanist sentiments in political, societal and military sectors of security and the Self/Other concept.-Taken together, the three sectors that I examine, trace the roots of anti-Americanist sentiments to different sectors either driven by considerations of religion, public opinion and socio-political perspectives. <p>The first part of the paper goes through the problem of anti-Americanist sentiments. Within this</p>

	<p>context, on the one hand, I show the rise of anti-US outlook in the Persian Gulf and on the other hand, I focus on the GCC States either, how they refer in different reasons of anti-US sentiments. In the second part, I move towards addressing by the help of process tracing method, the detail roots of causes of this phenomenon in the GCC States. The dependent variable in this chapter is the rise of anti-Americanist and the independent variables are religion, anti-globalization viewpoint of public and elites of the GCC States and the US wrong policies in the Persian Gulf. Within this context, due to the causal story the chains of reasons are interlinked to each other. Finally, I evaluate how anti-Americanist point of view in the GCC States and other units in the sub-complex of the Persian Gulf have relevance to each other.</p> <p>Keywords: Anti-Americanist Sentiments, The GCC states' public, the Copenhagen School theory, Post-Saddam era</p>
<p>Adoga James Ada ERCICSSH1908062</p>	<p>Promoting Good Leadership and Governance for Sustainable National Development in Nigeria</p> <p>Adoga James Ada Department of Educational Foundations and Management, College of Education, Oju, Benue State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract This Study looks at factors that can promote good leadership and governance as the success or failure of any government is determined by the quality of leadership of such administration. Since Nigeria independence in 1960, the country is endowed with abundant national and human resources, but increasingly facing leadership challenges and governance. The struggle and disputes for national resources generates conflicts which has greatly impeded the country, its people, economy and factors of sustainable development, thus affecting governance with damages, destructions and dislocations of the economy and unstable society. The writer examined the failure of governance and the challenges of leadership for sustainable national development in Nigeria. It also examines that concepts of leadership, good governance, corruption and made some recommendations such as leadership failures, neglects, injustice should be approached by all sector of the government with patriotic and disciplined leadership view.</p>
<p>Dr Charles Mugendi ERCICSSH1908064</p>	<p>The Trend of Non-Performing Assets Contribution to Interest Rate Spread Charged by the Kenya Commercial Banks</p> <p>Dr Charles Mugendi Department of Economic Theory, Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p>Abstract The effect of high cost of loans and high interest rate spread has become a key policy and political issue. The perceived high interest rate has seen increased political pressure to control commercial banks' interest rates. These efforts eventually yielded in September 2016 when law capping interest rate was approved. The law capped lending rate at 4% above the Central Bank Rate (CBR) while the minimum interest rate on deposit was capped at 70% of the CBR. In most of the developing countries, financial liberalization has not yielded into lower spread. Interest rate spread remains high in Latin American, the Caribbean countries and Africa compared to the OECD countries. A major indicator of efficiency in banking sector is the interest rate spread which indicates the level of financial sector's development. Therefore, a major goal in financial sector deepening and financial liberalization is the narrowing down of interest spread. Therefore, this paper analysis the trend of the Non- performing assets contribution to interest rate spread charged by the commercial Banks in Kenya. The study used quarterly bank-specific, industry specific and macroeconomic data between 2004 and 2014. The data was analyzed using the Interest spread decomposition model. Interest spread decomposition indicated a low loan loss provisions component between 2009 and 2013 and a general spread range of between 1.0 and 1.5 percent. Non-interest income, a measure of income diversification, accounted for 5 percent of spread on average. The study recommends focus on precision in credit risk evaluation and enhancement of the relationships between various commercial bank market segments and the depositors.</p> <p>Keywords: Interest Rate Spread, Non-Performing Assets, Commercial Bank, Decomposition Model</p>
<p>Malshi Jayasuriya ERCICSSH1908065</p>	<p>Caregiving Practices and Selected Health and Nutrition Indicators among Children Aged 1 To 5 Years of Employed Mothers Attending Child Welfare Clinics at Boralessgamuwa MOH Area</p>

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Abstract

Introduction: Caregiving practices, especially among employed mothers can affect the quality of child care giving practices. Employed mothers both lead to short and long-term consequences which are of physical and psychological health impacts for the child and the mother-child relationship

Objective: To describe care giving practices and their association with the selected health and nutrition indicators among children aged 1 to 5 years of employed mothers attending child welfare clinics at Boralesgamuwa MOH area, Colombo district, Sri Lanka.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out among a sample of 422, children aged 1 to 5 years of employed mothers who had resided 6 months or more in Boralesgamuwa MOH area. Total number of eligible employed mothers were recruited from each child welfare clinic proportionate to attendance of the previous year. Interviewer administered questionnaire and data from the Child Health Development Record was used. Association between health and nutrition indicators with care giving practices were analyzed by using chi square test or Fisher's exact test.

Results: Exclusive breast feeding was 88.2 % (n= 372) among employed mothers. Knowledge on storing expressed breast milk was poor among employed mothers 62.0% (n=80) the majority had poor knowledge on feeding during illnesses.

There was a significant association between exclusive breast feeding any time duration and diarrhoea ($p < 0.001$) and having any other illnesses ($p = 0.039$).

There was a statistically significant association between frequency of main meals that were given last 24 hours with underweight and growth faltering in the last six months.

Among those who had respiratory tract infections, the majority had two episodes in the last three months.

Conclusions: Majority of employed mothers were practicing exclusive breast feeding for six months but knowledge on storing expressed breast milk and feeding during illnesses were poor.

Recommendations

Prevalence of exclusive breast feeding was higher but can be encouraged more by establishing breast feeding corners and day care centres in the working places,

Improving the awareness of feeding pattern during and following illness through child welfare clinics, mass media and display posters in public places.

Keywords: Care Giving Practices, Employed Mothers, Children Aged One to Five Years, Health and Nutrition Indicators

Afrah Zahid
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Influence of Social Media Branding Strategies on Retail Sector

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Abstract

Social media has emerged as one of the successful dynamic and practical platforms for branding and for commercial outreach, absolutely for brands related to fashion and retail industry. Social media plays a major role in branding especially when it comes towards the retail sectors. People are updated about specific brands by social media sites that are engaged actively to promote brands online and update consumers about the latest arrivals in the retail fashion industry. There are several brands to post pictures of their latest products on social media sites with regular updates in order to promote their brand and get the desired fame. In Pakistan, the fashion industry relies majorly on social media in order to create awareness and establish a strong connection with their clients. The retail sectors such as clothing brands in Pakistan are majorly dependent on social media for branding purposes in order to reach the maximum audience in a short span of time. The objective of this paper is to study the potential influence of social media channels to Khaadi brand in Pakistan and consequently build an evaluation criterion regarding the use of social media channels to the branding strategies of fashion brands. Khaadi belongs to the business field engaged

	<p>in retailing and fashion clothing. This research implements qualitative research design with content research methods followed by case study analysis approach. Therefore, this is desktop research that makes use of existed content to be used as a source of researching material. This study analyzed the branding strategies used by Khaadi in two social media channels such as Instagram and Facebook. The findings of this study reveal that Instagram tends to have few numbers of followers, yet the channel has the best user integration as compared with Facebook. However, Facebook has a great number of followers who like Khaadi's Facebook page. The Instagram posts of Khaadi receive more interactions from followers in the form of comments and likes on the brand's respective posts in comparison to Facebook. The results indicate that Khaadi needs to inspire more interactions via user-generated content when it comes to the selection of images posted on social media sites in order to have effective branding of the company's retail products.</p> <p>Keywords: branding, retail, social media, Facebook, Instagram, Khaadi</p>
<p>Shagufta Manzoor Marri ERCICSSH1908070</p>	<p>Semiotic analysis of Be Delicious Ad Campaign by DKNY (2010) through classes of sign (index, icon and symbol)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shagufta Manzoor Marri M. Phil English Department, SBK Women's University, Quetta, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This article attempts to analyze the ad campaign Be Delicious (2010) by DKNY (Donna Karan New York) through different classes of sign known as index, icon, and symbol. This research focuses upon exploring different classes of signs (index, icon, and symbol) in the ad Be delicious (2010) aimed at women, to prompt them to purchase the perfume product. The ad Be Delicious (2010) has been selected as the sample of the study and theory of semiotics has been employed as the theoretical framework which supports this research and qualitative mode of inquiry has been employed as its methodology.</p>
<p>Dr. Samia Awad Mohammed Hassan ERCICSSH1908071</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Law Students Memories of a Crime Scene: Does Memorization Practice Matter?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Samia Awad Mohammed Hassan Law, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Problem Statement: Individual differences in the accuracy of eyewitnesses' recollections exist. To our knowledge, the relationship between memorization practice and memory of unexpected and complex visual scenes has yet to be examined.</p> <p>Research Questions: Does rote rehearsal training (i.e., memorization and recitation), which is a key aspect of educational and religious practices in Saudi Arabia, affect eyewitnesses' memory?</p> <p>Purpose of the Study: The goal of the present study is to assess whether the accuracy of eyewitnesses' recollections of an unexpected event (i.e., a staged crime) can be predicted by their experiences with rote rehearsal practice, which is a key aspect of educational and religious practices in Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Research Methods: Law students in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) are selected to be the eyewitnesses because law students tend to have a keen interest in memory accuracy exercised through heavy reliance on rote rehearsal, both as a technique to acquire verbal information (i.e., memorization) and as a technique to retain such information in long-term memory (i.e., recitation). In the study, male and female law students witnessed a staged crime. It consisted of an unknown person of the same gender unexpectedly entering a classroom where the students were in attendance, grabbing the instructor's bag, and quickly leaving without saying a word. Immediately afterwards, students reported the details of the scene they witnessed as well as their use and views of rote rehearsal.</p> <p>Findings: Overall, recollection rates were less than optimal for static details of the perpetrator, but improved for details of actions. Witnesses who rejected misinformation recollected more accurately the perpetrator's behavior as well as broad static details, and were more confident in their memories than those who failed to reject misinformation. However, recollection was not associated with any of the performance indices of reliance on rote rehearsal.</p> <p>Conclusions: Discussion focuses on the extent to which this specialized training is practiced and may not be transferable to memory for complex visual scenes.</p>

 <p>Abdul Sabur Hassan ERICICSSH1908072</p>	<p>Keywords: Illusory Memory, Memorization Practice, Individual Differences, Explicit Memory Management Planning and Small Business Sustainability (A Study of Kaura Namoda Metropolis)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abdul Sabur Hassan Business Administration and Management Study, School of Business and Management Studies, Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The study is centered on management planning and small business sustainability, a study of kaura Namoda metropolis, is a survey research that aimed at establishing the fact whether poor management planning constitutes a challenge to SMEs sustainability and to ascertain whether poor financial management planning constitutes a major challenge to MSMEs sustainability in kaura Namoda metropolis, the study of 260 sample subjects categories of MSMEs within kaura Namoda were engaged in the survey, the primary data were collected through the use of closed ended questionnaires with five linker scale method were distributed to generate data from the subjects. The data were analyzed through the use of inferential statistics and chi-square statistical instrument were engaged in testing the hypothesis, it was found that poor management planning and poor financial management obstructing the growth and survival of small business in Nigeria. It was recommended that entrepreneur's education on management planning and financial prudence should be advocated. Therefore there is need for capacity building by the local authority, being the government that is closer to the community, due to the peculiarity of the entrepreneurs in kaura Namoda and The resource planning should continue to be an integral corporate aim and strategic factor for success and integrate this in the course of the development process for the ultimate objective of the innovation process.</p> <p>Keywords: MSMEs, Management Planning, Financial Management, Planning</p>
<p>Muslim Roka ERICICSSH1908074</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An Investigation of Thai Students' Attitudes in Relation to Pronunciation of English as a Second Language</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muslim Roka Department of English, Princess of Naradhiwas University, Narathiwat, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study attempted to investigate (i) whether the targets of Thai students of English when speaking English is either to achieve near-native English pronunciation (EP) or comprehensibility, (ii) their attitudes towards their own EP and towards learning EP, and (iii) the effect of social factors on their attitudes. The samples of this study were 58 Thai undergraduate students of English at a university in Pattani, Thailand, and four of whom were interviewed. The experiment employed direct techniques of language attitudes measurement. The results obtained reveal that the informants' target was statistically significant to achieve near native EP. In addition, the informants' attitudes towards their own EP appeared to be neutral, whereas their attitude towards learning EP was positive. Neither gender nor regional provenance was found to be significant variables in determining the language attitudes of the informants. However, the different rates of exposure to English of the informants had a significant effect only on the informants' attitudes towards learning EP, but not towards their EP.</p>
<p>Wan Noor Adzmin Mohd Sabri ERICICSSH1908077</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Issues and Challenges of Stem Education in Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wan Noor Adzmin Mohd Sabri Department of Mathematics, IPG Kampus Pendidikan Teknik, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper explores some issues on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education in Malaysia. As clearly stated in the Malaysia Education Blueprint, the aim of STEM education is to (i) prepare students with the skills to meet the science and technology challenges and (ii) to ensure that Malaysia has a sufficient number of qualified STEM graduates (PPPM 2013 – 2025). The declining number of students' interest in STEM has been an alarming indicator to the country. It has been debated that the 60:40 ratio is still underdevelop. Nevertheless, STEM disciplines is an essential support to learn other non-stem areas such as creativity, critical thinking,</p>

problem solving, communication, collaboration and other disciplines as well. As stated in UNESCO (2015), STEM education would enable citizen become competent and capable in technology. This is a conceptual paper based on literature review and research on STEM education in Malaysia. This paper will also provide some recommendations to the Ministry of Education based on the findings from both literature review and research.

Keywords: STEM Education, Issues, Challenges



Kumar Neeraj Sachdev
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A Virtue-theoretic Analysis of Objectivity in News Media

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Abstract

Journalists are professionals and their primary obligations are owed to business managers in their respective media firms, members of the public and society in general. These primary obligations lead to certain considerations and other associated obligations. One of the most important associated obligations for journalists is considered to be objectivity. That is to say, journalists have an obligation to report the news objectively and the media coverage ought not to be slanted in favor of government or any public or private agency. Alongside, journalists themselves are expected to be objective to report the news in a neutral manner. In view of this, I examine a few virtue-theoretic implications of objectivity in news media to argue for the need for journalists to cultivate the virtues of objectivity and care to overcome conflicting views and opinions in news media to report the news impartially even while sharing a bond of attachment with the people in the world.

Keywords: Journalists, Media Firms, Objectivity, Care, Media Coverage, Virtue-theoretic Implications

Rahila Khan
ERCICSSH1908080

Appropriation of Language in "Stoned to Death" the English translation of the Pashto novella "Sangsaar"

Rahila Khan

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Abstract

The present research attempts to investigate the strategies of language appropriation utilized by Naseem Achakzai in the book "Stoned to death, The Collected Stories" (2018). This book is a literary translation of Pashto writing Sangsaar (1979) and other short stories composed by an Afghan author Noor Muhammad Taraki. The hypothetical structure utilized for this investigation is language appropriation. Appropriation is characterized as a procedure by which an author claims another culture and language by adjusting it as per one's very own necessities and interests. This method is generally utilized by Post-colonial scholars who appropriate English in their creation according to their need. The information gathered from this investigation is examined through various strategies of language appropriation as proposed by Kachru (1983) and Ashcroft, Griffith and Tiffin (2002). These strategies as suggested by Kachru (1983) are consisted of include Translation equivalence, lexical innovations, Rhetorical and functional styles and Contextual redefinition. While glossing, untranslated words, interlanguage, syntactic fusion, and code-switching as suggested by Ashcroft, Griffith and Tiffin (2002). Discoveries of the investigation uncovered that the language appropriation strategies of Contextual Redefinition, Translation Equivalence, Rhetorical and functional styles, Untranslated words, Glossing, Syntactic fusion, and Code Switching have been used in the text. Amongst them the use of Translation Equivalence is most frequent.

Keywords: Pashto literature, Language appropriation, Translation Equivalence, Contextual Redefinition, Rhetorical and functional styles, Glossing, Untranslated words, Syntactic fusion, Code Switching



Ifrah Jamil Bajwa
ERCICSSH1908081

The Fault in Our Stars: A Psycho-Realistic Novel

Ifrah Jamil Bajwa
Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

Abstract

John Green is one of the contemporary writers of 21st century who inspired young adults with the help of his books. All of his novels contain a certain theme which is close to society. His book *The Fault in our Stars* contains a theme of love, suffering, friendship and death which do exist in reality. He explains character's inner self with the help of psychological realism which analyzes the interaction between persons and environments, each being defined only in terms of the other. Psychological realism includes interior monologues, landscapes of character's inner self or mind, flashbacks and character's feelings and emotions. John Green with the help of the protagonist of the novel explains all these aspects of psychological realism.

Salma Khan
ERCICSSH1908082

Impact of Usage of social Networking Sites on the youth of Balochistan

Salma Khan
Department of Economics, Faculty of Management Sciences, Sardar Bahadur Khan Women's University, Quetta, Pakistan

Abstract

This paper examines how the usage of Social Networking Sites like Facebook, Instagram and Twitter affects the youth of Balochistan. The effects of the variables like educational achievements, consumption pattern, health and life style were investigated on the basis of a well-designed questionnaire. The data was collected from 178 young people from both genders lying in the age group 18-35 years belonging to different districts of Balochistan. Results were analyzed by using binomial logistic regression technique. The first estimate of education on SNS showed that social media has a strong positive influence on youth in the field of education. The second and third estimates of consumption pattern and life style on SNS showed that the social media has slightly strong influence on youth whereas the fourth estimate health depicts that social media has a weak influence on the youth. Overall the four estimates are positively related to the usage of SNS by the youth of Balochistan.

Keywords: Social Networking Sites, Youth and Balochistan

Daljeet Kaur
ERCICSSH1908083

Rights of the Unborn Vs Rights of the Mother: Considerations For and Against Abortion

Daljeet Kaur
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Abstract

Life is invaluable and human life is seen to be having an intrinsic value. An action leading to the termination of life is not only considered to be crime but is also seen as inappropriate from moral point of view. Here, the question arises whether terminating an embryonic-life is also morally wrong? Is abortion inappropriate? This is a dilemmatic problem which is being deliberated from moral and social perspectives. Sometimes miscarriage and induced abortion are taken to be synonyms, but in fact they belong to two different categories –miscarriage means termination of pregnancy due to certain natural factors, whereas abortion signifies intentional termination of pregnancy.

The problem of abortion is conceptually related to certain other problems. One is linked to the principle of value of life and the other is related to the principle of individual freedom. If, on the one hand, it is said that embryo has right to life, on the other, the mother also has complete right over her body. According to the principle of freedom, if she wills, she has the right to terminate her pregnancy; but at the same time the principle of value of life also entails the right to life of the embryo.

Another fundamental question that arises along with the problem of abortion is: what may be seen as the beginning of human life and when can we associate the concept of value with it; and should it be given same moral consideration which is given to a grown up human being.

The present paper seeks to analyse these issues by a critical consideration of arguments for and

	<p>against the abortion. Keywords: Miscarriage, Abortion, Principle of Value of Life, Principle of Individual Freedom</p>
<p>Saleha Bazai ERCICSSH1908085</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Exploring the Impact of Globalization From Below</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Saleha Bazai Department of English, Faculty of Linguistics and Literature, Sardar Bahadur Khan Women's University, Quetta, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research project is about tracing out the impacts of Globalization on the education policy of government school at Quetta. This case study has tried to present the perspectives of teachers about English subject policy and about the problems they face during teaching English. A semi structured interview and a classroom observation was conducted to find out whether perspectives and beliefs are implemented in teaching methodology or not. Thematic analysis as a research method was applied to explore the dominant themes. Findings of the study presented three dominant themes which include 'English as a Global language', 'Multilingualism lead to confusion' and 'Mother Tongue as developer of cognition'. Though Globalization has challenged the education policy, in order to cope up with the 21st century, measures have to be taken to meet the criteria for equity. Successful plan for the existing language policies in our education sector needs immediate attention. Keywords: Globalization, Multilingualism, Mother Tongue</p>
 <p>Edi Setiawan ERCICSSH1908087</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Development Strategy for Religious Tourism Potential Based on Community Empowerment in Kajen Village, Pati Regency, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Edi Setiawan Geography Education, Faculty of Teaching Training and Education, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Kajen is one of the villages on the north coast that has the potential to be developed as a tourist village in the form of religious tourism. The existence of the tomb of may Allah "Sheikh Ahmad al-Mutamakkin" as a place of grave pilgrimage, dozens of Islamic boarding schools as a place to study salaf, historical buildings with ancient Islamic styles, as well as various events and religious activities that are routinely held are the main attraction for attracting good local tourists and national. However, this potential is still not utilized properly, the absence of a governance system, regulations and direction for the development of Kajen Village as a religious tourism village. This study aims to provide ideas in the form of strategies for developing religious tourism in Kajen Village and the role of the community as agents who have a major role in advancing local tourism. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. Analysis is carried out using SWOT methods (strengths, opportunities, weaknesses, and threats), 4A concepts (attraction, accessibility, amenity, and ancillary), and structural functionalism theory. The results of this study are expected to be used as a basis for the community, stockholders, and other parties in developing Kajen Village as a religious tourism village to meet the SDGs in 2030. Keywords: 4A, Community Based Structural Functionalism, SWOT, and Religious Tourism</p>
<p>Ibrahim Khalil Musa ERCICSSH1908088</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Role of Semantic Changes of Arabic Loanwords in Consolidating Politico-Governmental Lexicon of Hausa Language</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ibrahim Khalil Musa Department of Languages, School Social Sciences, Kaduna Polytecnic, Kaduna, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Hausa people have, over the years, been profoundly influenced by Arabs at various levels of their lives, most notably at linguistic level. Various studies have established that the influence of Arabic on Hausa Language is far more than that of any other language, mainly in the area of borrowing. This paper attempts to discuss how semantic changes of some Arabic loanwords in Hausa culminated in giving birth to some new meanings that eventually resulted in consolidation of the mainstream Hausa lexicon of politics, government and some related matters. Our focus is, particularly, on those loanwords whose meanings have either been narrowed, widened or entirely</p>

	<p>shifted vis- a- vis their Arabic meanings. The data of this research have, mainly, been sourced from researcher’s observation in Hausa lexicon with regard to this subject. Nevertheless, references have also been made to some other relevant works. The analysis shows that the newly generated meanings from those loanwords have contributed significantly to the enrichment of Hausa lexicon of political and governmental affairs. Part of the recommendations of this paper is that researchers at Postgraduate level should consider conducting a fully- fledged research on this topic, due to its immense significance in Linguistic scholarship.</p> <p>Keywords: Semantic Changes, Loanwords, Lexicon, Hausa Language</p>
<p>Muhammad Ishaq ERICSSH1908089</p>	<p>East China Sea Territorial Dispute between China and Japan: A Strategic Hedging Perspective</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muhammad Ishaq Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Management & Technology (UMT) Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research articles highlights the politics of China and Japan in the East China Sea (ECS) territorial dispute. It shows the both claimants strategies against each other over this issue. Both are focusing on the economic advancement and military modernization to secure its interests in the ECS. The growing tension between China and Japan over territory and maritime rights in the ECS has become a potential flashpoint in their bilateral relations. In order to maintain economic relationship, China and Japan have adopted the tactics of engagement. But at the same time they are hedging peace in the region owing to failure in settling ECS issue. This research tries to find out the answer to research problem, despite their close economic cooperation with each other, why China and japan have failed to resolve their territorial dispute in the ECS? Two components of strategic hedging theory, Balancing and Engagement are utilized to analyze the behavior and strategies of the China and Japan in the ECS dispute. Japan and China are regional neighbors, but due to the importance of the islands in their history both countries remain still on the dispute. Japan is employing political ties and military relations to hedge against China in the ECS. The China and Japan have to engage each other in the multilateral economic initiatives for deepening the relations between both countries. This article concludes with the findings that China is using engagement strategy to secure its core interests in the region and at the same time Japan is balancing its relation with China.</p> <p>Keywords: Politics, East China Sea, Hedging, Tactics, Balancing, Engagement</p>
<p>Sadia Nawaz Sadia ERICSSH1908090</p>	<p>Explore the Reasons for Multiple Jobs Allocation amongst Employees in Advertising Agencies</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sadia Nawaz Sadia Nawaz, Government Girls Postgraduate College, Quetta, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Advertisements have become an essential part of the electronic and print media nowadays. In any market, advertising is the fuel that makes the marketing engine work. Advertising is an economic and cultural force that influences our values to enhance our quality of life. Browsing the web, turning in the radio, watching television, turning the pages of newspaper or magazine, or even when we ride through the streets; advertising follows us everywhere. Almost every day, people who want to sell out their products are seen advertising their products in order to want to grab attention of their clients. Sellers want to give their product a personality, build awareness amongst people about the product/ service, and want to build customer and client relationship to generate good will for them. To achieve these goals advertising agencies are made which consists of the team of communicators. In smaller agencies some people are seen performing multiple roles or one person may seen actually running the entire department. In larger agencies some of these departments are born out again for efficacy, but, the fundamentals are the same because this model was born out of necessity and it works. This research was designed to explore the reasons for allocating multiple jobs amongst employees within any advertising agency. Aim of this study was to find out as to how the employees affect the productivity of advertising agencies, and how the infrastructure of advertising agencies is influential in this regard. Data for this research was collected through questionnaire from 100 employees working in different advertising agencues. Data was analyzed using Ms Excel. Findings of this study revealed that most of the sample agrees that almost in every</p>

	<p>advertising agency employees are performing multiple jobs but rarely if ever they are paid for their extra efforts and on what grounds they were assigned to do multiple tasks (by force or by some other reason). The research finding suggests that this situation affects the productivity as well as the future of competent employees in a negative way. This research provides foundation for the advertising agencies, further surveys and research on this particular field can help improve the internal problems and to change the environment of the advertising agencies.</p>
<p>Yanick Vea Mallare ERCICSSH1908093</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Unearthing Dilemmas: A Deliberative Conception of Firefighters Experiences</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yanick Vea Mallare Lorma Colleges, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Firefighters are responsible for the prevention and suppression of all destructive fires and have one of the most stressful occupations with firefighters being exposed to a range of demands and must be ready to respond to a broad range of emergencies. Firefighters are often exposed to critical situations where in they witness casualties that affect their psychological and physiological well-being. The study focuses on the lived experiences and the impact of these experiences to the lifestyle of a firefighter. Specifically, it is concentrated on the impacts of work to firefighters' lifestyle. The challenges they face during their work and coping mechanisms. The research method used for this paper is qualitative approach specifically the phenomenological research design. The researchers used a semi-structured interview making inference based on perspective wherein the researchers interviewed a group of individuals who have first-hand knowledge of the event, situation or experience. The analyzation of the data gathered used Thematization to analyze and interpret verbal data, or behavioral data. The findings of this paper revealed that firefighting does affect one's life in many ways; mostly the time for yourself, families and peers. The themes that emerged from the interview included the challenges, coping mechanisms needed and impact of firefighting. Firefighting isn't just suppressing fire, it's about saving someone's life, your life and the community.</p> <p>Keywords: Firefighters; Coping Mechanisms; Lifestyle; Thematization; Experiences</p>
 <p>Tatiana Shulgina ERCICSSH1908096</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Challenges faced by Refugee Students To Pursue The Education of Higher Learning in Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tatiana Shulgina Faculty of Education, Binary University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Global conflict has resulted in a serious dislocation of citizens from many countries and Malaysia is facing major influx of refugees. Among the number of asylum seekers there are individuals with ambition to pursue higher education. The aim of this study is to survey the current challenges faced by refugee students in the educational environment in Malaysian Higher Institutions of Learning. This exploratory study leads to the flaws in the educational policy for refugees. The sequential mixed method has been implemented to gather and analyze the data. This exploratory study is framed by global policy of human rights and suggests the importance of educational opportunities for refugees to avoid major crisis in Malaysia.</p> <p>Keywords: Refugee, Education, Policy, Human Rights</p>
<p>Ouldhammou Mustapha ERCICSSH1908097</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Stretching Importance in Sport Practice and Health</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ouldhammou Mustapha Sciences and Techniques of Physicals and Sports Activities, Faculty of Sciences, Boumerdes University, Boumerdes, Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tafiroult Billel Science and Techniques of Physical and Sports Activities, Faculty of Sciences, University of Boumerdes, Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In trying to research and find a sole person or group of people who founded or invented stretching one only comes up with groups of people back in time that first discovered how to improve muscle</p>

elasticity and range of motion through stretching. Stretching before and after sports and activities dates back over 10,000 years to yoga transcripts. Even the Ancient Greeks and Romans incorporated stretching routines in order to keep their respective armies in tip top shape. Since then yoga, different clinical settings, Pilates and sports medicine all draw on some sort of variation of “stretching” for top performance and/or treatment. stretching is used to enhance the range of motion (ROM) about a joint (flexibility). There are various techniques of stretching, such as static, ballistic, proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation, and dynamic stretching.
Keywords: Stretching , Sport, Performance, Methods, Health



Prateek Srivastava
ERCICSSH1908102

Identity and Diaspora Chapter 3: Asians Given 90 days to leave Uganda

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Abstract

In August of 1972, the President of Uganda, Idi Amin, ordered the expulsion of South Asian minority, giving them a deadline of 90 days. The expulsion introduced the term “Indophobia” in Uganda, with certain accusation of disloyalty, non-integration and commercial malpractice. On 4 August 1972, Amin declared that Britain would need to take on responsibility for British subjects of Asian origin, accusing them of "sabotaging Uganda's economy and encouraging corruption". Ugandan soldiers during this period engaged in theft and physical and sexual violence against the Asians with impunity. Restrictions were imposed on the sale or transfer of private businesses by Ugandan Asians. This essay will talk about the racial and ethnic differences of South Asian outside the borders of Asia. From being in the popular culture and then being Racial segregation which became an institutionalised practice. The essay will also discuss the controversial return of the earlier expelled people as thousands of Gujaratis returned to Uganda after Yoweri Museveni, the subsequent head of state of Uganda, criticized Idi Amin's policies and invited them to return. This essay will give insight on the topic of race and displacement. This essay also talks about the idea of africanization and past policies that might help current day researchers better understand policies of identity and diaspora. This essay is a part of the book “Identity and Diaspora: Practices of migration, religion, ethnicity and culture in South Asia” by Prateek Srivastava
Keyword: Uganda, Asians, Migration Africanization, Identity, Diaspora

The Rohingya Crisis; Issue Brief

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Abstract

The movement of people has existed since the start of the time. The world has been seeing the movement of people since ever for a reason which is positive like jobs, education and also negative such as poverty, conflict and other factors. Migration can be safe, and empowering for migrants and can generate economic, social and cultural benefits for societies in countries. But currently, the world is experienced one of the most deadly and fastest growing refugee crisis. In the southeastern state of Myanmar or more widely known as Burma, Rohingya Muslims are fleeing for every breath of their lives, facing severe human rights violations in the country of origin and destination, especially along irregular migratory routes. Since August 25, 2017, hundreds of thousands of Rohingya Muslims have fled Rakhine province of Myanmar to escape mass atrocities by the army. An estimated of 1.2 million Rohingya have crossed into the neighboring state of Bangladesh in recent weeks, while tens of thousands remain internally displaced inside Myanmar with no access to humanitarian aid. The Rohingya have faced decades of discrimination and under a successive democratic Myanmar. In September 2017 at the United Nations General Assembly session UN Member States strongly condemned migration due to such brutal acts in the home nation.

Santiago De Pablo Contreras
ERCICSSH1908051

History on Television: Basque Political Violence in Contemporary Spain

Santiago De Pablo Contreras
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The terrorist separatist group ETA (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna, or Basque Homeland and Freedom) killed 850 people in Spain since beginning its struggle for an independent Basque state in 1968. In 2011 ETA announced the ‘definitive cessation of its military action’, followed by the announcement of its final dissolution in May 2018. According to Ana Milosevic, ‘the question of how to deal with the memory of terrorism and its victims is steadily gaining momentum throughout the whole of Europe’. The battle for the memory of Basque political violence has been fought in different arenas, such as history, education, and media. Among these, cinema and television have played an important paper. The objective of my research is to explore the representation of Basque terrorism in the last decades on fiction and documentary Spanish television (TV documentaries, TV movies and fiction series). My study is based on the methodology of relationship between history, cinema and television, proposed by Marc Ferro, Pierre Sorlin, Robert Rosenstone, Julio Montero, Ann Gray and others. My conclusion is that there have been several memories of terrorism on television. In the last decades of the 20th century, terrorists were represented as romantic and heroic fighters for freedom, while the victims of their actions were forgotten. In the 21st century, on the contrary, fiction and non-fiction television productions have rescued the memory of the victims and have portrayed terrorists as members of criminal gangs. My research offers a new approach to the connection between history, memory and audiovisual production, in a comparative perspective. It can contribute to a deeper understanding of political violence and will provide new possibilities for peace, memory and reconciliation in the Basque Country and in the whole of Spain.</p> <p>Keywords: Terrorism, Television, Spain, Basque Country</p>
 <p>Endang Purwaningsih ERCICSSH1908073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Traditional Food Product Development Indonesian Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Through Legal Protection, Product Branding, and Utilization of E-Commerce</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Endang Purwaningsih Law School and graduate School, University of YARSI, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The results of the study are expected to be input for policy makers and regulation of traditional foods, as well as being the basis for driving the development of MSMEs, especially in their product branding. The ultimate goal is to raise the technological interest and economical interest of stakeholders in order to elevate regional products with the development of science and technology in order to be able to compete in the market, become landmark products, be supported by trademark ownership and geographical indications while contributing research results as a form of intellectual moral dedication the model and its application, constraints, and empowerment mechanisms are carried out to become landmark products and promotions and e commerce transactions. In this research (third year), the research area is Central Java, ‘Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta’ (DIY), and East Java. There must be effort to protect the traditional foods, traditional food maker (producers) and stakeholders should be empowered and their products should be protected. They deserve to be developed together by elevating local wisdom, protected by brand and geographical indications, protected from free competition, promoted by the government and managed with good branding strategies, good management and marketing with e commerce and promoted intensively.</p> <p>Keywords: Legal Protection, Traditional Foods, Branding, E Commerce</p>
<p>Ephias Gudyanga ERCICSSH1908076</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Zimbabwean Secondary School Guidance and Counseling Teachers Teaching Sexuality Education in the HIV and AIDS Education Curriculum</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ephias Gudyanga Department of Educational Foundations, Midlands State University, Gweru, Zimbabwe</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In spite of the importance of sexuality education and HIV and AIDS education in preventing HIV infections, Zimbabwean secondary school Guidance and Counseling teachers are not engaging optimally with the current Guidance and Counseling, HIV and AIDS & Life Skills education curriculum, and hence, they are not serving the needs of the learners in the context of the HIV and AIDS pandemic. The aim of the study, therefore, was to explore how Guidance and Counseling teachers could be enabled to teach the necessary critical content in sexuality education in the HIV</p>

and AIDS education curriculum. Method: A qualitative research design, informed by a critical paradigm, using participatory visual methodology and method such as drawing and focus group discussion, was used with eight purposively selected Guidance and Counseling teachers from Gweru district, Zimbabwe. The study was theoretically framed by Cultural Historical Activity Theory. Results: Guidance and Counseling teachers found themselves in a community with diverse cultural practices and beliefs of which some seemed to contradict what was supposed to be taught in the curriculum. The participatory visual methodology, however, enabled a process in which the Guidance and Counseling teachers could reflect on themselves, the context in which they taught, their sexuality education work and learn how to navigate the contradictions and tensions, and to use such contradictions as sources of learning and sources for change. Conclusion: The results have several implications for policy in terms of the Guidance and Counseling curriculum and engaging with cultural issues; and for practice in terms of teacher professional development, teacher training, and for stakeholder contribution.

Keywords: Cultural Historical Activity Theory, Guidance and Counseling, HIV and AIDS Education, Participatory Visual Methodology, Reflexivity, Sexuality Education



Hui Sian Siow
ERCICSSH1908094

Intermediate import Demand in ASEAN-4

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the long run and short run relationship of intermediate import among ASEAN4, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, by using a new measure of final demand, Bussière et al. (2013)'s import intensity adjusted measure of aggregate demand (IAD) and disaggregated weighted import-intensive final demand components (consumption, fixed capital formation, inventories, government spending and export) by applying the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) Bound analysis covering the period of 1970-2015. The analysis on intermediate import is expected to give a clearer picture on the relationship between intermediate import, final demand and relative price among ASEAN4 for further intra-regional trade cooperation or integration on value chain. Our outcomes have three implications. Firstly, we found co-integrated relationship between IAD and intermediate import in long run with a statistically positive signs, indicates positive demand spillover impact, except for all the imported intermediates by Singapore. Secondly, our results highlight the need of analyzing intermediate import function at disaggregate level for their different magnitude of influence on intermediate import. The results reveals that investment spending (inventories change and fixed capital formation) is most significant in intermediate import determination, following by households' final consumption and export. Moreover, Malaysia's government's spending is significant in determining intermediate import in short run while Singapore's government spending on intermediate from Malaysia is positive and elastic in both long run and short run. Thirdly, we found absent of price impact on intermediate import in Singapore and Indonesia (long run), suggests insignificant of price factor in intermediate trade. Moreover, positive price impact found in short run, Indonesia and Malaysia, suggests a supply relationship where higher price cause higher intermediate import volume.



Rupak Ghoshal
ERCICSSH1908095

India-Pakistan Rivalry Over Kashmir and the role of the Kashmiri Indians in it (form AD 1947 - C 2000)

Rupak Ghoshal

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Abstract

India got partition during 15th August, 1947 and divided in three parts India, West Pakistan and East Pakistan. According to the Mount Batten Plan the Princely States of India got the chance to join either side i.e. India or Pakistan. According to that plan the princely states came to a settlement but a large number of those states with Kashmir, Junagarh and Hyderabad could not decide what to do. However, the Kashmir remained in an unsolved misery. Kashmir is a Muslim dominated state but the ruler of it was a Hindu. On the other hand, Pakistan was dissatisfied with what they achieved and demanded Kashmir as a part of it. A Stand Still agreement with Kashmir and

	<p>Pakistan but Pakistan broke it and attacked Kashmir during 1947 October. In the mean time, becoming helpless the ruler of Kashmir, Hari Singh asked help from Indian government and the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru helped Kashmir to set it free from the Pakistani invaders instead of joining Kashmir to India.</p> <p>However Kashmir problem remained as same as before it was. Secessionist terrorism to insurgency in Kashmir has been growing on in Kashmir and became so volatile with the encouragement of Pakistan. The government of India took the measures of counter insurgency in Kashmir to solve the problem owing to secessionist insurgency there and the innocent people of Kashmir have been tortured by them. The government of Pakistan wants to show the whole thing as suppressive attitude to the Kashmiri Muslims. However, what is the solution and how are the characteristics features of it is the basic point to discuss here in this essay. A revisit to the history of Kashmir problem regarding India-Pakistan rivalry would come to a conclusion where a new view point is being drawn according to the new findings.</p>
<p>Abdulkarim Yusuf ERCICSSH1908107</p>	<p>Investigating the Impact of Tax Revenue Shocks on Domestic Investment in Nigeria</p> <p>Abdulkarim Yusuf Department of Economics, School of Social Sciences Universiti Sains, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia</p> <p>Saidatulakmal Mohd Department of Economics, School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study sought to investigate the relationship between tax revenue shocks and domestic investment in Nigeria using annual time series data spanning the period 1980-2017. The study employs the ARDL bounds testing approach to examine the long and short run relationship between the variables of interest. The bounds test suggested that the variables in the model are bound together in the long run. The associated Error Correction Model was also significant confirming the existence of long-run relationships. The empirical results showed that Personal Income Tax have a significant positive effect on domestic investment in both the short and long run, Value Added Tax has a significant negative impact in the long run only while Company Income Tax has a significant positive influence on domestic investment in the short run only. For the control variables, Interest Rate and FDI both parade evidences of a significant negative impact on domestic investment in both the short and long run while Stock Market Capitalization had a significant positive effect on domestic investment in the long run only. The study therefore recommends improvement of the infrastructural base, political and macro-economic stability and provision of credit facilities to domestic investors at low interest rate.</p> <p>Keywords: Tax Revenue, Domestic Investment, Bounds Testing, Co-Integration, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Structural Break, Nigeria</p>
<p>Tosaporn Mahamud ERCICSSH1908108</p>	<p>Human Resource Management Practices Transfer in Multinational Indian Companies in Bangkok</p> <p>Prof Choosakdi Janepakon Faculty of Business Administration, Graduate school of Business administration Kasembundit University, Bangkok</p> <p>Wichayapong Srikacha Faculty of Business Administration, Graduate school of Business administration Kasembundit University, Bangkok</p> <p>Somkid Chaiponoi Faculty of Business Administration, Graduate school of Business administration Kasembundit University, Bangkok</p> <p>Tosaporn Mahamud Faculty of Business Administration, Graduate school of Business administration Kasembundit University, Bangkok</p> <p>Abstract</p>

This article deals with the transfer of human resource management (HRM) practices by multinational companies (MNCs) to overseas subsidiaries. By studying the factors that come from the cultural and institutional framework of the host country that affects this transfer Using information gathered from MNC's subsidiaries located in many countries and different in local culture, we examine the level of HRM practices in MNC's subsidiaries that are similar to local practices. Empirical studies have been done on subsidiaries to adjust their HRM practices at a very low and sometimes level.

Although some practices are different especially the practices that are not consistent with the culture of each country, or contrary to the rules of low and high level of transfer, depending on the response and the area Multinational companies in each country cannot clearly determine their direction. And cannot explain accurately enough about the nature of the operation But in reality, multinational companies tend to use various strategies to create appropriate, even if the subsidiaries have the same size, cannot be the same if in different areas of culture.

Keyword: Multinational Corporations, Human Resource Management



Ike Rahmadani
ERCICSSH1908110

The Effect of Conservatism Accounting on Reasonable Values in Companies Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange

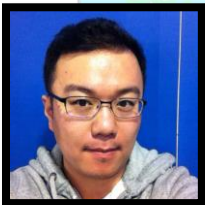
Ike Rahmadani
Faculty of Economic, Andalas University, Indonesia

(Supervised: Dr. Rita Rahayu, M.Sc., Ak and Dr. Annissa Rahman, SE., M.Sc., Ak)

Abstract

This research aims to examine and prove empirically the effect of conservatism accounting on the fair value of companies in Indonesia. The population in this study were companies listed on the Stock Exchange during the period of 2014-2016. Through the process of selecting samples using certain criteria, 1095 observations were obtained. The results of the study confirm the existence of a negative relationship between conservatism accounting concepts with fair value. The results showed that the higher the level of conservatism would reduce the fair value of the company. Conversely, the lower the level of conservatism will increase the fair value of the company.

Keywords: Conservatism Accounting, Fair Value of Companies and Companies in Indonesia



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ERCICSSH1908103

From Sacred to Secular: The Eight-Row Dance Performed on Confucius ' Birthday

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Abstract

Legendary philosopher Confucius, are known in China. To respect him, a sacred ritual will be held on his birthday, to display music and the Eight-row Dance. The Eight-row Dance is a sacred ritual of the Confucius ' Birthday ceremony with a long history, which can be evidenced by historical documents, photos, pictures. However, when the traditional meaning of the ritual in China changes, the meaning of the Eight-row Dance has lost its traditional cultural connotations, which has been replaced by the symbols for secular.

This paper explores the context of the The Eight-row Dance through literature analysis, and then describes the nature of the The Eight-row Dance by means of field observation; taking the method of hermeneutics as a background, trying to discuss the transfer of performance from the perspective of anthropology, and analyze the transfer.

Keywords: Confucius, Rituals, The Eight-row Dance



Yang Yicheng

The Manifestation of Urban Shamanism "Dharma Wheel" in Contemporary Traditional Dance Creation of Korea

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Abstract

As one of the important religions of Korea, Shamanism has collided with Buddhism and

<p>ERICSSH1908104</p>	<p>Confucianism in the special historical development, which has resulted in localized “difference”. This cultural phenomenon has triggered diversified discussions among the international academia of different fields. During the study in Korea, the author has felt that the the traditional dance of Korea, as an important symbol of Korean culture, not only expresses the traditional elements of Korea with an aesthetic attitude in the contemporary society, but also keeps developing by spreading the “contemporary traditional dance creation of Korea”. The author’s research intention has thus been evoked. Through literature review, the author has found that the Korean culture scholars and dancers who are studying Korean culture share a consensus at different levels. On the basis of previous argumentation of other scholars, the research starts from the observation of the “Dharma wheel” manifestation in the contemporary traditional dances of Korea, and explores the seemingly simple relationship between the “manifestation of urban Shamanism Dharma wheel” and the contemporary traditional dance creation of Korea. It makes an attempt to expound the new relationships of Korean dance creation that keeps reshaping the manifestation of dance’s life taking the elements in “cities” as a social mirror, by analyzing and surveying different literature and objects from a cross-cultural perspective. This research is believed to highlight the multiple meanings of disciplines such as anthropology, history and social science to the performing art studies and is expected to fill the research gap in the contemporary Shaman “Dharma wheel” and performing arts through the connection with “contemporary traditional dance creation of Korea”. Keywords: Korean Shaman; “Dharma Wheel”; Korean Dance Creation; Manifestation</p>
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- 2019 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Singapore
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- 2019 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Bali
- 2nd Budapest – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
- 2019 – XIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Budapest

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- 2019 – XXV International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 11-12, Sydney
- 3rd Bali – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 19-20 December 2019
- 2019 – XXVI International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 20-21, Bali
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