



# Conference Proceedings

Lisbon – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 June 2019

25-26 June 2019

## CONFERENCE VENUE

Lusófona University, Lisbon, Portugal

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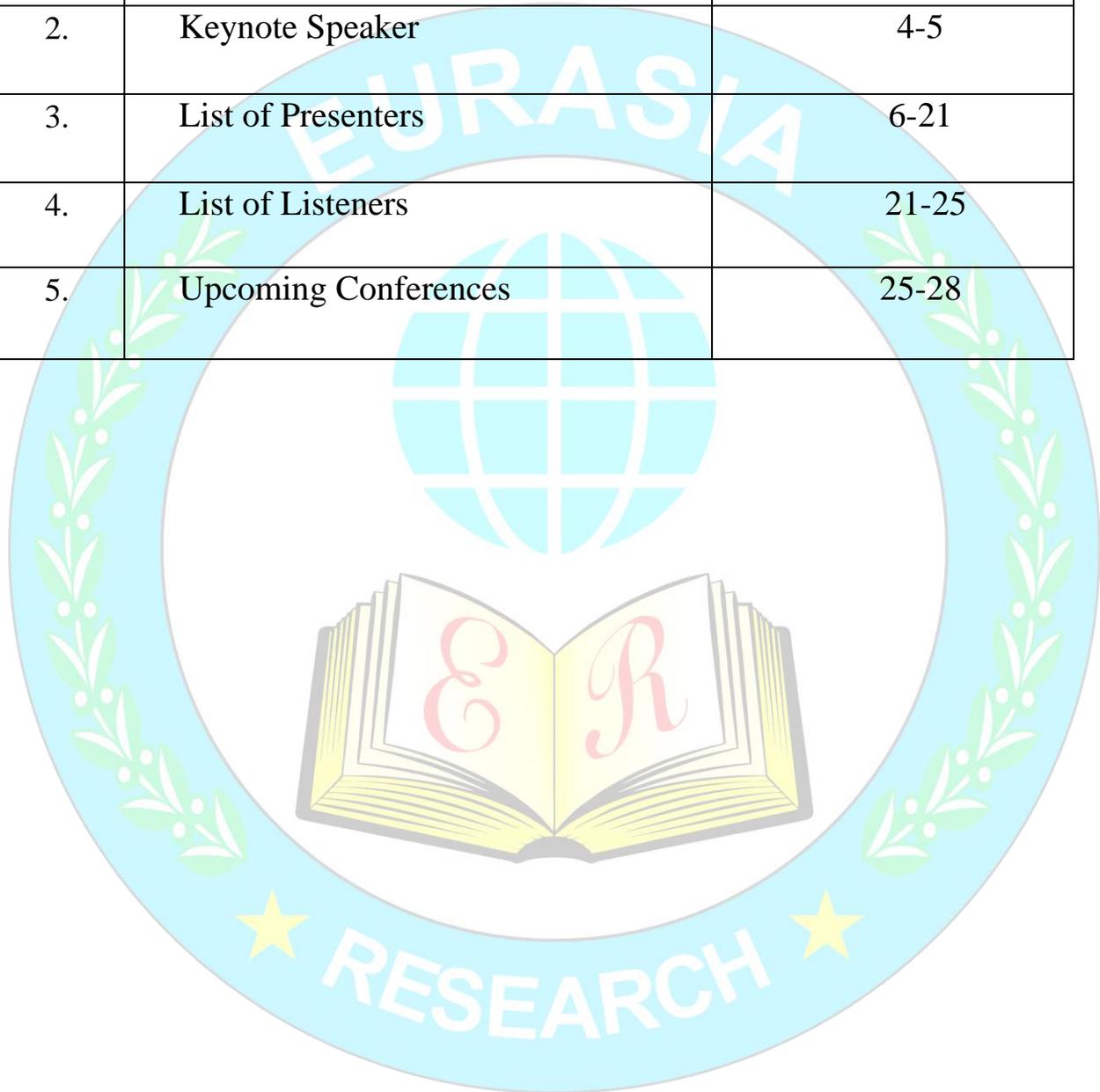
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**Preface:**

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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Victoria Dunaeva**

**PhD in Humanistic Science, The Co-founder and head of Activus Aspectus Innovative Laboratory, Warsaw, Poland**

**She is the author of research papers in the field of sociology of education, Psychology of health, Personal Development in International Scientific Publications (Inter-Disciplinary Press, Oxford, United Kingdom; “Civilization of health”, Independent School of Philosophy and Social Studies, Poland).**

**She is the member of Editorial board of international magazine “Psychophysiological Research: Theory and Practice” and she is also the lecturer and author of workshops in regular sessions “Knowledge Development Health” (Cracow, Poland).**

## **PLENARY SPEAKER**



**Charles (Chuck) Swenson**

**PhD, CPA, Professor and Leventhal Research Fellow, Marshall School of Business, University of Southern California**

Charles (Chuck) Swenson, PhD, CPA, is Professor and Leventhal Research Fellow at the Marshall School of Business at the University of Southern California, where he has taught since 1987. Chuck has previously served as a Visiting Professor at UCLA and Caltech. Author of more than 50 academic research and professional articles on taxation which have appeared in such economics journals as the National Tax Journal, the Journal of Public Economics, and the Journal of Law and Economics, Dr. Swenson has won the Tax Manuscript Award from the American Taxation Association three times. He is author of two tax texts and is the General Editor of the treatise Bender's State Taxation: Principles and Practice (LexisNexis, 2009, updated quarterly). He has presented his economics-based tax research before the New York Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee, the New York Assembly Committee on Jobs, and the City of Los Angeles, and is on the Editorial Boards of the Journal of Accounting and Public Policy and the Asia Pacific Journal of Taxation. His bio and curriculum vitae can be found at:

<https://www.marshall.usc.edu/personnel/charles-swenson>

## List of Presenters



Mekdes Tegegnework  
ERCICSSH1908051

**Analysis on the Sources of Information for Women Empowerment and the Role of Language Policy and Practice: The Case of Sidama Zone, Ethiopia**  
A Research towards a PhD in Applied Linguistics and Development

Mekdes Tegegnework  
Addis Ababa University, Department of Applied Linguistics and Development, Go Pro21  
Community, United States of America

### Abstract

Even though women consist more than 50% of the population in Ethiopia, majority of them are deprived of gender equality. Women empowerment has been a fashion in Ethiopia's governance discourse and by most of the NGOs functioning in the country for decades. Though, efforts by national and international agencies and the government have brought some changes in women empowerment in the country, significant number of women are still suffering from gender inequalities. The fact that the change in this regard is awkward and women empowerment is one of the key priorities in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda calls for the importance of revisiting the subject from different angles. Women empowerment is a multi-disciplinary aspect and therefore the need for the right strategies to tackle disparities in the field should remain multifaceted as well. Thus, the objective of this study is to examine the extent to which the current language policy affected the process in women empowerment in southern Ethiopia, the Sidama Zone. The study specifically tried to identify the sources of information for women empowerment in the Sidama Zone and the role that the Sidama language played in the process. According to the study school children, mostly girls were found to be the major sources of information for Sidama women followed by health and agricultural extension workers. The research result also revealed that Sidama language played a better role than being mere medium of communication. The summary and recommendation of the study considered inputs for the directions in the national language policy, curriculum preparation and women empowerment in Sidama in particular and at national level as well.

Magaji Babayo  
ERCICSSH1909056

**Entrepreneurship as a Means for Achieving Sustainable Development in Nigeria**

Magaji Babayo  
Business Administration And Entrepreneurship Development Sorted Rano, Kano State Polytechnic,  
Nigeria

### Abstract

Entrepreneurship as a strategy in development, growth and prosperity of human societies has converted to a replacement through which all factors, resources and facilities of a community spontaneously and with exposure in an evolutionary process has been prepared in order to achieve high social ideals for being the origin of positive economic -social impacts. For this reason, the paper attempt to explore the role of entrepreneurship in rural sustainable development in Nigeria. The key objectives are to review and explain the different concepts, theories, challenges and entrepreneurship development programmers' in Nigeria. The paper starts by conceptualizing entrepreneurship, sustainable development, challenges as well as a brief on the various programmers' pursued by Nigerian government toward attaining entrepreneurship development. The study revealed that such initiatives programmers' by various government have failed to achieve robust result due to corruption, lack of credit facilities, inconsistent government policies, poor states of the country's infrastructure, security issues among others, the poverty level, unemployment rate, as well as slow economic growth remain unsolved. In order to address these problems, the paper recommends that: There is an urgent need for revitalizing and proving in fractural facilities in the country particularly in rural area. Government should address the issue of policy inconsistency in the country.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, Rural, Sustainable Development, Nigeria



Sada Hussain Syed  
ERCICSSH1909059

**Impact Evaluation of Short-term Food Security Project on Women and Children in District Tharparkar, Sindh**

Sada Hussain Shah  
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**Abstract**

District Tharparkar is rain-fed desert area of Sindh Province of Pakistan. The district is ranked on 14th number in poverty but poverty is always fluctuating and subject to rain showers. Hence, it is rain-fed desert area so it is obvious that the district is socially and biologically poor. When there is no shower and people face shortage of food. This study is planned to produce evidence regarding situation of food security in district Tharparkar. This study is longitudinal impact evaluation which compares the difference in situation before project and at the mid of project. The short-term project was being implemented by an NGO on improving food security through enhancing food production and kitchen gardening.

For the measurement of food security widely used scales were used which are globally trusted and used by United Nations (UN). Household Dietary Diversity (HDDS) and Individual Dietary Diversity (IDDS) Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) tool was used to see community feeding practices. Sample for the study was taken from two union councils of district Tharparkar where government and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) are working on food security.

The problem of food security in area has many causes, such as, low food production, availability and accessibility of food. Because it is desert area hence infrastructure is very poor which hinder food transportation from urban areas. NGOs are working on food production at local which is not sustainable solution because it always depend on rain water. Though this impact evaluation has collected evidences regarding positive contribution of short-term projects in improve food security but these initiatives are not sustainable in typical geography of region.

Government, UN and NGO needs to collaborate for sustainable solutions. Such as, saline water agriculture, food transport and creation of jobs for local people to increase their affordability. Much focus should be paid on establishing equilibrium of food market. Food projects are better to be linked with economic security and other mega industrial/ development projects in area.

**Keywords:** Food Security, Rain-fed area, Impact Evaluation, IDDS, HDDS.



Konnut Pugatekaw  
ERCICSSH1909071

**Corporate Governance Mechanism in Shareholding Concentration of Family Firms and Earnings Management**

Konnut Pugatekaw  
Mahasarakham Business School, Mahasarakham University, Thailand

**Abstract**

The objective of this paper is the conceptual synopsis to presents an overview of corporate governance mechanism and earnings management in shareholding concentration of the family firms for applied as a conceptual framework for future studies. The synopsis introduces Agency Theory to explain the relationship between two groups; a shareholder or principle and agents Which the conflict of the objectives of both groups leads to the agency problem. In addition, this synopsis describes the problem is type II problem which means the conflict between the major shareholder, being the management, and minority shareholders. It also exhibits Stewardship theory for explaining the motivation of executives in a business with high family and keeping benefits. Such motivation has two concepts that can be explained: alignment effect and entrenchment effect. Corporate governance mechanism is set up by the regulatory authorities to protect the interests of minority shareholders through transparent information disclosure, there is an independent committee to audit. The governance system plays a role in balancing the management's discretion for decision making in recognition of the accrual accounting items that lead to earnings management. This paper focuses on an observation form the first five shareholder structures that have a shareholding proportion of family or group of families ranging from 25 percent and hold the position as a director on the board or as an executive, also that represent ownership concentration. Measuring the value of corporate governance mechanism use CG-Rating while, discretionary accruals model is detective method for earnings management measurement.

**Keywords:** Corporate Governance Rating, Shareholding Concentration, Family Firm, Earnings

<p><b>Obanor Moses</b> ERCICSSH1909073</p>	<p><b>Management</b></p> <p><b>Relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and Marketing Performance: The Mediating Effect of Customer Value and Corporate Image</b></p> <p><b>Obanor Moses</b> Department of Marketing, Ogun State Institute of Technology Igbesa, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Enofe Gregory</b> Department of Marketing, Ogun State Institute of Technology Igbesa, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Ajibike Abayomi A</b> Department of Marketing, Ogun State Institute of Technology Igbesa, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Although Corporate Social Responsibility, Customer Value, Corporate Image and Marketing Performance have become attractive research topics in the business literature, not much is known about their interrelationships. Hence Prior research has examined the relationships within subsets of these concepts. Therefore, this study aims to address this gap by developing a causal model incorporating these concepts to investigate the relationships among them in the context of hospitals. However, main objective of the study is to investigate the mediating effect of Customer Value and Corporate Image on the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and Marketing Performance. The proposed model tested on data was obtained through survey conducted on managers and consultant physicians of private Nigerian hospitals in Lagos State. A structural Correlation analysis was conducted using SPSS 22.0 to test the hypothesized relationships. However, the results indicate a positive direct effect of Corporate Social. The results indicate a positive direct effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Customer Value, Corporate Image and Marketing Performance. Result also indicates a positive directs effect of Customer Value on Corporate Image as well as Marketing Performance. Findings also indicate that Corporate Image has positive direct effects on Marketing Performance. Furthermore, result indicates a partial mediation effect of corporate image and customer value. However, Findings indicate that Corporate Social Responsibility did enhance hospital performance, yet this effect was direct and indirect .Thus, the result positions customer value and corporate image as the primary mechanism through which the beneficial effects of Corporate Social Responsibility are realized. The study concludes with a discussion of the research and managerial implications of these findings.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Customer Value, Corporate Image, Marketing Performance, Marketing Performance</p>
<p><b>Philip Husom</b> ERCICSSH1909083</p>	<p><b>Political Shocks and Economic Reform in the Post-Soviet World</b></p> <p><b>Philip Husom</b> Department of Political Science, College of Liberal Arts, Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>What determines the extent of economic reform in post-Soviet countries, and how do political shocks affect reform efforts? My dissertation examines the economic liberalization aspect of the transformation from Soviet regimes, something often ignored in the transition literature. Specifically, I analyze economic policy the wake of two political shocks: the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Color Revolutions. I look at whether policy choices in the aftermath of massive political change significantly constrain future economic policy options, or whether external influences make it possible for a country to overcome constraints of past decisions. One theory posits that structural factors and initial elections are largely responsible for subsequent economic reform, whereas another argument suggests that even the results of initial elections were conditioned by a state's neighbors and its openness to the world. I test these how these arguments hold up 20 years on, and use three cases to illustrate why early evaluations of economic reforms need revision. Case studies on economic policy in Georgia, Ukraine, and Kyrgyzstan after each shock demonstrate that elites and political institutions are important determinants of reforms. I find that economic policy mirrors political cycles of patronalism in these countries and in some cases economic reform is actually less likely after a political shock. When economic reform does occur, it is often a byproduct</p>

	<p>of other political goals. Keywords: Post-Soviet Political Economy, Economic Reform, Color Revolutions, Georgia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan</p>
<p>Sadia Kamran ERCICSSH1909085</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Women, Art &amp; Politics in Pakistan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sadia Kamran</b> School of Art, Institute for Art &amp; Culture, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In 1983, under the dictatorship of Military General Zia-ul Haq, a law was introduced in Pakistan according to which women legal evidence was valued half as compared to the men's testimony. The women demonstrated against it and were snubbed and repressed brutally. This remonstrance was the first time that women artists had overtly identified their work with the political struggle for female emancipation. Fifteen women artists in Lahore got together and signed a manifesto, interestingly drafted by a man - a human right activist. The manifesto was never made public due to the prevailing Martial law but it "simply empowered the women to become more outspoken in their art against misogyny".</p> <p>While considering the role of Feminist Aesthetics in Feminist Theory as advocated by Hilde Hein, Batterby and Pita Felsk, this study looks into the art practice of these fifteen Pakistani women and aims at redefining 'Feminist Aesthetics' and 'Feminism' in Pakistani society.</p>
 <p>Prince Adansie ERCICSSH1909088</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>New Infinite Families of Congruence for the Number of Tagged Parts over Partitions with Designated Summands</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prince Adansie</b> Department of Mathematics, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Recently, Lin introduced a new partition function <math>PD_t(n)</math>, which counts the total number of tagged parts over all partitions of <math>n</math> with designated summands. Lin also proved some congruences modulo 3 and 9 for <math>PD_t(n)</math>. In this paper, we shall present two new infinite families of congruences modulo 9 for <math>PD_t(n)</math>.</p> <p>Keywords. Partition With Designated Summands, Tagged Part, Dissection Formula, Congruence.</p>
<p>Moira Samantha Sales ERCICSSH1909091</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABC's of Online Dating</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Danielle Marie Peralta</b> Lorma Basic Education Schools, Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Xian Nicole Baguitan</b> Lorma Basic Education Schools, Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Moira Samantha Sales</b> Lorma Basic Education Schools, Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Martin Mari Salas</b> Lorma Basic Education Schools, Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Karl Mikhail Delavin</b> Lorma Basic Education Schools, Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Daniel Martin Obone</b> Lorma Basic Education Schools, Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>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-</p>

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.

Alicia Wiedemann  
ERCICSSH1909097

**Press Narratives About 'Suspect Communities': The Criminal Case of Maria L.**

Alicia Wiedemann

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Rafaela Granja

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Helena Machado

Communication and Society Research Centre (CECS), University of Minho, Braga, Portugal

**Abstract**

The media narratives, especially of the sensationalist press, contribute to the social construction of criminality. In order to reach market and audience interests, tabloid newspapers tend to focus on crime news, approaching them through discourses marked by drama and stereotypes. By doing this, these narratives not only produce representations of threats but also social imaginaries about who portrays dangerousness. Thus, within a social context marked by intertwined concerns about migratory flows, terrorism and cross-border crime, this paper aims to analyze the role of the sensationalist press on shaping public perceptions of criminality by exploring violent crimes and its connections to particular 'suspect communities'. It is argued that such emphasis contributes to the reinforcement of social fears, while stimulating actions aimed to improve security through classification, control and exclusion of the 'social evils'.

Drawing on content analysis of fifty news retrieved from a German tabloid newspaper, we explore the high-profile criminal case of Maria L., victim of a sexual murder, occurred in 2015, in Freiburg, Germany. Results allow to understand the role of media on spreading particular notions about crime and criminals; which groups are characterized as risky; and the resulting social and institutional impacts that often undermine human rights. Subsequently, a deeper analysis of the political and social implications of this case study is intended in order to achieve a better perception about the extent and details of the impacts that it has caused on society beyond a media perspective.

**Keywords:** Press, Suspect Communities, Crime, Social Control

Saranthorn  
Sasithanakornkaew  
ERCICSSH1909098

**Relationships Between Female Bangkokians' Exposure to Online Advertisements, Attitudes and Intention to Purchase Dietary Supplements for Weight Loss**

Saranthon Sasithanakornkaew

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Hattaya Jitbunjong

Department of Communication Arts and Information Sciences, Kasetsart University, Thailand

**Abstract**

This research has the objectives 1) To compare exposure to online advertisements on dietary supplements for weight loss among various demographic groups of female Bangkokians; 2) To study the relationship between the exposure to online advertisements and female Bangkokians' attitudes towards online advertisements on dietary supplements for weight loss; and 3) To look into the

	<p>relationship between their attitudes and intention to buy dietary supplements for weight loss. This quantitative research used a questionnaire to conduct a survey among 400 women in Bangkok. Data from the survey was analyzed based on frequency, percentage, mean, One Way ANOVA and Pearson correlation coefficient. Findings show the average scores of respondents' exposure to online advertisements, attitudes towards the online advertisements and intention to purchase dietary supplements for weight loss are at the medium level. The hypothesis that different demographic groups have had different levels of exposure to online advertisements is proven at the statistical significance of 0.05. The research also finds that exposure to online advertisements has positively influenced respondents' attitudes at a medium level. Attitudes towards online advertisements also have positive relationship with the intention to purchase supplementary diets for weight loss at a medium level.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Online Advertisements, Supplementary Diets For Weight Loss, Attitudes, Intention To Purchase</p>
<p><b>Fariha Abedin</b> <b>ERCICSSH1909100</b></p>	<p><b>A Gender Based Approach on the Plight of Climate Refugees in Bangladesh: Legal Frameworks and Further Initiatives</b></p> <p><b>Fariha Abedin</b> <b>Department of Law, East West University, Dhaka, Bangladesh</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In Bangladesh, women can easily be identified as the most vulnerable and critically disadvantaged section in the society due to the male dominating culture and inadequate opportunities in public and private life. It also extends to the plight of women who are sternly affected by natural disasters and are forced to migrate and seek refuge elsewhere. The article emphasizes on this particular least advantaged people due to climate change from a social as well as legal perspective. It analyzes the position of a 'climate refugee' in juxtaposition to the term 'internally displaced person' according to the international frameworks and focuses particularly on the safeguards of female climate refugees. The paper also evaluates the initiatives which have been adopted by the Bangladeshi government in compliance with the international human rights instruments. The paper concludes with suggestions for further measures to adhere, highlighting the needs and priorities of climate migrants that vary by gender in framing policies.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Climate Refugee, Female Refugees, Internally Displaced Person</p>
<p><b>Chizoba Emmanuel</b> <b>Chinwuba</b> <b>ERCICSSH1909103</b></p>	<p><b>The Impact of Technological Factors on Health Information Technology Adoption: Mediating Role of Big Data Analytics</b></p> <p><b>Chizoba Emmanuel Chinwuba</b> <b>Computer Science and Technology, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, China</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The aim of the study is to see the impact of technological factors on health information technology adoption with mediating role of big data analysis. Now a day, the development in the area of technology has become one of the most vital strategic facets in various organizations. The utilization of the information technology in various parts of health care particularly in hospitals has a huge potential to get better the quality of the services offered and the competences and efficiency of the staff members and which as well as reduce the expenditures of the organization. Currently, the big data analytic is measured as one of the best game changers which enables a corporation to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of its business. Various businesses will get benefit from this study particularly the health care industry. There will be a significant impact of technological factors on health information technology adoption with mediating role of big data analysis. In this study, researcher of this study will use quantitative method because researcher will deal with results in numeric form. For the collection of the data researcher will use questionnaire. Researcher will collect data from hospital staff.</p>
<p><b>Jithin Sankar.N</b> <b>ERCICSSH1909106</b></p>	<p><b>Historicizing The Dignity of Indian Womanhood Reflected in Indian Epics by Understanding the Practice of Niyoga (Levirate) in Early India</b></p> <p><b>Jithin Sankar. N</b> <b>Research Department of History, NSS Hindu College, Mahathma Gandhi University, Kerala, India</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In every patriarchal society, the dignity of women is in a paradigm shift from time to time. The context traced out from the literature suggests an ideological submerge with the customary solemn shapes certain practices in all such societies and all such practices are gradually and steadily become a part of the social formation and are later fit to get the acceptance from the popular community. Considering the versatility and plurality of early Indian historical context, the texts and the material remains have identified a multitude of cultural practices. Some of these cultural practices are old-fashioned, and some others are abandoned as part of a social reform, and a few still exists in isolated hamlets with several modifications. Niyoga is a tradition or practice by which the partner of an impotent person was socially permitted to produce progeny through another person. Thus, under the system of Niyoga, if a woman's husband was dead or incapable of procreating children, she was allowed to have conjugal relations usually with her brother-in-law or some other near relation to beget a son. Niyoga is one such practice devised by the patriarchal society in ancient India to serve the requirements and interest of the patriarchy.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Patriarchy, Popular Community, Plurality, Conjugal, Progeny</b></p>
<p><b>Ella Piscawen</b> <b>ERCICSSH1909116</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A Bloody Battle: The Life Of A Person With Special Needs Dealing With Menstruation</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Piscawen Ella Zairyl</b> <b>LORMA Colleges Senior High School, Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Borja, Roselyn</b> <b>LORMA Colleges Senior High School, Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Espiritu, Michaela</b> <b>LORMA Colleges Senior High School, Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Justin Kevin Nisperos</b> <b>LORMA Colleges Senior High School, Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The menstrual cycle is hormonal monthly bleeding that prepares women for a possible pregnancy every month. Women, with or without a disability, are encountering this at the same time but differ in their problems and experiences and they should be given equal access to Menstrual Hygiene. Consequently, the researchers attained to answer what are the challenges being faced by the Persons with Special Needs during menstruation, how do they practice menstrual health management and how do they cope with their menstrual problems. Descriptive research design was utilized in the study, the parents of the menstruating girls with special needs in San Fernando City, La Union were the participants, the instrument that was utilized is semi-structured interview to further ask follow-up questions, convenience sampling was used in selecting the participants and the data gathered was analyzed through thematization where the responses of the participants were categorized into relevant themes. In conclusion, the challenges that the girls with disabilities experience are a rejection of sanitary napkin, fear of blood, poor communication, inappropriate behavior, and mood changes, and physical discomfort. Furthermore, in managing their menstrual health, the researchers identified two ways. First, the use of sanitary pads that needs guidance from their mothers or caretakers. Second, through professional assistance. Thus, in coping on their menstrual problems, they have various strategies such as through emotional support and training.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Challenges, Coping Mechanisms, Menstrual Hygiene, Menstruation, Special Needs</b></p>
<p><b>Sonia Kumar</b> <b>ERCICSSH1909124</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>“Up Bringing My Child While Bringing Up ADHD”</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kumar S.</b> <b>Lorma Colleges Senior High School Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Damitan G.</b> <b>Lorma Colleges Senior High School Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Valdez R.</b></p>

Lorma Colleges Senior High School Philippines

Rilloraza L.

Lorma Colleges Senior High School Philippines

**Abstract**

Parents plays a vital role in their child's life, while parenting can be tough, taking care of a child with mental disorder like Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) can encompass a whole area of difficulty. Consequently, the researchers attained to answer the following queries about the challenges faced by parents raising children diagnosed with ADHD and their coping mechanisms towards accepting their child's condition. The research design that was utilized in the study was phenomenological and qualitative in nature. The study involves gathering of data through a semi-structured interview then organizes, tabulates, depicts and describes the data collection. The coalition of findings shows that parents are challenged when it comes to their emotion, relationship, financial and lack of knowledge on their child's condition. The study also revealed coping mechanisms, such as resources, support and understanding their children with ADHD, parents had in order to over-come the challenges they face.

**Keywords:** Parenting, Challenges, Children, Coping Mechanisms, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Francisca Akuamoah  
Boateng  
ERCICSSH1909125

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

Francisca Akuamoah Boateng  
University of Venda, Thohoyandou

F.A.I Appiah  
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J. Abiola  
University of Venda, Thohoyandou

J.T.  
University of Venda, Thohoyandou

**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

	<p>site studied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporal scale: the study included historical and considered the farmland lifetime activity.</li> </ul> <p>Keywords: Impact Assessment; Flora; Cattle feedlot.</p>
<p><b>Dr. Hanan Bishara</b> ERCICSSH1909127</p>	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Interconnectivity Between the Woman's Novels and Autobiography of the Woman Writer</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Hanan Bishara</b> Department of Arabic Language and Literature, The Academic Arab College for Education, The Academic Arab, College for Education</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The writer in women's autobiography is not the narrator, and therefore, we thought it is appropriate to read Nawal Al-S'adwai as a narrator at a distance from Nawal Al-Sa'dwai as a writer. It is possible to consider rebellion against norms, breaking social shackles, overcoming all the difficulties of reality and aspiration for emancipation to be among the most important motives that characterize the woman autobiography in the modern era. This motive characterizes the modern woman's discourse and it is actually achieved in her autobiography at all levels as the woman seeks to declare herself as a woman in a stronger way than the man.</p> <p>In Nawal Al-Sa'dawi's autobiography, the writer did not fear to talk about her personal life or to reveal the hidden experiences in her life. Nawal Al-Sa'dawi talked about the 'female' and her suffering when talking was forbidden. She talked about society's encroachments and treatment of the woman as a weak creature when it was forbidden. Her stories repeatedly talked about the woman's suffering, revealed the hidden facts and uncovered the invisible and the unseen by people's eyes and minds and she put her finger on the wounds in the woman's physical and spiritual entity. This approach that Al-Sa'dawi adopts was intended to be a cry to the reader's conscience to help her to stop the injustice that has been done to the woman and therefore her texts deal with these contents. When we read Al-Sa'dawi's texts, we realize that her autobiography is connected most to these issues.</p> <p>Keywords: Autobiography, Male, Female, Violence, Entity, Suffering</p>
<p><b>Sobia Quayyoom</b> ERCICSSH1909131</p>	<p><b>Impact of Cash-Flow Volatility on Leverage and Debt Maturity Structure of Firm</b></p> <p><b>Sobia Quayyoom</b> University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Italy</p> <p><b>Dr. Antonella Malinconico</b> University of Sannio Benevento, Italy</p> <p><b>Dr. Arshad Hassan</b> Capital University of Science and Technology Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Cash-Flow Volatility, Debt Maturity Structure, Financial Crisis, Leverage.</p>
<p><b>Madimabe Mapaya</b> ERCICSSH1909134</p>	<p><b>Challenges of Mainstreaming the Arts in the South African School Curricula: A Case of Indigenous African Music in Curriculum Assessment Policy Statement</b></p> <p><b>Madimabe Mapaya</b> Department of African Music, University of Venda, South Africa</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In most developed countries the arts are generally held in high esteem; and as such, are mainstays in</p>

school curricula. In these countries, the study of the arts in all their forms is the function of universities and conservatories. Yet, in South Africa, as is the case in most underdeveloped countries, the arts are perceived as the Cinderella of the education system. Whereas this status quo may be blamed on history, the lack of seriousness, purposefulness and urgency in meaningfully bringing arts education to reality in all South African schools, 25 years after the dawn of democracy, defies logic. Arguably, this is a mark of societal backwardness. Relying on reflexive and reflective methods of inquiry, including observations alive to one's positionality insofar as the planning and processes of implementing related policies was concerned, this presentation teases some of the salient factors betraying the ideal of locating the arts within the modern educational system. Having highlighted the challenges and bottlenecks, this presentation, logically, advances arguments that amount to advocacy for the mainstreaming the arts; especially indigenous arts, culture and heritage in all South African schools and institutions of higher learning. Much as the focus was on the South African situation, it is envisaged that other countries on the African continent, and indeed elsewhere, could also benefit from the South African experience. Lessons learned could enable expert reinsertion of the arts in a multicultural society that agitates for a unitary school education system.

Elise Eimre  
ERCICSSH1909138

**Cinematic Mediations of Trauma in the Baltic States after the Deportations**

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**Abstract**

Last four years have given us three historical films from Baltic countries that cope with the same past trauma caused by the mass deportations. This essay analyses how *In the Crosswind* (2014) from Estonia, *The Chronicles of Melanie* (2016) from Latvia and *The Excursionist* (2013) from Lithuania dissect their history that was ruthlessly shuttered by Joseph Stalin's totalitarian regime. This process is created from various externalizations of memories through a film medium. All these three films are based on real stories, yet mediated by different generations and in turn diversified perceptions. *The Chronicles of Melanie* is an adaption of an autobiographical book written by a first-generation victim. *The Excursionist* is based on a report that was published during the second generation in 1989 newspaper. The script of *In the Crosswind* is a third generation collage created from the letters mostly remained from the director's grandparents and relatives. Following essay aims to expand how those three perspectives of one collective trauma are evoking and revoking the past by creating post- and prosthetic memories for distinct purposes.



Huda Syyed  
ERCICSSH1909053

**Critical Analysis of FGM (Female Genital Mutilation): Pakistani Females of the Bohra Community that Go through this Cultural Ritual and Its Socio-Sexual Effects on Women. Why Does this Practice Still Exist in Today's World?**

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**Abstract**

While 'International Organizations' like the United Nations have made impactful efforts to catalyze the 'betterment of women's disadvantageous position' in developing regions, the issue of Female Genital Mutilation still exists. This remains a challenging humanitarian predicament to resolve due to its deep-rooted sexist nature which has become a 'normalized' cultural and religious practice amongst selective communities. These selective communities serve as an exemplary model for the perpetual sexualization of girls and ongoing socio-economic repression of women throughout developing countries; such as India, Pakistan and Kenya. However, this research will primarily focus on the consequential practice and effect of FGM amongst the Bohra community residing within the provincial region of Sindh, Pakistan. It will require a narrow yet precise overview of the socio-cultural history, and its influence upon the politico-sexual existence of women across Pakistan, especially in the province of Sindh. Alongside this idea, a dichotomous contrast will be drawn between the culturally superior status of men and mistreatment of women in such a patriarchal society. Furthermore, these developing societies encompass innumerable cultural stigmas that women

experience, and the practice of FGM validates the socio-sexual presence of gender bias. This disparity of sexes highlights that FGM is a culturally ingrained response towards the prejudiced treatment and inferior socio-political status of the female gender within Pakistani society. Collection of these ideas, is only a tiny portion of the entire research which will use the Bohra community as a pivotal grouping of people to explore notions that are either associated with and/or a result of FGM. In order to examine these notions, a thorough dissection of cultural and religious history is imperative to understand the sustenance and existence of customs such as FGM. As a result, it will become easier to evaluate the contemporary socio-sexual condition and economic growth or demise of women who are inflicted with this brutal ritual. This will further assess whether girls/women of the Bohra community (that undergo FGM) lead similar or different lives to women who are not circumcised. Other relevant questions might include if FGM deters or affects the sexual identity of a woman, since its purpose is to minimize sexual pleasure. According to Franz Hosken; a renowned feminist theorist 'mutilation' of a woman's sexual pleasure could also reflect the dominance of 'male sexual politics' and high prevalence of patriarchal structures across Africa (but her studies could also be relevant for South Asia). These ideas were framed as privileged premise by Chandra Mohanty, a transnational feminist theorist who analyzes the interpretation of western feminism and its relevance or irrelevance within postcolonial regions. This brings us to question whether a culturally afflicted and postcolonial country like Pakistan, views the minimization of female sexual pleasure and its emancipation as the West does? Are outsiders; whether westerner anthropologists or even other Pakistani communities; capable of appreciating (rather than deprecating) the culturally rooted ritual of FGM? Or is it only limited to the inclusive insiders of the Bohra community?

These unanswered questions will indirectly shed light on the socio-sexual stature of men in the Bohra community and whether this cultural norm of FGM further reinforces their dominant role in family structure and society as a whole. Subsequently, my research topic will reaffirm that 'FGM is not a normalized practice in other communities' within Sindh (Pakistan) and explore how it has managed to thrive in a globalized era, where international organizations consider it a clear violation of human rights today.

Hong-Ghi Min  
ERCICSSH1909058

**Foreign Investment and Efficient Currency Portfolio**

Jae-Beom Cho

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Hong-Ghi Min

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**Abstract**

Campbell et al (2010) proposed a risk-minimizing currency portfolio for global equity investors with exogenous portfolio of equities or bonds. In our approach, we propose an efficient currency portfolio that can, not only, decrease the return variance of exogenous portfolio of equities and, but also, increase investment returns by incorporating the speculative demand for foreign currencies. First, using an efficient GARCH model, we demonstrate that estimated return variance of the exogenous portfolio of global equities decrease by 30% relative to Campbell et al. (2010). Second, by incorporating speculative demand and maximizing risk adjusted return of exogenous portfolio of global equities, we show that estimated return increase from -2% to 32%. Third, we show that Japanese yen, euro, Swiss franc and US dollar moves against world equity returns implying that those currencies are safe-haven currencies and we also show that importance of JPY as a safe-haven currency has increased since the US financial crisis while that of euro has decrease. Finally, we show that increased stock market volatility increase the weights (importance) of safe-haven currencies while increase in foreign exchange market volatility decrease the weights of those.



György Borus  
ERCICSSH1909065

### The Thököly Uprising in Hungary and the Timing of the Nine Years' War and the Glorious Revolution

György Borus

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#### Abstract

The Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 has been regarded too much as an episode in English domestic politics and too little as a European event. Since the tercentenary of the Revolution a lot has been done to make up for this deficiency. Now it is clear, for example, that without Prince William's powerful military intervention, which was carried out with the full support of the States General of the United Provinces, the Revolution would have been impossible. It should also be emphasised, however, that William's intervention was not inevitable. If William had succeeded in countering the aggressive expansion of France by organising a huge anti-French alliance during the early 1680s, he may not have turned against his own uncle and father-in-law, James II. The timing and circumstances of William's intervention can only be understood within the context of European events. These, however, should not be confined to the western part of the continent. The European history of the Glorious Revolution cannot be complete without the detailed study of events in Eastern Europe, which considerably influenced those in the West. The aim of my presentation is to place the events of the 1680s into a much wider international setting. I will argue that the Thököly Uprising played a major part in frustrating William's plans of organising a powerful anti-French coalition and delayed the Nine Years' War (King William's War) against France until 1688.

Keywords: 1680s, Louis XIV, William of Orange, Count Imre Thököly, Ottoman Empire, Nine Years' War, Glorious Revolution



Ferenc Dr Darabos  
ERCICSSH1909066

### The Role of Training and Management in the System of Demand-Supply in the Tourism of Mozambique

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#### Abstract

Nowadays with migration issues, the increasing enmity between the north and the south, the analysis of the economic catch-up of developing countries is becoming more and more relevant under the principle "think globally and act locally". In our research this year – based on our personal relationship – we have chosen to analyse tourism in Africa, in particular, Mozambique. Our main theme focuses on the role of training and management, because we believe that among the elements necessary for an economic catch-up to achieve significant results these two elements need to be developed. Based on the number of employees in the tourism sector (271 300 people) the country occupies the 51st place in the world which is not bad compared to its contribution to the GDP. The export generated by foreign tourists from 2008 to 2017 doubled (180 million USD) but the country is behind the frontline. In our research we have analysed the importance of the demand related to tourism. First we sought answers to the questions how efficient and useful is the potential found in the current workforce compared to that of the competitors, what problems overwhelm the sector's management and what are the barriers to development. We were also interested in how the sector's training supports the innovation of tourism. To answer the questions above, we conducted a primary research after carrying out an interview with the leadership of Escola Superior de Hotelaria e Turismo de Inhambane (College of Catering and Tourism of Inhambane) where we enquired about the role of training and management. This school is academically controlled by Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (University Eduardo Mondlane) located in Maputo. Besides evaluating the information gained through the interview we also analysed and compared the existing and the obtained data and information.

Keywords: Management, Employer, Demand, Tourism, Development, Mozambique

<p><b>Sadia Kamran</b> ERCICSSH1909085</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Women, Art &amp; Politics in Pakistan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sadia Kamran</b> Coordinator, School of Art Institute for Art &amp; Culture, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In 1983, under the dictatorship of Military General Zia-ul Haq, a law was introduced in Pakistan according to which women legal evidence was valued half as compared to the men’s testimony. The women demonstrated against it and were snubbed and repressed brutally. This remonstrance was the first time that women artists had overtly identified their work with the political struggle for female emancipation. Fifteen women artists in Lahore got together and signed a manifesto, interestingly drafted by a man - a human right activist. The manifesto was never made public due to the prevailing Martial law but it “simply empowered the women to become more outspoken in their art against misogyny”.</p> <p>While considering the role of Feminist Aesthetics in Feminist Theory as advocated by Hilde Hein, Batterby and Pita Felsk, this study looks into the art practice of these fifteen Pakistani women and aims at redefining ‘Feminist Aesthetics’ and ‘Feminism’ in Pakistani society.</p>
<p><b>Charles Swenson</b> ERCICSSH1909086</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Toward an Economic Theory of Tax Law Complexity</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Charles Swenson</b> Professor and Leventhal Research Fellow, Marshall School of Business, 3660 Trousdale Parkway, University of Southern California, Los Angeles</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hao Qu</b> PhD student, Simon Business School, University of Rochester</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Complexity in the tax law has increased significantly over time. To explain this phenomenon, we model tax complexity as a function of wealth transfers from the theory of regulation literature. Our models predict that such complexity (in terms of volume and as defined by words in our specific “dictionary”) is higher for groups receiving tax breaks, and lower for more heavily taxed groups. Such complexity attempts to control for free riding across groups, and to limit tax breaks within groups. These predictions are supported in tests using the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations from 1994-2016. Also, consistent with theory, we find that tax breaks are given to relatively smaller groups, and tax increases are spread across relatively larger groups. We also examine the newly-enacted Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, and again find general support for the theory. <b>Keywords: Tax Law; Economics; Law Complexity.</b></p>
<p><b>Yolanda Nieves</b> ERCICSSH1909094</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>My Students Got Shot!: Community College Students, Bullet Wounds, and their Counter-Stories</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yolanda Nieves</b> English Department &amp; Co-Director of the Latin American and Latino Studies Program, Wilbur Wright College, Chicago, Illinois U.S.A.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Gun violence is a phenomenon that has become a staple of life in the U.S. Given the prevalence of this problem it is imperative to explore how this act of violence affects the community college student. Moreover, the spread of gun violence, as a global phenomenon, requires that educators understand how to support students who have survived this trauma. The aim of this paper is to excavate the issue of gun violence as it relates to Latinx students in the U.S., specifically Chicago, and gain insight on community college students’ experiences of having been a victim of gun violence. Survival and their return to the classroom is an act of resilience. Using narrative inquiry as a methodology and the lenses of critical race theory as the lens by which the interview is analyzed, the voices of marginalized students are centered through the concept of counter-stories.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Gun Violence, Latinx, College Students, Counter-Stories, Critical Race Theory, Adult Education.</b></p>



Greta Skubiejute  
ERCICSSH1909096

**Children in Single Mother Families: Outcomes of Social Construction of Single Mother Families, Policy Design, and Social Investment**

G. Skubiejute

Department of Sociology, Faculty of Philosophy, Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

D. Skuciene

**Abstract**

The main issue analyzed in the paper is what effect does social construction of single mother families and family policy designs (goals, tools and rules) have on children? The analysis will be based on social investment and social construction theories. In the paper it will be demonstrated how social construction and policy design are directed towards single mothers and their children, as well as how this together with social investment effect child well-being (health, education and poverty) and influences (dis)involvement in the civil society in the future.

Literature review will be conducted on how single mothers and their children are constructed as a policy target group. It will be analyzed how mothers and children are framed and embodied in a policy discourse and what particular outcome it has on children.

Qualitative analysis of the case of Lithuania (post-Soviet Bismarckian Cooperativism Welfare State) will encompass:

- Legislative texts, action plans, regulation and rules as well as political debates (and symbols contained therein) in Lithuania;
- Statistical and media sources.

Various databases will be used: Eurobarometer, European Social Survey, European Values Study, Eurostat, MISSOC, Social Policy Indicators Database, WHO, PISA.

The expected findings are that various moral assumptions, investments and attitudes reflected in policy towards single mother families and their children have an effect on child wellbeing and his/her civilian involvement as well as attitudes towards government in the future. There will be ways highlighted in which welfare states tend to build a gap between deserving and undeserving families and their children, making the top class free and liberal while the bottom becomes more oppressed, paternalised and dependent. The lack of an investment and trust sends a negative message to certain groups and drives the cycle of dependency, poverty and citizen passivity, which is an opposite of the values and goals shared in democratic states.

**Keywords - Children, Family Policy, Single Mother Families, Social Constructionism, Social Investment, Welfare States**



Olamide Babatunde  
ERCICSSH1909141

**An Assessment of the Efficacy of Traditional Conflict Management Strategies in Contemporary Iseyin Town, Iseyin Local Government Area, Oyo State, Nigeria**

Olamide Babatunde

Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism, Oyo State Government, Ibadan

**Abstract**

Conflict is a phenomenon that is ubiquitous and inevitable in human societies; hence conflict is not strange to Africa. Several examples of conflict that have consistently threatened peace and security of the continent abound in several African societies. More curiously, in contemporary African societies, communal and intra-ethnic conflicts are continuously gaining prominence. African societies have different traditional institutions put in place for effective management of conflict. These traditional methods predate colonialism and subsequently modernity in Africa. It is however noteworthy that colonialism and modernity have had devastating effects on these time-tested mechanisms, hence, their operations have been significantly altered and in some places completely jettisoned and replaced with the western system of conflict management. However, because of the inability of these western methods to successfully manage conflict and restore social harmony, there is a growing call among African peace and conflict scholars for the revival of these traditional systems to manage local conflicts in traditional African societies.

**This paper seeks to contribute to the growing consensus on the need for the use of traditional conflict**

management strategies in African societies, using Iseyin town, Iseyin Local Government area, Oyo state, Nigeria as a case study. The paper explains the concept of Omoluabi as the philosophy guiding traditional conflict management in traditional Yoruba societies and highlights the Oba (King), the traditional chiefs and the Aseyin-in-Council systems as the three most prominent traditional conflict management strategies still being employed to manage conflict in Iseyin town. These three methods are still very effective and popular among members of the town who constantly make use of them to manage their dispute because of their cost-effectiveness, accessibility, availability and time-saving features. Modernity has however altered the operations of these mechanisms, especially In the area of awarding punishment to offenders and the finality of the verdict of the traditional chiefs and king; the decisions of these institutions are no longer seen as final. It is argued that for Africa to witness the restoration of social harmony to its communities, traditional mechanisms for conflict management should be strengthened and respected. Aside from the aforementioned, the Traditional system also embraces inter clan and inter-ethnic marriage which helps to foster unity among The ethnic groups in the community where we have The Yorubas(The original inhabitants), The Egedes, and the Fulaninis(Settlers from Benue and Niger respectively). The paper thus recommends that important African values such as Omoluabi should be revived and taught, parties to a dispute should be encouraged to explore traditional methods of managing their dispute where they are available, African government should take steps to strengthen traditional conflict management institutions, traditional institutions should be strengthened to impose mild punishment or sanctions on offenders, and that Africans, especially the youth, should be encouraged to respect these institutions and have confidence in them. More importantly, the culture and traditions of the African communities should be restored to its originality.



Sobia Quayyoom  
YRSICRSSH1909051

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

Sobia Quayyoom  
University of 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.



Michal Rauszer  
ERCICSSH1909145

**We want People's Poland! Polishness as Emancipatory Idea**

Michal Rauszer  
Faculty of Education, University of Warsaw, Warsaw

**Abstract**

In my presentation, I want to propose a new analysis of the concept of the nation in Poland. My analysis refers to the historical concept of the nation. The main obstacle in the nationalist process in Poland was the long shadow of serfdom, abolished in 1864 in Russia, 1848 in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and between 1807-1870 in Prussia. For the peasants, the Pole was a synonym for the serfdom master until the early twentieth century. Peasants often identified with the local area, used ethnic expressions (Mazurzy) or even perceived themselves as "imperial". The exception was made up of a few people's activists and self-made rural intellectuals. They created and propagated the concept of a nation based on opposition to "Master's Poland". They treated Polishness as a platform for

	<p>articulating peasant interests and identities that would allow them to build a universalist perspective. Polishness for people's movement activist and active peasants was to be a response to both the imperial policies of the great powers (Prussia, Russia) and the gentry projects of Polishness. In my speech, I would like to show how the active part of the peasants perceived Polishness? How did they imagine the structure of the nation? What would "People's Poland" be based on? I will try to answer the questions posed by analyzing the work of well-known activists, such as Jakub Boyko or Piotr Ściegienny, peasant memoirs, folklore, and the people's movement press.</p>
<p>Mohamad Sadegh Moraseli ERCICSSH1909146</p>	<p><b>Representation of Iran in World Film Festivals: Critical Discourse Analysis of Film Circumstance</b></p> <p>Mohamad Sadegh Moraseli Department of Communication, Faculty of Social Science, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Worldwide Film Festivals play a major role in presenting the images of those countries by displaying the cinematic productions of countries in the world. In this article, we study how representation of Iran in world film festivals and, in particular, the critical discourse analysis of film circumstance Which was screened at the Sundance Film Festival in the United States in 2011. In this film, Iran has shown a country that people are constantly controlled and dominated and they have no freedom. <b>Keyword: Representation-Critical Discourse Analysis- Iran- Domination- Freedom</b></p>
<p>Thitirut Chanmaha ERCICSSH1909148</p>	<p><b>Neoliberal In Thai Social and Economic Context</b></p> <p>Thitirut Chanmaha University of Bordeaux France</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Neoliberal concept came into Thailand during the financial crisis in Asia in May 1997. This concept is a huge influence on Thai political and financial policies. Thailand has received this idea from the IMF in order to solve the economic crisis but neoliberal concept of Thailand is contradictory of the populist concept which Thai government uses to campaign during election. There is many doubts that this concept can be real applied in Thai society <b>Keyword: Neoliberal, Populist, Public Policy</b></p>

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## Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra>

- 2019 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 26-27, Lisbon
- 3rd Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019
- 2019 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Singapore
- 2nd Bali – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
- 2019 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Bali
- 2nd Budapest – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
- 2019 – XIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Budapest
- 2nd Mauritius – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 20-21 July 2019
- 2019 – XIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 20-21, Mauritius
- 3rd Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 24-25 July 2019

- 2019 – XIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 25-26, Bangkok
- 2nd Barcelona – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 30-31 July 2019
- 2019 – XIVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 31 – Aug 01, Barcelona
- Istanbul – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 06-07 August 2019
- 2019 – XVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), August 07 – 08, Istanbul
- 2nd Rome – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 28-29 August 2019
- 2019 – XVIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), August 29 – 30, Rome
- 2nd London – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 September 2019
- 2019 – XVIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 11 – 12, London
- 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
- 2019 – XXIst International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 16-17, Prague
- 4th Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 15-16 October 2019
- 2019 – XXII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 16-17, Bangkok
- 4th Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 13-14 November 2019
- 2019 – XXIII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), November 14-15, Singapore
- 5th Dubai – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 December 2019
- 2019 – XXIV International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 10-11, Dubai
- Sydney – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 December 2019
- 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
- 5th Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 December 2019
- 2019 – XXVII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 22-23, Bangkok
- 3rd Malaysia – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 27-28 December 2019
- 2019 – XXVIII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 28-29, Kuala Lumpur

