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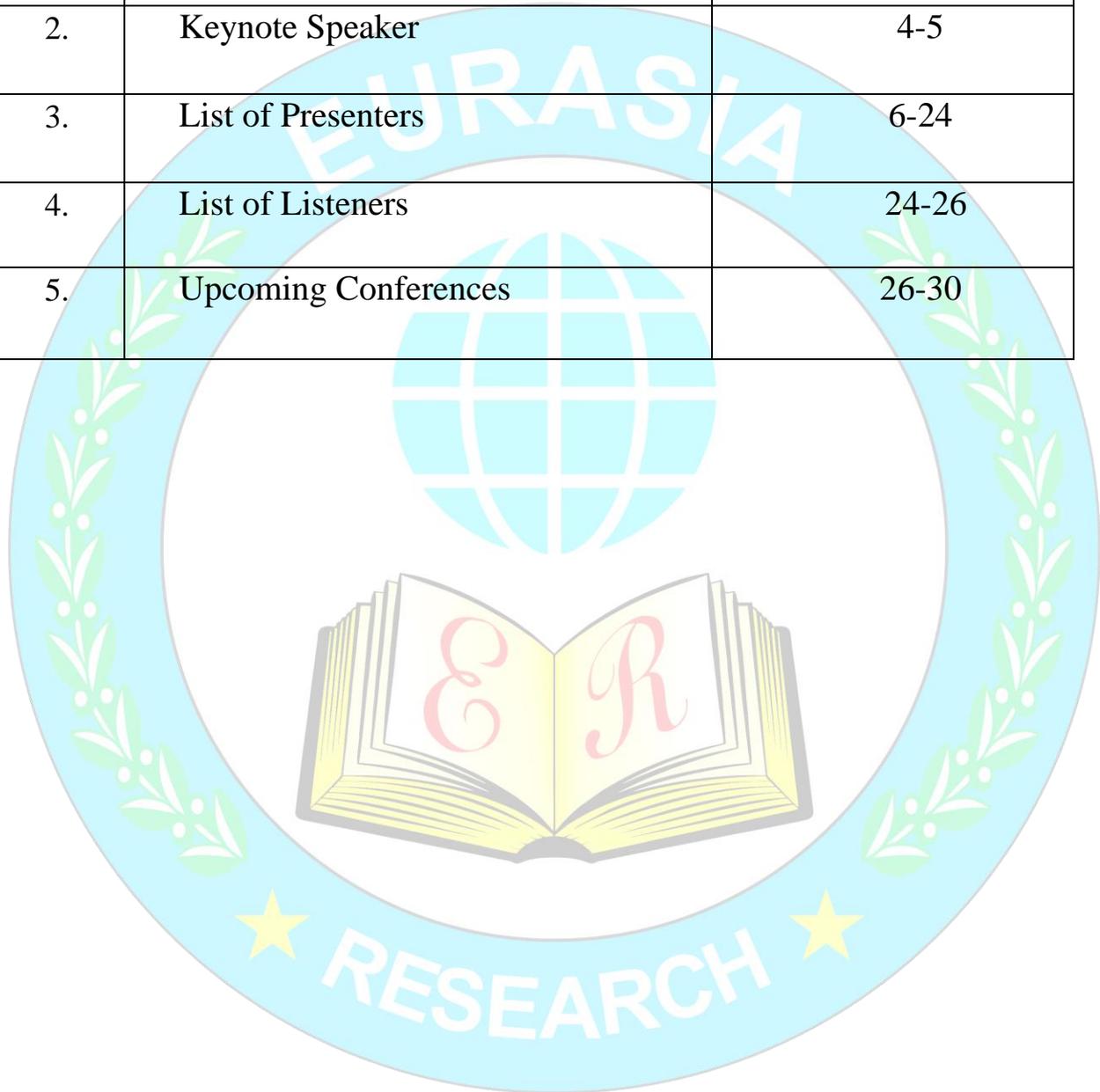
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Marek Matejun

Associate Professor, Department of Management, Vice-Dean of Science and International Cooperation at the Faculty of Management and Production Engineering, Lodz University of Technology, Poland

Topic: Innovation Management in Small Business: Opportunity-based Approach

Marek Matejun is an Associate Professor in the Department of Management and also holds the position of Vice-Dean of Science and International Cooperation at the Faculty of Management and Production Engineering, Lodz University of Technology, Poland. He received his Ph.D. from Lodz University of Technology (2006) and D.Sc. (Habilitation) from the University of Lodz, Poland (2016), both scientific degrees in management sciences. His research interests focus on entrepreneurship and small business management, modern concepts and methods of management, strategic management as well as a research methodology in management sciences. He specializes in exploiting the entrepreneurial opportunities and potential of the environment in managing the development of SME sector companies, taking up business activity and entrepreneurial education. Currently, he is the supervisor of research project “Opportunity based approach to innovation management in small and medium-sized enterprises”, financed from National Science Center, Poland and conducted in scientific cooperation with the College of Entrepreneurship and Law (Czech Republic). He is the author or co-author of over 170 scientific publications. He has participated in many research projects and also in research fellowships at universities in China (2017), the United Kingdom (2016), Belgium (2013) and the Czech Republic (2013). He is an

associate editor in the World Journal of Management (Australia), PEOPLE: International Journal of Social Sciences (India) and Economic Sciences Review (Poland). He closely cooperates with Eurasia Research and holds the position of the Honorary President of Social Science and Humanities Research Association (SSHRA). He is also a member of the Academy of Management (USA) and the Polish Economic Society (Poland). He gave keynote speeches at international conferences in Paris (2017) and London (2018). He lectures and holds academic tutorials on the fundamentals of management, small business management and research methodology at Lodz University of Technology. He is also the supervisor of the “People – Business – Technologies” students’ research society. For his research activity he has earned many Polish and international scientific awards.





Vera Shamina
ERCICSSH1907053

Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoy: British View (Reflections on the Film by Joe Wright)

Vera Shamina

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Tatyana Prokhorova

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Abstract

The presentation will address the recent cinematographic interpretation of Tolstoy's novel by Joe Wright (director), Tom Stoppard (screen play) and their crew. The main question for discussion is the interpretation of the original in a new mode that is how successfully the cinematographic language is used to reveal and reflect the ideas of the author. Thus, the script, the setting, the use of landscape, theatrical conventions used in the film, costumes and music and acting will be analyzed. The authors come to the conclusion that the creators of the film not trying to be authentically Russian succeed in conveying the main concepts of the novel.



AbdullahiBala Ado
ERCICSSH1907054

Reversing Public Policies for a Sustainable Education for Women in Nigeria

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Abstract

The major part of the global struggle is geared towards realizing a sustainable education for women. It is a non fact that women were unjustly left in education due to discrimination arising from gender inequality. The consequence for this discrimination resulted to the present global lost and backwardness. The major question that is still hanging is how the world can bridge the gap education existing between men and their women counter parts. Of course this could be through reversing public policies of education in favor of women. The objective of the study is to analyse the impact of a revised government policies on women education. The paper will also study how these new policies narrows down the existing gap between men and women in terms of educational development. The methodology is drawn from both primary and secondary methods. Questionnaires were distributed to the respondents and oral interviews were conducted. Data was analyzed using structural equation modeling (SEM). It was finally found out that the gap between men and women education has reduced by ten percent (10%) due to the introduction of policies supporting scholarships and free education for women in Jigawa state, Nigeria. The paper recommends that government should maintain the policy of free education. Government should also make partnership with foreign countries and private organisations both local and international for the development of women education.

Keywords: Public Policies, Reversing, Sustainable Education, Women



Wahid Sharif
ERCICSSH1907056

Germany - Pakistan Relations (1960 - 2015) An Analytical Study

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Abstract

The main objective of this thesis is to evaluate and analyse various dimensions of the Pakistan-Germany relations, specifically relevant to the Muslims and their significant role in the execution of Islamic ideologies in Germany. It is also a comparative study of the geographic, social and cultural aspects of both the countries. Moreover, the aim of our research is to initiate fruitful discussions pertaining to appropriate strategies and actions in the face of economic and geo-political challenges within Pakistan. Ultimately we would also explore the role which societies of each country can play in assisting the region in overcoming various critical problems. The thesis would conclusively also aim to serve as a facilitator for developing new collaborative research activities between different institutions and disciplines in both countries. Obviously, implementation of such viable ideas will play important roles to reduce the issues of poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and other social inequities.



Himani Kaushik
ERCICSSH1907059

Theories of Migration

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Abstract

With regard to literature available about International Migration and different theorizations they are much less common as they are hindered by the increasing diversification of typology of migration. This chapter first reviews the different theorizations of migration and lays emphasis on the need for an interdisciplinary approach to the theorization and study of International Migration. In the chapter I provide an overview (personalized) of different theories of migration divided into sub headings and structure. Theories of migration like historical-structural theory, push-pull theory, world system theory, neo-classical theory, political economy models, role of network theory and transnationalism or the 'transnational turn' are briefly discussed. In the chapter I point up some future challenges associated with theorization of migration. Study of migration in the global process of economic-socio and political aspects of migrant, potential migrant's life course should also be analyzed with holistic approach. Studying and understanding migration process must also study why people do not migrate and access to mobility as a different factor of inequality and class division. Relevance of emotional and existential dimensions of migration should be included while theorizing migration. Migration exists since humanity, it's a dynamic process with different dimensions attached to it. This chapter intended as a primer to understand some of the complexities of theorizing migration.

Fatemeh Shayan
ERCICSSH1907061

Distrust to the Us in the Persian Gulf Region: Examining The Causal Roots of Anti-Amricanist Sentiments in the Post-Saddam Era

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Abstract

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.

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.

The result of this paper will include:

- 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.

The first part of the paper goes through the problem of anti-Americanist sentiments. Within this 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.

Keywords: Anti-Americanist Sentiments, The GCC States' Public, The Copenhagen School Theory, Post-Saddam Era

Marjan Mahjoob
ERCICSSH1907063

Female Musicians in Qajar Era

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Abstract

In the late 18th century, Qajar dynasty began its rule over Iran. Qajar reign has to be counted as a turning point in the music history of Iran; since music like other arts in Iran, shined again after being nearly two centuries in the shadows and gained status in the kings' court, especially in Naser Al-Din Shah's. However, since the Iranian society considered no credit and dignity for music, written records were made on music. The only book written about music at that time is Bohour Al-Alhan (about the science of music and its relationship with rhythm) whose author is Forsat Al-Doleh Shirazi (1824-1925). In this book, the author does not talk much about his contemporary musicians; instead, he explains the relationship between poem and music regarding the rhythm, using the prior books and briefly introduces the names of Gooshes and Dastgahs of Iranian vocal music. Therefore, in order to understand the status of music and musicians in Qajar era, researchers have to take advantage of other historical sources; including Europeans' logs, memories and notes that authors have written about their observations and opinions. These sources can provide useful information and among them, the memories written by the people close to court are of a higher importance. One of these sources is Tarikh e Azodi written by Prince Azod Al-Dole, 49th son of Fath Ali Shah. This book covers the reign of first three Qajar kings namely Agha Mohammad Khan, Fath Ali Shah, and Mohammad Shah. Also, enlightening information about the status of music in the kings' courts could be found in this book. The other important source is the diary of Doost Ali Moir Al-Mamalek, son of Esmat Al-Doleh (Naser Al-Din Shah's daughter) who was closely familiar with the court. In addition to these texts, other useful information about music in Qajar era could be found in the contemporary books on music.

Before advent of Islam and until the early 20th century, music had a high status in the Iranian kings' courts. Iranian kings and princes used to hire and support the best musicians and vocalists. Following their ancestors, Qajar kings had made music a fundamental element of the court life and high status of music in that era could be associated with this fact. Not only was the music played in ceremonies and feasts, but also it was always present in their daily life. This presence was so bold that kings and princes used to listen to music while sleeping, eating and even riding. Playing music while having lunch and in ceremonies was common. A Tar and percussion would normally accompany the vocalist. Performers and the art of music were considered of no value and nobles would rarely show willingness to learn or play an instrument and even if they did so, it would be a personal point of interest. Singers and vocalists performed in both private and special ceremonies. Aside from the players, most of which were called Amale Ye Tarab, other players were used to play in the wedding ceremonies and celebrations, These musicians were called Motreb. The players and vocalists working together were usually called bands.

Considering the social conditions of Qajar era, many singers and players were willing to live their lives through being dependent to the court of rulers. On one hand, performing and teaching music were done in private places due to religious restrictions and people regarded this as an inappropriate profession. Any step over this red line would be punished and was sometimes accompanied with

attacks and fights. Therefore, it can be stated that dependence of musicians to the courts was not solely due to covering the life costs; Earning a shelter and support against the protestors could be counted as other reasons as well.

In this era, female artists did not have much chance to show their talents. Aside from the Amale Ye Tarab and male players, another kind of music was played in the Kings' banquets by women. Women used to hold RozeKhani and some other ceremonies the king had given them the responsibility to. In the paintings left from Fath Ali Shah and Mohammad Shah reign, some of these women are portrayed. Many women formed bands based on their personal interest or imitating other women. This, indeed, created the ground for musical teaching and training of women. The generous rewards offered by Kings and court men, especially Naser Al-Din Shah, motivated court women to learn music, whether due to their personal interest or the social conditions. However, no record is left from those women since they were not allowed to perform in ceremonies and gatherings and their art would not exceed the family and relatives' circle. Though, women of the court had no role in the social and family matters and used to spend their time on gossiping, having fun and conducting conspiracy, those with family musical backgrounds spread the tradition of memorizing songs and lyrics. Samaa sisters had a significant role in this spread. While due to the restrictions applied on female performers these songs were endangered, this tradition was kept in Harem and many songs of that time are left. After murder of Naser Al-Din Shah as a result of promoting freedom and following the global changes, Iran experienced the constitutional monarchy. At this time, a genre of music and poem emerged that found close ties with people and their new communities. Its subject was mostly describing the cruelty and selfishness of rulers and the necessity to fight the foreign rule. At this point, music was transformed from entertainment in the courts and ceremonies to a weapon and found its way to people. The new circumstances reduced the chance of women's presence in music. Ruling of Mohammad Ali Shah, political tensions of proponents of constitutional monarchy, governance of Ahmad Shah as the last king of the Qajar dynasty and the start of the First World War left no place for the art of music, especially for female musicians. The current study tries to present an accurate scheme of the social position of female musicians of the Qajar era and analyze their social status, reasons and approaches of learning and the conditions of their performance.



Nivedita Thapliyal
ERCICSSH1907064

Innovative Practices by Grassroots Women of Uttarakhand

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Abstract

The rural women of Uttarakhand played an important role in addressing the development issues, be it reformation of state or protecting environment or in crossing the reservation in Panchayat from 33% to 40%. To bring about a change, women faced lots of problem. The majorities of the women are illiterate, un-trained, lack in awareness and faced the problems of non cooperation from the officials. The burden of family was also in the hand of women as male are out to cities in search of job. But the confidence of doing something new was present among them. One of the groups who fought all odds and succeed is the Mahila Group of Bhatrakot village of Okhalanda Block of Nainital Distict. The women of the same village constituted a Mahila Group by themselves and motivated other women to be a part of the group in the panchayat. These initiatives by the grassroots women gave raise to strong community institutions especially of the women, for women and by the women. The members of this group meet religiously on the decided date each month, they have their own code of conduct and fines are levied on those who are not regular or who don't contribute to the monthly saving of the group. The advent of the Self Help Groups and micro-financing has taught them the art of managing their own funds and got linked with the SGSY schemes. They started participating in gram Sabha meeting and solved various village level conflicts. Got educated with the help of MahilaSamakha and this group formed federation and helped other household in neighboring village.

Keywords: Rural Women, Institution, Community, Participation

Nermeen Abuzied
ERCICSSH1907065

Risk Management In the Light of Tourism Industry Activities In Egypt

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Abstract

Risks are very common in the travel and tourism (T&T). Risk Management in the helps ensure effective reporting and compliance with laws and regulations, and helps avoid damage to the entity's reputation and associated consequences. As a result, risk management methods must be built into the management of risk and should be used throughout the tourism business lifecycle.

The present study examines the elements affecting the risk management of the business to determinate the key factors of risks which are endemic to the travel and tourism (T&T) .

The Tourism industry in today's growing global context, with particular reference to the Egyptian context. It also seeks to determine whether factors of the industry rate the importance of risks differently and explained how it can be affected by the modification of any component and to emphasize the importance of risk management processes for sustainable tourism business.

The general methodology of it relies largely on the survey questionnaire which was collected from tourism companies. Thorough literature review has been conducted to identify the risk factors that affect the performance of the (T&T) industry as a whole. The questionnaires were distributed and 400 responded.

To identify the factors influencing on the risk management, exploratory factor analysis has been used in SPSS software. The data were analysed by descriptive statistics and ANOVA

The findings reveal that the political, operational, economic, competitive, circumstances and environmental factors, local risk, image risk and business risks impact the risk management of the travel agencies.

Keywords Risk factor, Risk management, Risk management methods, sustainable performance, Factor analyses



Zahid Irshad Younas
ERCICSSH1907066

Corporate Governance and Environmental Risk: A Case of USA Firms

Zahid Irshad Younas

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Abstract

Purpose- This research observes the impact of corporate governance on environmental performance and environmental risk of the firms in USA. Environmental performance is a key aspect of business for both shareholders and stakeholders. However, it is necessary to examine whether corporate governance current practices essentially protect key interests of shareholders and environmental stakeholders or not.

Design- To observe the impact of corporate governance on environmental risk, the study uses a unique approach of classifying the firms on the basis of different environmental risk scenarios into three different portfolios, and assess the impact of corporate governance on each scenario.

Findings-Theresearch infers that corporate governance is a relative phenomenon, and its effectiveness for environmental stakeholders is subject to certain scenario of environmental risk.

Empirical results, show that corporate governance in USA is only effective in controlling the environmental risk, if the business is in the scenarios of business as usual environmental risk or business as low environmental risk.

Originality-Previous literature only finds the impact of corporate governance on environmental performance of the firm. However, this research contributes in literature by observing the impact of corporate governance on environmental risk.

Research Implications- Regulators and policy makers in USA may introduce the changes in corporate governance of firm according to its scenario of environmental risk for stakeholders.

Keywords: Business scenario, corporate governance, environmental performance, environmental risk.



Alex Boadi Dankyi
ERCICSSH1907067

A Complex Network Analysis of Actor Impact on Human Capital Development in Highly Competitive Industrial Space: Evidence from a Developing Country

Alex Boadi Dankyi

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Abstract

The paper focused on the human capital development capacity of complex interactive financial networks. Network principles were adopted to seek the underlying conditions that determine the human capital capacity of a financial institution as well as its capacity to sustain personnel development within competitively dense networks. The research focused on existing management structures hinged on the assumption that it influenced policy development, implementation, and worker engagements with the aim of increasing institutional performance within the competitive space. Using some core attributes, a network was developed to capture the interaction between members within an institution as well as their comparative impact on the general financial system of a developing economy. Using specific network measures, we deduced the financial network was efficient in human capital development, and also efficiency in competitive networks is inversely proportional to density. Multi-national Banks has higher potentials of human capital development in a highly competitive industry compared to indigenous banks. Again connectivity dynamics has effect on human capital development in financial networks in developing countries. Finally management position held does not impact on human capital development capacity in developing countries.

Keywords: Human Capital, Network, Financial systems, Centrality Measures, Cohesion Measures

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Dhanya Maradi Gopal
ERCICSSH1907068

Dhanya Maradi Gopal

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Abstract

During the past decade the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in health insurance industry has been on the rise. This phenomenon has been spurred on by advancements in computational technologies. The use of AI in health insurance is believed to bring potentially large savings to private health insurers as the costs of claims management reduce. For instance, the Mckinsey study estimates that the savings achieved from successful claims reduction is in the range of 3 percent of the original amount, and each additional percentage point contributed to savings of €500 million for German Health insurers [1].

Predictive Analysis in health insurance is the process by which models that are built from health databases of the population are used to assign risk scores to individuals. These risk profiles help administer preventive care to individuals who are at risk of certain types of illnesses. Although these technologies augment the potential to monetize Big Data in health care, there are growing concerns about the morals of a machine-optimized market. In this paper, I present moral and policy considerations of using AI for predictive-risk, score-based health insurance premiums and coverage. The following two questions concern the subject matter of this paper. (a) Is it morally justified to release vast health data to private companies in order to build reliable models despite numerous cases of data breaches? and, (b) What are the moral problems associated with 'Predictive Analysis model' based assignment of health risk score? Basing on the analysis that emerged, I advance the following two policy recommendations: Comparative study of models that produces unbiased study on models for the good of the society and Big Data Nudging with the help of AI models to reduce model hazards arising from frivolous misuse of health insurances.



Katarzyna Okolska

The Styles of Probation Officers Working In the Field on the Example of Supervision of Families Living In the Enclaves of Big-City Poverty in Poland

Katarzyna Okolska

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Abstract

The aim of the research presented in the poster is to analyze the organization and conduct of home visits of a probation officer to families living in the enclaves of big-city poverty in Poland. I used the

<p>ERCICSSH190769</p>	<p>qualitative research strategy, which is located in the space of the interpretive paradigm. Based on the assumptions of the methodology of grounded theory (Strauss, Corbin 1990), I used overt participant observation. An additional technique of data collection were free interviews and conversations with probation officers - participants of the research. I carried out research in Lodz (Poland) in 2018-2019. The analysis of the empirical material allowed, among other things, to emerge the specific styles of exercising supervisions (parental authority or minors) by Probation Officers. In the poster, I will mention and characterize this specific styles of supervisions. Keywords: probation officer, supervision, family, grounded theory, participant observation</p>
 <p>Heba Alsawahli ERCICSSH1907077</p>	<p>Physicians' Motivation in the Ministry of Health and Population - Egypt: Challenges and Opportunities</p> <p>Heba Alsawahli Public Policy and Administration, The American University in Cairo, Cairo, Egypt</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Amidst the different problems encountered at the Egyptian Ministry of Health (MOHP) and Population, the issue of physicians' retention is on the rise. The Egyptian public health system reportedly lost more than five percent of its workforce of physicians in less than three years (2016-2018), as documented by CAPMAS and the Egyptian Medical Syndicate in 2016. Clinicians are not only skipping the practice from the MOHP, but even a number of academic institutions report a decreasing number of candidates interested in pursuing such a previously known attractive career path as faculty in the different schools of medicine. Figures about the increased migration rates of Egyptian doctors are also striking, partly attributable to the various hurdles they face within the MOHP. Adopting a qualitative research approach, the motives of clinicians to practice in the public sector are investigated in this study. Theories and definitions of motivation are explored to explain how motivation starts and what is required to maintain it. The research showed that various factors push and pull Egyptian doctors from practice in the MOHP; their individual motivations highly change due to organizational and cultural conditions. Reported constraints included the challenging career development opportunities, the inadequate infrastructure, as well as inefficient management, and inadequate legislative environment. Doctors' attrition, shifting to private practice and migration to the Arab and Gulf countries are some commonly encountered consequences of low motivation. Physicians' shortage is an issue in both developing and developed countries. Securing the needed human resources for the health care services is vital. Several policies were developed to bridge this gap, including performance-based financing and training complementary personnel. In Egypt, some measures were adopted such as obliging fresh graduates to fill in the gaps and piloting the delegation of certain tasks to mid-level personnel. However, as the current study indicates, additional expenditure on health is the real step that the Egyptian health system should implement to ensure healthier living conditions for the most underprivileged citizens. Reforms in governance and administration should follow, with changes to medical education and training entities.</p>
<p>Anubhuti Jain ERCICSSH1907078</p>	<p>Discrimination Against Persons Afflicted with Leprosy as a Violation of their International Human Rights</p> <p>Anubhuti Jain College of Law, Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The World Health Organisation declared leprosy officially eliminated as a public health problem in India in 2005, but the disease is still widespread in poverty stricken regions and social and legal bigotry have kept patients hidden and untreated. According to India's NELP, this declaration slowed down the door-to-door visits by the organisation to identify hidden cases. A passive detection phase that relied on people coming forward of their own accord for treatment proved to be a huge failure due to the stigma attached to the disease. As opposed to being eliminated, Leprosy is rather making a comeback. As of the year 2017, 135485 new cases of leprosy were detected half of which had already reached an advance stage of the disease due to deferred diagnosis. India alone accounts for 58% of Leprosy cases in the entire world as of 2014. With this study, the researcher's intent to bring in forefront the plight of patients suffering from leprosy as a reason of discriminatory laws and the social stigma attached to it. There are as many as</p>

119 laws that single out people diagnosed with leprosy, directly or indirectly. Even after the repeal of 1898 Lepers act, India still has a long way to go in preventing discrimination against people contracted with Leprosy. There are laws that prevent patients from obtaining a driving licence and travelling in trains. Certain laws bar them from contesting for local body elections, they have to pay double than normal premium for insurance policies and several marriage laws make contracting leprosy a ground for divorce.

The study is conducted in one of the 1000 estimated Lepers colonies in India that patients are confined into far from main settlement areas, once they contract Leprosy. This lifelong banishment in itself is a blatant violation of their human rights, let alone other discriminatory practices.

Research methodology- This course will be conducted via interaction analysis after interviewing patients suffering from leprosy, by observational analysis of leper colonies and by analysis of the existing primary and secondary data. A descriptive research methodology has been applied in course of this study.

Sources of data- Both primary and secondary data have been used to carry out the study. Interview of people suffering from leprosy and their families, observation of the living conditions in leprosy colony are the source of primary data. News reports, Law commission reports and various scholarly articles have also been referred to during the course of this study.



Muntaha Athab
Thawaib AL Agele
ERCICSSH1907079

The Idea of Utopia in Renaissance Literature

Muntaha Athab Thawaib AL Agele

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Abstract

Since the emergence of differences between social groups, the emergence of exploitation and the domination of the strong on the weak, the humanists began to look for solutions and ways to alleviate the pains . Not only did these groups beg to explode and rebel against the unjust reality , but they also began to swim in the fantasy world for better future then to express themselves in the folk literature of the various peoples . In the era of the ancient Greeks and Romans the myth of the " Golden age" emerged without differences and exploitation .

On the other hand , many thinkers tried to formulate the same ambitions in different intellectual frameworks . Plato, despite his idealism and defense of the slave society, dreamt of establishing an ideal system in which philosophers would take over the reins government which would spread a kind of collective ownership and take on the task of raising children and educating youth.

It is not strange that the ideas of equality and the aspirations of social justice under such circumstances have taken on a new dimension , so that in the Renaissance there has been a clear and exemplary socialist trend adopted by a number of prominent human being: humanists ,writers , socialists from different European countries. It was natural that such an intellectual approach would take on more comprehensive and profound character, an expression of the emergence of capitalist relations , the increase in social differences and the growing resentment among people .

Thomas More, the Englishman who pioneered the idea of Utopia, spoke in his most recent book about a happy country on the remote island of Utopia, which , thanks to its system , gave rise to the problems of other societies . This is what the research will look at

Keywords: Thomas More, Utopia, Renaissance, Literature

Nudrat Fatima
ERCICSSH1907081

Dividend Price Ratio and Stock Return: An Evidence from Emerging Economies

Nudrat Fatima

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of size and dividend premium on average stock return in Pakistan, Indian and Chinese equity market for the period of June 2002 to June 2014 by using Fama and French (1992, 1993) methodology. This study amplifies the relationship among recognized variables in combined from by employing a huge sample for all non-financial sectors listed at Pakistan Stock Exchange, Bombay Stock Exchange and Shanghai Stock Exchange on the basis of market capitalization. An analysis regression result of the study illustrates that there is no significance difference in Pakistan, Indian, and Chinese market with reference to asset pricing.

	<p>This study focus on the impact of dividend premium in explaining equity returns in Pakistan, Indian, and China equity markets to investigate the asset pricing mechanism in these three emerging by using the data of equity prices for the period of June 2002 to 2014. In this study all non-financial sector had chosen that includes the listed companies (Pakistan, India, China) and after collecting data made seven portfolios all these three countries. Portfolios sorted on the base of market capitalization and after that the market capitalization sorted portfolios are further sorted on the basis of dividend premium for the period of 2002 to 2014.</p> <p>This study finds that size premium can predict returns of small firms rather than big firms while market premium found to be positively significant with stock returns in Pakistan, India and China. The explanatory power of dividend asset pricing model is higher than CAPM for all three equity markets. So, this dividend based asset pricing model can facilitate investor in efficient portfolio diversification for getting enhanced returns. In this study comparison of the result with CAPM with the help of table comparative statement. The finding of this study reveals that in Pakistani, India China equity markets dividend based three factor model significant explains portfolio returns.</p> <p>Keywords: Size & Dividend premium, stock return, emerging markets, CAPM and Fama & French Three Factor Model</p>
<p>KomalChauhan ERCICSSH1907082</p>	<p>The Peasant Politics: Caste, Market and the Peasantry among the Farmers Movement in Western Uttar Pradesh, India</p> <p>KomalChauhan Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The agrarian crisis has recently stirred up the political landscape of India once again. The Bhartiya Kisan Union (BKU) has emerged as a vocal critic of the state apathy towards the peasantry. The debate among scholars has taken into account the class composition of the various farmers' movement in India, their mobilising ideology and the nature of the relationship of the movement with the state and market forces. The differentiation within the peasantry has been identified as the analytical issue by the political economists to make sense of the demand politics and consequently the changing relationship between the state, the market, and the peasantry. And this internal differentiation based on land ownership seems to have a profound impact on the formation and nature of the public sphere that is inconspicuous in the current literature. This study attempts to understand how the BKU has morphed 'caste as an ideology' into a 'rationality' to mobilise the differentiated peasantry in a public sphere which is supposed to be based on general interest. To re-examine the concept of 'peasantry' and 'civil society' in the changing political context, the present study inquires into the hegemonic role of Khappanchayats in defining the peasantry and shaping the triad relationship between the BKU, the state, and the market. Using 'the Extended Case Method, fieldwork is conducted in Muzaffarnagar district, the sugar-bowl of Uttar Pradesh, where the BKU has a strong presence and caste has been identified as an important determinant of land ownership by the previous studies. Since the issues related to sugarcane farming form the core of the BKU politics, the major stakeholders involved in the sugarcane-based economy are the primary respondents in this study.</p> <p>Keywords: Sugarcane, Caste, Peasantry, Farmer's Movement, Western Uttar Pradesh</p>
<p>KanuPriya ERCICSSH1907083</p>	<p>Experiencing Ageing in the Modern Society, Precarity and Agency among the Elderly Population, India</p> <p>KanuPriya Department of Humanities, Sociology, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The declining expenditure-GDP ratio in the national budget placed in the previous two years has resulted in the downsizing of the social sector allocation. This trend indicates the change in the policy regime of the country that has started with the adoption of neoliberal policies as a measure to minimize the 'negative effects' on the economy. At the demographic front, the decline in fertility reinforced by increasing longevity has inevitably restructured the population pyramid and projected the share of India's elderly population to triple by 2050. This policy-population contradiction has compelled the gerontologists to look beyond the biological, psychological and social constructs of the</p>

	<p>old age, and dwell on the 'political economy of insecurity' and the 'reproduction of dependency' among the elderly population under the new economic order. The neoliberal regime is premised upon the idea of freedom which advocates the liberation of individuals from the structures like family and the state as a precondition for exercising human agency. Critical examination of the neoliberal agents and structures has convinced the scholars to argue that neoliberalism as an ideology affects the life-chances of the population and governs their subjectivity. The critical gerontology contends that crippling family based elder care, the commodification of care needs, privatization of health services and ambivalence surrounding the state-backed old-age security programs are the manifestations as well as sources of insecurity in the neoliberal order. Using the concept of 'precarity' and 'agency', this study aims at tracing the contours of the interplay between the market rationality and everyday life of the elderly (a non-work individual) and its immediate and far-reaching outcomes at the intersection of the class and gender. To this end, the 'descriptive phenomenology' method will be employed to investigate the experiences of both the male and female elderly population of medium income group. And, to examine the effects of different structural dependencies on the individual's capacity to live, elderly people residing in three settings, namely the neighborhood (clutch of families), the old-age home (run by the government), and the pay-and-stay home (for-profit institution) in Delhi city will be approached. This study intends to contribute to the 'method of approaching human essence'</p> <p>Keyword: Ageing, Neoliberalism, Precarity, Agency</p>
<p>Ain QurraTul ERCICSSH1907089</p>	<p>Women in Parliament: Investigating the Substantive Role of Women Parliamentarians in Pakistan (2008-2013)</p> <p>Ain QurraTul Department of Political Science & International Relations, University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The primary focus of this study is to investigate whether or not the women parliamentarians of the 13th National Assembly have played a substantive role in the promotion of women rights in Pakistan. On the basis of the analysis of parliamentary debates and the legislative business of the house, this study argues that the women parliamentarians have adequately contributed to raising the gender-sensitive issues in the lower house of the parliament. The findings demonstrate that women legislators are exceptionally progressive members of the House owing to their relative contribution to the legislative interventions (e.g. Questions, Calling Attention Notices, Bills, and Resolutions etc.) regarding the women's concerns. Notwithstanding women members have also come up into the debates and discussions on the issues of domestic and international relevance to the Pakistan. The paper contends that the period (2008-13) has witnessed forceful contribution of female parliamentarians in the National Assembly that suggest that the women parliamentarians are true representatives of the general women of Pakistan.</p> <p>Keywords: Women, Parliament, Pakistan</p>
<p>Jio Tavares ERCICSSH1907092</p>	<p>The Interplay Between Arts and Waste Management: A Phenomenological Study</p> <p>Jio Tavares Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Many economically developing countries produced more waste for as a country develops, the level of consumption also increases which causes the diminution of proper waste control because of the continuous production of wastes. Waste management liabilities stated that waste management practices, knowledge and awareness differs by sex, class, and age of the students. In general, the cooperation of communities and government is really important to minimize the effects of poor waste management of our community which encouraged the government implementing rules which creates creating necessary institutional mechanisms and incentives, declaring certain acts prohibited and providing penalties and appropriating funds. Our main research problem is; What are the challenges in the implementation of proper waste management. This research is a phenomenological research. Our participants are the artists of the Ililikha Artist village. Baguio experienced waste management problems because some people did not cooperate with the laws because of use of</p>

	<p>technology and their level of participation. People can contribute in creating a sustainable environment by creating advocacies that can help minimize waste or by understanding the concept of upcycling. The artists of the said village recycled waste to create something more beautiful that could lessen wastes. Our research could serve as a basis for the future researches so that they would not have much trouble in understanding waste management. It could also give the future researchers a head start on what to do and serve as a convenient guide. It could give them a clearer comprehension of Waste Management.</p> <p>Keywords: Waste, Education, Liability, Upcycling, Utilization</p>
<p>Moira Sales ERCICSSH1907094</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The ABC'S of Online Dating</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Moira Sales Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</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-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.</p>
<p>Marlin Christina Laimeheriwa ERCICSSH1907097</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Peace Agency</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Marlin Christina Laimeheriwa Faculty of Social and Religion, Institute Agama Kristen Negeri Ambon, Ambon, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Vincent Kalvin Wenno Institut Agama Kristen Negeri Ambon, Ambon, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study focuses on the role of women (Papalele) who contribute positively in building peace and healing after conflict in Moluccas. These women came from different religion has been contributing to the society in making relation, either during the conflict until the ends of conflict.</p> <p>This study aims to explain; first, forms of relations between Papalele women who contribute to peace and traumatic healing; second, Factors that support the creation of relations between Papalele women who contribute to peace and traumatic healing. The method used in the study is a qualitative research method with an ethnographic approach. Then, the data will be processed in qualitative analysis and presented in the form of a description.</p> <p>Keyword: Agency, Peace, Healing, Religion, Conflict</p>



Mostafa Mahmoud
ERCICSSH1907088

Hagiography as a Source for Studying the Byzantine History

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Abstract

With the beginning of the eighties of the last century, a new approach among western researchers started and called for the necessity of adopting new frameworks and contexts in studying history. That approach distinguished between what was called "official history", concerned with the internal and external policies of emperors, and commanders, and "popular history" which concerned with popular cultural and social heritages. In "The New History", a book edited by J. Logof, in a research entitled "Imagined History", E. Patlagean discusses importance investigating intellects (minds) of medieval era people in order to illuminate patterns of thought that prevailed among them for interpretation of their surrounding natural and human phenomena. For reaching this objective, E. Patlagean has affirmed necessity of avoidance of focalizing our contemporary concepts resulting from a cognitive scientific revolution- that pays attention to mind (intellect) more than imagination. Patlagean has affirmed the significance of studying medieval European intellect with its era terminologies and concepts. This western researchers' call has resulted in emergence of a new approach in historical research. This approach is called "history of Intellects" or "History of Mentalities", which seeks to benefit from what is produced by these intellects/mentalities in psychological mythological; such as miracles, and popular folklore tales, for being considered extremely valuable cognitive treasures

Motivated by the above mentioned facts, the current study aims at presenting a new contribution in this new approach in the field of historical studies. This study discusses Hagiographic writings. Hence, value of these biographies is based on being similar to popular folklore biographical literature, through which a vast data about daily life of Byzantine society could be represented. Especially, Byzantine social life was distinctive for making a religious atmosphere full of miracles and myths.as well as Byzantines lived in a world which was full and dominated by metaphysical powers

Ella Piscawen
ERCICSSH1907100

A Bloody Battle: The Life of a Person with Special Needs Dealing with Menstruation

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Justin Kevin Nisperos

Abstract

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.

Keywords: Challenges, Coping Mechanisms, Menstrual Hygiene, Menstruation, Special Needs

Sharaine Joy Tadifa
ERCICSSH1907102

Making a Living from the Dead: A Qualitative Study on the Lived Experiences of Embalmers

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Jhamelite Rimando
Gelmar Palalay

Abstract

In our society today, death care professionals like embalmers are prone to be condemned and most likely to be disregarded. Thus the study entitled " Making Living from the Dead: A Qualitative Study on the Lived Experiences of Embalmers" intends to recognize the personal experiences of these professionals. Nevertheless, this study also ought to enlighten everyone the reason why embalmers chose to be part of this field, and how they managed to cope up with the challenges they have mentioned. The study used a phenomenological research design. Purposive sampling method technique and semi-structured interview questionnaires were used in this study. The outcome of this study led the researchers to further understand the experiences of the embalmers as they undergo different difficulties in this job and that in spite of these circumstances ,this embalming profession led them to who they are today. The study concluded that embalming is indeed a profession that deserves enough respect, acceptance and appreciation. The researchers then decided to make an infographics containing details about the embalming profession that are meant to be posted in some funeral homes in San Fernando City and Bauang, La Union to further broaden the awareness of people about this death care profession.

Keywords: Embalming, Funeral, Lived Experiences, Embalmers, Death Care Field, Funeral Homes

Khyle Aro Estacio
ERCICSSH1907105

Men on Mens: Perceptions on Menstruation

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Gaceta Kresandra D.
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Abstract

Menstruation has been surrounded by different perceptions of men that causes change to the beliefs, practices, and knowledge of people. In addition to that, menstrual stigma currently occurs in our world today and it generates negative impact in a woman's life, reduce positive health outcomes, and self-esteem. Men became a part in shaping one's attitude towards menstruation. This study explores on what do men know about menstruation, how did they gain knowledge about menstruation, and what are the personal attitudes of men towards menstruation. Furthermore, this study is in a Phenomenological Descriptive research design, where the prevailing perceptions of men and lived experiences on menstruation were asked through semi-structured interviews and come up with different themes. The participants were male students of LORMA Colleges Basic Education Department ages from 12-18 years old. The researchers found out that men perceived menstruation as a natural and painful process. It was also found that men still believe about the misconceptions on menstruation. On the other hand, some men do not have any knowledge about it. However, men's knowledge can be influenced by different factors such as education, family , and social media. And last, men have supported women during their period and some men perceived menstruation negatively which causes menstrual stigma. The researchers came up with a program entitled "PiDOT" where infographics was posted to the different bulletin board at LORMA Colleges school campus in order to spread awareness about menstruation, the effects of negative perceptions to women and for them to eradicate the increasing number of menstrual taboo and stigma that currently exist in our world.

Keywords: Menstruation, Knowledge, Perceptions, Period, Misconception, Stigma



Nihad Hasan Haji
ERCICSSH1907117

The Manuscripts of Semitic Languages and Their Role in Restoring the Islamic and Arabic Heritage

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Abstract

This study is an attempt to introduce examples of writings ,known in Comparative Semitics as (Judeo-Arabic, Samaritan-Arabic) texts which are written in Hebrew script as well as of Biblical Texts. An attempt is made to show the role that these literary works played in the Islamic history and civilization. One of these works is the Genizah writings that played an important role in providing so fair account of life during the Islamic era in the various aspects of life in general and in the religious field in particular and it highlighted the sound relationships that prevailed at that time in dealing with the others who are embracing different faiths (The Dhimis) under the Islamic tolerance that Cambridge university classified them as Islamic documents., written in old Hebrew script and Arabic script. were written during the Islamic rule common among Samaritans and were focused on tackling Islamic world issues in the religious, historical and civilizational fields as well as on studies of relevance to these religious sects. The significance of the present study lies in showing the very important role that the study of Semitic languages can play in knowing a lot of knowledge and science and in transferring the Arab - Islamic heritage that written by Jewish writers in order to highlight its importance and make full use of it in the various branches of knowledge such as, Arabic language, comparative Semitic linguistic studies, Theology, and many relevant disciplines. So, this study is an attempt to shed light upon these document which contributed in transferring the Islamic heritage to other cultures.

Keywords: Genizah texts, Rabbanites, Karaites, Samaritans.

Aleksandre Boshishvili
ERCICSSH1907118

Demographic Policy of Iranian Shahs In Kartli Kingdom/Georgia and Its Results (16TH -18TH cc.)*

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Abstract

According to historical sources, the Iranian rulers began the settlement of the desirable for them population in Georgia from the second half of the 15th century. during the military campaigns of Aq Qoyunlu rulers Uzun Hasan (1453-1478) and Yaqub (1478-1490). They failed to establish themselves in Georgia as king of Kartli Constantine II (1478-1505) expelled them from the borders of his kingdom.

The main goal of resettlement of Turkomans in the kingdom of Kartli by the rulers of Iran was to violate the southern frontier of Kartli. In the 16th century pressure on the Georgians was increased by the rulers of Safavid Iran. In 1556 shah Tahmasp I (1524-1576) established the first “khanate” in Qazakh. On the basis of the latter, Shamshadilo “Khanate” was created. In 1604, with the help of shah Abbas I (1587-1629), Borchalu tribe was resettled in Kvemo Kartli.

Shamshadilo, Qazakh, Borchalo, Baidari and Demurchi-Asanlu – “khanates” and “sultanates” – existed within territory of Kartli in 16th-18th centuries. They were under the subordination of the kings of Kartli. Their everyday occupation was nomadic pastoralism, hence, they tend to change their living places seasonaly. They had their own ruler (“khan”, “sultan” etc.). According to the Georgian Historical documents, their seasonal movement and tax collection was implemented by mouravi and other officials appointed by the king of Kartli. The Georgian kings achieved much success in bringing those foreign migrants into the service of the local government. Their income was recorded in the royal treasury and they paid different types of taxes, also they were obliged to serve in military service of the Georgian kings.

The Georgian kings and their officials were successful in attempt to impose effective control over those foreign newcomers, who were resettled in Kartli to oppose local authorities, hence Iranian shahs did not achieve their major political goal.

Keywords: Georgia; Kingdom of Kartli; Turkoman Tribes

Sonia Kumar
ERCICSSH1907120

“Up Bringing My Child while Bringing Up ADHD”

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Damitan G. Valdez R. Rilloraza L.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Parenting, Challenges, Children, Coping Mechanisms, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder</p> <p>Themes: Parenting, ADHD, Mental Health</p>
<p>Pavlina Latkova ERCICSSH1907121</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Travel with Purpose: Faculty-Led International Service Learning to Costa Rica</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pavlina Latkova Associate Professor, Internship Coordinator, Recreation, Parks & Tourism Department, San Francisco State University, California, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>International service learning (ISL) programs incorporate a study abroad component to foster a global community by increasing global awareness and building intercultural understanding (Aydlett, Randolph, & Wells, 2010; Crabtree, 2008). ISL can contribute to the broadening of students ‘world-view’ (Kiely, 2004), motivate college students to volunteer more (Cox et al., 2014) and, arguably, undergo a personal growth and transformation (Kiely, 2004).</p> <p>The international service learning trips to Costa Rica (2016-2019) were designed to provide students with socially-responsible and environmentally conscious experiences as a way to raise their awareness of negative impacts associated with tourism and encourage them to adopt sustainable practices during the trip. Specifically, students participated in four service learning projects in Costa Rica, two (2) focused on conservation of natural resources in Cahuita and the independent territory of BriBri indigenous community, and two (2) focused on community-based development (Tortuguero and Yorkin elementary schools). These service-learning projects exposed students to different CSL models that addressed unique and site-specific natural resource development and management issues as well as community development issues, in a sustainable way relevant to the given geographical locations.</p> <p>The oral presentation will describe specific sustainability components of the 10-day itinerary that contributed to the socially-responsible and environmentally conscious experiences of 63 college students who visited Costa Rica between 2016 and 2019. Samples of students’ quotes from semi structured post-trip interviews and personal journals reflecting on their travel experiences will be provided. Recommendations on how to minimize tourism negative impacts and maximize positive impacts by creating experiences that connect visitors to the destinations’ natural and cultural environment will be provided.</p> <p>Keywords: Socially Responsible Travel, College Students</p>
<p>Rakhi Gupta ERCICSSH1907124</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">My Journey from Caged Bird to Free Bird: A Depth Study of Lorde Audre’s The Cancer Journals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rakhi Gupta Department of Language, Manipal University, Jaipur, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study is an attempt to explore a mysterious voice: a voice which had been covered by a multiple</p>

layers of darkness with an excruciating pain, (the voice) which is fighting not for freedom but at least for a hope to live a common life again. Lord Audre- an African-American feminist writer and a civil right activist described her journey of breast cancer from the stage of ‘diagnosed to recovery’ and made her internal struggle visible to the reader by using the genre of interior monologue (William James) and ‘Confessionalism’ (Robert Lowell’s Life Studies) which helps to reveal her thought process or internal experiences clearly about her struggle throughout her journey. Therefore, this paper tells the story of a determinate black African American woman who is suffering not only from identity crisis or trapped in the world of homophobia but also struggled from cancer and ready to reveal her personal account that is packed with heart-wrenching pain, grief, anguish, strength, perseverance and the importance of maintaining self-identity even in the face of grave adversity and becomes an epitome positive inspirational source for all those who had also experienced the same, as she declared in her diary: The Cancer Journal (1980) -

I want to write about that battle, the skirmishes, the losses, the small yet so important victories that make the sweetness of my life. (Audre08)

Hence, this paper focuses towards the hidden inspirational voice, which has come from family, friends and most importantly from ‘self’: an invisible voice from soul who wants to survive, which is also known according to Gautam Buddha - The Path of Enlightenment: an inherent capacity of human being or a human subconscious mind who desires to confront from the problem fearlessly and overcome from the crucial stage successfully. As Audre’s daughter reminded her about her subconscious desire in The Cancer Journals- “There is one little piece inside of you that wants to be spoken out, and if you keep ignoring it, it gets madder and madder and hotter and hotter, and if you don’t speak it out one day it will just up and punch you in the mouth. (13).”

Keywords: Confessional Writing, Enlightenment, Stream of Consciousness, Memory

Valerie Erin Abundo
ERCICSSH1907125

Redefining the Business Tourism Image of Poro Point

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Abstract

Poro Point, also known historically as San Fernando Point, is a headland and peninsula located in the city of San Fernando, La Union, on the island of Luzon in the Philippines. It projects northwesterly about 3.2 kilometers into the South China Sea. This place holds a lot of stories that are still unfamiliar or unknown for the most of the people visiting because there is something that is keeping them from knowing its real and whole story. The researchers’ data gathering successfully redefined Poro and they have broaden the perspective of every people who visits the place and the new moved in residents that weren’t aware of its past and a beautiful future that is waiting for them. The researchers went to Poro Point and conducted an interview through questionnaires to locals, tourists, and LGU. They concluded that the environment in their area is well taken care of despite of it being a tourist spot. Residents and tourists are one with the local government’s advocacy of a clean and green environment for they believe that it’s their responsibility to take care of the place not just for the tourists who will come and visit the place but mostly for their children who will continue what is left to them. Beside, Poro showcases business establishments for business-minded people and the ocean view for those who are lovers of nature. Moreover, the hospitality of its people makes it the best place to visit and that’s why people loves to explore more places.

Keywords: Summer getaway, Tourism, Tourist spot, Redefining, Business



Tarekegn Mamo
Legamo

Determinants of investment decision on renewable energy technology conditioned on flexible financing. In the case of family size bio-gas technology in Ethiopia

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Abstract

Using 376 household cross-section survey, we examined determinants of investment decision on biogas technology conditioned on credit access at flexible loan repayment options. First, the two-sample t-test on group comparisons (for non-agreed vs agreed with initial investment cost) before provision of flexible loan options indicated gender of respondent head, education level, availability of

<p>ERCICSSH1907127</p>	<p>water and fuel wood sources were identified with significant mean differences between the two groups (with $P < 0.001$). Econometrically, we analysed the key factors predicting investment decision on biogas technology, conditioned on flexible loan repayment options (short-term, medium-term, and long-term) offered to previously non-agreed on initial investment cost proposal (298 respondents, 78.5% of total respondents) using multinomial logit procedures. The result predicts women are more likely to invest on biogas digester in short-term by 0.965 compared to long-term option. An increasing land size in hectares is associated with 0.339 decrease investment decision on biogas technology in short-term option than long-term. Investment decision with a relative short and medium-term loan options will increase by 1.110 and 1.297 than long term, if available water in the proximity (readily available or available in short supply). High school education increases investment decision on biogas technology by 2.338 unit in short-term option compared to long-term option. College education will increase investment decision on biogas digester by 1.04 in short and medium options compared to long-term option. Access to alternative fuel source is associated with 1.741 decrease investment decision on biogas technology in the short-term option. Increasing number of livestock ownership will lead to an increase investment decision on biogas digester by 0.6 in both short and medium loan repayment options. Therefore, credit financing with gender balanced and extended credit share with flexible loan repayment options, availability of local resources (water, land, livestock and alternative fuel wood sources), and education level are relevant tools to be considered by local planners and promoters to wider and sustainable biogas technology use and subscriptions among low-income householders.</p> <p>Keywords: Biogas technology, determinants, investment decision, flexible financing, Hawassa</p>
<p>Ravina Ranjan ERCICSSH1907128</p>	<p>Change in Sex-preference among Married Couples for Their Children in India: NFHS-III to NFHS-IV</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ravina Ranjan Population Studies, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Introduction: This study investigates the change in sex preference for children among married couples in India. One of the biggest concerns in India with regard to son preference is that decades of policy efforts have not achieved positive change. In fact, the worsening sex ratios indicate the situation is deteriorating rather than improving. Improvement in female socio-economic status will bring about change in sex preference of the children.</p> <p>Data and Methods: The study involved 63,696 currently married couples from the fourth round of National Family Health Survey. To see the extent of sex-preference, sex-preference ratio has been calculated. Chi Square analysis was used to assess the unadjusted effects while binary logistic regression was used for assessing the adjusted effects.</p> <p>Results: The proportion of desiring more boys than girls is declined from 23% in 2005 (NFHS-2005-06) to 19% in 2015. Our analysis finds that women's education her living standard and media exposure are the most significant factors in reducing son preference. Educated women are less likely to prefer sons over daughters, and highly educated women are especially less likely to do so.</p> <p>Conclusions: Married Couple's educational status, standard of living, working status, and media exposure can reduce the traditional son preference. More specifically, if women are empowered and educated traditional son-preference practice will change. Our results suggest that the specific focus of the policy aimed at addressing this problem may matter a great deal in whether it is effective.</p> <p>Keywords: Parity, Ideal Family Size, Sex-preference, Currently married couples, Education</p>
<p>Bo Tang ERCICSSH1907130</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Exploring the Process of Guaranteeing Food Safety and Its Governance</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bo Tang School of Social Development and Public Policy, Fudan University, Shanghai, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Food Safety is one of the most important issues in our modern society, and related enterprises bear the primary responsibility of food safety. By exploring different factors and interactions through the whole food supply chains, the paper builds models to discuss the process of guaranteeing food safety and the policy interventions to achieve the good governance. Therefore, any policy design to ensure food safety needs to consider the interaction mechanism of related complex factors, which is very</p>

important to the selection of intervention points and combination of the optimal policy tools.
Key words: Food Safety; Good Governance; Enterprises; Policy Intervention



Loveday Ogbuleke
ERCICSSH1907131

Democracy and Ethno-Religious Conflict

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Abstract

This study examined democracy and ethno-religious conflicts in Jos, Plateau State in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. The focus of this study is to examine how ethno-religious conflicts affect the nature of democracy with a view to proffering solutions for its sustenance in Nigeria. The study is descriptive and data obtained from secondary and primary sources. Since the emergence of the nascent democracy in 1999, Jos, Plateau State, has become a flashpoint of violent clashes. The State which had been one of the most relatively peaceful in Nigeria has been deeply enmeshed ethno-religious conflicts characterized by genocidal attacks, bombing, maiming and killings of several persons, loss of business investments, and properties worth several billions of Naira. Within the space of eleven years, several violent political, ethno-religious conflicts have been reported in Plateau State. Furthermore, these violent conflicts have compelled several Nigerians to attempt a redefinition of their identity as fallouts of emotive feeling and perceptions. The findings in the study revealed that lack of political representation, discrimination, marginalization, neglect, poverty, unemployment, identity, and elite manipulation were the major causes of the crisis. Ethno-religious conflicts have been reported in Plateau State and all effort to restore peace has not achieved the desired end. It would seem that democracy has increased the culture of impunity in some people while political differences are believed to have fueled some of the violence that has erupted the state. It is as a meant of crisis Plateau State goes down with the unenviable record as the first state in the Fourth Republic where a state of emergency was declared. Federal, State and Local Government should establish a domestic peace-keeping corps to reduce the number of miscreants and 'area boys'. Also, unemployment should be combated with all seriousness and patriotism, in order to reduce the pool of hungry and angry from where destroyers are recruited for political thuggery," terrorism, religious riots and communal clashes. Good governance with the underlying emphasis on the activation of the citizenry to realize the 'common good' to be taken root in the popular consciousness of Nigerians. The constitution of the federal should be pluralistic, representative, and just in their treatment of the Nigerian citizens. It should discourage all forms of discrimination, neglect and marginalization in dealing with development, politics, ethnicity and religious issues.

Keywords: Democracy, Ethno-religious conflicts, Ethnicity, Conflict, and Identity



Bitches Chinyana
ERCICSSH1907126

Understanding Pre-Colonial Technology of pottery production in Mumbwa Society, Zambia: An Ethnographic Approach

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the technology associated with pottery manufacture from contemporary rural communities of Mumbwa area. Ethnographic analysis was used to provide insights into how prehistoric potters conceptualized the aspects of the production process of ceramics based on their traditional knowledge and skills. This study was championed by the fact that modern Mumbwa pottery has historical and cultural significance that reflect many aspects of Mumbwa culture today as in the past. This guarded knowledge was probably kept ablaze by being passed from one generation to the next as the cast still is today.

To achieve this, the study took the form of qualitative research strategy by a fieldwork involving observations and oral interviews conducted between June and August 2013 in which fourteen potters were sampled from eleven villages in Mumbwa area, Zambia. Only women between the age of 49 and 91 were found actively involved in pottery production. The selected villages are Mukwasha, Lutuna, Shapole, Chibongwe, Kapeta, Kasalu, Mukwiza, Chooba, Sipati, Kansonso and Kutemba. This was done with the view of understanding the aspects of technology in the production of the ceramic vessels.

Accordingly, the results of this study revealed that Mumbwa contemporary potters have the

	<p>traditional knowledge of the technological factors associated with the process of the manufacture of ceramics, namely, selection and procurement of raw materials, processes of clay, vessel formation, decoration, drying and firing.</p> <p>Keywords: Ethnography, Technology, Pottery production, Mumbwa, Zambia</p>
<p>Sadoh Lorretta ERCICSSH1907132</p>	<p>Conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa; Case if Cameroon and the Agitation for Session By Southern Cameroon</p> <p>Sadoh Lorretta Pukyong National University, Nigeria, South Korea</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The people of the Republic of Cameroon have a unique and diverse colonial history. The British and the French, separately colonized Cameroon following the ouster of Germany during World War 1, both Cameroons were later reunified in agreement of having a federal system in October 1961. However, their diversity is having significant effect in post-unification Cameroon. Since October 2016, the English-speaking region of Cameroon (Southern Cameroon) has been plagued by crisis between government forces and armed separatists groups.</p> <p>This paper examines factors that present a practical basis in understanding the cause of the Southern Cameroon crisis, and to comprehend the rationale behind government policies and its effect on the people of Southern Cameroon. I analyzed post-colonial events in Cameroon leading to the crisis by drawing from relevant theories, including human needs theory and secession theory as it relates to the minority people of Southern Cameroon and their agitation for secession. In addition, the concept of nationalism was embraced, specifically Michael Hechter's state-building nationalism in order to elucidate the nature of the nation building policies of the Francophone led government in a multi-national state such as Cameroon, and the implications of these policies.</p>

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- 2nd Malaysia – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019
- 2019 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Malaysia

Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 04-05 June 2019
Czech Technical University in Prague (Český vysoký učení technický v Praze), Masarykova Kolej, Prague, Czech Republic

- Lisbon – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 June 2019
- 2019 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 26-27, Lisbon
- 3rd Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019
- 2019 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Singapore
- 2nd Bali – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
- 2019 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Bali
- 2nd Budapest – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
- 2019 – XIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Budapest
- 2nd Mauritius – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 20-21 July 2019
- 2019 – XIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 20-21, Mauritius
- 3rd Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 24-25 July 2019
- 2019 – XIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 25-26, Bangkok
- 2nd Barcelona – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 30-31 July 2019

Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 04-05 June 2019

Czech Technical University in Prague (Český vysoký učení technický v Praze), Masarykova Kolej, Prague, Czech Republic

- 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

Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 04-05 June 2019

Czech Technical University in Prague (Český vysoký učení technický v Praze), Masarykova Kolej, Prague, Czech Republic

- 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

