Conference Proceedings

2nd Mauritius – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 20-21 July 2019

20-21 July 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE
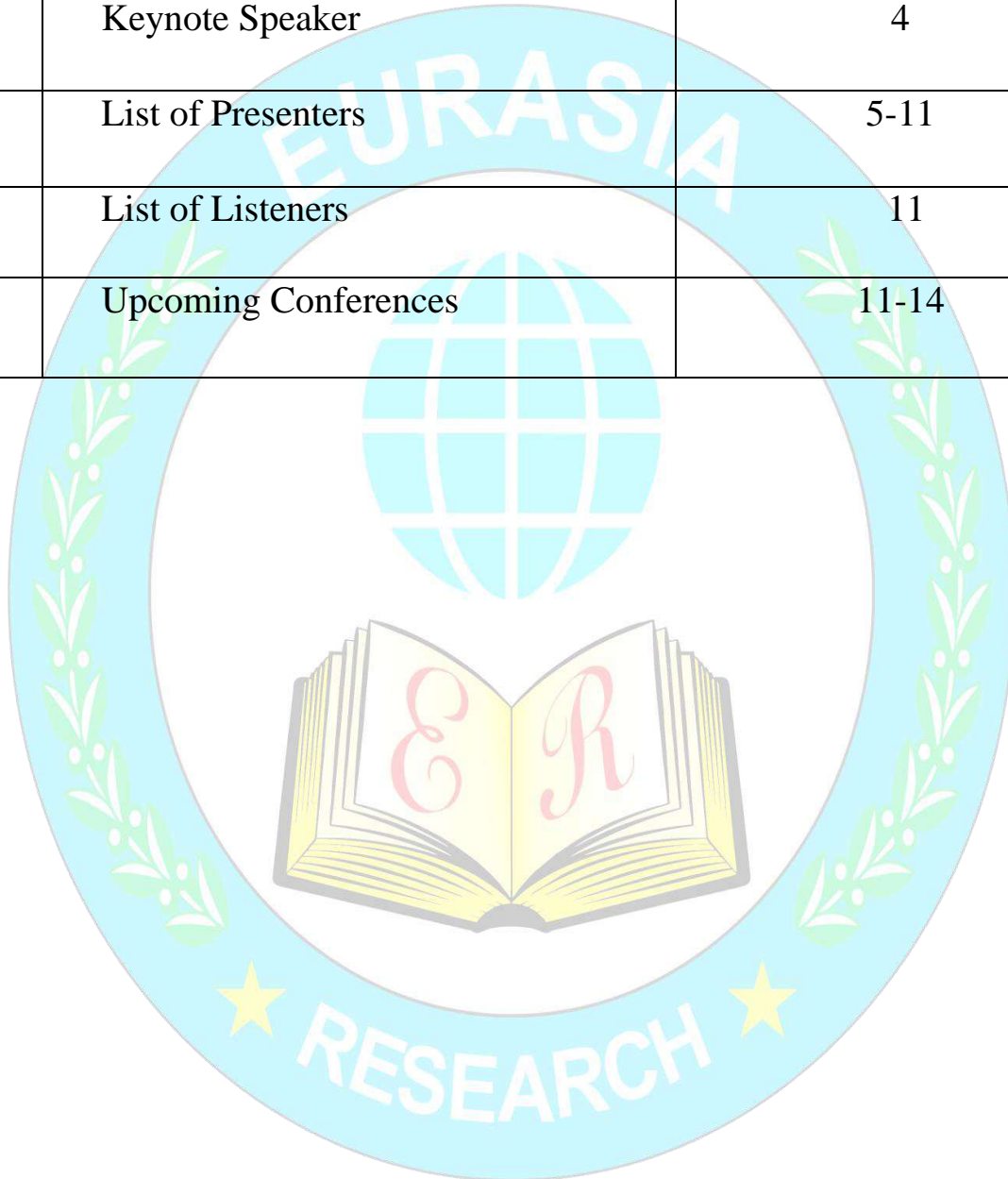
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Raj Babajee
Mauritius Institute of Education Lecturer on PGCE, Mauritius

Rajesh Babajee is a British Law lecturer and educator. Originally a civil servant for the Department for Education and Skills, he read Law and Politics at Keele University between 1991 to 1994. He worked for HM Treasury Solicitors' representing the Home Office and Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He then moved to private practice opening his own firm in 2008. Rajesh decided to change his career in 2012, focusing on education and training. He has taught on the LLB programme in Middlesex, UCLAN and Aberystwyth Universities. He holds a PGCertHE and currently undertaking his Phd in Legal Education. He is opening his own Business School in Madrid in 2019. Further he enjoys Tai Chi and is currently screenwriting a play on Pakistani women claiming asylum in the UK.

List of Presenters

Ebenezer Sodeke ERCICSSH1913051	**Karma, Caste System, and Vedic Astrology: A Critical Analysis of Human Destiny in the Laws of Manu** **Ebenezer Sodeke** **Department of Science of Religion, University of Pretoria, South Africa** **Abstract** **The knowledge of cosmic reality is prima to the Hindus as opposed to an impractical life style and this has led to many schools of Hindu philosophy which explore, analyse and interpret various ancient ideology, to give a sensible meaning to life. The concept of human destiny to the Hindus is furnished by these three Hindu Philosophical factors i. Astrology (Jyotisha), ii. Karma (Knowledge of Actions) and iii. Varna and Jati (Caste and subcaste System), all of which is sourced in Hindu divine providence. Hindus believe that all humans have been divinely caused and classed into four castes (Varna): the Brahmins, the priestly class; Kshatriyas, nobles or warriors; Vaishyas, the merchants and farmers; and Shudras, the servant class, and each individual attain its status at birth. Therefore, Hindus developed a code of ethics relatable to each caste to forestall social order and understanding in the society, thereby laying the path to human destiny for which, if anyone derail from his or her cosmic default, the universe will be thrown into chaos. This is evident in the Laws of Manu which is the most authoritative book of the Hindus for moral and social responsibilities covering a wide range of philosophical and ethical instructions for acceptable human realities in the cosmos. This thesis seeks to explain how the three aforementioned factors define the human destiny.** **Keywords: Karma, Caste, Astrology, Destiny**
Tayebeh Mohammadi Kia ERCICSSH1913052	**Explaining the Presence of Jihadist Groups in the International World on the basis of Otherness Making** **Tayebeh Mohammadi Kia** **Allameh Tabataba'i University, Tehran, Iran** **Abstract** **The presence of contemporary Jihadists as actors in the field of world politics is very challenging. The Article discusses the interaction of radical Otherness Making is the approach of these groups to contemporary international order. It tries to explain this by describing the concept of Otherness Making in the later literature of international relations and also assesses how the process of Otherness Making works in contemporary jihadism.** **In recent decades, jihadis have played a complex role in the international relations. The role of these groups as a controversial and stressful factor in the region has become one of the main threats to the regional order and the expansion of the crisis in relations. According to the cause we should say this emerging phenomenon is of particular importance for study and research. In studying this phenomenon, the question of the possibility of the role of jihadists in the future world is very important. In this article, we give a positive answer to this question and we know how their presence is in the presence of identity basic, lasting, dynamic and scattered** **Today the Jihadi Salafism is a powerful and effective movement. It seems that it is gaining even more power now. A genealogical study of this discourse paves the way towards understanding of Jihadi Salafism's different present in the environment of international relations. In the shadow of this study can one understand how this radical fundamentalist movement became able to play a notable negative role in the today's international relations? It also will help us to clarify this group's conception of the international relations which is so crucial in finding more effective techniques for preventing it to act in this environment.** **ISIS could put into reality an idealistic and old-fashioned concept of Caliphate for the first time after the collapse of its last version, Ottoman caliphate. It also tried to turn the theory into an ideology by which the group was excepting to establish a state with the main aim of overcoming the dominancy of western civilization both over the region and the world. Based on this, the group tried to purpose a new approach toward political Islam idealism and Arab-Sunni fundamentalism in order to make it suitable for an effective fight with its enemy not as partisans but as a state (as an alternative for the westernized states).**

	At the end we want to illustrate the meaning and the functioning of Jihad in international relations. The methodology of the study is genealogy of discourses. It claims that Jihad, as it is happening currently, has a modern identity. It shows this phenomena earns legitimacy and power in reaction with the nation- state based hegemonic order dominated nowadays international relations. It also argues, based on a genealogical approach, there is a big gap between Jihad as it is exercising in our time and Jihad as it was in its long history during the Islamic middle ages.
Sara Fine Meltzer **ERCICSSH1913055**	**How to Teach in a Non-Homogeneous Classroom: Lessons for the "Monocultural" Teacher** **Sara Fine Meltzer** **Department of English as a Foreign Language (Emeritus), Ben-Gurion University of the Negev Beer, Sheva, Israel** **Abstract** **The first question this paper deals with is the following: How will we define "multiculturalism", as teaching to students of at least four different cultural backgrounds, none of them Western, in the same class poses problems for the teacher who comes from a distinctly Western culture. Once we can agree on a working definition, we will proceed to address the problems inherent in such a classroom. Finally, we will offer some suggestions for making it work. While the framework is teaching English as a Foreign language, the lessons are applicable to nearly every academic discipline.** **Keywords: Multiculturalism, Western Culture, Culture Clash**
Aviv Meltzer **ERCICSSH1913056**	**Eliezer Ben-Yehuda: One Man Resurrects a Dead Language** **Aviv Meltzer** **Department of English as a Foreign Language (Emeritus), Ben-Gurion University of the Negev Beer, Sheva, Israel** **Abstract** **In the beginning of the 20th century, there were 50,000 Jews living in Palestine who could speak Hebrew. For the next hundred years, millions of Jews immigrated to Israel. They spoke all the languages of the world except Hebrew. Today, in the 21st century, there are 7 million Jews in Israel, all of whom know Hebrew. The business of every public institution—schools, universities, health care, banks, government, the army—is conducted in Hebrew, the national language of all the Jews. This paper explores how such a language "miracle" came about.**
Ma. Sophia Isabelle Gaspar **ERCICSSH1913057**	**Weaving the Culture of Digital Tourism in the Context of the Summer Capital of the Philippines** **Joshua Abiezer Marayag** **Lorma Special Science High School, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Philippines** **Ma. Sophia Isabelle Gaspar** **Lorma Special Science High School, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Philippines** **Ana Sofia Loreen Mirambel** **Lorma Special Science High School, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Philippines** **Kaye Gabrielle Ariz** **Lorma Special Science High School, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Philippines** **Cloie September Lang-ay** **Lorma Special Science High School, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Philippines** **Mariano Rafael Florentino** **Lorma Special Science High School, Lorma Basic Education Schools, Philippines** **Abstract** **As the time passes and culture is passed on to different generations, the elements of tourism diverse. With the prevalence of technology in our country, its citizens will have a better grasp of what tourism actually is. This paper tackled and delved deeper on how beneficially technology can affect and be the bridge to connect the gap between tourism and culture. In the modern era, technology is**

ever-evolving, and it can be a great enhancement or tool for boosting tourism especially through digital tourism. Whilst its social costs, both globalization and modernization cannot be ignored; digital tourism can transform the imagery and identity of a locality. The scholars used the method of semi-structured interviewing and analyzed their accumulated data through thematization for this phenomenological study. The researchers have identified the elements of Digital Tourism mainly focused on programs, technology and media. Meanwhile, the researchers also determined the implications of Digital Tourism to the locals, the tourists and the government. The following influences of Digital Tourism are also scrutinized by the researchers on culture and the development of the city. As a conclusion, the scholars have found out that Digital Tourism is firmly applicable to the City of Baguio and is adhered by tourists, locals and the government.

Keywords: Tourism, Technology, Culture, Identity, Globalization

JEL Classification: L 83, Z 10

Christian Aban ERCICSSH1913058	**The Interplay between Arts and Waste Management: A Phenomenological Study** **Ms. Goldame Oblero. Yapit** **Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo San Juan La Union, Philippines** **Mr. Alonzo Andrei Go. Rimando** **Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo San Juan La Union, Philippines** **Mr. Vincent Miguel Datahan. Marron** **Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo San Juan La Union, Philippines** **Mr. Jio Carlo Opena. Tavares** **Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo San Juan La Union, Philippines** **Ms. Shanaia Margareth Sia. Argueza** **Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo San Juan La Union, Philippines** **Mr. Christian Ian De Guzman. Aban** **Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo San Juan La Union, Philippines** **Abstract** **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 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.** **Keywords: Waste; Education; Liability; Upcycling; Utilization**

Dereje Biru Adal
ERCICSSH1913060

Examining the Quality of the English Language Teacher Training Programme for Primary Schools in Zambézia Province

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Abstract

Mozambique adopted a teacher training programme for primary schools with a model of 10+1 sin 2007. Grade 10 graduates, who pass entrance examinations which consist of oral and written tests are admitted into the training programme. However, the English language teachers trained in this model show many gaps. Thus, this thesis aims at examining the quality of English language teachers training programme for primary schools in Zambézia province in Moçambique. The study was guided by two frameworks: one benchmarking from the National Assessment and Accreditation Council and Commonwealth of Learning, Quality Indicators for Teacher Education Benchmarking (2007), and the Communicative Competence theoretical framework from Canale and Swain 1980, which were used to examine the English language teacher training programme, and the extent to which the teacher trainees in Zambézia colleges become competent in English language teaching. As regards methodology, the qualitative approach was used for this study, with the following data generation methods and instruments: in-depth interview, Focused Group Discussions by using interview guide sheets, observation through observation guide sheets and document analysis. To validate the research results the following were strictly considered: credibility and trustworthiness, pilot study, peer review, direct quotations and triangulation through three different groups' participation and use of three different methods. The results of the research revealed that low English language proficiency of the candidates, the short duration period of the training programme, lack of teaching and learning materials for different subjects, deficiencies in the selection criteria for both teacher trainers and teacher trainees, inadequate performance in the four language skills by teacher trainees are factors which affect the English language teacher training programme. The challenges and strategies of how to cope up with the factors and challenges are also discussed in this thesis.

Keywords: Quality, Communivative, Training Competence, Language, Teaching

Alyssa Dulay
ERCICSSH1913062

Filipino Cultural Beliefs: An Input to Genetic Counseling

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Christian Roujiem Bragas
Taryn Subala Tabing

Abstract

Genetic Disorder, a genetic problem caused by one or more abnormalities formed in the genome, is greatly being influenced by cultural beliefs, thus it needs to be addressed accordingly. This study explored the Filipino Cultural Beliefs as an input to Genetic Counseling in barangay Siboan-Otong, San Fernando, La Union. It aims to provide possible interventions to increase awareness with these Seven Common Filipino Cultural Beliefs – namamana, lihi, sumpa, gaba, pasma, namaligno, and kaloob ng Diyos, to provide culturally appropriate genetic counseling. Barangay Health Workers of Siboan-Otong were selected as the participant of the study and reported that majority of the diseases experienced by the community is being influenced by their cultural beliefs causing the patient and its family to become unaware of the proper treatment and scientific explanations behind the genetic disease. While few of the families are aware of the Genetic Disorders and submitted themselves to a

genetic counseling. This revealed that there is a need to conduct Genetic Counseling among the family to completely eradicate such belief. So that the community will be more open-minded in dealing with such issues. The researchers recommended to conduct a seminar and an intensive family education program through a house to house campaign in which the researchers will give flyers to each family in Siboan-Otong through the help of the Barangay Health Workers.
Keywords: Genetic Disorder, Genetic Counseling, Genetic Diseases, Barangay Health Workers

Human Resource Development in Tourism Industry in India-A Case Study of APTDCLtd.

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Dr. P. Aparna
Associate Professor (English), GNITS, Hyderabad

Siva Sankara Palle
ERCICSSH1913065

ABSTRACT
Human Resource Development (HRD) is that section of management which deals with the main factor of any organisation. The main purpose of it is to improve the efficiency of the personnel. When a well applied HRD approach is undertaken, it helps an employee to increase his knowledge and skills. This helps him to deliver quality performance. There are many issues which can have serious impacts if not rectified. The major issues that are restraining the industry from achieving high economic value are shortage of qualified personnel, shortage of tourism training institutes, shortage of well qualified trainers, working conditions for the employees. Policies which can help the employees to work in supportive environment are also a point of concern. The paper is an attempt to judge the work done by the HRD team of the tourism industry with special reference to Andhra Pradesh Tourism Industry. This in turn can enhance the capabilities and motivate them to work more efficiently.
Keywords: Human Resource Development, APTDCLtd., Capabilities, Productivity, Training and Development.

The Role of Celebrities on Political Campaign (A Case Study of the Nigerian State)

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Salaudeen Olawale Kazeem
ERCICSSH1913066

Abstract
This research work interrogate the role of Celebrities on political campaign in the electioneering process.The study relies on the assumption that celebrities all over the world are known for change, but Celebrities in the Nigerian state are only tools used by Politicians to achieve their selfish political ambitions.The research work adopted quantitative method to examine the opinion of the public regarding the research questions.The findings show that celebrities command great respect based on their popularity,but electorate voted for their favourite candidate and the celebrities choice.The research work submitted that, celebrities impact on political campaign is over exaggerated .Hence, the study recommends that political parties and politicians should focus more on direct campaign rather than spending extravagantly on celebrities endorsement.

Margarita Maximova
ERCICSSH1913063

The Trust as a Social Capital of Civil Society in Border Regions of Russia

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Abstract

Introduction: The trust is one of key elements of a social capital of the civil society. In a sense, we are talking about specific culture of the trust, typical to the civil society. In Russia, reasons, caused the significance of trust in contemporary conditions, are the most relevant because of historical trajectories of the Russian state development. Only for the last century, the Russian Federation faced with several political regimes. Hence, the population addressed own hopes, beliefs, and trusted own destinies to each of them. These processes greatly depend on external global processes and internal factors, determining characteristics of relationship of trust at all levels of social system, and, finally, on peculiarities of mentality and national character, other social-cultural determinants of Russian society.

The level of trust or distrust may be treated as an indicator of public feelings, a "thermometer" of social health and effectiveness of social system as a whole (Uslaner, 2003; Delhey & Newton, 2005; Letki, 2006). Objective laws and stable patterns of trust behavior in different historical periods and different societies allow to speak about the national cultures of trust, representing a culturally encouraged trustful orientation towards some society, regime, organizations and institutions, independent of personal disposition, rational calculations or other logical grounds (Sztompka, 1998; Seligman 2000; Inglehart & Welzel, 2005). The trust is conceptualized as a core element of social capital, maintaining social integrity, playing significant role in fostering group identity, strengthening community spirits and cooperation among citizens, stimulating their self-organization (Nahapiet & Ghoshal, 1998; Coleman 2000; Putnam, 2000; Letki, 2006). The role of trust in the society is so great that it engenders many metaphors, highlighting its immanent character and relational functions. P. Sztompka (2008: 26) defines trust as: "a bet about the future contingent actions of others". For Kenneth Arrow (1974) trust was "an important lubricant of a social system". Manifested in every day practices, the trust underlies value orientations and attitudes, related to social activity, solidarity, tolerance and responsibility.

Meanwhile, in spite of endeavors of Russian powers to support civil institutions by targeted governmental, presidential or regional grant and subvention programs and apparent upsurge of grassroots social patriotically oriented movements, the world-wide and national analytical reports show that the activity and productivity of civil society in Russia remains very restricted (CIVICUS report 2015; CSO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia 2015; Report of Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation about the state of civil society in 2015). Experts note that the level of trust remains the weak component of social capital of Russian society (Rose, 1998; Woolcock, Narayan, 2000; Twigg & Schecter, 2003). Hence, the work on enhancement of generalized and institutional trust of citizens would benefit not only public governance system but also civil society organizations in Russia. The study of interrelations between depersonalized – general, in-group and institutional trust and the development of civic participation may help to reveal problems existing in different regions and find out possible solutions.

Bana Gora **ERCICSSH1913067**	**Women Led Mosque** **Bana Gora** **Muslim Women's Council, Bradford, United Kingdom** **Abstract** Women play a significant role in the growth and development of society around the world, with a direct understanding of the areas of need and development in their communities. They have the ideas but not the resources or networks to help provide the solutions required to alleviate the problems. Creating a women led mosque will help address the challenges and obstacles facing Muslim women by empowering them to decide which services are required, including developing their confidence to critically challenge the status quo; increasing knowledge of their rights; providing opportunities to develop communication skills and leadership; and, exposing them to a range of people and places to broaden their experiences. We want to offer scholarship and leadership opportunities and provide an environment where women feel welcome, respected, and can actively engage with society as responsible and contributing members. The building will house four distinct areas of service: o Place of Worship: Although this is a mosque we hope to encourage people of different faiths to use it as a reflection space, to create cohesion between different groups.

o **Children's Hospice:** Providing services for over 600 families in Bradford in partnership with existing hospices.   o **Non-Profit Hub:** A space for organisations serving women, girls and their families. It will build partnerships, create networks, encourage innovation, and grow sustainable solutions.   o **Centre for Learning and Enterprise:** Offering support to the local community with life-long learning opportunities and assisting in the development of a local enterprise culture and economic growth in deprived areas.   **Keywords: Women, Leadership, Mosque**

LISTENERS

Shazia Fazilat   **Early Childhood and Montessori Teaching, Army Public School, Kharian, Gujrat, Pakistan**   **ERCICSSH1913053**
Naeem Ahmed Qamar   **Science Education, Kharian, Gujrat, Pakistan**   **ERCICSSH1913054**
Sunday Wale Fagbolagun   **Beauty World Enterprise, C E O, Banjul, Gambia**   **ERCICSSH1913064**

Upcoming Conferences

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➢ 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

- 6th Dubai – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17-18 February 2020

- 2020 – International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), February 18-19, Dubai

- ➢ Melbourne – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 03-04 March 2020
- ➢ 2020 – IInd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), March 04-05, Melbourne