CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

3rd Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 24-25 July 2019

24-25 July 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

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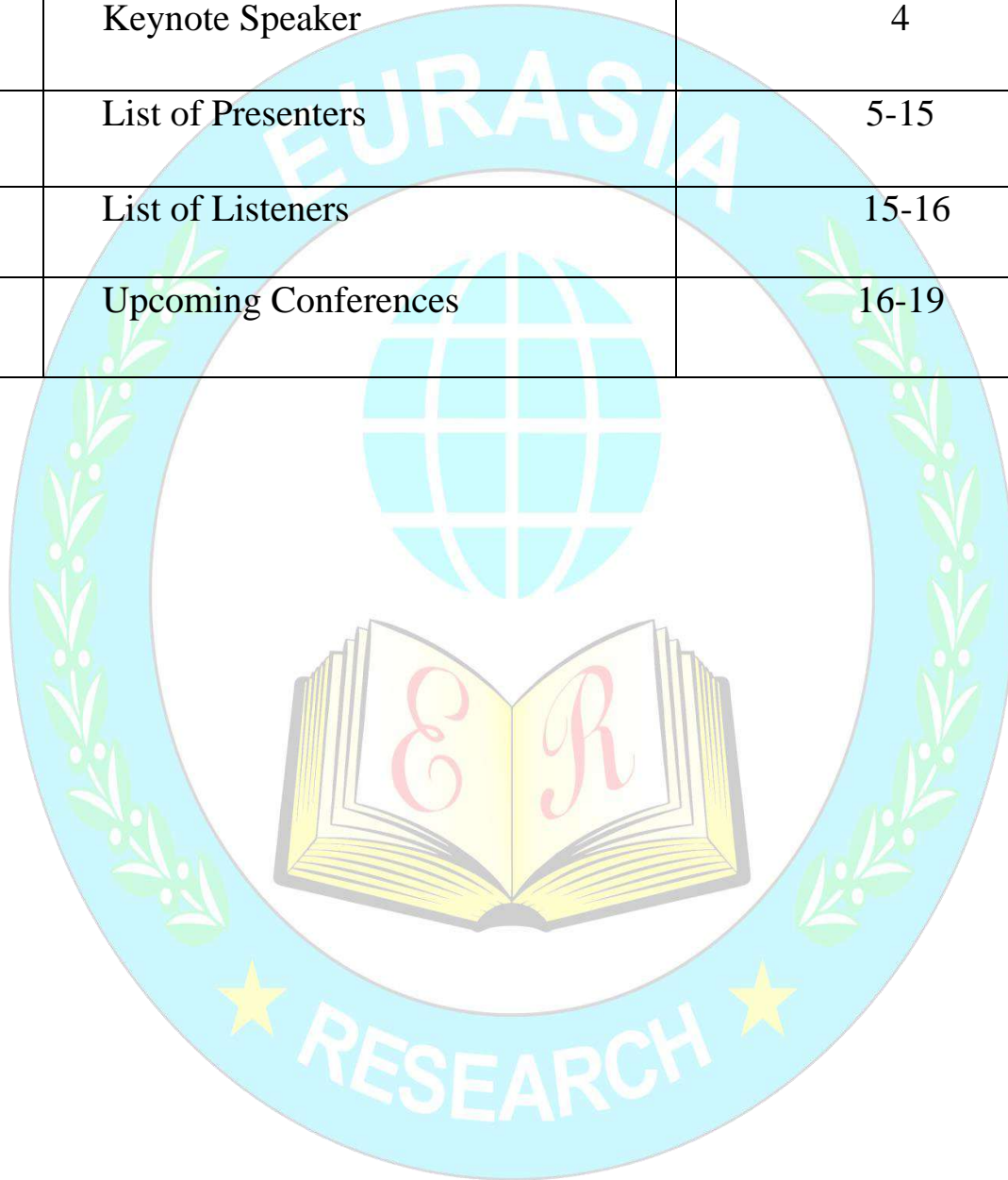
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Sita Yiemkuntitavorn

Associate Professor, School of Educational Studies, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Thailand

Topic: Learning and Instruction Issues of English Language Classroom at Primary Education Level in Thailand

Associate Professor Dr Sita Yiemkuntitavorn is currently an Assistant to the President and a full-time lecturer in School of Educational Studies, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University. She received her Bachelor Degree in Liberal Arts, major in Linguistics and minor in English from Thammasat University in 1999. In 2001 and 2003, she graduated M.Ed major in TESOL and M.Ed (research) with Second Class Honor Upper Division from The University of Tasmania, Australia. In 2005, she received her PhD in Education (Linguistics) from The University of Tasmania, Australia. Her expertise is in the field of TESOL, language learning and teaching, applied linguistics and related topics.

List of Presenters

Critical Discourse Analysis in Second Language Acquisition in Children: The Role of Parents in Bangladesh

Rezina Nazneen Rimi
Independent University, Bangladesh, Faculty of Department of English, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Rezina Nazneen Rimi
ERCICSSH1914051

Abstract
Discourse has always been an integral part of the language as we speak in our daily life. To study at a larger scale of spoken interaction, discourse is important. In every household, parents have a great responsibility to ensure the health, welfare and standard of living of the entire family.During the past decade educational researchers increasingly have turned to Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as a set of approaches to answer questions about the relationships between language and society(Rebecca Rogers et al, 2005). This research attempts to deal with how the children learn English discourse through their parents and their surroundings. The study endeavours to find out the role of parents in forming the discourse & initiate their second language acquisition. The research question would rest on if discourse with parents helps children to learn the literal meaning of linguistic expressions as well as the semantics and the pragmatics of English Language in particular.To find the answers to the research questions surveys were set for the parents about their children. To analyze the answer quantitative method has been followed and by using different charts the results have been shown. Recommendations have been given to overcome the obstacles parents might face while practising discourse with their children in Bangladesh and all over the world where non-native speakers are concerned.
Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Second Language Acquisition, Discourse & Society, Communication.

Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation of Climate Change on Nepalese Agriculture

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Nimesh Bimohan Shrestha
ERCICSSH1914060

Abstract
A rise in global temperature and an erratic rainfall pattern have been globally accepted as being caused by an increase in greenhouse gases. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns have had a direct impact on crop production. In Nepal, measurements indicate the temperature rose by an average of $0.06o$ C from 1984 to 2006; and an inconsistency in rainfall patterns has been demonstrated in all three geographical regions of the country. These changes in climate have had a mixed impact on Nepalese agriculture. Through data analysis, it has been observed that the rise in temperature has had a positive impact on the production of paddy, yet a negative impact on millet, on a national basis. On the other hand, the inconsistent rainfall pattern has had a negative impact on the production of both crops, in all geographical regions.
Many studies suggest that Nepal will be hit hard by severe climate change under various scenarios due to its fragile ecological system and diverse geographical structure. Moreover, poor farmers will suffer more, as 80% of the population is involved in agriculture, with most of those being classified as marginalised. However, it is noted that Nepali farmers already practice some forms of adaption measures with regard to agriculture. Some farmers have started to cultivate hybrid varieties instead of local seeds, spreading fresh manure to improve the soil fertility, started to build water ponds to store rainwater and re-use it in dry seasons, some have started to grow vegetables as opposed to wheat and maize, the latter of which require more water, In addition to agriculture, farmers are also moving to small enterprises such as tailoring, pot-making, beekeeping and running small businesses. Even though farmers are adapting to climate variation, the lack of resources like irrigation facilities and early warning system added further challenges in coping with climate change. New agricultural diseases, dwindling water resources, forest degradation, forest fires, flood etc., are more impacts of climate change that further hit the daily livelihoods of farmers. From this perspective, Nepalese agriculture does not appear to gain, but rather, to lose as a result of global climate change.
Keywords: Climate Change, Agriculture, Impact, Paddy, Millet, Vulnerability, Adaptation, Nepal

Vincent Miguel Datahan. Marron ERCICSSH1914061	**The Interplay between Arts and Waste Management: A Phenomenological Study**

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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

Chung-Wei Kuo ERCICSSH1914065	**A Study of the High Speed Rail Passengers' Choice for Compartment Car Seating**

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Abstract
Taiwan's High Speed Rail has become an indispensable means of transportation for people to return home and travel. High Speed Rail intends to improve the efficiency of the ride and provide satisfactory services for the passengers, in order to enhance the quality and capacity of high-speed rail transportation. During the development and operation of the high speed rail, the reservation mechanism, operating system, and rates are different in various nations. In recent years, in consideration of operational costs and market competition, the fare and operating system of

	Taiwan's High Speed Rail have been adjusted multiple times, which has drawn attention and discussion from the people. This study analyzes the choice behavior of high-speed rail passengers to upgrade to business car, as this subject is worthy of discussion. From a traveler's perspective, there are many factors that affect the choice of travel. We collected data form intercity passengers in Taipei main station, and aligned our questionnaire with related, past literature. This study found that passengers who prefer business class, because they pay attention to the quality of service during the journey, and therefore are willing to pay higher prices to upgrade to business car; while passengers who originally used the credit card discount schemes to purchase tickets, they may be more familiar with the amount of business class and related preferential schemes, so they also inclined to be willing to pay the price to upgrade to business car. When people traveling alone, they don't need to worry about the wishes of the companions, and they can choose to upgrade according to their own wishes. Older people are less inclined to use the scheme of the elderly to increase the price. The reason may be they think it is not necessary to choose a business class. The results can be used as a reference for the pricing and marketing of high-speed railway operations. Keywords: High-Speed Rail, Business Car
Santosh Gautam **ERCICSSH1914066**	**Role of Teachers in Culturally Responsive Pedagogy: An Auto/Ethnographic Gaze** **Santosh Gautam** **Department of Education,Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal** **Abstract** **In this paper I have presented the perceptions and experiences of teachers on culturally responsive pedagogy in private schools of Nepal. I have explored the lived experiences of teachers digging out ways they address the learning needs of students from diverse cultural background. I have also explored the methods they adopt in classrooms to use resources available with multicultural students and their efforts to enable students to succeed academically, maintaining a level of cultural purity. Similarly I have excavated what teachers do to address unjust practices, inequalities and discriminations existing in societies through teaching learning activities. I have turned my lens of inquiry towards my own lived experiences as well.** **This research has been carried out as an auto/ethnographic study under transformative research paradigm. Dialectical logic, poetic logic, metaphorical logic, and narrative logic and some non-linguistic genres like cartoons, photos etc. have been used with a view to strengthening articulation. They have enabled the researcher to transcend the frontiers of traditional modes of expressions and also to break free from the captivities of traditional research thereby enabling to move towards more encompassing, creative, critical, illuminating and emergent articulation capable of capturing the complexities of culturally responsive pedagogy.** **The teachers state that they have realized the importance of the shift of approach from traditional teacher centered one way traffic to more student centered, differentiated and group work, project and research focused. They try to generate knowledge from the knowledge and lived experiences of students and also from their own experiences. They try to include local cultural issues in their teaching thereby trying to contextualize their teaching. However despite the realization of change and some steps taken to make the approaches culturally responsive they still lack training and enough support from school management and educational agencies to make their approach result oriented.**
Dr. Md. Mostafizur Rahman **ERCICSSH1914068**	**Use of Smartphone in Study and Research in Bangladesh** **Dr. Md. Mostafizur Rahman** **Associate Professor and Head, Department of Library Management and Information Science, Royal University of Dhaka, Bangladesh** **Bashir Ahmed Shakil** **Research Student, Department of Library Management and Information Science, Royal University of Dhaka, Bangladesh** **Abstract** **The aim of this study is to identify the reason of use of smartphone by the university students in study and research in Bangladesh and its possible impact, advantages and related drawbacks regarding use of smartphone in accessing information through internet. The survey method with a**

structured questionnaire was employed to conduct this research. The data were collected from four different private universities in Dhaka city such as Royal University of Dhaka (RUD), Daffodil International University (DIU), BRAC University (BRAC) and University of Information Technology and Science (UITS). The sample population was both in graduate and undergraduate students of various departments of these universities and the size of the sample was 200 students. All the collected data were duly coded after editing for computer input. The data were analyzed by using statistical software SPSS version 19 and MS Excel to test the hypothesis. In addition to this, the study was further analyzed the data to measure influence and relationship of users' demographic and individual opinions on their possible uses of smartphone in academic and research purposes. The result of the study shows that the status of smartphone usage by the students of the different universities is satisfactory and their purpose of use of smartphone in accessing information through internet is same. This study is an evidence of the actual purpose of use of smartphone by university students for accessing information and their attitude towards implementing an online or internet based study system for the universities in Bangladesh.

John Carlo Castillo-Cabalit
ERCICSSH1914069

Variety in Teaching and Learning Methodologies in English Program Classrooms for Supporting Thailand Education 4.0

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Abstract

The spread of technology has influenced different aspects of human life, and teaching and learning are not exceptions. How to integrate others Learning Methodologies such as STEM and others to English Program? As a MEP Subject Teacher, I personally integrate the new Learning Methodologies such as STEM to my Mini English Program (MEP) by introducing advance technology in teaching such as E-Learning. This aimed to examine the potential contribution of the use of technology in teaching English language to my students.

Abdul Shakoor
ERCICSSH1914070

Structural Constrains of the State and the Problem of Terrorism in Pakistan

Abdul Shakoor
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Abstract

Since the last two decades Pakistan has suffered enormously from terrorism. Yet with more than half a dozen military operations Pakistan's story of fight against terrorism has not been successful. Relying mostly on secondary data, this study argues that an analysis of the post-colonial state structure (predominantly controlled by the powerful military bureaucracy) and its dealing with society are vital for an understanding of the problem. As the "bureaucratic-military oligarchy" promotes, at all costs, a monolithic state narrative, therefore any minimum dissent (the alternative narrative) is dealt with using sheer force. This may determine both Pakistan's "will" and the "ability" to eradicate terrorism. Two points are important in this regard. First, since de facto power is exercised by the all powerful military bureaucracy and not by the representatives of the people, there is a disconnect between the state and society. The entire outlook of the state is, security-oriented. State policy is, therefore, enacted to secure that goal only. This is the reason why Pakistan has used non-state actors as a tool of foreign policy. It may be the case that militants of all kinds thrived in the country, especially during the Afghan Jihad in the 1980s, as a direct consequence of this official policy of the state since its inception. Second and a direct corollary of the first, is that the state deliberately wears an offensive posture even internally. A monolithic state narrative is promoted through text and institutions. Any minimum internal dissent is suppressed with sheer force. Again, this makes the task of terrorists much easier as popular support for the terrorists' cause may be instigated by state policies itself. The "ability" of the state to fight terrorism is best tested in this case.

Pranab Barua **ERCICSSH1914071**	**Engin F. Isin's "Citizen Without Frontiers": The Deconstruction of Identity through Political & Religious Context in Bangladesh** **Pranab Barua** **Department of Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities,Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Pathum Thani, Thailand** **Abstract** **The term "Citizen without Frontiers" was introduced by Engin F, Isin. This paper is an analysis of Engin F. Isin's notion and its applicability between two country borders where struggle occurs over political and religious issues. I elected Bangladesh for these clarifications as it is currently experiencing a political issue on the Indian and Bangladesh borders, and a religious issue in Bangladesh. Isin presented the idea of "citizen without frontiers" as a pragmatic notion. It is a new approach in the definition of citizenship, particularly after universalism and cosmopolitanism, but how far is this idea pragmatic?** **This paper will first attempt to clarify Isin's notion of citizenship as political subjectivity in relationship to India and Bangladesh. Secondly, it will analyze Isin's approach to citizenship regarding the Buddhist-Hindu-Muslim relationship at Sylhet in Bangladesh. Thirdly, a critique is provided regarding Isin's concept of 'citizen without frontiers' using Derrida's deconstruction approach. This examination is identical with the religious and secular schools of thought; therefore, two cases are presented representing secularism, I have selected a political case regarding TV reports on the Bangladesh and India border sides; representing the religious dimension, I have selected the case of the Sylhet Buddhist-Hindu-Muslim temple & mosque issue. In conclusion, I will argue that Isin's theory "citizen without frontiers" is pragmatic in some aspects but as a whole it is theoretical and ideological.** **Keywords: Citizen without Frontiers, India-Bangladesh National Identity, the Buddhist-Hindu-Muslim Religious Identity, Deconstruction.**
Huawen Shen **ERCICSSH1914074**	**Measurement Scale Development and Validation of the Female Employees' Career Expectation in Mainland of China** **Huawen Shen** **Faculty of International and Tourism Management, City University of Macau, Macau, China** **Liu Ting** **Faculty of International and Tourism Management, City University of Macau, Macau, China** **Abstract** **This paper aimed to develop a measurement scale for hotel female employees' career expectation. Both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies were applied. In-depth interviews were first conducted to collect primary data of career expectation activities, and then main survey was conducted nationwide to collect representative data. After a series of exploratory factor analysis, two dimensions were extracted, namely career rewards and career development. The results of confirmatory factor analysis indicated that the measurement items developed were both reliable and valid. Of the two factors of hotel female employees' career expectation, career rewards was an important factor. Both academic and practical implications were discussed to provide valuable insights for human resource management of hotel in China. The paper concluded with the discussion of limitation and suggestions for future research.** **Keywords: Career Expectation, Measurement Scale, Factor Analysis, Hotel Female Employee**
Tv Nithya **ERCICSSH1914075**	**A Study on Work Life Balance Among Faculties in Autonomous College** **Dr D Padmavathi** **Head & Associate Professor- Department of Commerce. Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts and Science for Women, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India** **Tv Nithya** **Assistant Professor, Department of BCOM-CA, Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts and Science Autonomous (Formerly SNR Sons College) Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India**

Abstract

Achieving work-life balance can be a challenge for academic faculty members. The multifaceted demands and expectations of the role can affect faculty satisfaction and the ability to attain work-life balance. The ever-changing trends in higher education, including technology and online education modalities provide additional factors that can inhibit faculty satisfaction and work-life balance. This paper explores barriers to achieving work-life balance such as cognitive dissonance, emotional dissonance and burnout. Understanding barriers is essential to developing strategies to promote work-life balance.

Academia is changing from the institutions of higher learning a decade ago. Student demographics are more diverse, and teaching-learning practices are being transformed by technology. These factors can facilitate or inhibit faculty satisfaction and work-life balance. Understanding life balance is essential for addressing the ability of an educator to survive and thrive under the pressure of multi-faceted academic demands. These demands may limit a faculty members ability to spend time on needs they deem important to them, thus limiting the potential to achieve life balance. The demands on academic faculty lead to high stress, which may affect the achievement of balance between work and life roles. Faculty responsibilities include teaching, advising, research, and service. The wide range of roles inherent in the work of academic faculty from all disciplines, can affect the ability to find a balance. Organizations are beginning to understand the importance of work-life balance and as such resources are being expended in a bid to encourage staff to balance work and non-work roles so as to enhance productivity. Also, in an attempt to increase the level of job quality and reduce the incidence of error in the workplace, organizations need to ensure that their staffs have a level of balance between work and social life that is deemed to be satisfactory. There are several stress building factors that influence the performance of staff in colleges. And it is with this cognizance that this study focuses on ways of improving the work-life balance and, subsequently, job satisfaction of academic staff of the colleges in Coimbatore City state of Tamilnadu.

| Youran Woo ERCICSSH1914077 | A Study on the Factors Affecting Korean Domestic Consumers' Perception and Use of Bitcoin |

Youran Woo
Student, Graduate School of Information, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea

Daeun Bae
Student, Graduate School of Information, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea

Choong C. Lee
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Abstract

In the second half of 2017, the price of Bitcoin skyrocketed abnormally as the starting point in Korea, and the big fluctuations in bitcoin price has been continued. In particular, negative perception of low economic growth rates and expectations for high achievement rates through investment acted on users in their 20s and 30s, and interest in Bitcoins increased, and transactions surged. Since then, Korea has been the leading market in Bitcoin investment. Therefore, in this study, we investigate Korean Bitcoin user's perception, that is, how they perceive Bitcoin as currency, ordinary investment asset or speculative asset, and which factors influenced perception of Bitcoin. In order to carry out the research, we adopted grounded theory which is a method to search social psychological process among qualitative research methods. To collect data, an in-depth interview is in progress with 30 people in their 20s and 30s who have used Bitcoin. The interview includes background knowledge on Bitcoin, current state of Bitcoin investment, future Bitcoin investment plan, collection method on the Bitcoin-related information, and details related investment decisions. In this research, it has academic significance in that it can examine what factors affect investment in cryptocurrency and show differences from factors that affect other forms of investment. Also, at the time of establishing policies related to Bitcoin, users' cryptocurrency perception will be an important factor for policymakers to deal with Bitcoin fever in Korea.

Keyword: Cryptocurrency, Bitcoin, Intention to Use, Investment Factor, Grounded Theory

| Shafia Azam | Food as Discourse of Religious Identity: An Ethnographic Study of Immigrants in Slovakia |

ERCICSSH1914079	**Shafia Azam** **Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan** **Abstract** Religious beliefs along with other factors play an imperative role in shaping the food patterns of a particular community. These learned religious food patterns travel with the members of that community wherever they go and are followed even when they do not live any longer with that particular community. Familiar food norms are usually practiced by migrants not only to project but also to maintain and save their distinguished religious identity. This ethnographic study was conducted among the immigrant population, which belong to diverse origins, living in Slovakia using participant observation and In-depth interviews as the main research methodologies. This paper attempts to look into the interplay of food and religious identity as part of immigrants' resocialization of their food practices in new cultural settings. The findings suggest that migrants brought with them a set of identities, which is in the process of adaptation, although somewhat transformed, but retain their cultural essence that transcends its diversity. Keywords: Food Patterns, Religious Identity, Migration, Cultural Adaptation.
Professor Masood Badri **ERCICSSH1914080**	**Social Connection and Depression among School Aged Children – A Path Analytic Model for Abu Dhabi** **Professor Masood Badri** **Abu Dhabi Department of Community Development, UAE University, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates** **Abstract** We examined how family and friends' connection interrelate, and how this interaction influences school aged (15-19 years old) depression. The data were collected from the Abu Dhabi First General Social Survey completed by more than 50, 000 respondents, in which (958 out of total 3356 students, 28.54%) identified themselves as depressed. We developed a structural equation model to explicate the relationships among the variables hypothesized to affect depression. Results produced an excellent fit of the model to the data. In general, social connections and relationship directly affected the school children's depression feelings. Often feeling isolated from people, amount of quality time spent with family, often meeting with friends, relatives or colleagues, and involvement in informal activities with friends had the largest total effect on school children depression. Amount of quality time with family through also exerted some indirect effects through feeling isolated. Three variables did not exert any direct effects on depression but had an impact on depression through other variables, involvement in sport groups, involvement in religious and spiritual groups, and the feeling that people could be trusted. The findings could contribute to current theories and depression and knowledge and provide implications in social policy, social service, and social work intervention for the school aged children in Abu Dhabi.
Dr Vincent La Placa **ERCICSSH1914054**	**Loneliness in Young People with Mental Health Difficulties, Challenges and Solutions** **Dr Vincent La Placa** **Dept of Psychology, Social Work and Counselling, University of Greenwich, London, UK** **Abstract** Loneliness is a negative feeling that arises when someone's social needs are unmet by their current social relationships. Individuals can often feel alone, even if they're surrounded by others, if they're not receiving the appropriate company and support. An individual who perceives himself/herself as having less access to relationships, also finds physical and mental tasks more difficult. People with less access to others cannot rely on group safety or capacity to 'share the load' of life's challenges. Significantly, most of the evidence-base on social isolation and loneliness is limited and often focuses upon older individuals only. This ignores the fact that young people, particularly with mental health issues, often experience isolation and loneliness, just as intensely as older people. This conference presentation will focus upon the limited literature on young people, mental health problems, and loneliness in the United Kingdom (UK) and the evidence that arises from this; and its prevalence and the effects of mental health difficulties upon loneliness in young people. It will

proceed to examine strategies to reduce and mitigate loneliness in young people with mental health difficulties, arguing that these are not yet adequately understood, which leaves a significant gap in knowledge about their experiences of loneliness and mental health difficulties and solutions. The presentation will conclude with a focus upon the challenges of researching loneliness generally and the types of research which are required to further the evidence base and knowledge. It will also consider how best to align further research with current UK health and social policies, but also seek to ask questions around loneliness as a global phenomenon. Further research may require a global perspective, when considering policy, interventions and strategies to reduce loneliness in young people with mental health difficulties.

Keywords: Loneliness, Social Policy, Public Health

Crossfire and Violation of Human Rights in Bangladesh

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Md. Awal Hossain Mollah
ERCICSSH1914057

Abstract
The aim of this paper is to examine the state of violation of human rights by crossfire through law enforcing agencies in Bangladesh. Though the law enforcing agencies are primarily responsible for the maintaining the law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens and prevention and detection of crime to establish rule of law in a society. However, the violation of human rights by the law enforcing agencies in Bangladesh has increased severely for the last few years. This paper critically examines the existing legal framework of governing the law enforcing agency, causes of violation of human rights and finally pinpoint some recommendations for eradication of the pitfalls of security forces.

Keywords: Law Enforcing Agencies, Crossfire, Violation of HR, Bangladesh.

Gender sensitive SMEs Development for 21st Century Africa

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Dudziro Nhengu
ERCICSSH1914059

Abstract
In Africa SMEs have become the backbone of many ailing economies since Independence of African states in the 80s. In Zimbabwe SMEs have contributed close to an 8 Billion dollar economy, while creating jobs for most of the people who were rendered by the effects of ESAP, the drought and the ailing economy. The Zimbabwean government has demonstrated commitment to the development of SMEs through providing funding for SMEs initiatives, developing SMEs infrastructure to meet needs of emerging entrepreneurs and forging strategic partnerships at both regional and global levels. Two major problems have affected SMEs in this country despite the perceived levels of growth. There is stunted growth of SMEs, and while only a few SMEs have developed into bigger companies, most of them fail to leap to the second generation of entrepreneurial development. The second glaring problem is limited participation of women and young entrepreneurs in SMEs initiatives. Yet women bear the brunt of much of the informal work in these business enterprises, most of the times working without getting paid. The youth on the other hand comprise the majority of the Zimbabwean population, and while most of them are highly educated, only a few are in formal employment. Their participation in SMEs could alleviate the current unemployment problem in the country. This paper analyses SMEs development in Zimbabwe, proffering insights on how these initiatives can be enhanced to become gender sensitive in line with the global calls for gender sensitivity in the 21st century. The paper combines a desk review of available literature and interviews with key informants in the SMEs sector in Zimbabwe. A random selection of key informants will be applied, based on the knowledge levels of the said informants in SMEs issues. (287 words)

Keywords: Economy, Gender Sensitive, SMES, Youths, Zimbabwe

Contested Definitions of Risk and Breaking Silence in Classrooms in Post-Disaster Fukushima

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Kaoru Miyazawa
ERCICSSH1914062

Abstract
Since the explosion of Fukushima Daiichi Power plant in 2011, the residents in Fukushima have been living amidst the silent fear of radiation contamination and contested views about the risk of radiation disseminated by "experts" through the media. In this chaos, scientific knowledge, which is supposed to terminate uncertainty and ease the tension among the public has failed to assume its role. Contrary to its assumed role of providing objective "truth" to the public, in post-disaster Fukushima, scientific knowledge functioned to catalyze uncertainty, confusion, and division among the residents. The fear of radiation and potential conflict with their friends and neighbors led many residents to submerge themselves into the world of silence. Their actions indicate that post-disaster Fukushima exhibits the characteristics of a risk society, the second stage of modernity (Beck, 2007). Classrooms in Fukushima have also been susceptible to the attributes of risk society. Based on the seven months ethnographic study conducted in Fukushima, this paper presents how classroom teachers have been dealing with their students' suppressed feeling of fear and ambivalence about the risk of radiation. The paper will also discuss how the teachers guided their students to inquiry into the nature of their experience in a risk society, and how they engaged their students in open discussions about the topics such as nuclear energy and radiation that are highly controversial, yet so salient in the current and future lives of students in Fukushima.
Keywords: Emotions, Risk Society, Disaster, Controversial Topics

Knowledge Mapping of Intercultural Communication Competence (ICC) Research: A Visual Analysis Using Citespace Based on Web of Science Database

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Wei Wang
ERCICSSH1914064

Abstract
The 21st century is marked by the increased globalization and internationalization of all aspects of life, which makes people from different cultures become more and more closely related and Intercultural Communicative Competence (ICC) an indispensable ability in communicative activities. In this case, it is of great significance for the cultivation of intercultural practitioners' intercultural communication competence to analyze the general trend and research focuses of Intercultural Communication Competence systematically. However, current studies on ICC has not been depicted well by combining work of both researchers in communication study and ones in computer science study.

[Method/process] Using CiteSpaceⅢ, this paper empirically maps hot topics of all the ICC articles, important references that lead trends of intercultural communication development and authors contributing greatly to this field. The way that ICC study develops is analyzed according to the visualization of references and topics of ICC, with support of empirical data which includes 988 academic papers on ICC from Web of Science.

[Result/Conclusion] Based on the co-words analysis, the conclusions are as follow. First, the core topics of current research include the impact of second language acquisition on intercultural communication competence, the strategies for improving students' intercultural communication competence in higher education, the complex relationship between cultural diversity and cultural identity and the role of telecollaboration in intercultural communication. Second, those studies have remarkable interdisciplinary features, and show a popular and diversified development. This paper also points to the ongoing paradigm shift from essentialism to multiculturalism, then to critical realism in the ICC field. Moreover, current studies tend to emphasize the promotion of global cultural integration. Based on the co-institutions analysis, we find that International Journal of

Intercultural Relations has been an authoritative journal in this field. America and some Asian countries seem to pay much attention to ICC study than other countries and regions. With the assistance of technology, further ICC study should focus on the construction of cultural identity and cultivation of ICC so as to improve intercultural practitioners' intercultural knowledge, intercultural skills, intercultural attitudes and intercultural awareness.

Keywords: Intercultural Communication, Communication Competence, Knowledge Landscape, Citespace

Core Values as Determinant of Organizational Citizenship Behavior

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Abstract
Literature review indicates that organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) affects the organizational climate, the level of employees' professional satisfaction, their involvement in the implementation of tasks and organizational goals, shaping the image of the organization and building the organizational identity [Boiral, 2009]. There is also a relationship between OCB and the organization's effectiveness [Podsakoff et al., 2000], organizational culture, working atmosphere and cohesion of the group [Barabasz & Chwalibog, 2013]. The determinants of OCB are analyzed in research [Shweta&Srirang, 2010, Rajabbaigy, Mohammadpour, Khorshidi, 2014] but they hardly refer to individuals' core values. The purpose of the paper is to verify the relationship between OCB and employee's core values. The research was conducted on the basis of quantitative research method (questionnaires - Organizational Citizenship Behavior Checklist (OCB-C) by Suzy Fox and Paul E. Spector and Rokeach Value Survey (RVS) among 491 respondents). The results indicates the following relationship: OCB_C (total index) is significantly statistically positively correlated with values: comfortable life, freedom, pleasure. OCB_C is significantly statistically negatively correlated with values: true friendship, family security. OCB_P (acts directed toward coworkers) is significantly statistically positively correlated with comfortable life value. OCB_P is statistically significantly negatively correlated with the following values: true friendship, family security. OCB_O (acts directed toward the organization) is significantly statistically positively correlated with the values: comfortable life, pleasure, salvation. OCB_O is statistically significantly negatively correlated with values: equality, exciting life, self-respect, sense of accomplishment.
Keywords: Core Values, Organizational Citizenship Behavior, Organizationa Behavior

Forest Resources Impact Assessment from Tourism Activity in San Pedro Atlapulco, Mexico

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Abstract
San Pedro Atlapulco is an indigenous rural community, located in the municipality of Ocoyoacac, in the Mexico state; which is contiguous to the Insurgente Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla national park. Formerly its inhabitants were dedicated to the agricultural activity and sale of natural resources. Currently the main base of the economy is based on tourism because of its proximity to the coniferous forest (cedar, oyamel and pine) that give a pleasant atmosphere in the valleys, places where tourism activities are being developed. The forest presents some necessary effects to evaluate, for which, the present work has as objective to present the evaluation of the effects of the recreational tourist activity on the forest of the community of San Pedro Atlapulco. The research is developed with the methodological proposal of the Framework for the evaluation of Natural Resource Management Systems incorporating the sustainability indicators (MESMIS) from economic and socio-environmental indicators.
Keywords: Recreational Activity, Forest, Tourism, Sustainable Development, Ecotourism

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Women Led Mosque - Powered by women for the community

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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:

- **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.
- **Children's Hospice:** Providing services for over 600 families in Bradford in partnership with existing hospices.
- **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.
- **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.

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Analyzing the Study Trends of 'Sense of Place' Using Text Mining Techniques

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Abstract

Main Path Analysis (MPA) is one of the text mining techniques that extract the core literature that contributes knowledge transfer based on citation information in the literature. This study applied various text mining techniques to abstract of the paper related with sense-of-place, which is published at Korea and abroad from 1990 to 2018 so that could discuss in a macro perspective. The main path analysis results showed that from 1990, overseas research on sense-of-place has been carried out in the order of personal identity, public land management, environmental education and urban development-related areas. Also, by using the network analysis, this study found that sense-of-place was discussed at various levels in Korea, including urban development, culture, literature, and history. On the other hand, it has been found that there are few topic changes in international studies, and that discussions on health, identity, landscape and urban development have been going on steadily since the 1990s. This study has implications that it presents a new perspective of grasping the overall flow of relevant research.

Keyword: Word co-occurrence Network, Citation Analysis, Sense of Place, Place, Main Path Analysis, Text Mining

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Upcoming Conferences

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- 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

- 5th Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 March 2020

- 2020 – IIIrd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), March 26-27, Singapore

- Tokyo – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 01-02 April 2020

- 2020 – IVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), April 01-02, Tokyo

- 3rd London – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 14-15 April 2020

- 2020 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), April 15-16, London

- Berlin – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 12-13 May 2020

- 2020 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 13-14, Berlin