



Conference Proceedings

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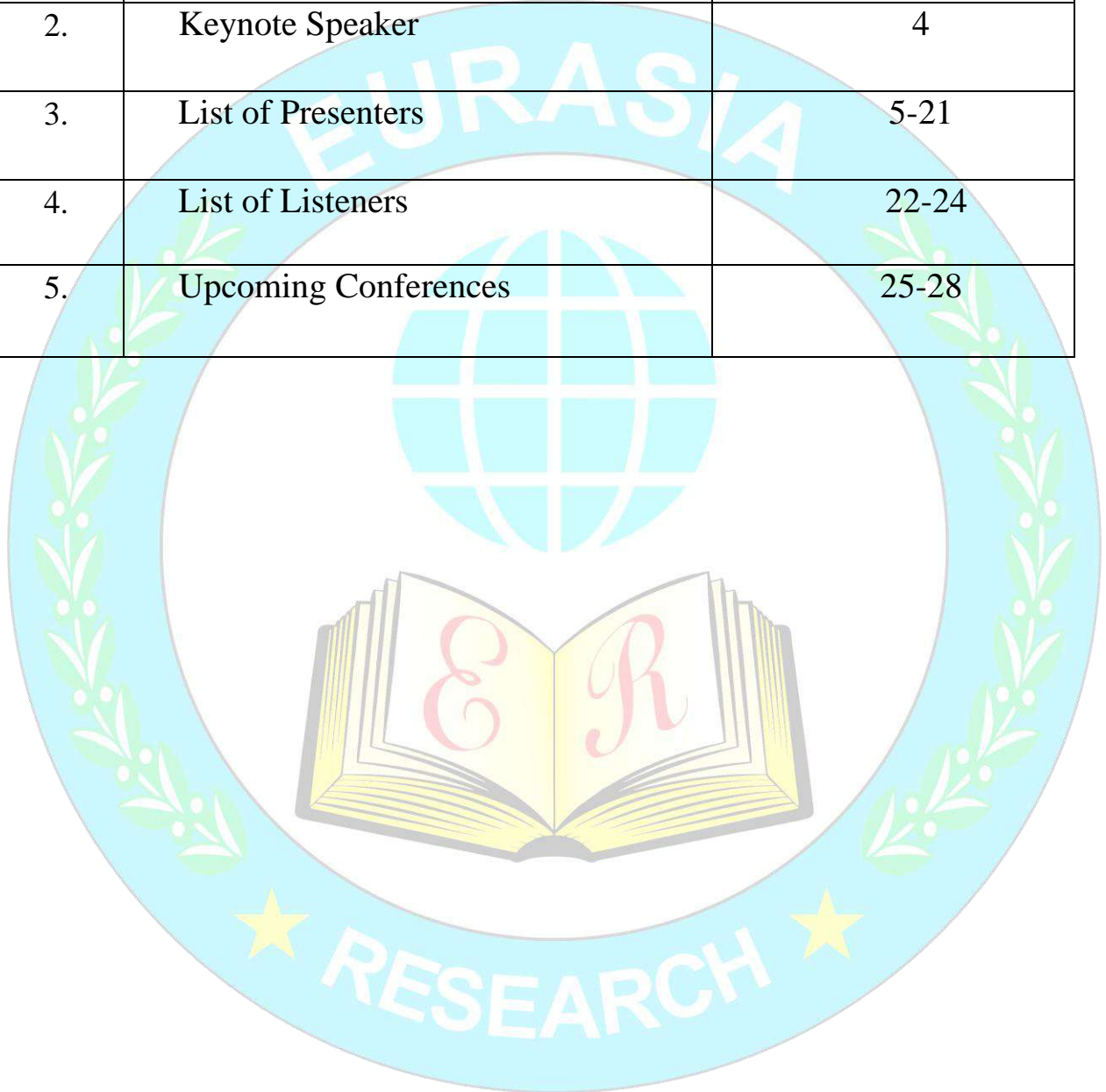
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr Emma Cunningham

**Senior Lecturer in Criminology, Teesside University in the School of Sciences,
Humanities and Law, Middlesbrough, England**

Dr Emma Cunningham is a senior lecturer in Criminology at Teesside University in the School of Sciences, Humanities and Law where she has worked within different departments for the last 20 years with a particular interest in feminism, citizenship, domestic violence and women and policing. She has worked within the University delivering undergraduate, postgraduate and police officer programmes as well as writing and delivering foundation and ‘top-up’ degree programmes for police officers. She was involved in the England-Africa Partnership in Higher Education (EAP) Project of the mentoring relationship between staff at the University of Teesside, from the Kigali Institute of Education, the National University of Rwanda and the Rwandan Police. ‘Capacity Building for Degree Level Initial Police Training in Rwanda’ with British Council Funding. More recently she has had experience of being a board member for EVA Women’s Aid Redcar and worked on a Police Crime Commissioner funded Project to explore early intervention in DV cases involving school children in a North Eastern Town, called Operation Encompass. She is currently writing a book proposal on Feminist theory and women police officers and is also undertaking a study into women’s perceptions about International Women’s Day (IWD) 2019 from two towns in NE England and also in Malaysia to gain women’s views on this day. These views will help to inform what is offered for IWD 2020 too.

PRESENTERS

<p>Metin Bosnak ERCICSSH1916052</p>	<p>Helenization of Women: Silhouettes of Helen as Scapegoat in Literature</p> <p>Metin Bosnak English Language and Literature, Istanbul Zaim University, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper is a study of cultural prejudices against woman, and how the figure of Helen and Eve lurk behind the patriarchal construction of female scapegoats in literature. I will seek the process in which certain prejudices are developed about male and female mostly leading to discrimination between genders and we will talk about the concept of man and woman produced in Western tradition of literature. The reflection of this understanding in social and religious area of the culture is the other issue to be handled within the study so we will look at how the woman and the man represented with socially or culturally produced prejudices and how they were placed culturally. I will further discuss all these in the way it was reflected in some literary texts. I will talk about the problem in relation to archetypal and mythical criticism while analyzing man and woman images. And by employing archetypal criticism we will utilize of some archetypal images dealing with the male and female gender, one of the perpetual points in the collective unconscious where prejudices we will investigate mostly stem from.</p> <p>In other words, in myth criticism archetypes will take great role in our illustration of cultural prejudices in male and female construction. Archetypes that have symbolic meanings form some mythical characters shaping the image of male and female identities and reputedly leading to development of cultural prejudices. In addition to that some other archetypal images created also attribute certain images to male and female which we will discuss the items in chapter one thoroughly. Consequently, the development of consciousness in the construction of male and female is one of our tasks we will attempt to discuss in the study.</p>
<p>Ohagwu Onyekachi Marcellinus ERCICSSH1916053</p>	<p>Technical Training: A Pathway to Youth Empowerment</p> <p>Ohagwu Onyekachi Marcellinus PhD Student, University of Malaysia Sarawak, Kota Samarahan, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper shed light on technical training (TVET) as a pathway to youth empowerment. It is noted that TVET increases youth empowerment opportunities and social economic development. TVET is a tool for positive change with various potentials for skill development, capacity building, wealth creation and youth empowerment.</p> <p>Keywords: Youth Empowerment, Technical Training, TVET</p>
<p>Mahadzirah Mohamad ERCICSSH1916054</p>	<p>A Model of Antecedents and Consequences of Travel Experience Satisfaction and Maqasid Syariah Quality of Life in Muslim Friendly Tourism: A Conceptual Framework</p> <p>Mahadzirah Mohamad Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Management Sciences, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Gong Badak Campus, Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu, Malaysia</p> <p>Nur Izzati Ab Ghani Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Management Sciences, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Gong Badak Campus, Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Muslim travel industry is one of the fastest-growing sectors of the global travel industry and gaining attention among the destination marketers. Malaysia is ranked as number one in the Top 10 OIC Destinations Index list followed closely by Indonesia and United Arab Emirates in 2018. The arrival of Muslim tourists to Malaysia demonstrates a declining pattern after 2016. Initiatives should be</p>

	<p>undertaken to ascertain factors that could influence sustaining the growth of Muslim tourist arrivals to ensure Malaysia remained as the most visited destination by international Muslim travellers. Two approaches of achieving optimal tourist arrivals level are firstly, acquiring new tourists using the right positioning strategies. Secondly, repeat visitation through gaining their satisfaction on aspects related to their requirements such place attractiveness, perceived value, service recovery and quality of life. Against the above background, the main objective of this paper is to propose a model that postulates the conceptual theoretical relationships amongst Muslim Perceived Destination Attractiveness, Muslim Perceived Value, Holiday Recovery Experience, Travel Satisfaction, Maqasid Shariah Quality of Life and Destination loyalty. This article does not empirically test the predictive power of the models, but preliminary thoughts on the measurement and managerial implications of the conceptual framework are discussed. Keywords: Muslim Friendly Tourism, Maqasid Syariah Quality of Life, Muslim Perceived Destination Attractiveness, Muslim Perceived Value, Holiday Recovery Experience</p>
<p>Mahadzirah Mohamad ERCICSSH1916054</p>	<p>A Structural Model of Perceived Destination Attractiveness, Tourist Satisfaction, Place Attachment and Destination Loyalty</p> <p>Muhamad Nasyat Muhamad Nasir Faculty of Economics and Management Sciences, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Gong Badak Campus, Terengganu Darul Iman, Malaysia</p> <p>Mahadzirah Mohamad Faculty of Economics and Management Sciences, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Gong Badak Campus, Terengganu Darul Iman, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The main purpose of the present study is to examine the causal relationships of perceived destination attractiveness, tourist satisfaction and place attachment on the destination loyalty among the foreign tourist visiting Langkawi Island, Malaysia. Three countries listed in the top 20 international market visiting Malaysia were chosen as the target population, namely, Netherlands, Germany and France. The survey was conducted at the departure hall of Langkawi International Airport. A total of 365 samples were earned using simple random sampling. The data collected was analyzed using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM). The findings of the study empirically demonstrated that perceived destination attractiveness has a significant influence on tourist satisfaction and place attachment. However, the perceived destination attractiveness has shown no significant effect on destination loyalty. The study also found that tourist satisfaction and place attachment have significant effects on destination loyalty. Most importantly, tourist satisfaction and place attachment fully mediates perceived destination attractiveness and destination loyalty. The findings of the study provide useful insights to the destination management office in its efforts to enhance the visitation of international tourists from these countries.</p>
<p>Zobayer Ahmed ERCICSSH1916056</p>	<p>The Nature of Women Entrepreneurship Development in Turkey: Lessons for Bangladesh</p> <p>Touheda Yasmin Chowdhury Faculty Member, Sylhet International University, Bangladesh</p> <p>Zobayer Ahmed PhD Student, Department of Economics, Selcuk University, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: Both Bangladesh and Turkey has some degree of similarity as Muslim majority countries. However, regarding women entrepreneurship development, Turkey is significantly ahead of Bangladesh. A scientific study can reveal the factors behind the entrepreneurial motivation towards Turkish women and eventually put some way forward for other Muslim countries like Bangladesh. An in-depth study in Turkey is most important in this context.</p> <p>Objective: Thus the research tries to answer the questions- what are the factors behind women entrepreneurship development in Turkey and what lessons can be effective for other Muslim countries in general and Bangladesh in particular.</p> <p>Major Findings: In case of Bangladesh, misunderstanding and misinterpretation of Islam prevents</p>

	<p>many Muslim women to be empowered. However, Islam as a complete code of life does not go against women empowerment and entrepreneurship. Turkey is an example in this regard. Being a Muslim majority country, women participation in labour force is significantly higher in Turkey especially in women entrepreneurship development. Women in Turkey are attending their workplace even maintaining all their religious obligations. State facilities, availability of modern technologies, weather, infrastructure, institutional strength, level of education are some of the driving factors behind women entrepreneurship development in Turkey. Implications: Since various studies have already revealed the mixed findings of women entrepreneurship development in Turkey, the proposed study adds new dimension to it. The study findings will help the policymakers of the nation to formulate appropriate women entrepreneurship development and women empowerment policy in Bangladesh. Keywords: Women Entrepreneurship, Turkey, Bangladesh, Muslim Women, Women Empowerment</p>
<p>Kritchanaat Santawee ERCICSSH1916058</p>	<p>The Cyber Bullying Recognition and Literacy of Youth in Thailand</p> <p>Kritchanaat Santawee The College of Social Communication Innovation, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand</p> <p>Chatchada Akarasriworn Nagaoka The College of Social Communication Innovation, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research aimed to study 1) the awareness of cyber bullying and social media behavior 2) the cyber bullying and social media literacy level 3) the factors influencing cyber bullying. The quantitative research was carried out by conducting 400 questionnaires from randomly selected groups of youth in Bangkok. Data were analyzed with descriptive statistics including percentage, mean, standard deviation, and multiple regression analysis. The results revealed that the sample group had a high level of awareness and level of media literacy. The most conspicuous issue was the importance of accessing all information on Facebook or IG (mean = 3.88, S.D. = 0.92) at a high level. Factors that influence cyber bullying is: 1) Posting or sending messages to show the exclusion of individual or groups from online societies, 2) Using email or SMS or line to forward rumors, gossip or news not true. The subject of cyber bullying is: 1) being used by others to harass you about sexual misconduct, such as prostitution, through online chatting; 2) being sent or sent by someone else to hurt; 3) Being posted or forwarded to your personal post that you do not want to publish.</p>
<p>Abel Camacho Galván ERCICSSH1916059</p>	<p>An E-Learning Experience in Teaching Practice in Computer Engineering at Esime-Culhuacan in Mexico</p> <p>Guardián Dolores Beatriz Soto Instituto Politécnico Nacional, ESIME-Culhuacán México</p> <p>Abel Camacho Galván Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper describes the results obtained during the teaching experience in the classroom to implement in the e-learning with Gowin's UVE and MMCC and tools derived from the theory of meaningful learning of Ausubel, Novak and Gowin, the resolution of problems related subjects analysis and design of computer algorithms (REPADAC) used to support students in their learning. Computational problem solving (RPC) is a complex intellectual process, which should not overlook the various actions taken by our intelligence to solve, this solution should be available to the level of cognitive development and abilities of the group students, should propose simple problems to develop complex skills, these problems should reflect everyday life. For the PRC by the student, greatly influences the degree of complexity of the problem and the interest in solving it, his creativity, and his ability. The effectiveness of the algorithm is not validated by simulating the solution, you have to make use of mathematical formulas that formally prove it by induction either mathematically or as suggested</p>

by Knuth (1977), through finite method of calculation. The origin of meaningful learning grew out of interest and explains the conditions and properties of learning, stable cognitive changes, individual and social significance to solve problems such as: nature of the acquisition and retention of organized knowledge, learning skills development and resolution problems (Ausubel, 1976)
Keywords: Metacognition, Problem Solving, Gowin's Epistemological Vee, Meaningful Learning



Abdullah Mahmud
Nazib
ERCICSSH1916061

Intertextuality In Shafi'I's Poetry: An Analytical Study

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Abstract

Abū ‘Abdullāh Muhammad ibn Idris al-Shāfi‘ī (767–820 CE) was a renowned Islamic theologian. He is mainly notorious for his contribution in Islamic jurisprudence and its principles. Besides, he was a remarkable person in the field of Arabic poetry. Shāfi‘ī is considered one of the prominent poets of the Abbasid era of Arabic literature (750–1258 CE). His poems largely aimed at various advices which are of both worldly and heavenly life. To make his audience close to the message he desired to deliver, and to give them more spiritual attachment, Shāfi‘ī came with a variety of religious texts in poetic forms. These remind us of a literary term known as ‘intertextuality’ which means a way of accounting for the role of literary and extra-literary materials without recourse to traditional notions of authorship. In this article we would try to have a brief look on the poems where Shāfi‘ī used intertextual materials. We would also aim at the original sources of these materials and their relevance with the context of that particular poem.

Keywords: Intertextuality, Abbasid Poetry, Shāfi

Fatma Khattab
ERCICSSH1916062

Political Change in Egypt Challenges and Opportunities

Fatma Khattab

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Abstract

Current political changes in Egypt are happening quickly without attention to the public demand, mobilizing the public also happens in a haphazard manner. Since most of the mass public are depoliticized and tortured in political prisons for their political or religious views, if they seem going against the ruling military regime.

Most of the Civil Society Organizations or Human Rights activists are being targeted by the government whether inside or outside Egypt, and some of them are currently attached to global terrorism or are called out for their crimes against humanity.

Although the military regime in Egypt assigns to itself the lone use of violence against the opponents, further anticipation of the division within the military apparatus or the distortion of the sovereignty of Egypt on its lands, make so many observers wonder if Egypt is about to lose and follow in Syria's collapse.

What are the challenges for a peaceful transition of power, what are obstacles on the regional and the global level which affect any meaningful political change in Egypt? This is what this paper will try to address.



Ain Qurra Tul
ERCICSSH1916063

Women in Parliament: Investigating the Substantive Role of Women Parliamentarians in Pakistan (2008-2013)

Qurra-tul-Ain

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Abstract

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

	<p>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. Keywords: Women, Parliament, Pakistan</p>
<p>Moira Sales ERCICSSH1916067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ABC’s of Online Dating</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Danielle Marie Peralta Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Xian Nicole Baguitan Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Moira Samantha Sales Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Martin Mari Salas Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Karl Mikhail Delavin Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Daniel Martin Obong Lorma 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>Milano Carlitos Magsaysay ERCICSSH1916069</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Diverse Attachment between Humans and Robots</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Althea Casilla Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sophia Gamboa Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Matthew Gois Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bryan Macalanda Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p>

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Abstract

Robotics throughout the years, it has become a foundation that continues to opens doors to many opportunities that lead to a greater impact in our society. Therefore it is a must to understand the capabilities of both humans and robots creating a co-operative relationship between them that can strengthen the bond. The main goal of our study is to be able to spread awareness on how robots or automatons can give us an advantage in life, how it can assist us in the things we need to do, especially towards the minority: those who have special needs that can possibly be catered by robots. The theoretical framework is based on how a robot's behavior can be evaluated by comparing it to another entity which is also capable of social interaction, which, in this case, are PWDs. The process we used for Data Procedures are using Coding, Themization and Triangulation. With the data gathered by the researchers, functions and applications of robotics among people with disability were analyzed. The Human Robot Interaction among the perspective of PWD's such as its relationship and challenges of integration were also effective as it gives them a keen understanding that this could also benefit and help them whether, physically and mentally. We researchers conclude that the process of the interview conducted gave an opportunity to discover and understand the certain aspects concerning the PWD's. With this, it serves as a foundation that continues to develop and open doors to many opportunities that lead to a greater impact in our society.

Abstract On Food As A Fundamental Human Right

Oladipo Ademola
African Union Ecosocc Nigeria

Abstract

There is no argument that right to food supersede any other human right, because is the person that is alive that can exercise fundamental human rights and No food No life.

Extreme hunger and malnutrition remains a barrier to sustainable development. Hunger and malnutrition mean less productive individuals, who are more prone to disease and thus often unable to earn more and improve their livelihoods. There are nearly 800 million people who suffer from hunger worldwide, the vast majority in developing countries.

We call on all the people to SUPPORT the Right to Food Campaign globally by participating in the campaign on Right to Food globally; towards making life more meaningful to the millions of fellow country men and women that are food-poor. Movement to make food a matter of rights to everybody especially the poor and the vulnerable. Let us together demand for right to food globally
WHY IS FOOD IMPORTANT?

The notion of food as right derives from the fact that every human being needs food to live. Staying alive is a fundamental and inalienable right of everyone which no one else, government or group should deny him/her of. These assertions are in relation to the following principles that:

- Human suffering is abominable and equality of man to man is inherently sacrosanct, as coded in the right every citizen to food.
- The freedom of everyone from hunger is central to all fundamental freedoms to be enjoyed.
- The right to food is, for all intents and purposes inalienable, undeniable, actionable, remediable and ultimately justiciable in a civilized society.
- Therefore we envision such a Nigerian society wherein the sanctity of right to food is upheld and explicitly stated in the food entitlement of all human beings is the very essence of life worth living.

UNIVERSALITY OF FOOD AS A RIGHT

RIGHTS (1948) - "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for adequate for the health and wellbeing of himself and his family, including food"

THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS ICESCR (1966) - "The States parties to the present Covenant recognizes the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living... including adequate food. And agree to take appropriate steps to



Oladipo Ademola
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realize these rights (ICESCR, Article 11.1)
ROME DECLARATION ON WORLD FOODSECURITY (1996) - "We the heads of State and Government..... Reaffirm the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger."

Conclusion: Finally, we need to see food as a fundamental human right and not a mere need, hunger is not about statistics it is real and required urgent attention if we want to achieve sustainable development goal and eradicate stunting development.

Famine and chronic hunger exist across much of the world today, posing a major challenge for global development and human rights. Nigeria's historical experience, and prominent role in addressing contemporary food security issues worldwide, provide a strong basis for developing new approaches to overcoming an age-old problem.

I will like the internationally-renowned scholars and practitioners to address multiple aspects of contemporary global hunger and the challenge of achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of food security for all.



Farida Panhwar
ERCICSSH1916074

Language Shift of Sindhi Language, Pakistan

Dr Farida Yasmin Panhwar

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Abstract

This research focuses upon the language shift occurring in Sindhi, one of the indigenous language of Pakistan, into two national language English and Urdu. The data is collected through a survey in the informal interaction of educated Sindhi people in the province of Sindh, Pakistan. The participants were the Sindhi students of 10th grade) to Master degree. The data is collected using mixed method relying on the audio recordings of naturally-occurring conversations and the structured interviews. To know the factors of code-switching and language shift a questionnaire is used from the participants. Findings of the study suggest that Sindhi educated people were extensively switching from Sindhi into English and Urdu. In some case even they do not know the equivalent of their native language. The causes for such language shift are co-related with various sociolinguistics, economic, political language and education policies.

Keywords: Code-Switching, Language Shift, Language Maintenance, Language Death



Dr. John M Wilkes
ERCICSSH1916075

The Surprisingly Modern Mongol Empire

Dr. John M Wilkes

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Abstract

The reputation of Genghis Khan is one of wanton and needless destruction of all in the path of the Mongol Hordes. However, that history was written not by the winners, but by the losers.

The educated and literate nobility, the ruling class by virtue of lineage or royal blood did see their world destroyed. The Mongol Invasions under the leadership of Genghis Khan were instances of class warfare on a grand scale. Temujin (later Genghis) was from the lowest of classes, once a slave, who resented privilege based on family or lineage, in part due to the fact that his mother and family were abandoned by their clan when his father died, left to try to survive on the fringe of a nomadic society, as hunter gatherers without even a flock of sheep. However, his hostility to privilege based on lineage was not shared by his children and stepchild.

Some of his ruthless reputation was part of a terror campaign to reduce resistance to the Mongol onslaught, There was, however, widespread destruction - particularly of walled cities that strongly resisted out of loyalty to the hereditary rulers. If there was little or no resistance only the nobility suffered. Anyone with a real skill rather than just a birthright, including religious leaders of all faiths, was spared. The middle class merchants would actually thrive.

After the looting ended, the source of wealth was in trade, and under Mongol rule the trade routes were free of robbers, bands of thieves, local tyrant taxes. These routes were not only patrolled, but secure way stations were provided. In their place was a relatively light predictable tax, the proceeds

of which were used in part to create the safe passage system, and to support the introduction of paper money in place of precious metals that had to be secured in transport. The way was now open for Europe and the Middle East to meet the crafts and valued goods developed in Cathay and the nearby Spice Islands. The civilization put in place had many modern features ranging from religious freedom and women's rights to a meritocracy relatively free of claims to local power based on blood lines. In short, the Mongol army was made up of hordes that were part of a performance based meritocracy. The opposing military units were not led by the best and brightest. A closer look at the period of warfare reveals that a leader emergent from the lower class, supported at the low point of his fortunes by only 20 men of diverse social origins and religion, recovered from this reverse, to overcome the clans that had plotted against him due to his low social class. It was class warfare from the moment he was not allowed to rise into the upper class. Family units were cast aside. Horde leadership emerged based on one's bravery, loyalty and deeds as acknowledged by one's peers. There were also strong elements of female liberation and a system of support for widows and orphans incorporated in the emerging social system. Since there was no room for family lineage based power or privilege, those that had enjoyed it were considered superfluous and therefore subjugated or liquidated, after conquest. This was especially the case if they fostered armed resistance or were treacherous regarding the safety of the Mongol left behind to manage a city and its hinterland. It is sometimes hard to see this pattern given that in this case the aristocracy that lived to tell the tale wrote the history. From their perspective all was carnage and destruction mixed with dispossession and sometimes brutal suppression by crude illiterate barbarians. The Secret Family History of the Mongols offers the other side of the story. However, it was translated only recently. a process that started to bear fruit in 1982 with a translation by Francis Cleaves. Development proceeded slowly until publication 1998 and adaptation by Paul Kahn is published. The job was completed in a 5 year push after access to resources in Mongolia itself became available to a team including an American cultural Anthropologist name Jack Weatherford, who wrote the book Genghis Khan and the Making of the Modern World, published in 2003. So, there is a story to tell about the aftermath of a world war by a radically new social organization engaged in class warfare and political unification. Yet it ended up imposing a peace that allowed trade to thrive and a socially diverse new middle class merchant elite to prosper, There was increased social justice and respect for women, as well as greater equality and a broader distribution of wealth. It is a propos that the Mongols did not build forts and castles and walls, but rather bridges to improve transportation and communication. The Yuan Dynasty (Mongol) in China lasted only 200 years but built a massive navy that ruled the Indian Ocean reaching across the Far East to the Middle Eastern and West African nations with an active sea trade to supplement the trade with Europe and the Middle East by land routes. The Ming restoration in China resulted in the neglect and destruction of the fleet, Later the construction of large ocean ships with more than 3 masts was outlawed and the rebuilding of walls to keep the rest of the world out resumed. The process we refer to as modernization was delayed by centuries due to the resumption of control by landed agrarian nobility in feudal systems that built castles, forts and walls.



Kholil Syuaib
ERCICSSH1916084

The Importance of Attribution (Sanad) in the Teaching of Islamic Jurisprudence (Fiqh) among Late Scholars

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Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Prof. Akhmad Mujahidin
Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Abstract

The characteristics of the Islamic nation are attribution, as are the attributes of the Arab. And that it has many benefits in the maintenance of religion and safety of any change. The Muslims have been interested in attribution since the time of the Sahaba, and the Tabi'in came after the Sahaba and after them, and all of them were keen to support, and a member of the people. We have read many of the scholars who have written their related texts and their fine proofs of every Hadith they have heard and every book they have read and every knowledge they have learned. In the science of

	<p>fiqh - as Imam al-Nawawi (676 AH) said - The chain of understanding for the owners of the Shafi'i to Shafi'i, and then to the Rasul Allah peace be upon him of the obligations tasks, and the great benefits, and the ignorance of its ignorance, the elders in science parents in religion, a link between him and the Lord of the Worlds. Citing these theories, that attribution is important in teaching the science of jurisprudence, must be concerned by the teacher and the learner except information. The scholars and the advanced and late scholars, and then they wrote in their books the evidence and evidence, and then inherited from generation to generation until today. Keywords: Attribution, Thabet, Book, Islamic Jurisprudence</p>
<p>Hermina Velasco ERCICSSH1916085</p>	<p>Social Roles and Responsibilities as Determinants of Fear Among Incarcerated Mothers</p> <p>Velasco, Hermina Gabrielle D. Senior High School Department, Lorma Colleges Basic Education, San Fernando, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>A mother's role is one of the most criticised but respected identity in the society. They are known as someone who juggles multiple roles for them to shape individuals and prepare them for the future. Nowadays people go through great lengths just to act in accordance with their role and fulfill their responsibilities but at times the fear of not being able to adhere to these roles and responsibilities affect the way people think and act and worse may even drive people to commit crimes. This study mainly focuses on the lived experiences, implications and social roles and responsibilities that give off fear and drive mothers to commit a crime. With this, the researchers aimed to answer the following questions a.) What are the lived experiences of incarcerated mothers in terms of fear, crime and social roles and responsibilities? b.) What are the implications of crime to incarcerated mothers? The researchers utilized a semi-structured interview with the incarcerated mothers of the Provincial Bureau of Jail, Management and Penology in San Fernando City, La Union. The coalition of findings shows that incarcerated mothers fear for their children and experience different things day by day. In addition to that, they noticed the implications and changes that affects their children's lives and their own lives. Their desire to adhere to their social role and responsibilities as a mother is what drove them to do the criminal act. Keywords: Mothers, Incarcerated, Crime, Roles, Responsibilities</p>
<p>Zara Imran ERCICSSH1916091</p>	<p>Impact of Retailing Attributes On Impulse Buying Behavior of Consumers</p> <p>Irsa Mehboob Institute of Business Administration, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Campus, P.O. Box No. 54590. Lahore, Pakistan.</p> <p>Zara F.Imran Department of Business Studies, National University of Modern Languages, Lahore, Pakistan Khayaban-e-Aiwan-e-Iqbal, Garhi Shahu, Lahore, Punjab 54000</p> <p>Uzma Yasmeen National College of Business Administration, Lahore, Pakistan E- 40- 1 Shahrah-e-Hazrat Imam Hussain, Block E 1 Gulberg III, Lahore, Punjab 54660</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Purpose –This study investigate the impact of retailing attributes on consumer impulse buying behavior in hypermarket retail chains and is useful for marketers in providing insights about consumer psychological trait in the domain of consumer psychology. Design/Methodology/Approach–The study is quantitative carried out in cross sectional settings with n= 300 buyers (age 20-40 years) surveyed in hyper star shopping environment. Purposive sampling is used and different tests like Descriptive analysis, Regression, T-test, ANOVA and Correlation are applied. Findings–The result reflects no significant difference between impulse buying of males and females, however females were found more inclined towards impulse buying.However, education level played vital role. The correlation value of sales personnel (0.76), Instore advertising (0.80), product convenience (0.76) effect is significant. Research limitations/implications–The data could be collected from other cities by increasing the</p>

	<p>sample size. Personality traits and Psychological characteristic can be considered. Keywords: Sales Personnel, In-Store Advertising, Product Convenience, Sales Promotion and Impulse Buying</p>
<p>Bruno Garcia De Oliveira ERCICSSH1916094</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bridging the gap for a sustainable urban mobility modernization</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bruno Garcia de Oliveira School of Economics, Business Administration and Accounting at Ribeirão Preto/USP, University of Sao Paulo, Ribeirao Preto, Brazil</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lara Bartocci Liboni School of Economics, Business Administration and Accounting at Ribeirão Preto/USP, University of Sao Paulo, Ribeirao Preto, Brazil</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Luciana Oranges Cezarino Faculty of Business and Management, Federal University of Uberlandia, Uberlandia, Brazil</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The temporal trade-off between short- and long-term decisions regarding sustainability is also noticeable when studying patterns of sustainable urban mobility, especially in developing countries. In this line, ecological modernization can be seen as an alternative to promote a more sustainable pattern in the future. The purpose of this paper is to build a framework to guide actions for sustainable urban mobility in developing countries. Thus, the article performs a systematic review of literature using network analysis. The results point to social participation as fundamental in the present time to encourage medium and long-term decisions that drive the development of technologies and efficiency gains in the future mobility system. A research agenda is also drawn based on the proposed framework.</p> <p>Keywords: Ecological Modernization, Social Participation, Urban Mobility, Timing Decision</p>
<p>Muhammad Reza Suleiman ERCICSSH1916095</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Regime Type, Structure, Orientation And Nigerian Foreign Policy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muhammad Reza Suleiman Department of Political Science and International Studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Multiple domestic realities affect and direct the behavior of states in international politics. One of such domestic influences on state foreign policy is the regime structure and leaders' orientation. This paper looks at the forms and dynamics of regime structure and leader's orientation on Nigerian foreign policy. Using documentary analysis, this paper finds out that regime structure and orientation, to a great degree, affect Nigeria's foreign policy. The findings further reveal that Nigeria has two major regime types and concludes that Nigerian leaders' orientation is a major influence on Nigerian foreign policy.</p>
 <p>Amir Banayan The Role of Respect in Society</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Role of Respect in Society</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Amir Banayan Department Technology and Engineering, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz Branch, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In recent decades in regard to human lives and the advancement of technology, human beings have realized the lack of respect for society. So those people will hide behind the mask of the virtual characters and will use different subjects which cause to have less respect and rules. This way it led to the duality of behavior in the true society and virtual space. Therefore, in such a condition it seems to be the criterion for determining human status based on respect for oneself, to others, to animals, to nature and beliefs. So we can live in a society free from oppression and anger without considering Getting race, Sex, Color and Beliefs. In addition, respect for work environments reduces tension and stress, as today's recurrence of occupation and worry about living in the coming days lead to illness and disability.</p> <p>Keywords: Technology; Respect; Beliefs; Getting Race; Disability</p>
<p>Pooja Prashar</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Philosophy of saivism of Kashmir with special reference to Rajatarangini of Kalhana</p>

<p>ERCICSSH1916102</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pooja Prashar Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozpur City, Punjab, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>To understand the basis of a particular community, the study of its religious beliefs is very important. Religion forms an all-pervasive component of the culture of a community. Kashmir has been a very religious land since times immemorial. The birth and growth of civilization paved the way for different religions to spring up here. In pre-historic times, there were no religions as such but people worshipped various forces of nature like the Sun, the Moon, Thunder, etc. As the society grew, complex religious practices came into existence. With the emergence of the priestly class there were a multitude of changes in the religion in Kashmir. Under the historiography of European thought, Rajatarangini of Kalhana is considered the oldest history book. But it was considered for long only a source of political history of Kashmir. But no history can be completed without touching its cultural aspect specially in Kashmir history, this place is given to its religious philosophy. Through this research paper I will try to drain out the Shaivite philosophical aspects of Rajatarangini of Kalhana.</p>
 <p>Abdulrahman Adamu ERCICSSH1916108</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Citizenship Education and Democratic Culture as Possible Mechanisms for Remodelling the Nigerian State</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abdulrahman Adamu Department of Political Science, Federal University, Gusau, Zamfara State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study attempts not just the conceptualization of citizenship education and democratic culture, but also examines the roles they play in building the Nigerian state. It therefore, becomes imperative to emphasize the relevance of citizenship education and democratic culture in the 21st Century Nigeria, owing to the fact that the physical, socio-economic and political environment in which we live clearly puts us at a colossal disadvantage on the knowledge about citizens' rights and responsibilities. Relying on qualitative method through the use of secondary sources of data collection, the study reveals that it is becoming almost impossible to divorce the potential role of citizens in the task of nation-building in a given political community. It concludes that there is an implication that the total spectrum of citizenship education is therefore submerged in immense integrative and interdisciplinary commitments and perspectives. The study recommends that there is need for all tertiary institutions in Nigeria to intensify efforts towards introducing citizenship education as a general course in order to equip Nigerian students to be better aware of their duties and responsibilities as citizens as well as the role of the state in the maintenance of law and order. This will therefore serve as a means to achieve democratic stability in the country. Keywords: Citizenship Education, Democratic Culture, National Development, Nation-Building</p>
<p>Nadia El Nemr ERCICSSH1916116</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Determinants of Hotel Room Rates in Beirut: A Hedonic Pricing Model</p> <p style="text-align: center;">El-Nemr Nadia Normandie Univ, Univhavre, Nimec, 76600 Le Havre, France</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Canel-Depitre Beatrice Normandie Univ, Univhavre, Nimec, 76600 Le Havre, France</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Taghipour Atour Normandie Univ, Univhavre, Nimec, 76600 Le Havre, France</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This work attempts to identify locational, structural and other attributes that have an effect on room rates in Beirut region. Therefore, a sample of 89 hotels were considered in this study. Data were collected from TripAdvisor website during March 2019, considered as a low season in Lebanon. An OLS regression analysis was used to identify significant variables. Results has shown a strong positive significance of star rating category and accessible rooms, and a strong negative significance of centrally located, business and safe labels. Hotel managers are advised to use current</p>

	<p>findings and analysis to adjust their pricing strategies and communicated image. Keywords: Beirut, Hedonic Model, Hotel, Pricing, Brand Image</p>
<p>Tajudeen Sanni ERCICSSH1916117</p>	<p>Refugees And Assylum Seekers On The Sea Under The African Continental Maritime Regime</p> <p>Tajudeen Sanni Law, Kampala International University, Kampala, Uganda</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The movement of refugees, asylum seekers and immigrants across the sea has been on the increase in recent times. The United Nations Refugee Agency has often raised alarm on the increasing level of fatalities occurring as people move for safety or to greener pastures across the sea. In the case of Africa, the situation is dire as, according to the Agency, 6 persons die every day on the Mediterranean Sea, for example. In 2018, enroute to Europe from Libya, 1 out of every 14 persons perished compared to 1 out of 38 in the previous year. No less than a total of 2628 persons-including children- lost their lives. There have been calls for regional action to tackle this problem. The issue is whether African Union has got specific instruments to deal with this problem. While the African Union's Refugee Convention has provisions governing the precarious problem faced by refugees, it doesn't envisage the kind of problems arising from the movement of refugees and asylum seekers on the sea. Over the past decade, the continental organization has developed a robust set of instruments to govern the sea including treaties such as African Maritime Transport Charter (AMTC) and African Charter on Maritime Security and Safety and Development (ACMSSD), the later instrument yet to come into effect .The African Union has also got a continental strategy on sea, African Integrated Maritime Strategy (AIMS) whose dedication page reads in part: "To those who died while at sea trying to earn a better quality of lives." There are general provisions in these instruments that are relevant for the protection of refugees on the sea such as those relating to safety of vessels(AMTC) and those dealing with human trafficking and smuggling on the sea(ACMSSD ,AIMS) .However, there are no specific and comprehensive regime such as to proscribe the behavior of states preventing search and rescue of refugees in danger in the name of serving as deterrent to would-be immigrants. The purpose of this paper is to examine the existing continental instruments for provisions relevant to refugee governance and protection. The paper, on the basis of the examination, will make relevant recommendations.</p>
<p>Nadia Awan ERCICSSH1916119</p>	<p>India-Israel Nexus Implications For Pakistan</p> <p>Nadia Awan Politics and International Relations, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>India-Israel relations are two perfect partners of democracy, suppressing their native communities, progressing in the fields of defense and technology. They are exchanging their expertise in how to control the indigenous moments. How to coup up with the belligerent neighbours? They have not a long overt history of relations but under-hand exchange of surveillance help against Pakistan and India purchased defence equipment's during 1965, 1971 wars. India was openly supporting Arabs against Israel against its aggression against Egypt and Syria. They established full-fledged relations after the signing of Camp David Accord in 1992. Afterwards, their relations are so cordial both are working against China and Pakistan. US is also very supportive of this relationships. India and Israel recently celebrated 25 years of relationship and PM Modi visited Israel and has signed different agreements from agriculture to teaching to R & D to defence to space etc. Currently, they are at the peak of their relationships and it would go to the further height against Pakistan if, Pakistan has not taken any tangible actions to recognize Israel. Although, Pakistan has already facing a bundle of problems but still to keep herself safe from international (technological) isolation. In this state of open enmity Israel is more tilted towards India and helping her in Kashmir subjugation. India is having AWACS after US just because of Israel. Pakistan should not indulge in the zero-sum-game</p>
<p>Moein Fatemi ERCICSSH1916120</p>	<p>Studying Lebanese Students "lived experience" in Iran by Focus Group Method</p> <p>Moein Fatemi Department of Communication, Faculty of Social Science, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The relationship between Iran and Lebanon is particular in the region. Especially, Lebanese Hezbollah forces have close ties with the Iranian government. This relationship is not limited to political communication but it has ideological and religious backgrounds. Iran, as an Islamic state, is a favorite of Hezbollah supporters in Lebanon. On the other hand, part of Iranians have a special interest in the Lebanese people because of Hezbollah resistance or its support for Iran, or Lebanese culture. But the role of the Iranian government in Lebanon and Gaza has led to protests among the Iranian people. Foreign media also focus on issues such as Iran's financial assistance to Lebanon. As a result, Iran's financial assistance to Lebanon has been controversial issue. This has led to a negative attitude about Lebanese in part of the Iranian people. Moreover, in some parts of Iran, there is a traditional anti-Arab beliefs. In this context, Lebanese students "lived experience" in Iran can be a sign of a particular intercultural relationship. They are in Iran with those who are very interested in them and those who are pessimistic about them. To better understand this experience, we use the focus group approach. In this way, the events will be better remembered for participates. By doing this, we try to conceptualize their experience as much as possible.</p>
<p>Dr. Fatima Kassab Al-Hmoud ERCICSSH1916082</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Respect of Justice, Treaties, International Customs in Islamic Law and Its Impact on the Use of Force: A Comparative Study</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Fatima Kassab Al-Hmoud Islamic Studies Department, Faculty of Sciences and Arts, University of Jeddah, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The primary purpose of this study is to examine the status of justice, treaties, and international customs in the Islamic Law and the possible role they may play to restrict the use force in the Islamic Law to maintain peace. The study has established that justice is an absolute value lies at the heart of Islamic Law. Muslims are obliged to implement justice in their international conducts and urges them to resolve international conflicts through justice even when their rights have been serious violated by other parties. Further, the study has showed that treaties in Islamic Law entrenched as a religiously sanctioned with legal binding force to be respected and implemented in good faith. In addition, the study has revealed that customs is regarded as an integral part of Islamic customary international laws especially when it comes to diplomatic immunity, which has been practiced since the evident of Islam. Meanwhile, diplomatic immunity in public international law are innovations of the twentieth century. Finally, the study has showed that the Islamic Law is entitled to have a sincere interest, and in-depth study, as this law could make a fully and nondeductible contribution in the various fields of law.</p>
<p>Houman Nazemian ERCICSSH1916097</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dystopia in contemporary Egyptian novel</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Houman Nazemian Associate Prof., Arabic Language and Literature, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Unlike Utopia, dystopia represents a city full of poverty, frustration and misery in fiction; it is a new phenomenon motivated by human failures and various historical disasters, such as World Wars, the Cold War, the nuclear war, which have led famous writers, like Aldous Huxley and George Orwell, to depict devastation in their novels instead of portraying utopian contexts in the twentieth century.</p> <p>Dystopia has emerged recently in Arabic literature, especially after the events of the Arab Spring, and the complication of various social and political problems in some Arab countries. Ahmed Khalid Tawfik, a contemporary Egyptian writer, was one of the most prominent contemporary writers in horror genre and, generally, fiction. His Utopian novel, in contrast to his title, depicts a dystopia. The present study was conducted in order to examine, relying on social criticism, especially the views of Lucien Goldmann, the dichotomy of the image of self and other in contemporary Arabic novel and the worldview reflected in this novel.</p> <p>One of the results of this research is that the author of the novel depicts two different worlds, in which he articulated the dichotomy between self and other; however, these self and other are both</p>

	<p>from one territory, but from two different social classes and two contradictory worldviews: 'self' is a rich man living in utopia and 'other' is a poor entity living out of utopia. Keywords: Contemporary Egyptian Novel, Utopia, Dystopia, Ahmad Khalid Tawfik</p>
<p>Dr. Khaled Igbaria + Dr. Saleem Abu Jaber ERCICSSH1916114</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Arab Spring Revolutions throughout Modern Arabic Poetry</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Saleem Abu Jaber Kaye Academic College of Education, Beer Shiva, Israel</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Khaled Igbaria Kaye Academic College of Education, Beer Shiva, Israel</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Language is not only an instrument or a symbol, but it also represents a nation's spirit (Harel-Shalev, 2016; Cook, 2000). Arabic literature, since classical times, is a mirror for Arab societies and their lives, including politics, economics, cultures, and civilizations. In this context, Shamsuddin and Hj. Ahmad (2017) explore how languages construct such a mirror: All languages in the world have a particular importance, because the language is a tool of expression and imagination of human feelings and emotions. So, the languages are such a mirror for the life of nations and people. In this mirror, we can see the pictures full flipped to their culture, civilization, geographical regions, development, customs and traditions: their happiness and sorrows, societies and economy, living natural sources and factors of death. (p. 123) In harmony with that, Simon (2015) indicates that, while Arabic poetry in the 19th and 20th centuries focused on nationalism and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, in the 21st century, it explores both nationalism and political themes. Thus, one could expect that fiction and literature could reasonably represent historical social and political events such as the Arab Spring 2010-2011 revolutions that was, in the first decade of the 21st century, in the Middle East, a core dominant historical event. Thus, our paper will explore various reflections on the Arab revolutions of the Arab Spring (2010-2011) through modern Arab poetry, focusing on four selected poems as /cases of study. In addition, this study will explore poetic methods, language and diction, and compare the selected poems. For diversity, while all the selected poems are modern Arabic poetry, one of them is a neo-classic Arabic poetry of Ibrāhīm Obaydī, and three others are free verse poetry from Ahmed Matar, Mus'ab al-Mūrādī, and Ahmad Msadih. Keywords: Arab Spring Revolutions, Modern Arabic Poetry</p>
<p>Promise Oparanozie ERCICSSH1916115</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Christianity, Igbo Traditional Religion And Islamization</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Promise Oparanozie Ph.D Department Of Religious Studies, Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In all Igbo society, there are no atheists. This is because religion in the indigenous Igbo culture, was not an independent institution. It is an integral and inseparable part of the society. Every Igbo man has the idea of the existence of the supreme being and worships him with every reverence. There was peace and tranquility among the people. The people had fear and respect for sacred objects. Morality, respect for elders and the fear for the gods were highly regarded. Since the arrival of Christianity and Islam in the Igbo society, the peace and stability in the Igbo society has been threatened. Christians and Muslims have resorted to unhealthy competition for religious and political power in order to assert their rights and supremacy which has resulted to violent encounter and consequently created a pluralized religious environment in the traditional Igbo society. Yet those who converted to Islamic and Christian religions still resort to the tradition religion in the face of serious challenges. This work among other things adopts a functionalist theory to arrive at its findings. And the methodologies such as sociological, phenomenological, anthropological and historical were utilized to harmonize on the issue of Islamization and Christian inversion of the traditional Igbo society. This work recommends that a proper enculturation theology be applied as a solution on the ongoing dialogue between faith and culture. It observed that the Igbo man is highly religious and have had much religious experience before the advent of Christianity and Islam. This work therefore concludes that all the element of foreign culture should</p>

	<p>be contextualized and adapted into the Igbo tradition. Keywords: Christianity, Igbo Traditional Religion and Islamization.</p>
<p>Moaz Gharib ERCICSSH1916123</p>	<p>Organizational Pride as a Motivator of Creativity in the Petrochemical Companies</p> <p>Moaz Gharib College of Commerce and Business Administration, Dhofar University, Sultanate of Oman</p> <p>Omar Durrah College of Commerce and Business Administration, Dhofar University, Sultanate of Oman</p> <p>Kamaal Allil College of Commerce and Business Administration, Dhofar University, Sultanate of Oman</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The main aim of the study is to explore the impact of organizational pride (i.e. emotional pride and attitudinal pride) on creativity process in the petrochemical companies in Sultanate of Oman. The current study seeks to determine the degree of organizational pride and level of creativity among the staff in the petrochemical sector in Oman.</p> <p>In this empirical study, the research population was the employees of petrochemical companies of Oman. Using a simple random sample technique, data were collected using a questionnaire from 278 respondents working in 5 petrochemical organizations (Salalah Methanol Company, Oman LNG, Octal, OMIFCO, and Oman Oil Company). The data were analyzed by an SPSS program using multiple regression analysis.</p> <p>The findings revealed that the employees of petrochemical companies have medium levels of organizational pride, and creativity. The study results indicate that the one dimension of organizational pride namely emotional pride has a significant negative effect on creativity, while the another dimension of organizational pride namely attitudinal pride has a significant positive effect on creativity.</p> <p>Keywords: Organizational Pride, Creativity, Petrochemical Companies, Sultanate of Oman</p>
 <p>Aqleem Fatimah YRSICRSSH1916051</p>	<p>Hijab: More Cultural or More Religious? A Case of Hijabi Shia Women's Standpoints</p> <p>Aqleem Fatimah Lecturer Gender & Women Studies Department M.Phil. Research Scholar Pakistan Institute of Development Economics</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Feminist ethno-cultural perspective is an extension of standpoint feminism which asserts that knowledge comes as a socially situated phenomenon in a social world where marginalized sections have an edge over the dominant groups in relation to spot the biases and therefore knowledge can be built on their perspectives. In line with this feminist standpoint perspective, the present article aims to postulate Shia Muslim hijabi women as a group with varying views and understanding about Hijab 'a religious phenomenon' or 'more cultural thing'. As a result, hijab which is considered as a religious phenomenon appears with an additional alternative meaning enriched in 'cultural embeddedness'. Thus, the paper concludes that the 'the hijabis' situatedness in their contexts' plays a significant role in preparing them to construct various standpoints for dealing with the social world around them.</p> <p>Keywords: Hijabi, Shia, Standpoints, Qualitative Methods</p>
<p>Emechebe Nkiru Camilla ERCICSSH1916101</p>	<p>Influence of Technology in The Responsibility of Mass Media on Cultural Renewal/Transmission</p> <p>Emechebe Nkiru Camilla PHD Student, Mass Communication, Ebonyi State University Abakiliki, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The ubiquitous nature of mass media in contemporary society has significantly influenced the right and the responsibilities of mass media on culture transmission. From the pristine days of print and broadcast media to the present internet based communication media, technology has so much globalized the society and brought to reality the Marshall McLuhan's "global village" philosophy.</p>

	<p>The paper therefore evaluated how the thoroughly mediated nature of the society has significantly influenced the responsibilities theory and the social learning theory. This paper aimed at evaluating the influence of technology in cultural globalization. The paper adopted a critical analytic cum historical approach and found out the revolution in mass media, occasioned by technological advancement, has significantly improved cultural globalization and renewal. The paper recommended that the internet based media technologies should exercise restraint in cultural globalization so as suppress certain unacceptable culture in different societies. Keywords: Technology, Mass media, Culture, Renewal.</p>
<p>Olatunde Peter Esan ERCICSSH1916129</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nigeria: Examining the Impact of Climate Change on Herder-Farmer Conflicts</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Olatunde Peter Esan Faculty of Law, Department of Civil Law, University of Abuja, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Every aspects our lives are affected by climate and weather. The paper looks into the impact of climate change, a decisive factor on violent conflicts between herdsmen and farmers in Nigeria. The conflicts have escalated in resent years, threatening the security and stability of the country. Government at all levels find the clashes between the two groups intricate and intractable, leading to wanton destruction of lives and property. The herdsmen from arid and harsh region in the northern part are majorly into cattle rearing. They feel more the heat of climate change, especially rainfall pattern change. In response, they embark on migration from their zone, in search of forage and water for the livestock, being their livelihood and source of wealth. Oftentimes, the change of environment associated with transhumance and pastoral lifestyle, cannot be achieved without conflicts with transit and receiving farming communities from other parts on Nigeria. The paper examines the challenges that go with the adaptation to climate change, such as heightened pressure on farmland; water pollution;cattle theft; rise in frequency of dispute on crop damage; destruction on traditional migration routes; among others. With the recommendations, the paper is relevant in this period of international and national debates. It discusses the right policies to address the strong ties between climate change and herder-farmer incessant conflicts affecting different areas of Nigeria and her economy.</p>
<p>Farhan Abdullah Ali Mohammed ERCICSSH1916130</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Crisis of Identity in Mohammed Abdulwali's "They Die Strangers"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Farhan Abdullah Ali Mohammed English Department, Faculty of Education, Hodeidah Universit, Hodeidah, Yemen</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Mohammed Abdul Wali was a distinguished Yemeni writer. He was born in Ethiopia as a half – Yemeni, being the son of a Yemeni father and an Ethiopian mother. He was sent to study in Aden at the age of 14. He studied at the Gorky Institute in Moscow and became a communist. He devoted a considerable part of his literary work to describe the plight of the Yemeni immigrants and the fate of children born of Yemeni –African marriages. Abdul-Wali died in a plane crash in 1973. His novella They Die Strangers is filled with the nostalgia and bitterness of an exile. It deals with the common experiences of Yemenis like himself who are caught between different cultures due to displacements caused by civil wars and labor migration. His characters include women left behind, children raised without fathers, and men returning home after years of absence. He explores the universal human condition through the eyes of the oppressed and disenfranchised and is particularly sympathetic to the plight of women. In this novel, Abdu Saeed, a Yemeni, opens a shop in Addis Ababa and dreams of returning to his wife and children in his village home as a rich man. He is unconcerned about the fate of his many illegitimate children in Ethiopia as well as the political activities of his fellow Yemeni exiles who are bent on plotting the overthrow of the monarchy in northern Yemen. Shortly before his return home, he dies in his shop from carbon monoxide poisoning caused by a defect in the oven. For the author, Abdu Saeed's death marks the end of a senseless life of individualism and irresponsibility.</p> <p>My study, "Crisis of Identity in Mohammed Abdul Wali's They Die Strangers" is a close study of the characters in the novel with view to expounding the problems of two different ethnic communities and cultures depicted in it. It is also a study of the stories included in this book.</p>

	<p>My dissertation consists of four chapters: Chapter 1: The introductory chapter covers the background, life and works of Mohammed Abdul Wali. Chapter 2: makes a detailed analysis of Abdul-Wali's novella, "They Die Strangers" with a view to focusing on the main identity crisis projected in it. Chapter 3: discusses his short stories referred to above, to bring out the human sufferings caused by the social, political, economic and cultural discrimination meld out. Chapter 4: being Conclusion, It sums up the nature of the problems faced by the "half-casts" and suggests amelioration of the human sufferings. Conclusion is followed by Bibliography.</p>
<p>Sanan Umuyev ERCICSSH1916134</p>	<p>Stone Age Rock Art, Ritual and Modern Religious Beliefs: In Case of Gobustan</p> <p>Vugar Isayev Gobustan National Historical Artistic preserve, Baku, Azerbaijan</p> <p>Sanan Umuyev Gobustan National Historical Artistic preserve, Baku, Azerbaijan</p> <p>Abstract The chronological framework of Gobustan rock art which first samples was discovered by Ishaq Jafarzade in 1939 encompasses the period from the end of the Upper Paleolithic era to the Middle Ages period. Though rituals which accompanied rock art production process is not continued, until today Gobustan is considered a sacred place by local inhabitants. In the area of Gobustan preserve there are several "pir"s – sanctuaries which still is regarded as a place of pilgrimage by local people. The aim of research is to find connections between modern religious traditions and ancient rituals that conducted during rock art production. In order to achieve the goal of research, available literature review and field research methods have been used. Animal sacrifice and other rituals are observed in "Garaatly" sanctuary during the field visit. The form and place of modern sacrifice and other rituals observed prove that there are some connections with ancient religious rituals. Keywords: Rock Art, Gobustan, Ritual, Sacrifice</p>
<p>Fatima Zahra ERCICSSH1916136</p>	<p>Origion to Development: Indo-Persian Aesthetic Characteristics of Paisley Ornament</p> <p>Fatima Zahra Department of Art & Design, Universiti Sains Malaysia</p> <p>SeyedehSamaneh Fatemi Department of Art & Design, Universiti Sains Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract Focus of the paper is on the intrinsic nature and development of the Indo-Persian ornament "Paisley" and the application of this floral linear pattern on textiles i.e. shawls, table wraps, carpets. As Paisley has evolved into different phases in terms of its development i.e. Iranian art phase and Indo-subcontinent phase (Mughal era). Intrinsic nature of the ornament is illustrated under the shelter of comparative study method that spell out the Indo-Persian motif characteristics. This article briefly examined the characteristics of paisley motif practised in Iran and Kashmir and explored its main decorative features which are floral and geometrical in nature. At the end, this paper likewise covers that due to developing and flourishing nature of Paisley, this ornament is consequently frequently a very prominent ornament in the most significant work of enrichment and plays an accentuation part in the embellishment of textile surfaces. Paisley, a masterpiece is particularly associated with methods for transmitting the aesthetic beauty of the motif utilized as a part of different societies. Keywords: Paisley Pattern, Iranian Art, Indo-Iranian Motif, Kashmiri Shawls</p>

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