



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

4th Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities
(ICSSH), 13-14 November 2019

13-14 November 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

The National University of Singapore Society (NUSS), The Kent Ridge Guild
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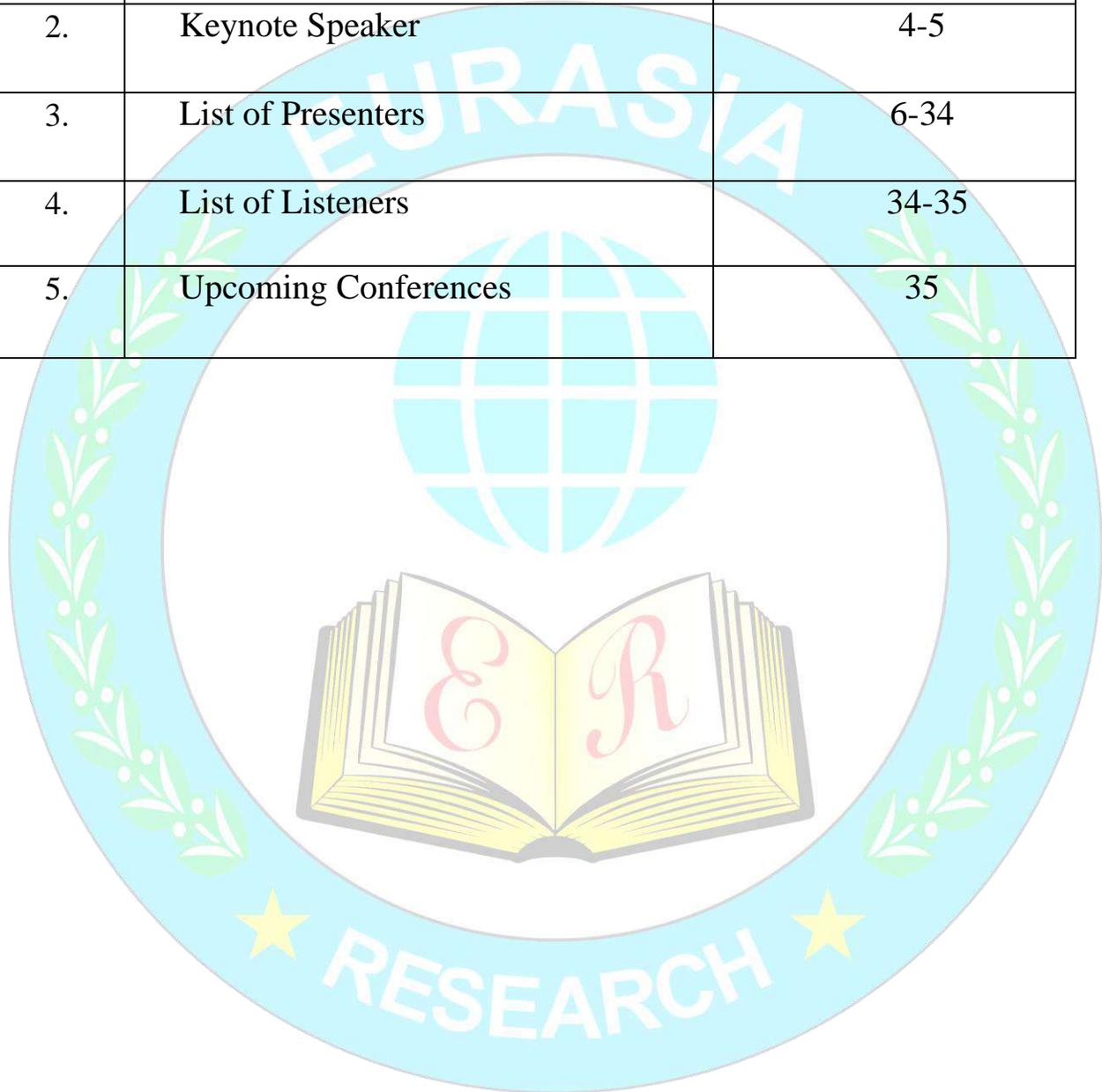
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Preface:

Social Science And Humanities Research Association (SSHRA) is a global group of scholars, academicians and professionals from the field of Humanities and Social Sciences for encouraging intellectual development and providing opportunities for networking and collaboration. This association achieves its objective through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships. The association is driven by the guidance of the advisory board members. Scholars, Academicians, Professionals are encouraged to freely join SSHRA and become a part of this association, working for benefit of academia and society through research and innovation.

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Our mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative ideas.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr Anna Czyż PhD

Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogy, Pedagogical University of Cracow, Faculty of Education, Institute of Special Needs Education

Topic: Selected determinants of teachers' attitudes towards the idea of open education for disabled pupils

Adjunct professor, audiophonologist: speech therapist, hearing care professional, Surdopedagogue. Psychologist.

Author of monographs and over 50 scientific articles published in Polish and international journals.

The beneficiary of staff exchange programs Charles University in Prague (2015, 2016), University of Barcelona in Spain (2017), University of Lisboa (2018). Visiting Researcher in North – West University, Republic of South Africa and Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Ukraine. Delegate, keynote speaker and session chair of the conference i.a in Bulgaria, Latvia, Thailand, Australia, United Arab Emirates, Roma and Prague. The head of national and international projects.

Research interests are concentrated around the problem of development supporting of disabled people, biopsychosocial functioning of persons with hearing impaired especially for alternative and augmentative forms communication. An important part of the scientific work is devoted to the subject of social inclusion of disabled people and early intervention for children with developmental problems.

Currently conducted research:

Subjective determinants of coping with the stress of people with hearing impairment

Social distance towards diversity (in collaboration with Beit-Berl College, Mofet Institute, Israel)

Teachers' attitude towards the idea of inclusive education (in collaboration with North-West University, Edu-Hright Unit, Republic of South Africa)

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Sachin Gupta

Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India

Topic: Entrepreneurship and MSMEs

His professional activities include roles as Associate Editor, Editorial Board Member, Advisory Board Member and Reviewer for many Journals and Conferences. He has been invited as Chief Guest/Resource Person/Keynote Plenary speaker in many reputed universities and colleges. His sincere and committed efforts received applause from eminent personalities including MHRD and AICTE Chairman. Dr Gupta has been awarded by Best Poster Presentation Award of the Conference held at School of Rural Management, IIMR Jaipur Titled, “Livelihood Challenges in a Globalizing India.” He has also been awarded Best Paper Presentation Award for the Paper Entitled “Ethics and E-Commerce Industry in India: A Review” in the National Seminar on Education for Enhancing Ethics & Excellence on 11th-12th January 2015, Organized by Faculty of Management Studies, Pacific University, Udaipur (Rajasthan).

He has written more than 50 Research Papers in ISSN/ISBN Numbered Journals and has presented papers in more than 25 National and International Conferences and Seminars. He has also contributed chapters for various edited books.

Dr Gupta has authored various books of national and international repute. He is continuously engaged in Research work. His current research interest is the investigation of the practical application and utility of Management Theories in the Indian context. Dr Gupta has directed a number of Research Project works in different areas of Management. Along with being a good academician Dr Gupta has handled various assignments successfully and made exemplary contributions through his dedicated committed and innovative approach with high integrity.

His expertise lies in General Management & Business Studies. His core subjects are Finance, Entrepreneurship & Innovation, Business & Corporate Laws, Industrial Relations Laws, Business Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Governance, Corporate Strategy, Marketing Research & Analytical Marketing etc. Prior to joining Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur Dr. Gupta has served as Associate Professor & Head, Chairperson-Doctoral Research in JECRC University, Jaipur (Rajasthan), Assistant Professor & Programme- Coordinator MBA-Executive FMS-The IIS University, Jaipur, visiting faculty in University-Commerce College, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, visiting faculty in PTU (Master Somnath Technical College) for B.Sc and M.Sc Hotel Management Students.

PRESENTERS

**Milano Carlitos
Magsaysay
ERCICSSH1924051**

Diverse Attachment Between Humans and Robots

**Althea Casilla
Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, La Union, Philippines**

**Sophia Gamboa
Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, La Union, Philippines**

**Matthew Gois
Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, La Union, Philippines**

**Bryan Macalanda
Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, La Union, Philippines**

**Milano Magsaysay
Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, La Union, Philippines**

**Cristen Tolentino
Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, La Union, Philippines**

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, Thematisation 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.



**Sooin Choi
ERCICSSH1924053**

Religion Working in Politics: A Historical Analysis of Protestantism's Evolution as a Social Mobilizer in South Korea

**Sooin Choi
School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University in Qatar, Doha, Qatar**

Abstract

This paper analyzes the manner in which religion seeks to engage with global challenges by examining the theological responses to the socio-political crises in the South Korean history. It attempts to explain how Protestant Christianity's direct engagement with political difficulties in Korea transformed Protestantism into a resilient social force. By analyzing religious discourse alongside secondary research, I argue that South Koreans adopted Christianity as an alternative narrative that provided them with an identity of resistance and a means of social amelioration. The role of Protestantism in Korea in addressing political changes can be seen most acutely during two time periods: (1) the Japanese intervention from 1911 to 1945; and (2) South Korean government's oppression during the 1960s and 1970s. While the theological engagements from different time

	<p>periods oscillated between full-fledged theologies to simple theological responses, both demonstrate how Protestantism serves as a powerful social mobilizer during times of heightened political difficulties. Through the case of South Korea, this paper reveals that neglecting the role of religion can only provide a partial understanding of political deliberations in the public sphere surrounding global challenges.</p>
<p>Chu Chun Huang ERCICSSH1924055</p>	<p>Using Service Experience to Develop a Digital Platform for Promoting Quemoy Overseas Chinese Hometown Culture</p> <p>Chu Chun Huang Department of Tourism Management, National Quemoy University, Kinmen, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract This research aims to develop a digital platform to promote the Quemoy overseas Chinese hometown culture and features for the young people in terms of multi-disciplines integration such as tourism, service design, user's experience study. The results are expected to be benefit to enrich the recognition of the relationship between Quemoy overseas Chinese hometown and the countries of new southbound policy as well as to uncover the opportunity of using design as the bridge connecting digital technology for tourism and the value of local humanities. The overall research is a tri-phasic process including: exploration –problem identification, development – system establishment. The exploration phrase will use expert interview and focus group to reveal the features and contents of Quemoy overseas Chinese hometown, and uncover the young people's expectation and preference of surfing the current websites related to Quemoy overseas Chinese hometown, as well as the opportunity to improve the promotion using digital technology. In the development phrase, the digital platform will be establishment according to the results found from the first phrase. Participatory design method will be applied by which the experts from tourism, design, interactive technology and humanities will be recruited as well as the students from various disciplines. The results could be used in directing the further work in promoting such a culture and features as the base to enrich the tourism business of new southbound policy.</p> <p>Keywords: Quemoy, Overseas Chinese Hometown, Service Design, Digital Platform</p>
 <p>Dr. Christopher Udofia ERCICSSH1924056</p>	<p>Are Leaders Born or Made? A Disquisition on the Trait and Christological Paradigms of Leadership</p> <p>Dr. Christopher Udofia Department Of Philosophy, Akwa Ibom State University, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract The scientific study of leadership actually begun in the 20th Century, though, the word “leader” has been in public lexicon since the 1300s. In spite of the fact that people have exhibited leadership in various climes and times, the development of scientific understanding of leadership was actually initiated with the emergence and evolution of the different theories of leadership. The Trait and the Christological models of Leadership which constitute the subject of our examination are some of the paradigms propounded to explain the concept of leadership. The trait model of leadership avers that the possession of certain innate traits is what qualifies for leadership, hence a person is potentially a leader if he or she is born with some predisposing traits. The Christological model, in the alternative, posits that a leader is made via serving as a servant. Thus, leadership in the Christological model is synonymous with servanthood. The prime foci of this paper include doing a thorough discursive unveiling of the tenets of these leadership models and subsequently subjecting those tenets through the anvil of philosophical scrutiny so as to test their reasonableness in the light of philosophical disquisition.</p> <p>Keywords: Leadership, Traits, Christological, Model, Disquisition</p>
<p>Sarah Jane Zaragoza ERCICSSH1924057</p>	<p>Occupational Health Hazards among Teaching Community- A Questionnaire based Survey</p> <p>Sarah Jane Zaragoza Department of Education, Faculty of Biological Sciences, Lourdes College Cagayan, De Oro City, Philippines</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Teachers' role is inevitable in spreading knowledge to pupils. These noble professionals are not exceptional to occupational hazards. Thus, this present study will deal with the occupational health hazards among teachers. This is descriptive in nature and has four main objectives: (i) determined the factors that influenced the type of tasks performed by teachers, (ii) the occupational health hazards they encountered- specifically vocal, physical and psychological hazards with respect to their workplaces, (iii) the working conditions that exacerbated workers exposure, and (iv) their management of health problems. A random sampling technique will be employed in the selection of primary and secondary school teachers in Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines. The data will be gathered using a survey instrument to examine the prevalence of symptoms related to their occupation like dysphonia, vocal fatigue, oral paresthesia and consistent incidence of voice symptoms like tired, weak voice. Furthermore, physical symptoms like cervical spondylitis, varicosis, back pain, pink eye infection/ conjunctivitis, dryness of hands, atopic dermatitis, and contact dermatitis will also be observed. Thus, this study may recommend to strengthen the utilization of information and communication technologies, use of collar microphone, time lapse between lecture periods and workload of teachers to minimize the impact of occupational health hazards among teachers. In addition, this study will give comparison on the occurrence and management of occupational health hazards among teacher in private primary and secondary schools.</p> <p>Keywords: Teachers, Occupational Health Hazards, and Management</p>
<p>Uba Isaac Andiyawa ERCICSSH1924058</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Spatial Distribution and Outreach of the Bank of Agriculture in Borno State of Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Uba Isaac Andiyawa Department of Geography, Federal University Gashua, Yobe, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jajere, Ibrahim Ahmed Department of Geography, Federal University Gashua, Yobe State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Bank of Agriculture (BOA) stands the largest rural development finance institutions in Nigeria. Reaching the less privileged groups with micro credit to empower them is a priority objective of the bank. As spatial differences and negligence in development appears to be one of the causes of strife in the society, this paper therefor examines the spatial distribution of the BOA branches, its microcredit outreach and possible implication in Borno State.</p> <p>The study was delimited by insecurity to only ten out of sixteen Local Government Areas (LGAs) spatially served by the BOA out of the total twenty seven LGAs of Borno state.</p> <p>Data were primarily obtained through interview with the BOA officials and through questionnaire administration on the beneficiaries. Secondary data were extracted from official documents of the BOA and from related books and papers. Analytical tables and a descriptive map were used to expound the data.</p> <p>The findings revealed that BOA branches and their spatial coverage are biased towards Borno South and Central at the negligence of Borno North Senatorial Zone. It also revealed that social impediment constitutes the majority of the less privileged which the implication of neglecting such large able population could be restiveness and strife in the state.</p> <p>Recommendations are made for extension of BOA branches and services to the Borno North Senatorial Zone. It is also recommended for other studies to verify the spatial distribution and outreach of other rural development strategies launched in the state. The results may enable generalization about correlation between spatial negligence in development and restiveness and societal strife.</p> <p>Keywords: Biased, Less-privileged, Restiveness, Spatial, Strife</p>
<p>Ijeoma Chidiebere Samuel ERCICSSH1924059</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Language & Literature Aspanacea For Cultural Realignment: The Case Of French</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ijeoma Chidiebere Samuel Department of French, Imo State University, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The contributions of a language and its literature cannot be over-emphasized in any given society.</p>

	<p>Based on this fact, this paper tends to re-awaken the cultural values of our people (Africa) from oblivion and the Francophone Africans cannot be left out in this move. The roles of the Modern European languages like; English and French inherited by Africa should be better appreciated in this regard. That is also one of the interests of the research. The study affirms that the arrival of French language and its literature in the francophone African world imprinted a lot of cultural (literary and linguistic) values in the continent. This in no small way has given our francophone brothers a common cultural inclination and effected a total overhaul of their society. Obviously, the positivity that accompanied the arrival of French language and culture into Africa is accentuated in this study. The paper therefore concludes that the contact Africa had with European Cultural values has added more meaning to the existing African Culture (linguistic and literary) and catapulted the continent to a height that needs to be appreciated.</p> <p>Keywords: Language, Literature, Overhaul, Culture</p>
<p>Herbert Batta ERCICSSH1924060</p>	<p>Perception of Emerging Science in the Digital Age Among Communication Students, University of Uyo, Nigeria</p> <p>Herbert E. Batta, Ph. D Department of Communication Arts, University of Uyo, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Some solutions to development problems which stymie development reside in science, technology and innovation. While developing countries such as Nigeria are struggling with implementing STI polices mainly involving the conventional sciences; new, advanced, and ultra innovative forms of STI better known as emerging science and technology have developed and settled upon the horizon in advanced countries. Currently, no research data exists on the extent of emerging STI research and practice in Nigeria talk less of the knowledge and awareness science communication students have of it. Knowledge, awareness and use of STI as development catalysts are necessary for societal progress. Therefore, as future purveyors of development information, science communication students are significant factors in the public learning, appreciation, understanding and utilisation of STI. This research gap necessitates the following research questions: (a) to what extent are science communication students, University of Uyo, Nigeria aware of emerging science? (b) To what extent are the students knowledgeable about emerging science and technology? (c) How do the students obtain information about emerging science and technology? This interrogation is hinged on the theory of diffusion of innovation and adopts a survey of about 300 Communication Arts undergraduates of the University of Uyo. The survey is supported by in-depth interviews of a purposive sample of class representatives to uncover deep rationales beneath survey responses. Data obtained would be described and analysed statistically and qualitatively and predict the readiness of the students to report, cover and frame innovative science and technologies in the future. Recommendations would be made on the basis of the findings and conclusions.</p> <p>Keywords: Innovative Science and Technology, Science communication, Survey Research</p>
<p>Jia Niu ERCICSSH1924061</p>	<p>Analysis of the Risk Factors of Campus Bully</p> <p>Jia Niu Bellevue High School, Bellevue, WA, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Bully has been a increasingly overwhelming problem among American teenagers. According to stopbullying.gov, bullying behaviors must be aggressive and include “An Imbalance of Power, and Repetition. 3In 2016, more than 20% of students in the country report being bullied. Due to the rising awareness about bullying, the federal government started to collect data about bullying among students since 2005. 2 Bullying can come in a various of shapes and forms. In general, it can be categorized into direct (bullying that took place while the victim is present) and indirect (bullying that took place when the victim is absent from the scene). Alternatively, bullying can also be categorized into physical, verbal, relational (efforts to harm the reputation or relationship of the victim), and damage to property. Bullying can cause devastating consequences towards the victim. Studies have found that bullying victimization has a strong positive correlation with mental disorders, such as anxiety and depression. Socially, bullying victim are more likely to experience reduced academic performance, loneliness, and suicidal ideation. Needless to say, majority of</p>

	<p>bullying victim will also experience sever physical injury. In this study, we aim to examine bullying data collect among high school students and build a logistic model to investigate the risk factors.</p>
<p>Millicent Nwamaka Ogenyi ERCICSSH1924063</p>	<p>Political Development and the use of Information Communication Technology(ICT) for Peaceful Elections</p> <p>Millicent Nwamaka Ogenyi Political Science, Federal College of Education, Eha-Amufu, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract Political development dwells on the emergence of national sovereignty and the integrity of the state, demanding respect and upholding commitments in the international system. The domestic attribute of the political stability attained through the formation of a settled framework of government, reliable procedures for leadership succession and a consolidation of the territorial administrative reach of government institution which can only be attained with the help of ICT; otherwise the nation shall be at a standstill. The researcher critically pinpointed the importance of ICT in political development of which any government that fails to recognize it wallows in shamble. The promotion of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the area of exercising franchise (E – voting) for credible election and also good governance was not left out, the paper stressed more on the value of ICT in the development of any nation as it will boost the economy, provide employment, restore peace and above all eradicate youth political violence, cyber crime, terrorism, poverty eradication which had become a menace in the developing countries. Keywords: Political Development, ICT, Political Violence, E-Voting, Cyber Crime, Terrorism, Poverty Eradication</p>
<p>Revina Mendoza ERCICSSH1924064</p>	<p>Influence of Self-Discipline and Motivation to Academic Performance: The Case of College Students</p> <p>Dr. Revina Ortizano-Mendoza Teacher Education Faculty/Dean of Student Affairs, Lourdes College, Cagayan de Oro City Philippines</p> <p>Abstract The ability of the students to monitor and control their behaviors is essential for them to have a better focus in attaining their goals in terms of their academic performance. This study was primarily undertaken to determine if self-discipline and motivation influenced the academic performance in terms of the Grade Point Average (GPA) among college students. The study was conducted in a higher education institution (HEI) using a descriptive-correlational design involving ninety-eight (98) students enrolled during Summer 2019. Descriptive Statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation and Inferential Statistics particularly Pearson Product Moment Correlation were utilized in organizing the data. The study revealed that the participants had very good self-discipline, had high motivation and had very good academic performance. Furthermore, it was found out that both self-discipline and motivation significantly influenced the academic performance of the participants. The study points the need for the Student Services Office specifically under the Guidance Program to sustain its intervention activities to fully develop these skills. Keywords: Self-Discipline, Motivation, Academic Performance</p>
 <p>Rinta Azzahrah</p>	<p>The Effect of Deep Acting, Surface Acting, Customer Orientation, and Emotional Exhaustion Towards Service Employee Creativity at Rumah Sakit Ibu Dan Anak Harapan Kita (Rsab), Jakarta</p> <p>Rinta Az'zahrah Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Sarfilianty Anggiani Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract This study explores the impact Deep Acting, Surface Acting, Customer Orientation and Emotional</p>

<p>ERCICSSH1924065</p>	<p>Exhaustion on Service Employee Creativity at Harapan Kita Hospital, Jakarta. Independent variable on this research is Deep Acting, Surface Acting, Customer Orientation, Emotional Exhaustion and Service Employee Creativity as dependent variable. This research uses field research by distributing questionnaires Non Random Purposive Sampling involving 100 employees of Harapan Kita Hospital, Jakarta. The analysis tools in this research is multiple regression with version SPSS 25.0. The results of this study there is impact of deep acting, surface acting, customer orientation and emotional exhaustion on service employee creativity. From the results of this study it is recommended that managers should give more freedom to employees in displaying a feeling of service that focuses on culture and the regulation is a habit that is still in a stage that is in accordance with the needs of patients and does not subscribe to company rules Keywords: Deep Acting, Surface Acting, Customer Orientation, Emotional Exhaustion, and Service Employee Creativity</p>
<p>Siti Aulia Safirananda ERCICSSH1924066</p>	<p>The Impact of Motivation and Staffing on Employee Performance at Indonesia Central Bank Branch Banten Province</p> <p>Siti Aulia Safirananda Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Sarfilianty Anggiani Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The objective of the empirical study is to examine and to analyse the impact of motivation and staffing on employee performance at Indonesia Central Bank branch Banten Province. Independent variable on this research is moral motives, material motives, social service and staffing, and also employee performance as dependent variable. This research uses field research by distributing questionnaires involving population of 50 employees in branch Banten Province. The analysis tools in this research is multiple regression with version SPSS 24.0 The results of this study showed that 1) there was no impact of moral motives on employee performance, 2) there was no impact material motives on employee performance, 3) there was a positive impact of social service on employee performance, 4) and there was a positive impact staffing on employee performance. The implication for managers is the need to increase motivation and staffing to improve employee performance. Keywords: Moral Motives, Material Motives, Social Service, Staffing, And Employee Performance</p>
<p>Nobpanun Treeyutwattana ERCICSSH1924068 + Orapan Pangkaew ERCICSSH1924068</p>	<p>The Problems of the Gender Equality Act in Thailand: Equality That Does Not Truly Exist</p> <p>Nobpanun Treeyutwattana Lecturer in Law, Faculty of Integrated Social Sciences, Department of Law, Khon Kaen University, Nong Khai Campus, Thailand</p> <p>Orapan Pangkaew Lecturer in law at Faculty of Integrated Social Sciences, Department of Law, Khon Kaen University, Nong Khai Campus, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this paper is to analyze the problems of the Gender Equality Act 2015 of the Kingdom of Thailand that are the impediments to establishing gender equality in practice. Although Thailand launched the Gender Equality Act with the good intention to produce equality for men, women and LGBTQI people in Thai society, such law cannot be used effectively because of 4 problems. The most important one is that article 17 allows government agencies and any individual to discriminate by gender based on the grounds of religious principles or national security. This exemption opens way for gender inequality in the society. Another one is that article 18 provides conditions that impede effective implementation of the law. Moreover, the law has only legal punishments for people who violate this act. It does not have supportive measures to encourage people in the society to understand and accept gender diversity. Last but not least, the working procedures of the gender equality promotion committee are not clear, therefore, this committee cannot work effectively to promote gender equality in Thailand. After understanding the problems mentioned above, this paper will propose solutions to tackle such issues.</p>



**Mohammed Mamun
Or Rashid
ERICSSH1924069**

Declining Foreign Funds for NGOs and Careers of Field Workers in Bangladesh

Mohammed Mamun Or Rashid
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(USM), Penang, Malaysia

Declining Foreign Funds for NGOs and Careers of Field Workers in Bangladesh

Abstract

NGOs (Non-governmental Organizations) activities have virtually grown into a movement in Bangladesh and eventually playing a very significant role in the nation's development process. This article looks at the field-workers employed by local NGOs in Bangladesh. The main objective of this paper is to find out funding pattern, project continuation and their effects on the careers of field workers. Total 50 respondents were randomly selected from 10 local NGOs of Rajshahi City Corporation Area (in the north-western part of Bangladesh). It was found that foreign funding for NGOs had been declining in Bangladesh due to its transformation to middle-income economy. A large number of field-based workers lost their jobs from local NGOs due to fund crisis. Current development workers were worried about their job. Their lives and livelihoods were at risk. Local NGOs have been playing a vital role in the country's socio-economic development, especially in health, education, microfinance and women development. Services of field workers are still very much needed.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Career, Field-Workers, Foreign Fund, Local Ngos, Well-Being



**Diane Pulvera
ERICSSH1924073**

Filipino Big Bang Fandom: Online Communities, Identity Construction, and Fandom Activities

Diane Pulvera
Arts and Humanities, Arts and Humanities, Graduate School, University of Santo Tomas, Manila,
Philippines

Abstract

Fandom produces specific subcultures, which American media scholar Henry Jenkins described as something that cuts across traditional geographic and generational boundaries. The study focuses on how Filipino BIGBANG fans (VIPPH) form an online identity. The study is qualitative in nature and uses Netnography (mixed ethnography) as its research design. Online participant observation, offline in-depth interview, and Hermeneutics (method of interpretation) are used as research methods to determine how fandom practices, activities, and online discussions affect the cultural identity construction of VIPPH. Findings reveal that VIPPH likely construct their online identity through Facebook discussions and fandom activities. This study introduces a subculture that involves the new generation of Filipinos. Moreover, modern cultural activities are observed and discussed to understand the growing popular culture in the Philippines.

Keywords: BIGBANG, Facebook, Filipino, Identity Construction, K-Pop

**Asu Ugama Anoke
ERICSSH1924075**

A Comparative Analysis of The Practice of Human Right in Colonial and Post Colonial Zimbabwe

Asu Ugama Anoke
Department of History, Ebonyi State College of Education, Ikwo, Nigeria

Abstract

Zimbabwe was one of the many colonies of Britain. It was formally known as Rhodesia. She had been under the leadership of president Robert Mugabe under a political party known as ZANU PF. Since independence, the country has been structured in such a way that there was no room for opposition. Everything ventured around president Mugabe. In a critical view of human right practice in colonial and post colonial Zimbabwe. One can clearly state that, while the colonial state of Zimbabwe practiced racial discrimination, a situation where the natives were not allowed to participate in the government and were also reserved to a particular place. Their fundamental human right were preserved. For instance, right to life, dignity etc. while the post colonial Zimbabwe under the leadership of president Robert Mugabe and his ZANU-PF party, citizens' right were deprived as many were fortunated, others killed just because they called for true practice

of democracy and human rights. Crime against a particular ethnic group, race were committed. Many were discriminated because of their race or group. The post colonial Zimbabwe was more difficult than the colonial era.



Carlo Jake Martin
ERCICSSH1924076

Love And Laughter: The Abs-Cbn Film Archives in the Context of Filipino Romantic Comedy Conventions

Carlo Jake D. Martin

The Graduate School, University of Santo Tomas, Quezon City, Philippines

Abstract

For over a century, cinema held a special place in the hearts of Filipinos. The nation's propensity for romance paved the way for the emergence of Filipino romantic comedy as among the popular genres in the local entertainment industry. With ticket sales almost reaching ₱5 billion in gross, the trend and demand for romantic comedy movies in the country shows no signs of slowing down (Philtre, 2017). The latest data culled from the ABS-CBN Film Archives also revealed that the aforementioned genre enjoyed a robust 347 percent production growth, with 17 films in 2000s, to 76 movies in 2010 until the last quarter of 2018. That being said, the growing increase of Filipino romantic comedy movies proves that something worth examining lies within its surface (Kaklamanidou, 2013).

This thesis aimed to unravel the conventions of romantic comedy as a distinct Filipino and/or appropriated genre, and how it developed through time. By using Rick Altman's (1999) Semantic/Syntactic Approach to Film Genre as a framework, six Pinoy 'rom-coms' are examined according to its form and function. The rom-coms under scrutiny are: Ang Daigdig Ko'y Ikaw (1965), Kung Mangarap Ka't Magising (1977), Dear Heart (1981), May Minamahal (1993), Got 2 Believe (2002), and Starting Over Again (2014).

Also, in light of the centennial anniversary of Philippine cinema, this thesis endeavored to shift the focus on film archives and delves deeper into its potential as a concept lab for future researches on film history and film per se. Using Jussi Parikka's Media Archaeology (2013), this research surveyed the recurring genres of surviving Filipino films deposited in the ABS-CBN Film Archives. The ABS-CBN Film Archives is considerably the "de facto national film archive" (as cited in Chua, 2017) as it houses a humungous collection of over 2,400 classic and contemporary Filipino films (Atienza, 2015). The archival data showed that the action genre garnered the most number of produced films (with a total of 1304 titles), followed by drama (1238 titles) and comedy (809 titles). Meanwhile, science-fiction and animation films have the least number of films, with only 3 and 2 titles, respectively.

By putting these elements in parallel lines provide profound description of Filipino film genre's history and development.

Keywords: Film Genre, Film Archives, Historiography, Media Archaeology, Semantic/Syntactic, Archival Studies, Genre Studies, Philippine Cinema, Filipino Romantic Comedy

Tertsea Joseph Ikoye
ERCICSSH1924084

The Impact of Social Media on African Value Systems: A Many Angled Scrutiny

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Abstract

The advent of the social media especially in Africa over the past two decades have impacted a lot on the African value systems. This paper takes a many angled scrutiny on how social media sites like Facebook, WhatsApp and Instagram have influenced the way Africans communicate and interact with themselves. The paper draws its analysis from a socio-cultural perspective and questions how social media is gradually reshaping notions of African value systems by promoting a global culture of individualism and cultural intolerance. The paper asserts that, African users of social media especially the youths have abandoned such value systems like respect for elders, honour and communal ethos. The paper concludes that, Africans can take advantage of social media but must not be influenced by any social media culture. Rather, attention should be given towards promoting

an African identity in the social space while still remaining an authentic African.
Keywords: Social Media, Africa, African Value System And Culture



Asitha Prabhath
Mallawaarachchi
ERCICSSH1924087

Communication Meaning and Inter - Cultural Characteristics of Gesture Communication

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Abstract

Non-verbal communication can be identified in traditional society. Methods of non-verbal communications are studied in this research and basically a deep study was done regarding hand gestures. Attention was given for three subject areas in this research. Basic objective of this research is to identify hand gestures in iconology and dancing and identifying communication meanings of hand gestures as a sign language. Way of using hand gestures for personal communications, analytical exploration of communication meanings generating from hand gestures, way of using hand gestures in communication methods in common practices and studying inter cultural characteristics of those are other objectives of this research.

It was investigated using both qualitative & quantitative research methods about analysis method of question; “what will be communicated using hand gestures related to above fields?” Therefore subject base ethnology was used as per qualitative research method and surveying method was used as per quantitative research method. Commonly including of hand gestures were considered under two aspects as per these two methods. Those are media contents and readers’ contents.

Related to the research; “Communication meanings and inter cultural characteristics of sign communication”, data analysis was done according to semiological analysis by content analytical studying of similarities and differences. Conclusions were made after identifying inter cultural characteristics.

Keywords: Hand Gestures, Communication, Communication Meanings, Inter-Culture



Nelanga Jayasinghe
ERCICSSH1924088

Online Shopping trends among the students of Rajarata University of Sri Lanka

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Abstract

At present, Consumers have identified online shopping is very convenient compared to traditional shopping. As a result of that, a huge amount of shopping is done over the Internet. Purchasing items through Internet has rapidly increased in Sri Lanka over the last two decades.

The main objective of this study is to understand the online shopping trends among the students of Rajarata University. Survey method was used to collect data with a valid and reliable questionnaire. 100 questionnaires were equally distributed among three faculties namely, Faculty of Technology, Management Studies, Social Sciences and Humanities. According to the Major findings of the study, Majority of the respondents who engaged with online shopping was from the Faculty of Technology. Respondents from the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities were least engaged with online shopping. Respondents have mentioned that cash on delivery is the convenient method of payment rather than other methods of payments. Major drawback of online shopping was the delivery time period to the rural areas, which was highlighted as a time consuming process compared to Colombo and suburbs. Some of the respondents were not satisfied with the quality of the items delivered by some online sellers. Similarly, They were not satisfied with the return and cash back policy as well.

In conclusion, Students of Faculty of Technology, Rajarata university of Sri Lanka often engaged with online shopping. According to the main suggestion, online consumer and seller relationship needs to be more strengthen through out the process.

Keywords: Cash back ; Delivery ; Online Shopping ; Return Policy ; Consumer



Weijin Wang
ERCICSSH1922089

The Perceptual Gaps Constructed by the Chinese and the Western Media in the East China Sea

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Abstract

The geopolitics in the East China Sea is a scholarly hotspot. But the Western and Chinese scholars differ greatly in perceiving the situation. Many Western scholars argue that China is claiming the resources of other countries, expanding its military activities or even building up hegemony in this area, while the Chinese scholars believe that China's rights and interests are being undermined by the USA and its allies. Nonetheless, to study the geopolitical dynamics in the East China Sea, scholars have to heavily rely on the media reports. Since media can influence people's perception of an event and thus construct the realities, this paper examines the extent to which Chinese and Western media's construction of realities differ. By employing the analytical framework of media package and looking into the narrative structures of news reports, this paper argues that the framing and reasoning devices implemented by the Chinese and Western media are completely different. This leads to the mistrust between China and the Western countries led by the USA. Hence, the building of peace and security in the East China Sea is often hampered.

Hamid Farahmandian
ERCICSSH1924090

Ulysses: Lost Homosocial Desire in Ambiguous Identity

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Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the homosocial desire and the lack of it in two protagonists and heroes of James Joyce in his Ulysses. Unlike the fame of this novel and the extensive research done on this novel, the theoretical relevance of Homosociality in Ulysses has not been widely discussed. This is mostly due to the fact that although, the theory first became popular in the 1990s, it is still a relatively new perspective. This study analyses various views of the social bonds and private lives beside their effects on social behaviors – to determine the reasons of lack of homosociality and the ways in which it is regained – in two Joyce protagonists. Furthermore, this study will seek to argue that if the characters endeavour logically to solve the problems in their lives and mind, their homosociality will be boosted. For example, according to the plot of the story, if Stephen and Bloom as the main characters find their paternity and the root of fatherhood, their relationships and associations with other males in society will be changed accordingly. In order to achieve the mentioned results, the theory of homosociality which was coined for the first time by Jean Lipman-Blumen in 1976 and became popular by Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick, will be applied to the novel.



Emmielyd Guiriba
ERCICSSH1924092

Brainwave Analysis on Auditory Processing In Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

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Abstract

Abnormalities in auditory processing are one of the most commonly reported sensory deficits in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). However, there is limited understanding on how auditory processing among children with ASD increases the severity of autistic symptoms. In this quasi-experimental study, the researcher aims to investigate on how children with ASD perceive and process auditory stimuli through brainwave analysis during experimental tasks. Furthermore, the present study will also verify the role of auditory processing in relation to the severity of autistic symptoms among children diagnosed with ASD. Using a portable wireless EEG neuroheadset, the research attempts to understand the functional brain abnormalities involved in processing auditory stimuli among children with ASD. The study is designed to understand the mechanisms underlying the difficulties in processing auditory stimuli that can shed light on observed behavioural deficits among children with ASD. Thus, a greater understanding of the auditory processing will in turn

	<p>serve as a guide in the implementation of enhancement of both assessment and individualized intervention in achieving desired outcomes to further improve social behaviour, functionality, and quality of life among children with ASD. Keywords: Brainwave, Auditory Processing, Electroencephalogram (EEG), Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)</p>
<p>Arnel Paranada ERCICSSH1924093</p>	<p>Word of Mouth, Self-Concept and Brand Perceived Value on Purchase Intent Behaviour</p> <p>Arnel Paranada Graduate School, Psychology Department, University of Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Dr. Eugene P. Hontiveros Graduate School, Thesis Adviser, University of Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract The study aims to identify the relationship of purchase intent behaviour of consumers to word of mouth, self-concept and brand perceived value. Using a descriptive correlational design, various relationship will be tested and established among the variables. The statistical tool to be used will be Pearson's R and Regression to evaluate linear relationships of variables. The target participants will be selected consumers of Metro Manila working on a BPO Industry. At the end of the analysis, the results of the study are expected to provide information to marketers, researchers and academicians to enhance their sales and knowledge about how these variables correlate to purchase intent behavior. Keywords: Purchase Intention, Word Of Mouth, Self-Concept, Brand Perceived Value, Consumer Behaviour</p>
<p>Mary Louise Miranda ERCICSSH1924095</p>	<p>An Evidenced-Based Study on the Role of Menstrual Cycle and Estradiol Among Filipino Women With PTSD</p> <p>Mary Louise D. V Miranda & Dr. Rosalito De Guzman University of Sto. Tomas, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract Greater vulnerability and severity of symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are likely to develop in women as compared to men. Fluctuations of gonadal hormones through menstrual cycle may be a significant contributing factor. The scarcity of studies focusing on fluctuation of the gonadal hormones in the different phases of menstrual cycle to explain the vulnerability of women to develop PTSD symptoms serves as the gap in understanding the complexity of PTSD. Using descriptive-correlational method, this study seeks to investigate and provide evidences in the possible association of fluctuation on the level of estradiol in the development of PTSD symptoms among women with respect to menstrual cycle phase. The study hopes to shed a new perspective to view PTSD in terms of gender differences that will provide new information as a possible basis for intervention, PTSD management, and health care program among women. Keywords: Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Menstrual Cycle, Gonadal Hormones, Estradiol, Women</p>
 <p>Ipsita Sahu ERCICSSH1924096</p>	<p>Arrival of Television in India: Governmentality and Infrastructure</p> <p>Ipsita Sahu Cinema Studies at School of Arts and Aesthetics, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India</p> <p>Abstract My paper looks at the arrival and expansion of television in India between 1950s and 1970s as a charged moment. I locate the founding of television's educational form in the context of cold war politics, national emergency, and developmental idealism that characterized Indian political and economic scene during this time. I will be looking at various primary materials such as government files, committee reports and Information and Broadcasting ministry's documents as well as seminar reports to map international financial networks and ministerial maneuvers that crucially negotiated the expansion of an expensive medium such as television at a time of severe financial and political crisis in India. A key question and critical inquiry that will inform my study is the relationship</p>

between governmentality and infrastructure. My paper will explore television as technology and infrastructure as challenge and a promise, and as integrally tied to the larger ideologies and structures of developmentalism and centralized planning. Such investigations will also reveal the decisive roles played by organizations such as UNESCO, Ford Foundation, and local communication media institutions such as Indian Institute of Mass Communication in manufacturing discourse about the need for television as a prerequisite for progress.
Keywords: Television, Infrastructure, Governmentality, Developmentalism, Cold War, Planning, Communication Media



Md Sajib Miah
ERCICSSH1924098

Unconscious was Discovered by Shakespeare Even Before Sigmund Freud

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Abstract

Epilepsy (a neurological disorder marked by sudden recurrent of sensory disturbance, loss of consciousness, or convulsions, associated with abnormal electrical activity in the brain), psychiatric breakdown, sleep disorders, rage, high ambition, sexual and aggressive desires and dysfunctional utopia in the psyche for taking blood from enemies illustrate a surprising amount of modern psychological details in Shakespeare's renowned characters. Sigmund Freud stated in his works on psychoanalysis "The poets and Philosophers before me discovered the unconscious" which the world famous literary critic Harold Bloom of Yale University thinks refers to Shakespeare. Indeed, Bloom also contends that what we think of as the Freudian map of the mind is in fact Shakespeare's and he invented the human. By this he means that while all the various character traits that are in Shakespeare existed before, few before Shakespeare written down in such details, inspiring generations to be more reflective when considering their own behaviours. Whether one agrees with Bloom or not, Shakespeare's influence on understanding of unconscious of the mind seems undeniable. This paper delves into the evil force or unconscious state of mind of the major renowned characters of Shakespeare specially Hamlet, Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, Othello and unpleasant and creepy Shylock by applying Freud's theory of unconscious who went through Shakespeare as a child and was influenced by the psychology of his characters.

Keywords: Disturbance, Ambition, Dysfunctional, Bloom, Unpleasant, Unconscious



Maria Priska Adrian
ERCICSSH1924102

**Affection of Corporate Social Responsibility to Job Satisfaction Mediated By Quality of Work Life
(Case Study of Four Star Hotel in Indonesia)**

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Sarfilianty Anggiani
Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to discuss the perceptions of employees in the hospitality industry on corporate social responsibility and their influence on employee job satisfaction which is mediated by the quality of life of employees. This study hypothesizes about employee job satisfaction with corporate social responsibility mediated by the quality of work life. The population in this study consisted of the hotel industry with 4 star classes working for companies where CSR practices. Methods of data collection include the distribution of survey questionnaires. Using samples taken from four star hotel employees in DKI Jakarta Indonesia, 175 samples were used as samples for analysis using Structural Equation Model.

The results showed that there are influences of each dimension of CSR (legal, economy, ethical, philanthropic) to the quality of work life. This study also shows the influence of employee job satisfaction to the quality of work life of employees. There is a mediation of quality of work life between CSR dimensions to job satisfaction.

this research is expected that the company can find out the needs that must be met by the company for job satisfaction of its employees through CSR activities.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Job Satisfaction, Quality of Work Life, Hotel Industry



Sarfilianty Anggiani
ERICSSH1924103

Influence of Talent Management on Commitment to Competence Development: Psychological Contract as Test Mediator, Study on Electronic Media Television Industry in Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze how the effect of talent management on commitment to competence development that mediated by psychological contract on employees of electronic media television companies in Indonesia. Data obtained directly by distributing questionnaires to 168 respondents at six electronic media television companies. For the serial analysis, SPSS and Structural Equation Model was utilized to test the proposed hypothesis model.

Results provide facts that psychological contract has a significant mediation between talent management to commitment to competence development. Moreover, the implication how management drives commitment to competence development in creative industry such electronic media television, the management should actively create open communication, discussion and commit to keep the promise to employees.

Keywords: Talent Management, Commitment to Competence Development, Psychological Contract.



Chinonso Ihuoma
ERICSSH1924104

Technical and Vocational Education and Human Capital Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Most countries are concerned about how to continuously increase their Human Development Index (HDI) and this has led to the rise in global HDI. As a result, Sub-Saharan Africa went from the second slowest growing region on the HDI in the 1990s to the fastest growing between 2000 and 2010 (UNDP, 2018). Despite the generalised HDI condition in Africa, the low human capital development in Nigeria poses a very stringent challenge in Nigeria's development. Nigeria is faced with low Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Product (GNP), Per Capita Income, and Human Development Index (HDI). Nigeria's Human Capital Index and Human Development Index (HDI) in 2015, 2016 and 2017 were 47.43%, 48.86%, 51.06% and 0.527, 0.530, and 0.532 respectively. This has continuously maintained a slow rise from 0.443 that was seen in 2003. Despite the gradual rise, Nigeria remains among the countries classified under low HDI, being the 156th country out of 178 countries presented in the 2018 HDI study (UNDP, 2018). However, Nigeria has engaged in a drive to develop a unified vision for human capital development and to drive implementation of interventions under the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) pillar, which was focussed on 'investing in our people'. Yet, human capital development remains poor in Nigeria.

Using historical method of data analysis, this paper analysis the human capital issue in Nigeria and recommends possible panacea to its improvement- through an improved Technical and Vocational Education (TVE) system.

Key Words: Development, Education, and Human Capital Development



Dania Firstaria
ERICSSH1924105

Influencing of Transformational Leadership on Employees Job Satisfaction and Turnover Intention: Mediated by Quality of Work Life (QOWL) (Study of Architects in Jakarta, Indonesia)

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The architectural consulting service industry known has the long working hours and frequent overtime activities. This condition can be one of the problems that continue happen that can be impacted to turnover intention in a company. The purpose of this study is to analyze all variables namely transformational leadership, quality of work life (QoWL), job satisfaction and turnover intention. Also, to analyze the effects of transformational leadership on job satisfaction and turnover intention that mediated by quality of work life (qowl). The data collected through primary data by questionnaire that answered by 215 Architects who work in Architecture Consultants in Jakarta Indonesia. for analysis the hypotheses used Structural Equation Model.</p> <p>The findings in this study are the work performances influenced by how the employee's performance and how much HR in the company. The high and low number of qualified workers in the company influenced by the quality of work life (QoWL) of employees which will impact the company successful itself. The implications obtained in this study which transformational leader needs to increase job satisfaction in order for reducing turnover intention that can be mediated by quality of work life (QoWL).</p> <p>Keywords: Architect, Turnover Intention, Job Satisfaction, Transformational Leadership, Quality Of Work Life (Qowl)</p>
<p>Fatemeh Shayan ERCICSSH1924106</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Interdisciplinarity Approaches in International Relations</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fatemeh Shayan Political Sciences and International Relations, University of Isfahan, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper enters into the debate on the importance of multidisciplinary studies in international relations (IR). It is found that IR is a mix-status discipline and criteria of disciplinarity are required to be adopted. On top of that the complex nature of some threats and risks in the regional, national and global levels demand and comprise various forms merging, linking, breaking and 'colonizing' disciplines. In practice little efforts on empirical context is sought to fill the places. Yet, Pami Aalto et al. in recent works represent a promising route for outlining how multidisciplinary approaches and coordination of different disciplines are resulted better results. Proceeding with Aalto's et al International Studies, key concepts such as multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary and neo-disciplinary are defined and the salience of multidisciplinary approach in IR is outlined. In the second section the importance of multidisciplinary approach in EU-Russia energy security are oriented. The article then concludes by outlining possible broad directions and how multidisciplinary approach has contributed to the EU-Russia complex issues in terms of energy and possible solutions.</p>
 <p>I Nengah Laba ERCICSSH1924107</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An Impact of Media Information Exposure on Tourism in Bali: A Study of Content Analysis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I Nengah Laba Department of Tourism Management, International Bali Institute of Tourism, Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Bali</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Mass media plays a big role in shaping an image of tourism and society. This study examines the issue of the impact of media information exposure through the analysis of the specific tourism discourse. The study focuses on the media information exposure affecting tourism development and community life in Bali. The current experiment exposed news about tourism and its impact to the people of Bali. Media exposure has both positive and negative impact on its users. Media information exposure can affect the socio-cultural community. The aim of this study is to determine the impact of media information exposure to the development of tourism and the behavior of Balinese people. The type of data used in this study is quantitative and qualitative deriving from secondary data sources. Data collection techniques use documentation study sourced from news reports and interview data sourced from tourism experts and academicians. Results indicated that tourism exposed to ideal image and it became significantly more different in reality. It is also showed that media information exposure of brings more negative impact on the development of tourism in Bali.</p> <p>Keywords: Information Exposure, Tourism, Development</p>



Stella Paschalina
ERCICSSH1924108

Tuan Guru Sekumpuls Dogma as a Holder of the Balance for Counter Terrorism in Indonesia

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Abstract

The wave of globalization can be a challenge, opportunity, even a threat for ones country. The threats that related to Information technology, morale, organization, and time are evolved and called asymmetrical threats. Terrorism as one of the asymmetric threats has a long history associated with the development of human life which is increasingly following the flow of the wave of globalization. With a sophisticate technology, the terrorist will be easier to terrorize wherever and whenever. The phenomenon of terrorism has changed and has had an impact that is felt by the society. Terrorism develops with a strategy to achieve its goals, that is faith, hijra and jihad. The faith they believe is conveyed through da'wah in the presence of another Muslim individuals. Hijra from one area to another by conducting marriages with the local women. As well as the terrorist jihad movement which is increasingly being done by women and children. The economy factor is one of the reasons for terrorism movement to continue to grow. Statistically, the economy of Banjarmasin City has a positive contribution to the Indonesian economy. The city of Banjarmasin is also included in one of the livable cities in Indonesia that has fulfilled a few aspects, such as; food availability, living places availability, place of worship availability, clean water availability, education and health with availability value 65.1%. With the condition that Banjarmasin City is the oldest city on the Kalimantan with its background in royal history, rich natural resources, and the diversity of tribes that inhabit Banjarmasin City makes it vulnerable to asymmetric threats such as terrorism that is targeting the destruction of it's soft power to get natural resources which are the main needs of all countries in the future. The purpose of this research is to find out about the dogma of Tuan Guru Sekumpul that attached strongly in Banjarmasin society in countering the threat of terrorism which is increasingly developing along with the flow of globalization. According to the synthesis, traditional religion-based organizations will increase the conflict that occurs in an area. But there is an anti-thesis for the theory in Banjarmasin City, that is called by Tuan Guru Sekumpul's dogma which is capable of being a single holder of the balance in maintaining security and stability in Banjarmasin City.

Kanyakorn Sangkhachat
ERCICSSH1924109

Factors Contributing to Democratic Culture Alertness: a Case Study of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University (Bachelor Degree Students)

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Abstract

The objectives of the research are: 1) to study the level of attentiveness in democratic culture; 2) to compare the level of attentiveness in democratic culture based upon personal factors and political socialisation; and 3) to study factors contributing to the attentiveness in democratic culture. The samples are 181 bachelor students studying Political Science at the College of Innovation and Management. The research used surveys for data collection. Statistical analysis was done using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test, One-way ANOVA and Multiple Regression Analysis.

The research found; 1) the students' level of attentiveness to democratic culture is at the highest ($\bar{x}=4.27, S.D= .427$); 2) hypothesis testing found student's major is a factor contributed to difference in democratic culture attentiveness while gender, age, religion and college year do not contributed to difference in democratic culture attentiveness; and 3) Multiple Regression Analysis shown

political socialisation, family institution, educational institution, and peer factors have effect on employee engagement at 35.3 percent.
Keywords: Attentiveness, Culture, Democracy, Political Science, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University



Ellysia Nur Ifatari
ERCICSSH1924110

The Rise of China: Case Study Belt and Road Initiative in Indonesia

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Abstract

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a grand strategy used by China to expand and strengthen its influence in the international sphere. This is done by China to strengthen the political, economic, socio-cultural and military aspects. In spreading BRI, China established strategic partnerships with middle and minor power countries through infrastructure development, funds injection on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), construction of an Asia-Europe silk train route, construction of a lower oil & gas pipeline sea, as well as building high-tech seaports that are spread not only in China but also in its destination countries. Furthermore, Chinese aggressiveness is increasingly visible from China's efforts to realize the Cra Canal. China also began to strengthen the ties of the Chinese diaspora in supporting BRI by allowing its citizens to have dual citizenship. BRI actually has a long-term negative financial impact in the economic and trade sectors which could be seen on some African countries. However, BRI actually has a significant short-term impact, especially in improving the country's infrastructure sector and the development of national growth. In Indonesia, the BRI project has been approved by the government to help Indonesia realize Indonesia's vision as a Global Maritime Axis country. Furthermore, Indonesia sees the realization of the Global Maritime Axis in the interests of the stability of the Asia-Pacific Region. This study will be analyzed using rational choice theory. The method used is a case study method related to the findings in this study aimed at analyzing the reasons and impacts of Indonesia choosing and establishing strategic partnerships with China amid the turmoil of the Chinese and American trade wars. Indonesia's choice on establishing strategic partnerships with China could appear as a security dilemma that Indonesia faces regarding the Asia-Pacific regional stability.

Keywords: China, Belt and Road Initiatives, Foreign Direct Investment, Diaspora, Global Maritime Axis, Infrastructure

Chutirat Ngamkaew
ERCICSSH1924111

The Relationship between Strategic Leadership and Management Efficiency of Tar-yak Subdistrict Administration Organisation in Srakaew

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Marndarath Suksanga

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Abstract

There are three main objectives to the research: 1) to study the level of strategic leadership; 2) to study the level of management efficiency of Tar-yak Subdistrict Administration Organisation; and 3) to study the relationship between strategic leadership and management efficiency of Tar-yak Subdistrict Administration Organisation of Srakaew. Population sample are 47 staffs currently employed in Tar-yak Subdistrict Administration Organisation. Research tools are questionnaires. Research analyses are done statistically via mean, standard deviation, and Pearson Correlation Coefficient.

	<p>The result found: 1) the overall level of strategic leadership is at a high level with its highest mean being the morality aspect, follow by effective cultural support, and balanced organisation control; 2) the level of work efficiency is also on a high level overall, with democracy alertness at the highest level, follow by budget management efficiency, and human resources development; 3) strategic leadership is correlated to management efficiency of Tar-yak Subdistrict Administration Organisation at statistical significance level of 0.01. The four strategic leadership aspects positively correlated with management efficiency on a highest and a high level. The relationship is the weakest on strategy direction as its result stands on a moderate level. Keywords: Strategic Leadership, Work Efficiency, Tar-Yak, Subdistrict Administration Organisation</p>
<p>Kanjana Anuchan ERCICSSH1924112</p>	<p>The Relationship between Transformational Leadership and Leadership Efficiency in the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University</p> <p>Kanjana Anuchan Police Administration, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok</p> <p>Buabuttri Siriwat Lecturer in Police Administration, Faculty of Humanities and Sociences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok</p> <p>Wanjak Noichan Lecturer in Police Administration, Faculty of Humanities and Sociences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of the research is to: 1) study transformational leadership; 2) study the level of leadership efficiency; 3) study the relationship between transformational leadership and leadership efficiency. The research uses questionnaires for data collection from 38 key informants working in academic support role. Statistics used in the research were frequency, percentage, standard deviation, and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation.</p> <p>The research found; 1) the level of transformational leadership is high ($\bar{x} = 4.02$); 2) the level of leadership efficiency is also high ($\bar{x} = 3.95$); and 3) the correlation coefficient value is also high and corresponds to the null hypothesis. Therefore, the data shown transformational leadership correlates to leadership efficiency.</p> <p>Keywords: leadership, efficiency, executives, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University</p>
<p>Pimpakarn Rattana ERCICSSH1924113</p>	<p>Factors affecting the Implementation of Sufficient Economy Philosophy in Dusit Community, Bangkok</p> <p>Pimpakarn Rattana Police Administration, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok</p> <p>Duangporn Saengthong Lecturer in Police Administration, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok</p> <p>Rapeepat Juntanintorn Lecturer in Police Administration, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The research objectives are: 1) to study the level of success of sufficient economy philosophy implementation in a community; 2) to compare the level of success of sufficient economy philosophy implementation as characterised by personal factors; 3) to study factors affecting sufficient economy philosophy implementation in a community. The population of this study is 390 people living in Dusit community, Bangkok. Data collection is done by survey and statistics used are</p>

	<p>frequency, mean, standard deviation, t-test, and One-way ANOVA as well as multiple regression analysis.</p> <p>The research found: 1) the level of success of sufficient economy policy is at a high level overall ($\bar{x}=3.67$); 2) the hypothesis shown gender and level of education do not contribute to a significance difference in the level of sufficient economy philosophy implementation success whereas age, career, and income do alter the level of success; 3) multiple regression analysis found every sufficient economy philosophy factor is a significant predictor of sufficient economy philosophy implementation, and that the regression significantly predicted implementation success at 55.4 Percent.</p> <p>Keywords: Success, Sufficient Economy Philosophy, Dusit, Bangkok</p>
<p>Suphak Sirirat ERCICSSH1924114 + Boonwat Sawangwong ERCICSSH1924114</p>	<p>Factors affecting Work Efficiency of Employees in Nonthaburi Provincial Administration Organisation</p> <p>Suphak Sirirat Police Administration, Faculty of Humanities and Social sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok</p> <p>Boonwat Sawangwong Lecturer in Police Administration, Faculty of Humanities and Social sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The objectives of the research include: 1) to study the level of work motivation among employees of Nonthaburi Provincial Administration Organisation; 2) to study the efficiency of employees and; 3) to study factors affecting work efficiency of employees in Nonthaburi Provincial Administration Organisation. The sample group was 230 employees. It used questionnaire for data collection. Data analysis involved descriptive statistics such as percentage, mean, standard deviation and Multiple Regression Analysis at the significance level of 0.05. The study revealed that; 1) most employees of Nonthaburi Provincial Administration Organisation are female, age between 30 - 40 years old, and graduated with at least a bachelor degree. Their average monthly income is between 15,000 - 24,999 Baht. The length of employment goes between 5 - 10 years and they are mostly public servant; 2) the overall work motivation is at a high level; 3) performance efficiency on the overall is also in a high level; and 4) factors affecting work efficiency of employees in Nonthaburi Provincial Administration Organisation includes 'personnel type', 'responsibility', 'pay', 'status in the organisation' and 'physical working condition.'</p> <p>Key words: Motivation, Performance, Efficiency, Nonthaburi Provincial, Administration Organisation</p>
<p>Tararat Takhiansok ERCICSSH1924115</p>	<p>The Quality of Work Life in Migrant Workers in Thailand: A Case Study of Sri-khema Market, Bangsue District, Bangkok</p> <p>Tararat Takhiansok Police Administration, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok</p> <p>Boonwat Sawangwong Lecturer in Police Administration, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The objective of this study is to: 1) study the level of quality of work life in migrant workers and; 2) to compare the level of quality of work life in migrant workers differentiated by personal factors. The research uses quantitative method to study 232 participants in Sri-khema Market in Bangsue district of Bangkok. It used surveys for data collection. Statistical analysis was done using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test, and One-way ANOVA. If the overall ANOVA resulted in a P value less than 0.05, Least Significant Method would be used to produce pairwise comparison. The result found;</p> <p>1. The level of quality of life overall is at high level with a mean of 3.60. Once studied by aspect, it</p>

	<p>was found that ‘work benefiting the society’ was rated the highest at 4.17, follow by ‘fair wages’ at 4.16 and ‘safe and healthy working condition’ at 4.09 consecutively. 2. The comparison of level of quality of life in migrant workers in Sri-khema Market in Bangsue district of Bangkok differentiated by personal factors found: gender, marital status, education level, and income level do not induce different level of quality of life whereas age, nationality and length of employment induce differences in the levels of quality of life. Keywords: Quality Of Work Life, Migrant Workers, Sri-Khema Community</p>
<p>Thatdao Kraiya ERCICSSH1924116</p>	<p>Expectations towards the Welfare of Non-commissioned Police Officers: A Case Study of Nanglerng Police Station</p> <p>Thatdao Kraiya Police Administration, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok</p> <p>Khanthong Jaidee Lecturer in Police Administration, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok</p> <p>Abstract The purpose of this research was to study: 1) the welfare satisfaction; 2) the welfare expectations and; 3) the level of needs for welfare of the non-commissioned police officers working in Nanglerng police station. The research is Quantitative Research. The samples were 131 non-commissioned police officers in Nanglerng Police Station. The instruments used in this research were questionnaire. The statistics used in the analysis are percentage, mean, and necessary needs are prioritised using Modified Priority Needs Index ([PNI] _Modified) method. The results showed that satisfaction towards the welfare of non-commissioned police officers in Nanglerng Police Station on the overall was at a low level with an average 2.226. When considering each aspect, it was found that the highest aspect is “health care” followed by “economy” and it was found that the lowest aspect is “education”. Moreover, the results shown the expectations towards the welfare of non-commissioned police officers in Nanglerng police station on the overall, was at the highest level with an average of 4.602. When considered by aspect, it was found that the highest aspect is “education” followed by “security” and the lowest aspect is “health care”. And the need for welfare of non-commissioned police officers in Nanglerng police station on the overall in ranked by aspects, in order of importance, are “education”, “security”, “recreation”, “economy” and “health care.” Keywords: Expectation, Welfare, Non-commissioned police, Nanglerng Police Station</p>
<p>Abu Bakar Siti Anis Nadia ERCICSSH1924117</p>	<p>Human Capital and Social Impact towards Social Business Perspectives</p> <p>Siti Anis Nadia Abu Bakar Faculty of Accountancy, University Technology Mara Melaka Branch, Malaysia</p> <p>Dr Vani a/p Tangamani Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia</p> <p>Afidah Sapari Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract The provision of various types of public services such as healthcare, social care, transport and waste collection are crucial for effective functioning of any communities. To date, there is a growing interest globally on social businesses (SBs) as innovation in providing these services. The emergence of social business enterprises has in part has been attributed to the increased demand for sustainability among the non-profit organisations (NPOs) due to diminishing funding from traditional sources and increased competition for these scarce resources. The rise of SBs contributes to the social wellbeing of communities and this in turn can be linked directly or indirectly to economic development of the nation. This reflects that the sustainability level of the country is not measured in terms of economics alone but also specifically towards the development of human</p>

capital and solving the social problems. Indeed, having both economic and non-economic aims, social business would be the potential solutions to address a range of societal issues and increase the efficiency and quality of public sector services that focus on equitable growth with ecological sustainability that is congruent with the social cause and the social community. In support of this argument, it is important to explore the relationship between capability of social businesses and the social impact created. This paper explores the literature focusing on capability based on human capital and social impact or value created through social businesses. This is expected to provide some insights on the sustainability and credibility of social businesses to support the government efforts in moving towards high nation income.

Keywords: Social Enterprise, Third Sector, Human Capital



Aashriti Gautam
ERCICSSH1924118

Nuclear Strategy and Foreign Policy
A Case Study of Russian Nuclear Strategy and its influence on Foreign Policy , 1993-2018

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Abstract

While the cold war is long past, the importance of nuclear weapons for Russia remain vital. Close examination of Russian defence issues, both in their domestic and foreign policy context, suggest that very strong objective and subjective forces are driving Russia towards enhanced reliance upon nuclear weapons. This study is concentrating its efforts in two areas : 1) to trace the development of Russian Nuclear Strategy and the reasons for Russia's continuous reliance on nuclear modernisation from a Realist perspective. Under the Realist school of thought, special focus is given to the Defensive Realism of Kenneth Waltz and Offensive Realism of John Mearsheimer ; 2) to explain that Russian Nuclear Strategy has a direct bearing on its foreign policy relationship with major powers such as U.S, India and Iran. It seeks to strike a parity with U.S while its nuclear support to other countries is a part of its re-balancing strategy.

The time frame (1993-2018) of the study projects - on one hand, both quantitative and qualitative improvement in the Russian nuclear arsenal and on the other hand, strengthen our understanding of issues connected with Russia and its nuclear posture especially, Russo-American relations, Russian foreign and defence policy , the arms control agenda and Russian nuclear cooperation viz a viz India and Iran .

The research is inter - disciplinary in nature as the discourse is based and conceptualised in the historical context with social insights to the contemporary development of events. It undertakes both quantitative and qualitative method of social research that requires both theoretical and empirical analysis . The importance of this study lies in understanding the typology of effects that nuclear weapons have on the foreign policies of the states that acquire them . Such work would have considerable policy relevance, because it would allow policymakers to make more precise assessments of the foreign policy behaviours of states that possess nuclear weapons.

Keywords : Russian Nuclear Strategy , Defensive Realism , Offensive Realism , Foreign Policy

Political Economy of Russia : A study on Transition from Neo- Liberalism to State Capitalism , 1992-2018

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Abstract

After the disintegration of Soviet Union and the end of cold war by 1991, Neo-liberalism became the dominant economic model in the Russia. The Neo-liberal reforms were aimed at ending the Communist policies of Soviet economic planning and involved - slashing the inordinately high

budget deficit; privatising the state-owned means of production; and opening the economy via foreign trade and capital account. From 1992-1998, under Boris Yeltsin, a number of extravagant and high sounding economic measures such as, “ shock therapy “, “ loans for share programme” and “ voucher privatisation “ were introduced to achieve the goal of liberalism. But the outcome of these reforms was catastrophic for both the economy and the people, as it left the Russian economy in the hands of a narrow circle of oligarchs. By 1998 ideas of free market and economic liberalism in Russia became largely discredited and was termed as “years of crony capitalism”. With the arrival of Putin, the economic policies moved from crony capitalism to state capitalism. Putin tried to re-nationalise some of the resource based companies, the role of state increased in economic sphere especially in resource and strategic sectors.

Against this background, the present research seeks to understand - 1) the nature of political economy in the Soviet Union and how was it different from the West; 2) the political economy of Russia post Soviet disintegration which involves two phases - (a) the phase of triumphant neoliberalism and predatory capitalism under Boris Yeltsin and (b) the phase of economic recovery and a reversal towards state capitalism under Putin.

The research is inter - disciplinary in nature and involves historical, comparative and contemporary study of Russian Federation. It undertakes both quantitative and qualitative method of social research that require both theoretical and empirical analysis of the subject. The importance of this study lies in analysing State Capitalism as an alternative economic model to Neo-liberal world order. It traces the transition from Neoliberalism to State capitalism in Russia over the past two decades and its implications for the global capitalist economy.

Keywords: Neo-Liberalism, Shock-Therapy, Privatisation, State - Capitalism, Russia

Talent Acquisition as a Strategic Tool of Business Performance

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Abstract

The business performance has been closely tied with the talent management strategies in the hyper-competitive and increasingly complex global economy in order to attain growth and sustain. The company which excelled in talent acquisition experienced which leads to leap up the business performance. Regardless of the size and nature of the business, all the organizations face war for talent. Hence, acquisition of right talent and making a talent pool can be the biggest challenge. This study moves forward theory of talent acquisition strategies (TAS) through the practical implication of private sector organizations in Sri Lanka. The talent acquisition strategies comprise with talent mapping (TM), talent identification (TI), and talent onboarding (TO). The foremost intention of this study is to scrutinize the association of talent acquisition strategies on business performance. The questionnaire survey was conducted for 220 HR professionals in the private sector companies in Sri Lanka. In order to analyze data, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was employed to test for its normality, and spearman correlation test was used for measuring the relationship between variables and chi-square analysis was applied for determining the association of variables. The results indicate that talent acquisition strategies are not associated with business performance in private sector companies in Sri Lanka. Internal alignment between talent management strategies and Business Strategy are suggested for future research as crucial to trump business performance.

Keywords: Talent Management, Talent acquisition, Business performance



**Ganga Karunathilaka
ERCICSSH1924120**

**Abeer Shahbari-
Kassem
ERCICSSH1924062**

**The impact of diglossia on the development of morphological awareness in Arabic: A comparison
between mid-high SES and low SES**

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Nazareth, Israel**

**The Arab Academic College of Education, Rachel-Schiff Bar-Ilan University, Haifa,
Nazareth, Israel**

Abstract

Arabic speakers grow up within a diglossic condition; the existence of Spoken Arabic (SpA)

alongside Standard Arabic (StA), with a remarkable linguistic distance between them across all language domains (Saiegh-Haddad & Henkin-Roitfarb, 2014).
The study tested the impact of the morphological distance between Spoken Arabic (SpA) and Standard Arabic (StA) on morphological awareness (analogies and sentence completion for inflection and derivation) in Arabic-speaking school graders from low versus mid-high Socio-Economic Status (SES). two hundred students in the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th grade (N=40 per grade) participated in the study. Eight morphological awareness tasks were administered: four of them employed SpA words and four employed StA words; two tasks within each set (analogy, sentence completion) tested inflection and derivation awareness.
Repeated measure ANOVA showed that morphological awareness, analogies and sentence completion for inflection and derivation, was higher in SpA than in StA, and it was higher in mid-high SES than in low SES; the participants from the low SES were unable to close gap between StA and SpA for the two analogy tasks, both by inflection and derivation. The mid-high participants, however, succeeded to close the gap between the StA and SpA by the 8th grade for the two analogy tasks, both for inflection and derivation. Furthermore, the findings show that children from both SES groups were not able to close the gap between StA and SpA for the two sentence completion tasks (inflection and derivation), yet the intensity of the gap was larger in the low SES than in the mid-high SES.
These underscore the long-lasting impact of diglossia on the development of standard morphological awareness, while its impact is larger among low SES as opposed to mid-high SES.
Keywords: Diglossia, Morphological Distance, SES, Analogy Awareness, Sentence Completion Awareness



Jailakshmi Kaul
ERCICSSH1924070

Opium in the social life of China during 15th to 19th Century

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Abstract

There have been umpteen number of studies on history of China both its pre and post modern phases, with Opium as being a major theme of many amongst such well researched publications. But an integral aspect of this subject (for example questions such as those related with (a)the generation of the demand for the opium in Chinese society;(b) the participants in the emerging culture of opium smoking in the country- where at one time recreational smoking of opium was as foreign as opium itself;(c) causes of the rapid growth of Opium consumption in such a conservative society by next few decades etc.)has not been addressed so far in the books of history- normally available for reading. In a way therefore this paper is focussed on placing Opium in its social and cultural context more than the political aspect such as the opium trade, imperialism , the wars that followed in its wake and such other details – which as part of political history are relatively better known to the laity or to the scholarly world. Keeping in mind the popularity of the opium, after people of China knew about its recreational value, it seems important to understand the point at which opium in China was transformed from a medicine into a luxury item consequently pushing the society to a desperate state and forcing the empire itself to take a position against its use. But was this successful? Briefly this paper would reveal how this commodity has dehumanised /rehumanised the Chinese duringthe most critical phase of their history when confronted with western imperialism with package of new values.

Keywords : Opium, Medicinal, Hobbyists, Recreational, Smoking Mediums, Luxury



Aruna Sinha
ERCICSSH1924072

Revisiting our Development Strategies

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Abstract

The words Development, Growth, Material Happiness, Technological innovation, and so on - have become sine qua non of the present day world order. Since we all are living in a set up - charged with the energy of 'globalisation' - that is to say a globalised world, in which (unspokenly ofcourse) it is more or less a blasphemy to talk about 'our national values', 'our cultural values', 'our past', 'our heritage', 'our national heroes', 'our national pride', and some other expressions of the same

	<p>genre, it seems important to understand - nay dispassionately evaluate - the prevailing patterns of growth and development at forums such as the one you have provided us; and to sensitise ourselves to the evils inherent in such a Development Model - and alternatively also to try evolving a strategy for a better quality of life for the globally situated humanity. Keywords : Growth, Development Strategy, Value Free Social Research, Blasphemy, Happiness, Material Prosperity, Environmental Impact</p>
<p>Sulaiman Ahmed ERCICSSH1924077</p>	<p>Comparing the Philosophical and Theological Thought of al-Maturidi with Contemporary and Classical Philosophers - Free Will in the Thought of al-Maturidi</p> <p>Sulaiman Ahmed Faculty of Humanities and Performing Arts, University of Wales Trinity Saint David, Lampeterwales, United Kingdom</p> <p>Shaykh Abu Mansoor al-Maturidi is an Islamic philosopher and theologian, who is responsible for establishing one of the two main Sunni theological schools. Despite holding such a significant role in Islamic theological and philosophical thought, there hasn't been much analysis on the ideas of al-Maturidi, despite the fact that he established his own school more than a thousand years ago. I will be presenting the sixth chapter of my PHD research. The sixth chapter will explore the well-known position of Free will. The thesis will present a unique perspective on free will, because according to most experts of Islam, Muslims believe in people having free choice, but in reality this is far from being accurate, with the standard position of Islam being that everything has been pre-determined. This thesis will explore this in detail and present the various positions on free will, which includes the Ashari, Mutazalite and Athari position on free will.</p>
<p>Subhat Dagga ERCICSSH1924082</p>	<p>Tourism, Cultural Exchange, Hospitality and Social Development in the Post-Modern Era: Contemporary Issues, Technology Use and Analysis</p> <p>Subhat Dagga Sri Satya Sai University of Technology & Medical Sciences, Sehore (M.P.), India</p> <p>Abstract Tourism has been central to the existence of human beings today. Social development requires life style in a balanced manner. Tourism is cultural in nature hence different societies have different concepts and types of leisure. In this manner hospitality and tourism has been operational to every society. Leisure and its inventive operation have been critical to social development. The economists would emphasize upon raising of per capita income and better distribution system. Sociologists have been emphasizing of the fact that culture has been supreme for the overall development of human beings, which has an overall influence on the economic activities of the individual.</p>
<p>Paulyne Joanne Pascual ERCICSSH1924091</p>	<p>Human Rights Education Practices of Public Secondary Schools in Division City Schools of Manila</p> <p>Paulyne Joanne Pascual Humanities and Social Science, Faculty, Department of Education, Senior High School, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract This study was conducted to assess the human rights education practices of teachers and students among public secondary schools in Division City Schools of Manila in terms of curriculum, learning environment and students' participation. After assessing this, a proposed sustainability plan was formulated. This study used cluster sampling in the selection of schools participants, purposive sampling for teachers and random sampling technique for students as respondents in gathering data and information needed for the study and collecting data among public secondary schools in Division City Schools in Manila. This study found out that students and teachers often practiced human rights education in terms of curriculum, learning environment and students' participation. It is evidently manifested in their answers in the interview.</p>

	<p>Through T-test of independent means, it was revealed that there is a significant difference on the assessment of the teachers and students in human rights education practices because the assessment showed that there are specific sub-indicators in curriculum, learning environment and students' participation that teachers and students have different levels of interpretation. Furthermore, it was revealed that the school must to sustain their practices in Human Rights Education. A proposed sustainability plan was formulated based from the findings of the study. Based from foregoing findings, the following were hereby recommended: (1) The Division City Schools of Manila must adopt the sustainability plan in order to empower teachers and students through the suggested actions and activities in the plan. (2) The Department of Education shall hold benchmarking activities with other countries that have better human rights education practices so that they will acquire significant insights on how to sustain the existing good practices and improve those that need essential improvement in the schools in the country and (3) Future studies similar to the present study should be conducted with larger respondents in other divisions and regions to validate its findings and results.</p>
<p>Alexandru Maxim ERCICSSH1924121</p>	<p>The Value of Quick Loans, Healthcare, Jobs and the Environment's Applications of Choice Modelling In the Valuation of Services</p> <p>Alexandru Maxim Department of Management, Marketing and Business Administration, Alexandru Ioan Cuza Univeristy of Iași, Romania</p> <p>Teodora Roman Department of Management, Marketing and Business Administration, Alexandru Ioan Cuza Univeristy of Iași, Romania</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Throughout history, prices have been the deciding factor in the purchase of a product or service in most economic systems. Willingness to pay is a strong indirectly self-reported indicator of the monetary value or the price up to which a customer would decide do make a purchase. The current paper seeks to identify research areas in which valuation studies could benefit companies, customers and regulators to identify fair values for intangible services. The topics covered are healthcare services, loans, declared work and ecosystem services. We propose methodologies that could answer the question “what is this service worth to your customers?” by implementing choice modelling techniques, such as discrete choice experiments. The state of the art research in the field is assessed and the potential academic added value of the proposed approach are outlined. Acknowledgement: This work was supported by a grant of the Ministry of Research and Innovation, CNCS-UEFISCDI, project number PN-III-P1-1.1-PD-2016-1864, within PNCDI III. Keywords: Willingness To Pay, Valuation Study, Choice Modelling, Healthcare, Ecosystem Services, Lending Services</p>
<p>Teodora Roman ERCICSSH1924122</p>	<p>Reverse Logistics in the Eyes of the Consumers Competitive Advantage and Market Positioning</p> <p>Teodora Roman Department of Management, Marketing and Business Administration, Alexandru Ioan Cuza Univeristy of Iași, Romania</p> <p>Adriana Manolică Department of Management, Marketing and Business Administration, Alexandru Ioan Cuza Univeristy of Iași, Romania</p> <p>Maria Madela Abrudan Department of Management-Marketing, University of Oradea, Romania</p> <p>Alexandru Maxim Department of Management, Marketing and Business Administration, Alexandru Ioan Cuza Univeristy of Iași, Romania</p> <p>Abstract</p>

In a society that seems to be increasingly aware of environmental and social issues, focused on sustainable economic development, some companies have decided to integrate reverse logistics within their supply chain in order to limit their environmental impact. The current study looks at such cases in order to identify whether perceived differences exist in the positioning of these companies compared to those that have maintained the status quo (i.e. no explicit focus on recovering used products). The scope of the research covers the household appliances sector and assesses the opinions of 25 to 44 year old consumers in Romania. Aspects that have been analyzed include: spontaneous notoriety of retailers that recycle used products, the impact of sales promotions including buy-back schemes, the impact of specialized recycling stores on buying decisions and level of preference for ‘sustainable’ retailers within the purchase intention. Our results show that consumers prefer companies that support the recycling of old appliances. Thus, incorporating sustainable business practices through reverse logistics can be a competitive advantage for retailers. Further studies based on choice modelling can be used to identify the ‘green premium’ that consumers are willing to pay to insure that their discarded appliances are recycled and disposed of properly. Acknowledgement: This work was partially supported by a grant of the Ministry of Research and Innovation, CNCS-UEFISCDI, project number PN-III-P1-1.1-PD-2016-1864, within PNCDI III.
Keywords: Reverse Logistics, Competitive Advantage, Market Positioning, Sustainability, Consumer Behavior



Anju Unny
YRSICSSH1924051

Disability and Marginalisation: Politics and Public Policy Making in India

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Abstract

Disability is not an impairment that needs to be cured but the construct of specific socio-cultural settings that creates an atmosphere of social exclusion and marginalisation. The World Health Organisation (WHO, 1980) states that “disability is not just a health problem; but it is a complex phenomenon reflecting the interaction between features of a person’s body and features of the society in which she or he lives.” Disability is a socially, culturally and politically constructed and experienced universal phenomenon. Disabled people even today remain as helpless subjects who are dependent on able-bodied people for their survival and existence. Disabled people remain as subaltern people at the periphery of the lives of the normal people.



Scott Baum
ERICSSH1924123

Labour Market Underutilisation for Older Australians

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Abstract

In the wake of the Global Financial Crisis, although the Australian economy remained largely buoyant in aggregate terms, outcomes across different groups were not evenly shared. In labor market terms, different demographic groups appeared to more or less impacted by the post-GFC economic environment. One such group were older workers, who witnessed a change in employment fortunes compared to others in the labor force. This paper provides an investigation of these uneven labor market outcomes and presents an analysis of labor underutilization using pooled panel data, taking account of both individual level supply-side factors together with the strength of the local labor market (demand-side). The result is an analysis that accounts for the impact of changing macroeconomy, local labor market conditions and the employability assets of older individuals.



Desi Karmila
ERCICSSH1924124

**Influence Factors on Employee Engagement
(Empirical Study on Front Liners Pt Bank Bni.Tbk)**

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Indonesia

Abstract

One of problems in banking industry in Indonesia is how to build the employee engagement to make employee engaged to company and perform greatly to deliver service to customers. Therefore, the objective of this research is to analyze the influence factors included service orientation, perceived learning and employee loyalty on employee engagement front liners PT.Bank BNI, Tbk. Methodology uses in this research is hypothesis testing that use 200 primary data collected by questionnaire to front liners in Bank BNI Tbk South Jakarta Region, Indonesia. Analysis method in this research uses multiple regression with SPSS version 16. The research found that there is a significant influence between service orientation and employee engagement and also there is a significant influence between perceived learning and employee engagement, on the other hand there isn't any significant influence between employee loyalty and employee engagement.

Managerial implication: To develop more improvement for front liners service orientation through team leaders; To create better approach to front liners in order to build the better emotional relationship; and To improve front liners learning and awareness to work in social way and professional to consumers.

Keywords: Service Orientation, Perceived Learning, Employee Loyalty, Employee Engagement

Ruifan Ji
ERCICSSH1924125

The Effect of Family Composition in Chinese Migrant Social Integration

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Abstract

Subjective sense of belonging to the community is an important indicator of well-being for flowing population in China. The paper analyzed the effect of family composition on migrant family using data from 2012 and 2017 Chinese Migrant Dynamic Monitoring Survey. With ordered logistic regression, the paper discovered that the presence of kids correlate negatively with subjective integration while spouse and parents correlate positively with it. Migrants with more income are less affected by children, showing that children may be a financial burden to low-income families.

Keywords: Migrant, Social Integration, Income, Family Composition



Sanju Waladata
ERCICSSH1924127

The Gift: Mana concept in CSR Mining Corporate

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Abstract

This paper argues for the existence of the mana concept behind the gift of mining corporate CSR practices. During this age the idea of The Gift is always herded in a reciprocity debate over a gift. I see the archaic concept that remains from this discourse in the modern economic era, which is the concept of mana. The concept of mana as a non-material thing is behind giving a material from one party to another party.

The research data was collected through a case study on a mining company that practices the concept of CSR in a community in one of the gold mining operation areas located in West Sumbawa Regency, Indonesia. Data collection techniques through interviews and field observations of parties related to the CSR program of the mining company.

The results of this study state the mana concept of the ancient societies exchange can be elevated to the practice of The Gift in the modern economic era by diplomatically fix the debates of experts in interpreting of mana from the classic ideas of The Gift. Without dismissing the existence of

	<p>reciprocity over the practice of The Gift corporate CSR, this idea is still based on a symmetrical relationship between individuals and groups in a socio-cultural context. The findings of this concept provide a new understanding to see the exchange practices of corporate CSR. Keywords: Mana, CSR, Mining Corporate, The Gift, Reciprocity</p>
<p>Iqbal Saujan ERCICSSH1924128</p>	<p>Misconceptions of Women's Rights in Islam and Its Refutations: A Conceptual Study Based on Sources of Islamic Law</p> <p>Iqbal Saujan Department of Islamic Studies, Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic language, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka- Oluvil</p> <p>Abstract The status of women in Islam is clear and very unambiguous. Concerns are often raised about the status of women in Islamic law. Frequently, misunderstandings and misinterpretations about how women are handled by Islam are used to encourage the notion that Islam is misogynistic in the western world. Consequently, the objectives of this study to identify the misinterpretation, misconceptions of woman's rights in Islamic and to provide appropriate refutations for the misconceptions through the sources of Islamic Law and To provide awareness through this study to the people who are misinterpreting women's rights in Islam. In This paper examining five common misinterpretations of women's rights, such as polygamy in Islam, Testimony of Women, Women's right of inheritance, divorce power with man and Travel without immediate male escort. This paper explores to provide clarity, background, and explanation in these five areas. The data were obtained from secondary sources such as books, magazines, journals, research articles, newspapers and websites for this research, have been explained using a descriptive approach. The findings show these misinterpretations and misconceptions are groundless argument on the perspective of Islamic Law. Furthermore, this paper provides reason for the misconceptions is that misinterpretations of Islamic scours and attritions.s Keywords- Women's rights; Islam; Misconceptions; Sources of Islamic Law</p>
<p>MD Yeasir Yunus ERCICSSH1924130</p>	<p>Reasons for The Gap Between Actual and Wanted Fertility Among the Urban Middle Class Women In Bangladesh</p> <p>Rakibul Islam Jisan MSS, Department of Population Sciences, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p>MD Yeasir Yunus MSS, Department of Population Sciences, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p>Abstract Introduction: The total fertility rate in Bangladesh is gradually getting lower after the successful family planning program from early 90's. The education rate is also increased. The economic condition of the people has also improved than the previous decades. Every year thirty percent growth is happening because of the gap between actual and wanted fertility. Objective: Main objective of this study is to discover the reason why the actual fertility is higher than the wanted fertility among the middle-class people in our country. This study tries to find out the reasons why this group of people are taking more children. Method: This study was conducted following the qualitative research design and a total of 16 in-depth interviews were conducted among two residential areas. The respondents were female and all of them had more than two babies. The age limitation of the women was 25- 35. All of the respondents were in middle class according to the wealth quintile. The respondents were educated also. Findings: This study found that, most of the couples want to take only two children. But because of some factors they are taking more children. One of the main reasons is contraceptive failure. Son preference is still a vital reason to take more children. Couples are also taking more children because of daughter preference. In-laws are influencing them to take more children if they have daughters only. Religious perception is the most visible hindrance for the use of various types of birth controlling methods. Family planning programs is also falling down gradually. Conclusion: This study will help out the policy makers and stakeholders to develop necessary interventions to reduce the gap between actual and wanted fertility. This study would also create</p>

<p>Marzia Fatema ERCICSSH1924131</p>	<p>the field to make the people aware about controlling fertility.</p> <p>Extent of Social Support and Assessing Its Effects on Parents Regarding Rearing Autistic Children In Selected Institutions In Dhaka City</p> <p>Marzia Fatema University of Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The aim of this study is to find out the extent of social support and its effects on parents regarding rearing an autistic child in Dhaka city. The two types of social support: informal and formal social support influence the well-being of autistic children and their mothers. This is a quantitative study. A structured questionnaire is used in study based on the modified Family Support Scale (FSS), Parenting Stress Index (PSI) and Social Support Index (SSI). 100 mothers from two special schools have been interviewed in this study. Findings show that informal social support is more helpful with a total mean score of 22.84 than the formal social support (14.67). Again the lack of social support has clear implication on the mental health of mothers which creates mental stress among them. Findings show that mothers have almost equal mental stress from both sources of social support. The mean score of stress from informal support is 6.55 and 6.38 from formal support. Findings show that number of autistic children is a significant predictive variable for mental stress among mothers.</p>
<p>Tharindu Jayanath Thotagamuwa ERCICSSH1924132</p>	<p>Mutual Intelligibility between Romance Languages</p> <p>Tharindu Jayanath Thotagamuwa Department of Linguistics, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Romance languages are the modern languages which evolved from Vulgar Latin languages between the third and eighth centuries. This comes under a subgroup of Italic languages within the Indo-European language family. The five major and mostly spoken Romance languages all over the world are Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian and Romanian. The fundamental vocabularies of all the Romance languages were inherited from Latin. Besides, some words shared in Romance languages are not directly from the Latin inheritance but they are words which were borrowed from the Celtic origin. The main intention of this research is discovering the similarities between the Romance languages not only in the morphological, syntactic, semantic and phonetic base but also the vocabulary variations in this language family. By the beginning of the 21st century, 920 million people claimed a Romance language as their mother tongue and meanwhile 300 million people as a second language. Romance methods of forming new words are also inherited from Latin origin. For instance, the suffix “-äre” in Latin morphology which is a part of infinitives has made the influence for languages such as French, Italian and Catalan in making verbs. For example, the word for “to plant” in Latin is “plantäre” and similarly “planter” in French, “plantare” in Italian and “plantar” in Catalan. In conclusion, the Romance languages, which were originated from the Latin, have more intelligibilities even if they are considered as different languages of different regions at present.</p> <p>Keywords: Romance, Intelligibility, Latin, Italic Languages, Indo-European</p>
<p>Indraneel Sahu ERCICSSH1924133</p>	<p>Why Do Government Offices in India Fail to Perform: Evidence from Time and Motion Study of Mhow Revenue Office</p> <p>Indraneel Sahu Department of Ceramic Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology (BHU), Varanasi, India</p> <p>Ashutosh Kumar Anshul Gupta</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>We investigate the performance of Mhow revenue office. The government offices in India are often criticised for being slow. Through this study, we intend to identify whether this delay in work is</p>

because of the excessive workload on government offices or because of the inefficiency of the government officials. For this purpose, we have conducted the time and motion study of the revenue office. During this study, we also found out various processes because of which the processes get delayed in the office. The findings suggest that there is inefficiency among people working in government offices. Also, many processes in the office are redundant and unnecessarily time taking.
Keywords: Inefficiency, redundant

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