



Conference Proceedings

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

CONFERENCE VENUE

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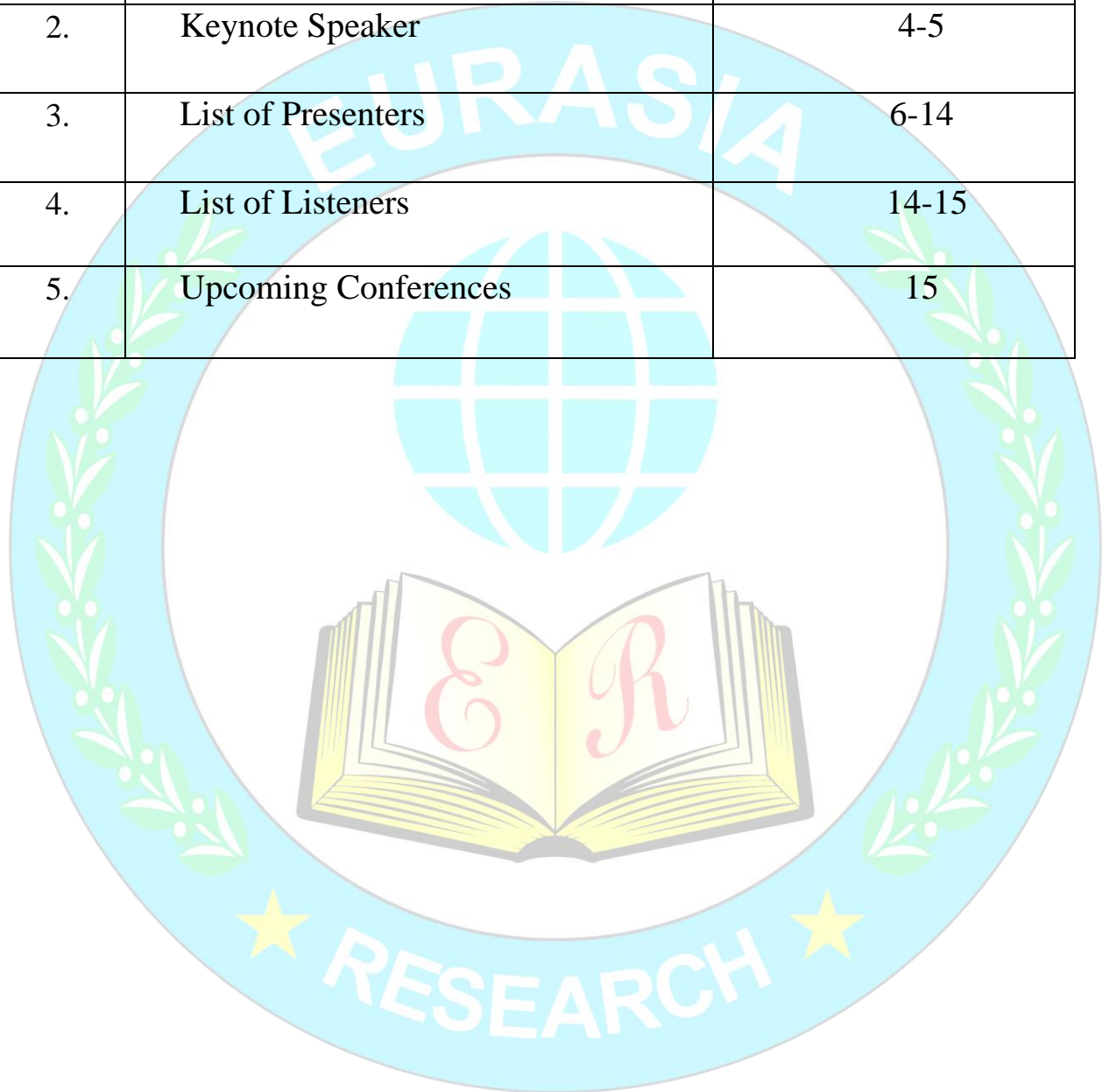
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counseling Programme, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy (SAPSP), College of Arts and Sciences (CAS), Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), Kedah, Malaysia

Topic: The Effectiveness of Tibetan Rites Activities to Reduce Aggression among Female Prison Inmates

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar is from the field of Correctional Science, attached to Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) as Senior Lecturer for the past 10 years. Being in this field has given her a great opportunity to meet the criminal offenders, especially young generation, understand their psychology, and listen to their problems and thereafter work on correctional methods for them. She works closely with Police and Prison officers and main focus is young prison inmates. Collating her research work, 3 books have been published, 45 Articles in Proceedings, 33 Chapter in Books, 14 articles in peer reviewed journals and 2 SCOPUS publications. Apart from being a lecturer, Saralah Devi has expanded her career for community service. She has been in Joint venture with Police, Prison and Financial industry specialists, for conducting workshops for youths on awareness on criminal activities, severity of the crime and the related penalty. This is also part of their contribution to produce crime-free young generation who will be leading the country. Keeping up with current trends, cybercrime has become her recent research area and she has applied for grant from Ministry of Education. This research will study financial crime – money mules among Malaysian university students and unveil the motivation factors and a systemic approach to address this crime. She welcomes those who are interested to know about correctional science or to participate in the workshops.

Facebook Profile: <https://www.facebook.com/aivap.narm>

PLENARY SPEAKER



Bashar H. Malkawi

College of Law, University of Sharjah, Sharjah, UAE

Bashar H. Malkawi is Professor of Law at the University of Sharjah, where teaches corporate law, business associations, and international trade law. He is currently seconded to the Government of Dubai, Legal Affairs Department as Director of Knowledge Management. He received his S.J.D from American University, Washington College of Law, and LLM in International Trade Law from the University of Arizona.

Prof. Malkawi previously taught at universities in Jordan, UAE, Italy, and the United States. He is a prolific scholar, whose work covers a variety of subjects, but with strong emphasis on the World Trade Organization, regional trade agreements, and business law (broadly conceived). He has written over 70 articles for law reviews and professional publications, which have appeared in such top-tier journals as Journal of World Trade, Harvard Negotiation Law Review, American Journal of Comparative Law, and Journal of World Intellectual Property. Prof. Malkawi is also the author of numerous books and book chapters. In addition to law articles and academic books, his op-eds and other writings have appeared in the popular press in the U.S. and the Middle East. Many of his research papers and publications have been cited extensively. In addition to his scholarship, Prof. Malkawi regularly provides consulting services to international organizations, governments, and multinational law firm.

PRESENTERS

<p>Lee Caplan ERCICSSH1930052</p>	<p>Jazz Aesthetics: The Burkean Sublime and Performative Theology</p> <p>Lee Caplan Department of Music, Teaching Assistant, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States of America</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Academic dialogue concentrated on jazz aesthetics and improvisational intricacies invest their energies in exploring two questions: what is art, and what is beautiful; questions such as these have value and place. Unfortunately, these questions leave no space for other aspects of aesthetic theory; particularly, the sublime. I argue that the sublime—specifically the Burkean—not only fits into jazz discourse, but it is also an essential element to it. By drawing on Burke’s theories published in his 1757 <i>A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful</i> I suggest, the rhetoric of the sublime while not explicitly stated in jazz discourse, is weaved throughout its narrativization and sonic content. Burke claims for an artistic object to be considered sublime, it must contain certain qualities such as obscurity, sameness, and difficulty. I analyze several well-known recordings: Louis Armstrong's "Heebie Jeebies" (1926), Count Basie's "Miss Thing" (1939), and Charlie Parker's "Ko Ko" (1945) to illustrate how these tropes function musically within Burkean rhetoric. I suggest aesthetic characteristics observed in Burke’s treatise play a seminal role in what the listener appreciates in a jazz recording. From this foundational study of the application of aesthetic theory to jazz, I then explore the theological sublime. Utilizing frameworks provided by Philip Auslander, John Ruskin, and Fumi Okiji, I conclude by creating a working definition of the theological sublime. This definition takes into consideration two perspectives: the audience and the performer. Both variants of the sublime aid the scholar in further theorizing jazz historiography.</p>
<p>Kristian Pérez Zurutuza ERCICSSH1930053</p>	<p>Project-Based Learning to Enhance Students’ Interpersonal, Multilingual and Academic Competence. The Case Study of a Creative and Cooperative Technological Project</p> <p>Kristian Pérez Zurutuza, EHU-UPV Department of Foreign Philologies, University of the Basque Country, UNED, Vitoria</p> <p>Eneko Begiristain Imaz, Txindoki BHI Ibai Iparragirre Azurmendi, Txindoki BHI</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Competence has become a key word when describing pedagogical processes which involve teachers, students, contents, methodologies, and skills to be developed. Moreover, as the school of today must provide students with the necessary knowledge and competence for the world of tomorrow, multilingualism is also a must, especially, as migration has generated a plethora of new school environments and linguistic and cultural soundscapes. Thus, there is an objective need to incorporate teachers in the direct process(es) of task design and assessment, not as mere passive transmitters of knowledge, but as active facilitators of competence development. In the light of the aforementioned premises, the current paper analyzes PBL —Project-based Learning— as the working scenario for a flexible student-based and response-based methodology to ensure self-sustained engagement and motivation that may route the use of multiple intelligences to create new and more complex cognitive development and knowledge, hence, competence. To this respect, pedagogical processes must fulfill certain key factors: (i) the code and its accessibility; (ii) cultural difficulty; (iii) task familiarity, (iv) the teacher’s role, and (v) cognitive difficulty. When correctly tackled, projects enhance meaningful learning. Additionally, teachers would need to be eclectic in its widest sense as for approach and competence with actual autonomy to generate and assess tasks and empowering students on decision-making spheres in order to provide new grounds for cooperative personal and academic development to pursue happiness as a primary goal of Education.</p>

	<p>This paper analyzes the case of two students who have displayed the ability to go beyond the limitations of traditional pedagogy and, within and despite this framework, mature a technology-based cooperative and interdisciplinary project of a wireless cellphone charger on their own as they realized and self-sustained the need to go beyond the academic constraints of the educational stage—Middle School—in which they are.</p> <p>Keywords: Project-Based Learning, Multilingualism, Motivation, Education, Cellphone Technology</p>
<p>Dr Ebere Richard Adigbo ERCICSSH2001056</p>	<p>Coercive Diplomacy in Foreign Policy: Evaluating Nigeria’s Carrot and Stick Strategy</p> <p>Dr Ebere Richard Adigbo Delta State University, Abraka, Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The rise of states as the dominant political actors in the international arena elevated diplomacy to an ongoing practice. Even at this, diplomacy has changed dramatically because of an evolving international political system. Thus, foreign policy elites must make choices between the best diplomatic tools to use. Though diplomatic tools are numerous, this study focuses on Nigeria’s use of inducement (carrots) and the brandishing of brutish force (sticks). Nigeria’s capability to back its coercive diplomacy has not been quite pronounced over the years. It is due to this doubt that there is the need to examine Nigeria’s interaction with some selected countries in the West African sub-region, the country’s sphere of influence. These countries are the Republic of Chad, Equatorial Guinea and Sierra Leone. Though the relations were not conducted in a manner that met Nigeria’s national interests, yet the giant African state managed to meander between carrots and stick strategies. The study relied on qualitative research method that uses extant relevant literature in the field of international studies. It is discovered that Nigeria, possibly for lack of capability, has not gained exponentially from its carrot and stick strategies.</p>
<p>Hussaini Mohammed Kyarma ERCICSSH2001061</p>	<p>An Evaluation of Women Participation In Education In Biu L.G.A, Borno State Nigeria</p> <p>Hussaini Mohammed Kyarma Department of Curriculum Studies, College of Education Waka-Biu, Borno State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper seeks to evaluate the women participation in education in Biu local government area Borno state, Nigeria. Nation building cannot occur in a vacuum, women have equal right to education as men. Therefore this study aimed at evaluating the women participation in education in Biu L.G.A, the problems militating against women participation in education and effects of low participation of women in education were investigated. The researcher adopts survey research design and draws a population sample of 150 respondents using random sampling. Data were collected using structured questionnaire which were subsequently analyzed using simple descriptive statistics. The study reveals that cultural and religious beliefs were the major problems militating against the participation of women in education in Biu local government area. The effects attached to these problems were also revealed by the study where restricted job opportunities, limited means of income and inability to make positive change in the community were identified as the effects of low participation of women in education. The researcher therefore recommends that government at all levels should organize seminars to sensitize the populace about the significance of women participation in education and individuals should shun away from cultural taboos that put constraints on women participation in education.</p> <p>Keywords: Women, Participation, Education</p>
<p>Adikwu Joseph ERCICSSH2001062</p>	<p>Statistical Analysis of The Problems Associated With Skill Acquisition In Nigeria</p> <p>Adikwu Joseph Department of Mathematics/Statistics, School of Technology, Benue State Polytechnic, Ugbokolo, Benue State</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>One pertinent issue that needs to be tackled headlong in Nigeria today is skill acquisition of the youths. The Universal Basic Education (UBE) programme which was projected to turn out skilled low level manpower in different areas has failed to achieve this goal. Considering the failure of the</p>

	<p>programme with its attendant consequences such as armed robbery, kidnapping and a host of other crimes in the society, this paper discusses the importance of skills acquisition in national development. The data for the study were collected using a simple random sampling of tailors within twelve (12) LGAs across six states in Nigeria. Questionnaire method of data collection was used to collect the responses from five hundred and thirty five (535) tailors who were administered the Questionnaire. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Chi-square test methods were used for the statistical analysis. Findings indicated severe challenges of skill acquisitions which were not limited to but include the challenge of assessing financial grants for smooth take-off. 95% of our respondents have different forms of challenges with varying consequences. Conclusions indicate the need to restructure our educational curriculum and that mass mobilization and sensitization of youth is a cardinal thing to do so as to cause a change of value system and pro-activeness to skill acquisition and personal intellectual development. Based on findings, recommendations were made which include but not restricted to the fact that agencies like National Directorate of Employment (NDE) and some financial institutions like Micro-Finance Banks have roles to play.</p> <p>Keywords: Youths, Education, Skill Acquisition, Government</p>
<p>Kristine Hoang ERCICSSH2001066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Nature of Online Dating</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Megan Villaescusa Students of California State University, Fullerton</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kristine Hoang Students of the English Department, California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, United States of America</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aaron Clarino</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Finding a significant other has become much easier due to the increased popularity of online dating. During the mid 90's, modern online dating was first introduced through Match.com, but was initially perceived as a skeptical avenue due to the uncertainty of who people may be talking to online. As technology advanced and online dating became normalized, online dating has become much more abundant thanks to online dating applications, such as Tinder, Bumble, and Plenty of Fish, in as early as 2012. From thereon, online dating has become increasingly popular among millennials and a successful way to meet new people and start a relationship. Although the success of online dating has increased due to its convenience, greater pool of partners, and the rate of successful marriages, there are still dangers present. Online dating has been linked to patterns of online self-disclosure, false self- presentation, and deception. About 50% of online daters have felt that someone else misrepresented themselves in their profile (Borrajo 555). Online dating allows people the opportunity to create a public persona, whether that be using old photos or using inaccurate facts about themselves. We would like to explore the benefits and risks of online dating will be explored in this paper.</p> <p>Keywords: Cyber Dating, Online Dating, Dating, Millennials, Relationship, Marriage</p>
<p>Shedrack Nwannunu ERCICSSH2001067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Critical Analysis of Customer Satisfaction With Automated Teller Machines (Atms) In Nigeria. (A Case Study Of Sokoto And Zamfara States Of Nigeria)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shedrack Nwannunu Department of Accountancy, Abdu Gusau Polytechnic, Talata Mafara, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>It is generally agreed that banks' customers in Nigeria have accept ATMs services as better options to most manual services provided by Nigerian banks. Using the information extracted from the primary source of data, the study used the SPSS 20 qualitative method of research analysis and examined if the customers' perceived qualities of ATM services in Nigeria are meeting up with their expectations and overall satisfaction. In addition the paper examined how fast Nigerian banks respond to ATMs related customers' complains using Sokoto and Zamfara states customers' experience as a case study. The study came up with the conclusion that customers are not satisfied with ATM services in Nigeria.</p>

	<p>Keywords: Customers, Satisfaction, Perceived Quality, Expectations, Responsiveness</p> <p>Impact of Abusive Supervision on Work-Family Conflict: Mediating Role of Psychological Distress and Moderating Role of Family Support</p> <p>Hina Hayat Department of Management Sciences, Foundation University Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract This study investigates the nature of work-family conflict and its antecedents such as abusive supervision and psychological distress with the moderating role of family support. Mediation role of psychological distress is examined in the relationship of abusive supervision and work-family conflict. Health sector of Pakistan was selected for data collection. Stepwise multiple regression analyses were performed to examine the hypotheses of this study. Results depict that abusive supervision has significant positive impact on work-family conflict and psychological distress partially mediates the relationship whereas family support performs buffering role in the relationship of abusive supervision and work-family conflict. Findings of this study enhance the body of knowledge and develop awareness regarding the detrimental effects of abusive behavior of supervisor and work-family conflict.</p> <p>Keywords: Abusive Supervision, Psychological Distress, Work-family Conflict and Family Support</p>
<p>Nairozeen Aslam ERCICSSH2001074</p>	<p>Going Beyond Syncretism: Devotional Literature of the South Asian Ismailis in the Contemporary Times</p> <p>Nairozeen Aslam The Aga Khan University, Institute for the Study of Muslim Civilisations, Karachi, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract For years Ismaili Muslims belonging to the Indian Subcontinent tradition have been closely connected to their devotional literature (ginans). The academic discourses around it have mostly been along the lines of “originality” and “authenticity” for, its vocabulary has influences of indigenous Indic languages. The ginans were orally transmitted for a long time and it is generally believed that some context-based adaptations had taken place in the written versions. However, after the mid-twentieth century, these “syncretic” ginans underwent major siftings; hence several terms considered as “Hindu” were replaced with their “Islamic” alternative. Nevertheless, due to a lack of consensus on the identification of the “syncretic” elements, Ismaili Tariqa and Religious Education Boards (ITREBs) in various countries published different ginan books, leading to inconsistencies that are being experienced by the community members until today. Theoretically, the appropriations undertaken in the ginans, that is, erasure of the “syncretic” elements have been explored in this study through Stewart and Shaw’s terminology of “anti-syncretism”. Through interviews, observation, and text analysis, the role of “power” and “agency” involved in “anti-syncretism” has been explored. While some people exercise their agency in retaining the “original”, that is, unrevised versions, others believe in continuous evolution of ginans owing to their belief in the fluidity of faith. Amidst debates on what is authentic or corrupt, it can be argued that after the reformations, the ginans have become “Islamic” in a certain context with “fresh syncretism”. Based on the current findings, future researches could focus in depth on believers’ experiences within diverse geographical contexts, particularly on the syncretic vocabulary of the devotional hymns.</p> <p>Keywords: Anti-syncretism; Appropriation; Ginan; Islamization</p>
<p>Suheba Khan ERCICSSH2001074</p>	<p>Women in Indian Television Advertisements</p> <p>Suheba Khan Assistant Professor (Contractual), Advanced Centre for Women’s Studies, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (202002) India</p> <p>Abstract Advertising have a high visibility in the cultural environment: it is also the most vital source of the revenue that supports and motivates the vast majority of commercial media. It could even be said that advertising is the media that stands behind all the other media industries. Daily, we come across many advertisements while watching television. If done ethically, advertising is beneficial to</p>

	<p>advertisers as well as consumers. However, there is a rising concern about some advertising companies using unethical methods of advertising which is having a harmful effect on the society. This paper is based on secondary and primary data collected through different books, published articles and advertisements running on Indian television. Descriptive research design and content analysis research technique have used for the analysis of different television advertisements. The paper focuses on the representation of women in Indian advertisements. How advertisements portray women on television through a very short and effective tool of media that leave a great impression on people's minds. This paper also focuses on how these advertisements reinforce stereotypical image of women through patriarchal norms and values. Women are often depicted in advertisements as objects of desires and such depiction often leads to violence against them. Advertisements depict the world from a masculine point of view, representing women as sex objects. This kind of framing, what Laura Mulvey called the male gaze, encourages men viewers to see women as sexual objects and encourages women to see themselves as objects of men's desire. Keywords: Women, Advertisements, Patriarchy, Portrayal, Sex Objects</p>
<p>Leonardo Lincoln Leite de Lacerda ERCICSSH2001080</p>	<p>Leadership for Innovation In The Hospitality and Tourism Industries: An Integrative Review</p> <p>Leonardo Lincoln Leite de Lacerda Departamento em Gestão do Conhecimento, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Engenharia e Gestão do Conhecimento, PPGEGC, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil</p> <p>Criatiano J. Castro de A. Cunha</p> <p>Alexandre Augusto Biz</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Leadership can contribute to achieve innovation, but such knowledge is not so clear in the tourism, hospitality and leisure industries. In order to ascertain directions that leadership research for innovation is taking in these industries, an integrative review was conducted on Scopus database with the descriptors "leadership", "innovation", "tourism", "hospitality" and "leisure". Eleven studies were included in this review and none of them addressed the the leisure industry. Moreover, the studies tend to be more recent, focusing on the quantitative approach and in developed countries, as well as focusing on small and medium sized companies. In addition, the innovation that leadership exerts in these industries is incremental, and it can be used through various actions such as creating new products / services, finding new suppliers and market, using different administrative and production processes, and reshaping the climate and the organizational culture. Keywords: Leadership; Innovation; Hospitality, Tourism, Integrative Review</p>
<p>Adetowubo-King, S.A ERCICSSH2001087</p>	<p>Government Regulation/Support and Entrepreneurial Performance: A Review of Literature</p> <p>Adetowubo-King, S.A Tai Solarin College of Education, Omu-Ijebu, Ogun State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Entrepreneurship activities have been identified as the live-wire which enhances the growth and development of an economy especially in developing countries as Nigeria. As a result of this, the government of Nigeria throughout the years has come up with various regulations as well as supports to enhance the smooth operation of entrepreneurial businesses within the country. However, most of these government regulations and supports such as the legal environment, inadequate infrastructure, limited access to credit facility, financial support have either positive or negative effects on entrepreneurial performance such as sales volume, profit margin, customer service, job creation, new product development, competitive advantage, and financial performance. The aim of this paper is to assess the relationship between government support/regulation and entrepreneurial performance in Nigeria. The study will specifically focus firstly on the relationship of infrastructure and business performance, legal environment and business performance, followed by the relationship between credit facility and financial performance, and lastly, the relationship between legal environment and organizational effectiveness. A conceptual research approach was used for the purpose of this work. The study concludes that if government can make policies that are favourable for entrepreneurs, then they will be able to make more lasting contributions to the</p>

advancement of the Nigerian economy.
Keywords: Nigeria, Government, Regulatory Environment, Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Performance

**Women & Hardware-Based Technologies for Musical Expression:
A Critical Analysis - EDI in STEAM**

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Abstract

In this project, we aimed to examine the state of diversity and inclusion in STEAM within a case study and to address the huge numerical gap in the number of women of colour in the field of hardware-based designs for musical expression in live performances. We are interested in exploring and understanding the mechanisms and narratives of assimilation through which bodies and matter inhabit socially constructed identities within the fields of STEM, music technology and interface design. This research project is an aim to visualize how gender, race and ethnicity are inscribed into STEM(+Art) and how acquirement of knowledge through scientific means has been influenced by notions of gender/race and gender roles in society. Moreover, we discussed the inclusion of Arts and Design in STEM fields by using the STEAM denomination due to the interrelatedness of fields in our particular case study. Thus we suggested changes on multiple levels; First, we suggested that the education system should use the 4-A scheme: Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability and Adaptability to ensure diversity in the system that forms future workers in fields that have significant underrepresentation. We analyzed different models in order to suggest an ideal model that favours the promotion of diversity, while also looking at potential. Second, we believe in the importance and the power of representation. Therefore, while implementing a balancing recruitment process for STEAM fields in the education system, as well as the workplace following graduation, we believe that representation will come into play in an equally important way. Finally, we would encourage intersectionality in both the recruitment and the representation politics of STEAM. By shining an even light on an equal number of women who identify as a mix of different intersectional identity factors, we would offer an achievable portrait of what the STEAM field landscape should look like in terms of diversity.

Keywords: Gender Imbalance, Representation, EDI (Equity, Diversity & Inclusion), Technology & Values, Feminist Epistemology, Intersectionality, STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, and Mathematics)

Social and hidden orphans in Kyrgyzstan

Salmorbekova Rita

Professor of sociology, Professor, Research Center, Ngo Sotsantro, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Abstract

A new layer and population group called “social orphans” has appeared in Kyrgyzstan. Increasing values of material values, the maintenance of society has undergone a radical change. If we are talking about a simple language, then this is when a child with living biological parents remains, for some reason, without education in society. In these children, parents are deprived of parental rights. Children in this world live with their parents, but parents have negative consequences for each other. In such situations, children may be left completely without material and moral care. Moreover, this requires the attention of the state and the public.

As a result, the same social orphans are children with living biological parents, because of various problems they cannot provide support and raise their children. In such cases, the state takes care of the children. Here, children are not legally deprived of parental rights, but in fact, they cannot provide for their children.

Orphanhood removes the child from social society, removes emotional ties with peers, and slows his



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	<p>physical, social and mental development. The phenomenon of social orphanhood in the minds of Kyrgyz society at this time is associated with common complex reasons: political, social, medical, psychological and other reasons. The reasons for the emergence of social orphans are natural disasters (catastrophes, hunger, etc.) and social upheavals - war, international conflicts, refugees, etc. Keywords: Orphans, Hidden Orphans, Social Orphans, Parenting, Parental Law</p>
<p>Radia Layada ERCICSSH2001076</p>	<p>Examining the Divergence between the Faith-Based US Foreign Policies of G. W. Bush and Barack Obama in Executing Middle Eastern Affairs</p> <p>Radia Layada Department of Letters and English, Faculty of Letters and Languages, University of 8 Mai 1945, Guelma, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract The eager towards maintaining all initiatives linked to globalization and international power has permitted nations to interrupt the use of religion in framing its foreign policy agenda. Such use, though some countries consider as a part of nation's defense strategy, has characterized the new millennium by a massive disorder threatening the international political stability. This geopolitical situation forces researchers to go further in questioning the intercourse between the faith-based foreign policy constructing process and the soft, hard, and smart powers used by nations. The present paper highlights the presence of religion in skeletoning the US foreign policy under George W. Bush and Barack Obama presidencies and its effect on the US- Middle Eastern political relationships. Based on different foreign policies the two presidents has adopted, the paper deepens the analysis to compare between the faith-based foreign policies of Bush from those of Obama clarifying how the latter identifies the United States' manipulation of soft, hard, and smart powers in managing crucial international affairs with the Middle Eastern countries. Keywords: Religion, The United States, Middle Eastern Countries, Soft Power, Hard Power, Smart Power</p>
 <p>Bashar H. Malkawi ERCICSSH2001077</p>	<p>Economic Boycotts and WTO Law</p> <p>Bashar H. Malkawi College of Law, University of Sharjah, Sharjah, UAE</p> <p>Abstract The paper evaluates whether the motivation of national security is a reasonable excuse to restrict free trade and furthermore – assuming arguendo a good faith bona fide threat exists – whether boycotts even constitute effective tools to advance national security. Countries have their legal arguments that they can use to justify the boycott or to invalidate it. The use of the national security exception in international economic law must be evaluated on the bottom-line question of effectiveness. The boycott has always proven ineffective and is now increasingly counter-productive due to transformative regional and global developments. Free trade and efficient markets combined with the ability of talented individuals to work without discrimination and restriction are the hallmarks of vibrant economies and stability – true national security. While the establishment of the boycott may at one time serve a perceived national security goal, there is no longer such a need. Economic boycotts undermine the WTO's commitment to free trade and prosperity which ultimately harms all parties and their national security and harms the greater global interest in international stability for all parties. Key words: WTO, Boycott, International Trade Law, GATT, Free Trade</p>
	<p>Information Seeking Behavior of Students with Disability</p> <p>Mariamawit Tesfaye Belete Department of Information Science, Faculty of Computing and Informatics, Haramaya University, Dire Dawa, Ethiopia</p> <p>Abstract The information revolution has resulted in dynamic changes in information dissemination services. It is difficult for most people to understand the dynamic causes, processes, and the effects of these</p>

<p>Mariamawit Tesfaye Belete ERCICSSH2001079</p>	<p>changes on the information world. Accordingly, the dynamic changes and absence of heed to students with disability lead them to face many challenges. Some social psychology depicts physical, mental and social differences between the societies may be useful for better understanding the cognitive and social background of human information processing and may have important implications or a likely consequence for information dissemination services and systems. This research initiated to address the problem of information seeking behavior on students with disability. Data collected from different students studying in different disciplines. Different data collection tools (questionnaire, guided interview and observation) used to gather information from the target samples. Since the total population of the study size is less, the availability sampling techniques was used. The objective of this research is to identify the possible challenges, identify the type of information services, and examine the factors affecting students' information seeking behavior. Hence, it is pertinent to explore the disability differences in information seeking behavior of university students so as to better assist them in their information search processes. The students were surveyed by means of a semi-structured interview and guided questionnaires to assess what their information needs were, how they met those needs and whether the information they found from the institution's information system met their needs or not. The preliminary research result shows that 66.6% of the participants granted libraries were established to service only non-physically challenged users that the first factor to meet their information need.</p>
 <p>Heba Gemal ERCICSSH2001091</p>	<p>Green Synthesis Approach for Renewable Textile Coating and Their Mechanical and Thermal Properties</p> <p>Heba Gemal Home Economy Department, Faculty of Specific Education, Alexandria University, Alexandria, Egypt Country</p> <p>Nour F. Attia Fire Protection Laboratory, Chemistry Division, National Institute of Standards, Egypt Country Department of Energy Engineering, Gyeongnam National University of Science and Technology, Naedong-ro139beon-gil 8, 52849 Jinju, Gyeongnam, South Korea</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The extensive use of textile and textile based materials in various applications including industrial applications are increasing regularly due to their interesting properties which require rapid development in their functions to be adapted to these applications [1-3]. Herein, green, new and renewable smart coating was developed for furniture textile fabrics. Facile and single step method was used for synthesis of green coating based on mandarin peel and chitosan. As, the mandarin peel as fruit waste material was dried, grinded and directly dispersed in chitosan solution producing new green coating composite and then coated on textile fabrics. The mass loadings of green mandarin peel powder was varied on 20-70 wt% and optimized. Thermal stability of coated textile fabrics was enhanced and char yield was improved compared to uncoated one. The charring effect of mandarin peel powder coated samples was significantly enhanced anticipating good flame retardancy effect. The tensile strength of the coated textile fabrics was improved achieved 35% improvement compared to uncoated sample. The interaction between the renewable coating and textile was evaluated. The morphology of uncoated and coated textile fabrics was studied using microscopic technique. Additionally, based on thermal properties of mandarin peel powder it could be promising flame retardant for textile fabrics. This study open new avenues for finishing textile fabrics with enhanced thermal, flame retardancy and mechanical properties with cost-effective and renewable green and effective coating.</p>
<p>Leya Gilbert ERCICSSH2001093</p>	<p>Problems and Prospects of Women Entrepreneurs In Thiruvananthapuram District – A Study</p> <p>Leya Gilbert Faculty of Commerce, MG University, Ernakulam, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Women entrepreneurship development is an essential precondition to the development of the world nation. They are are becoming alarming force to consider within the business world and they are not only involved in business for survival, but to satisfy their inner urge of creativity and to prove</p>

their capabilities. Educated women is contributing to a great extent to the social transformation and in the future, it will be seen that more women venturing into areas traditionally dominated by men. Women are expected to innovate, initiate or adopt an economic activity to be called women entrepreneurs. In this dynamic world, women entrepreneurs are an important part of the global quest for sustained economic development and social progress in India though women have played a key role in the society; their entrepreneurial ability has not been properly tapped due to the lower status of women in the society. Thus, it is necessary to understand the various changes that took place in the status of women in India.

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Identifying the Problems faced by SMEs in the City of San Fernando, La Union

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Abstract

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have a significant role in prospering the Philippine economy. They help diminish penury by making occupations for the nation's developing labor force. They prompt financial improvement in agrestic and remote areas. An effervescent SME segment is thus an indication of a flourishing and developing economy. Notwithstanding policies that intent to give an empowering environment for SME advancement, the segment still faces different problems that keep it from achieving its full development and potential. This study calls upon in identifying the problems faced by SMEs in a specific area. Herewith, the researchers devise 3 overarching questions: what are the problems; the influential factors; and the adaptive measures in dealing with the problems faced by SMEs. The Phenomenological Research Design, the Narrative Research Design, and purposive sampling have been utilized such that open-ended questionnaires were also used in conducting the semi-structured interview method. With our study region, San Fernando City, La Union, 25 potential respondents, 15 small enterprises and 10 medium enterprise, were interviewed. The evidence from this study implies that the tourists consider the visiting frequency, choosing reasons, linkages and upkeep, expectations, and perceptions as influencing factors. The emerging problems from the business consist of lack of information, Market access, Lack of Technology and finance. Thus, the adaptive measures have been undertaken such as financial reinforcement, Entrepreneurship awareness and business advancement. With the researchers' realization, these factors are needed by SME owners as it is beneficial to them.

Keywords: SME, SME Owners, Small Enterprises, Medium Enterprises, Entrepreneurship

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