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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Mr. Parvez Ahmed Pirzado

University of Technology Sydney (UTS), Australia

Topic: Teaching human rights in schools: Where do we stand and where do we want to go?

Mr. Parvez Ahmed Pirzado is an educational development professional with 20 years' experience of working in the education development sector. Currently, he is enrolled as a doctoral candidate at the University of Technology Sydney (UTS), Sydney, Australia since 2017. Before joining UTS, he was working with USAID in Pakistan for managing educational projects. He has also worked with the Aga Khan University – Institute for Educational Development in Pakistan. Mr. Pirzado has a Master's degree in Education and International Development from the University of London and a Master's degree in Human Rights and Democratisation from the University of Sydney. His doctoral research is based on teachers' understandings and practices in teaching human rights concepts in schools.

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PRESENTERS

<p>Lee Caplan ERCICSSH1931052</p>	<p>Jazz Aesthetics: The Burkean Sublime and Performative Theology</p> <p>Lee Caplan Department of Music, Teaching Fellow, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States of America</p> <p>Abstract 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>Aarushi ERCICSSH1931053</p>	<p>What are the Underage up to? Substance Use Patterns</p> <p>Aarushi School of Economics, Business, Economics and Law Faculty, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia</p> <p>Abstract This paper examines the drinking and smoking behaviour amongst high school students in Australia, and investigates separately the pattern for the underage population. Statistics show that at the age of 16, on average, 30% of Australians consume six or more drinks in one occasion and inhale their first stick of cigarette (AIHW, 2017). Studies have shown that substance use at such young age depresses the central nervous system, alter the way these individuals feel and think and are a predictor of the future dependence of the same (Breese et al. (2011)). Thus, we believe underage drinking among high school students is an important area to research. In order to address the factors that affect such drinking and smoking behaviour, we employ two datasets, sourced from Household, Income, Labour Dynamic in Australia (HILDA) and Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). We partition the HILDA dataset into two sample sets. The first sample refers to high school students i.e. currently enrolled in school. The second sample refers to individuals who are not currently enrolled in high school. We do this to examine if substance use behaviour differs between underage high school students and those not in school. We also assess if substance use behaviour is contingent on demographics, individual attributes, family characteristics, and environments arising from the individual’s neighbourhood. Additionally, if the type of school attended, private or public, has an effect on the substance use for those not in school. Probit models have been applied to identify participation in drinking and smoking. Ordered probit models have been applied to identify the prevalence of drinking and smoking. Our findings indicate that the spirits and cigarettes are complementary goods, whereas wine and cigarettes are substitutes for high school students. Being underage negatively affect substance use behaviour among those in high school, as compared to those who are not in school. We also find that males, being employed part-time, having siblings, socialising and living in a noisy neighbourhood</p>

are likely to increase the probability of and participation in and prevalence of drinking, among high school students. Belonging to a broken family and living in a noisy neighbourhood is associated with a higher probability participation in and prevalence of smoking among high school students. Our findings indicate that certain pricing policies for alcohol and cigarettes, educational campaigns and roles of parents in school students' life are potential factors that can prevent exposure to such health-damaging behaviour.

Dr. David D Yongo
ERCICSSH1931054

Post Colonial Leadership Failure and the Future of Africa

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Abstract

Of all the world's continents, Africa may be considered as having witnessed or/undergone the most turbulent experience. The over four hundred years of slavery witnessed and about one hundred years of European colonialism succeeding or following that evil and lamentable episode with its concomitant consequences can be advanced to buttress the above claim. Notwithstanding, the 1960s witnessed a substantial decolonization of a number of those erstwhile European dominions in Africa. Logically too, this period marked the coming into being of 'nationalist' leadership in the decolonized African states. Meanwhile, during or under the colonial period, due to frustration arising from, among other things, exploitation and deprivation, African people had looked up to the day that they would be liberated and consequently enjoy good things of life. Moreover, Africans had every reason to be so optimistic because their brothers who led them in the course of the process of decolonization promised them such. But alas! After the attainment of the so-called independence African hope has been progressively dashed due to inept past-colonial African leadership of most African states. Furthermore, this post-colonial leadership failure has inevitably led to or aggravated the unenviable position of Africa, generally marked by abject poverty, monumental corruption and ignorance, political instability, unemployment, declining balance of trade, low per capita income, underdevelopment, backwardness and a humiliating dependency relationship on the West. This paper intends to offer analytical interrogation of this vexed problematic and to proffer possible way forward.



Santosh Kumar Gurung
ERCICSSH2002056

Socio-Cultural, Economic and Environmental Impact of Tibetan Refugee Settlement on Host Community in Pokhara

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Abstract

The study attempts to empirically investigate and assess the socio-cultural, economic and environmental impact of the refugee settlements on the local host community who are living around the Tashi Pakhiel Tibetan camp located in Hemja, Kaski district. A questionnaire survey was undertaken to collect opinion of 500 host community members on the issue. The findings reveal that there exists social harmony, mutual co-existence, and bonding between the Tibetan refugees and local residents of Hemja. The two communities involve in social exchange and participate in social events of each other. The social acceptance is revealed from the fact that the practice of intermarriages between the communities is also prevalent. The Tibetan refugee camp is found not to adversely impact the host community culture. Similarly, the refugee settlement has not brought any adverse effect on the local environment. The basic services and facilities like education and health is available on equitable basis to both the communities. Finally, the economic interaction between the communities has resulted in mutually beneficial economic condition for both in terms of increased business and employment opportunities. Moreover, the economic benefits to the host community are found to be relatively higher as compared to the benefits received by the refugees.

 <p>Abdul Sabur Hassan ERCICSSH2002058</p>	<p>Keywords: Tibetan refugees, Socio-cultural, Economic, Environmental Impact</p> <p>Incessant Armed Banditry and Business Activities In Zamfara North Senatorial Zone Nigeria</p> <p>Abdul Sabur Hassan Dept of Business Administration and Management, School of Business And Management Studies, Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract The research work is on incessant armed banditry and business activities in Zamfara north senatorial zone of Nigeria, with the objective of ascertaining the consequences of the act on business activities in the area, the senatorial district comprises of four local government authority which include kaura Namoda, Zurmi, Shinkafi and Birnin-Magaji, a sample of 100 respondents were taken from each local government area for the study making 400 population sampling. Questionnaires were used to generate primary data from much affected area of the zone, simple parentage method was adopted for data analysis and chi-square statistical instrument were used to run the hypothesis. The research revealed that the business activities in the area have been relegated, to an extent that people from neighboring state and Niger republic are no longer trading in the area anymore due to the fear and experience of kidnapers in the zone. It was equally reveal that various road to the markets are traps and points of kidnappings without attacking the markets and that proliferation of small arms and light weapons have been the order of the day within the communities for self-protections and the environment become vulnerable to any violent. It's therefore recommended that security agencies should step up with a more technological strategy to apprehend the perpetrators behind the act and arraign them for trial in the court of law for peace to prevail. Its equally believe that dialog and settlement of disputes should be employ.</p> <p>Keywords; Armed Banditry, Business Activities, Kidnapers And Technological Strategy</p>
<p>Abdulkareem Idris Toyin ERCICSSH2002060</p>	<p>Effect of Insecurity on Economic of Zamfara State in North Western Region of Nigeria</p> <p>Abdulkareem Idris Toyin Accountancy Department, Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda, Zamfara, Gusau, Nigeria</p> <p>Mrs. Cecilia Inedu Department of Accountancy, Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Nomoda, P. M.B 1012, Kastina Road, Zamfara State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract This paper titled “effect of insecurity on economic of zamfara state in north western region of Nigeria” this paper is intends to examine the pertinent issues of insecurity on economic of zamfara state. Available date on the level and implications of insecurity on economic of zamfara state which constitutes serious threat to lives and properties that also hampers business activities and discourages local and foreign investors, all which stifle and obstruct zamfara state economy. This study employed the use of qualitative and descriptive information gathered to analyze both security, economic and its effect on zamfara state economy. The study concludes that the rising wave of insecurity has posed very dangerous threats in the cooperation existence of the state with neighboring states as one geographical entity. In light of above, the paper recommends that the government must be proactive in dealing with security issues and threats through modern methods of intelligence gathering, and sharing amongst security personnel, training, logistics, motivation and deploying advance technology in managing security challenges, the government should keeps pace in economic that would bring about development through physical infrastructure to support business and industrial growth.</p> <p>Keywords: Insecurity, Security, Economic</p>



Chesika Gamage
ERCICSSH2002061

Establishment of British Democratic Principles in Ceylon and the Emergence of Challenges from Ceylonese Society over British Policies in the 1930s and 1940s - A Historical Analysis

Chesika Gamage

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Abstract

Ceylon was ruled by the British over a period of nearly three centuries; only a part of the country was under their dominion at the beginning but eventually they ruled over the entire country. During this period Western culture, Western lifestyle, Christianity, the English language and liberal democratic concepts were gradually established among the Ceylonese. In this regard, particularly in the 1930s and 1940s British rulers promulgated various liberal democratic policies within the socio-political setup of Ceylon. They finally granted dominion status in 1948. This research is mainly focused on studying the kind of challenges they faced from the indigenous communities at the time when they were preparing to implement such democratic principles in Ceylon. This research is a qualitative descriptive analysis that makes use of both primary data and secondary literature. In this regard contemporary newspapers, Hansard reports, official leaflets, reports of Government Agents and Governors, reports of government commissions, books, theses and research papers were used. This research revealed that due to the prevailing class and caste system based values of the indigenous society, the elite class objected to the granting of equality based on British democratic practices to the lower strata of their own society. As Ceylon was a multi-ethnic country, democratic principles tended to naturally create dominance of the majority ethnic community in the socio-political context. Fearing this, some minority leaders, particularly Jaffna Tamil politicians who were concerned about their future survival in the face of majority Sinhalese dominancy, challenged the implementation of these British policies. Some radical youth organizations strongly objected to these British implementations in the 1930s and 1940s as they did not grant full independence to Ceylon.

Keywords: British Rulers, Class-Caste Injustices, Democratic Principles, Minorities, Sinhalese



Sarla Rani
ERCICSSH2002063

Study of Relationship of Secondary School Teacher's Effectiveness with their Well-Being

Sarla Rani

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Abstract

The present study was undertaken to understand the relationship between teacher's effectiveness and well-being among secondary school teachers. This study is based on descriptive survey method and a sample of 600 government and private secondary school teachers was drawn from Haryana state. Teacher Effectiveness Scale developed by Dr. Pramod Kumar and Prof. D.N. Mutha (1999) and PGI General Well-being measure developed by Dr. Santosh K.Verma and Ms. Amita Verma (1989) were used for data collection. Findings revealed that there existed a significant and positive relationship between well-being and teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers. It was also found that mean of teacher effectiveness scores of the male teachers was lower than that of the female teachers. It showed that female teachers had higher teacher effectiveness than their male counterparts. Further, it was found that male and female secondary school teachers did not differ in their well-being. Government school teachers had shown better teacher effectiveness and well being as compared to teachers teaching in private schools.

Keywords: Teacher Effectiveness, Well-Being, Secondary School Teachers



The urgency of teaching New Zealand history for authentic bi-cultural approaches to social justice in Aotearoa

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Abstract

Colonialism, marginalisation and loss of whenua (land) continue to affect New Zealand Māori on a

Wendy Fowler
ERCICSSH2002064

daily basis and these effects are felt in every sphere of life. Māori 'lived experience' over the past 180 years plainly indicates the dishonouring of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (The Treaty of Waitangi), signed in 1840 by Māori and the British Crown. Ignorance concerning Te Tiriti and our history in primary and intermediate schools is commonplace. This is particularly the case with reference to the actual content of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the many unjust land laws and confiscations that contravened Te Tiriti o Waitangi, thus eroding the social, economic and political foundations of Māori. This paper addresses issues concerning social justice. Consedine and Consedine (2012) maintain that 'Everyone benefits from living in a society that takes collective responsibility for healing the past.' (p 183). Logic tells us that in order to heal the past we need to be cognizant of the past. Once we know our stories and once we have put ourselves in the shoes of the other, it becomes possible to make informed decisions regarding social justice. In Aotearoa, knowing our past is pre-eminent if we are to build dynamic bicultural relationships.
Keywords: Bicultural Relationships, Social Justice, Te Tiriti o Waitangi



Anu Balhara
ERCICSSH2002066

Educational Ideas of Swami Vivekananda

Anu Balhara

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Abstract

Nowadays there is a lot of materialism, degradation of moral values, discontent and lack of spirituality everywhere. The purpose of this research is to study the educational ideas of Swami Vivekananda and how they can be useful and relevant in the present context. The educational ideas of Swami Vivekananda can be analysed as to how they can be useful today in the present times of moral and spiritual crisis. Swami Vivekananda's contribution in the field of education can be studied and its contemporary relevance can also be seen. Today there is a cut throat competition in the field of education. The students are being over burdened and carrying such big bag of books to school. Today's education system is not able to meet the demands of the students and the society. Students are facing a lot of pressure of examinations. They are mentally and psychologically disturbed. They are not able to face the everyday challenges of the present times. Some students even commit suicide due to a lot of pressure on them due to their own parents, teachers and society. The students are not able to cope up with the present education system which is failing to make the students strong enough to face all the challenges of life. They are so much over burdened with their heavy bags that they hardly get any time for play and other co-curricular activities. The students even after possessing so many degrees are facing unemployment problems or there is a mismatch between their educational qualifications and the job they are doing. The present times are very difficult with the problems of unemployment, educated unemployment, over population, stress, anxiety, lack of values, etc. There is an increase in the crime rates especially crime against women is increasing. There is a feeling of insecurity, poverty, divorce etc. The human civilization is going nowhere. The students are directionless. The methodology adopted in this research is content analysis. The present research is qualitative research. It is philosophical and historical research in nature. It comes under philosophy of education. The philosophy of life of Swami Vivekananda if followed in the present times would prove out to be very beneficial for the youth today.

Swami Vivekananda's philosophy can be best reflected in the following lines :

Arise Awake and Stop Not

Till the Goal is Reached!

Be Strong! Be brave !

Strength is Life, Weakness is Death.

Strength is one thing needful

Know you are the creatures of your own destiny.

Never forget that all your strength is within.

Dare to be abhaya – fearless and you will be truly free

Let our youths be strong, strong first

India calls for infinite energy, infinite zeal, and infinite courage.

Religion will grow out of strength.

The educational philosophy of Swami Vivekananda such as the aims of education, curriculum,

	<p>methods of teaching, discipline, Teacher, student, education of women, education of the masses, basic principles of his educational philosophy would to a great extent help in solving many problems faced by youth today.</p> <p>To conclude, Swami Vivekananda focused on the Vedas of the East and the science and technology of the West. He stood for mass education. His emphasis was on India's cultural unity. He stressed on yoga, brahmacharya and meditation etc. His is an idealistic philosophy. He said that women can be uplifted only through education. His main concern was on building national and international values. He stood for universal brotherhood and love. He wanted to eradicate poverty. He wanted man to achieve self-realization. He laid emphasis on building up of moral and cultural values through education. All in all he focused on total personality development of an individual. Through the educational ideas of Swami Vivekananda we can provide solution to many problems of the world today.</p> <p>Keywords : Philosophy, Educational Philosophy, Swami Vivekananda, Philosophy Of Education, Qualitative Research</p>
<p>Jannatul Mawa ERCICSSH2002067</p>	<p align="center">Impact of Education on Garo Migrant Women Empowerment in Bangladesh</p> <p align="center">Jannatul Mawa Faculty of Education, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Living in a predominantly middle-class residential area in Dhaka, Bangladesh, I had the opportunity to observe Garo migrant women visiting local beauty parlours, Garments factories and households where they were often employed as 'workers' and also observe some who migrant because of educational opportunities. I began to wonder about the reasons why the ethnic minority Garo women were engaged in such large numbers in these areas and how does education influence the shaping of their sense of empowerment. The study originates from such personal motivations and is an attempt to take this research a step further from my earlier initiative and seeks to present a better understanding of Garo migrant women empowerment and education. The focus of this research is to investigate how is education influences Garo migrant women's sense of empowerment and their life aspirations. This study employed an ethnographic research design, using semi-structured interviews, participant observations and focus group discussion. This research draws mainly from my fieldwork experiences. I used ethnographic methods because I wanted to learn about the educational influences on Garo migrant women. This research covered a gap in literature by investigating education influences of Garo migrant women and the connections between education and empowerment. This research found that education created a space for empowering tribal Garo migrant women in Bangladesh and shaping the sense of empowerment for inner well-being. It hopes to bring to their circumstances to the attention of relevant government departments as a way to promote the healthy cultural diversity and valuable skills that the Garo women bring to the urban workforce and likewise this study is advantageous to recommend clarifications of comparable phenomena in global context.</p>
<p>Mutjarin Ittiphong ERCICSSH2002068</p>	<p align="center">The Study of Cross Cultural Communication through the Contemporary Performing Arts Saphai-Mam</p> <p align="center">Mutjarin Ittiphong Department of Drama and Music, Faculty of Arts, Silpakorn University, Thailand</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Novel named "Saphai-Mam" is written by pseudonym: Boonlua. It was continuously published episode by episode in magazine; Satreesarn. The novel interprets Thai culture and Western culture's differences, that was influences by facts about marriage of Thai male and foreign lady facing the problems of cross cultural communication as well as differences of world views leading to family problems.</p> <p>The development of novel; Saphai-Mam to contemporary performing arts is the multidisciplinary of literature and performing arts. The team members of this creating research has key objectives including of to search message of cross cultural communication as the theme in order to present and design various components of performing arts. This is able to increase value of performing arts and to communicate with nowadays audience in cultural diversity environment. This performing arts</p>

presents symbolism theatre with radio plays techniques and mime techniques that develops new knowledge in performing arts.

Keywords: Contemporary Performing Arts, Contemporary Play, Saphai-Mam



Suman Dalal
ERCICSSH2002071

The Traditional Indian Education System and its Contemporary Relevance

Suman Dalal

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Abstract

The Indian Educational System is an ancient system of imparting knowledge that has continued through thousands of years, in an unbroken chain, much like the Indian civilization. While the earliest system of education revolved around Vedic Studies, a later addition includes Buddhism. The arrival of the British brought an entirely different system of Education to India, one based on the colonial ideology of Lord Macaulay. The world had moved on to an industrial and modern life style, and consequently the modern British educational system was adopted in India post-independence. However, in an increasingly modernized world, there has been an increasing call for a move back to the Indian Traditional System of Education as a viable alternative. T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land*, published in 1922, ending with "shantih, shantih, shantih" being a living testimony to the increasing significance of Indian traditional educational system.

The paper shall assess the significance of the Traditional Indian Educational System vis-à-vis the contemporary times. The assessment shall be quantitative and rely for data on surveys. On the basis of the answers received, the data shall be analyzed and results drawn.



Helen Dian Fridayani
ERCICSSH2002072

The Participation of Citizens to Achieve Smart People's Case Study: Analysing the Use of Online-based Community Complaint Channels in Sleman Regency

Helen Dian Fridayani

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Abstract

The concept of a smart city according to several studies is very feasible to be adopted and developed as a solution to urban problems so far. Six smart city concepts can be adopted by adjusting the conditions of each city. The six concepts are a smart economy, smart mobility, smart environment, smart government, smart living, and smart infrastructure. After all, the most important element of a city area is the citizens of the city itself. The concept of a smart city was born to answer the problems faced by citizens. The concept of a smart city can be realized if coupled with efforts to make smart city residents (Smart Citizen). Intelligence is not just talking about improving the level of academic education, but increasing awareness and awareness of citizens to be directly involved in the process of formulating government policies and programs in their cities. Through the use of current information technology advances, it is very possible to do and be initiated by the government. Therefore, this paper will analyze the participation of the community in Sleman Regency to achieve the smart people's. The method used in this study is qualitative and quantitative in which qualitative in-depth interviews are conducted with various sources, namely the government and the community and quantitative is done by distributing 100 questionnaires. The results of this study indicate that people are happy with the government's efforts to realize the concept of smart cities and districts. Besides, although the government has made various kinds of complaints channels to be closer to the community, several factors influence the community to use these channels, such as because of education, and inclusion. In the other hand, another factor that the most influence the use of public complaints is the response from the government.

Keywords: Smart Citizens, Smart Regency, Online Complainant, Government, Lapor Sleman



Manasi Singh
ERCICSSH2002073

The Silenced Voices: Plight of The Rohingya Muslims

Manasi Singh

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Abstract

The issue of Rohingya crisis is one of the major concerns for the humanitarian organizations and the world at large. It is not just limited to the denial of citizenship but also involves stripping the Rohingya Muslims of their basic human rights. The situation has worsened over the years with a loss of over thousands of lives, demolition of villages and homes and displacement of lakhs of inhabitants. The Rohingya conflict is the textbook example of ethnic cleansing. The purpose of conducting this study was to bring in forefront the sufferings of Rohingyas and the discrimination they face in day to day life. The study examines the historical genesis of the crisis and the human rights violation concerning the Rohingyas as they are the worst victims of the state backed violence. It also addresses the international laws governing the rights of Rohingya refugees that have fled to various neighboring nations. This article is mainly a qualitative research and the secondary sources of data have been analyzed to carry out this study. It has been observed that the Myanmar government has been persecuting the Rohingya Muslims on racial basis and have inflicted upon them numerous discriminatory policies. Through the course of the research, it was realized that, though there has been some progress due to pressure put by the key International organizations, Myanmar's hostile conduct towards Rohingyas continues to be on a rise.

Keywords: Rohingya Muslims, Human Rights Violation, Discrimination, Citizenship, International Organizations

Muktar Haruna
ERCICSSH2002074

IFRS Mandatory Adoption and Value Relevance of Accounting Information

Muktar Haruna

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Usman Yakubu

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Abstract

This research is aimed at examining the Influence of mandatory IFRS adoption and value relevance of accounting information. The study is to find out whether the assertion made by the body responsible for setting up the standards (IFRS) that accounting information will be more value relevant under IFRS is scientifically correct. Listed consumer goods companies and Banks in Nigeria made up the population of this study, where 28 companies were scientifically selected as sample size of the study. Data was collected for 12 years' period, covering from 2005 to 2018 which was further divided into pre-IFRS adoption period (2005-2011) and post-IFRS adoption period (2012-2018). The study used earnings per share (EPS), book value of equity per share (BVE) as independent variables; firm size (FSZ) as control variable and market share price (MSP) as dependent variable. Multiple regression (OLS) was used to analyzed the data. The finding of the study showed that; value relevance of book value of equity per share has improved after mandatory adoption of IFRS in listed consumer goods company in Nigeria, while a decreased in value relevance of earnings numbers in the post IFRS adoption period. The overall value relevance of accounting information (EPS and BVE) has decreased after mandatory adoption of IFRS in listed consumer goods companies in Nigeria. The study therefore, recommends the use of firm attribute as a mediating or moderating variable for future studies and to consider good number of years after the adoption.

Keywords: IFRS, Value Relevance, Mandatory Adoption

Ubaydullah Uthman
ERCICSSH2002075

Reducing Crimes through Education: A Panacea to Development in Nigeria

Ubaydullah Uthman

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>It is no longer news that crimes have eaten deep into the roots of Nigeria. It has for a long time manifested in corruption and recently in terrorism, and if not curbed, will continue to mar and distort the development of the country. Looking at the rate at which crimes have affected the development of Nigeria, one is compelled to ask; how can these crimes be curbed? The answer is however not farfetched, as this lies in massive education. This paper will be comparing the crime, education and literacy rates of some countries to see how education can be a panacea to these crimes of corruption and terrorism, and pave way for development.</p> <p>Keywords: Crime, Corruption, Terrorism, Education, Development</p>
<p>Murtala Muhammad ERCICSSH2002076</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Impact of Poverty on Fertility among the Internally Displaced Persons (Idps) in Zamfara State Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Murtala Muhammad Liberal Studies, School of General Studies, Abdu Gusau Polytechnic, Talata Mafara, Zamfara State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper examined the impact of poverty on fertility among the internally displaced persons IDPs in Zamfara state. The study used survey design and questionnaire administered to sixty (60) sample of population in the Six (6) affected local government areas; namely, Maradun, Maru, Shinkafi, Zurmi, BirninMagaji and Talata Mafara. The study found out that IDPs suffered from feeding their large number of children. It is recommended that government should provide food, water, clothing and other social services to internally displaced persons. Finally, the researcher recommends that reducing high birth rate especially through family planning will increase standard of living.</p> <p>Keywords: Poverty, Fertility, IDPs</p>
<p>Usman Yakubu ERCICSSH2002077</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Impact of Audit Committee on Earning Quality in Listed Consumer Goods Companies of Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Usman Yakubu Department of Accounting & Finance, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muktar Haruna Department of Accounting and Finance, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi- Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asbtract</p> <p>The paper examines the impact of audit committee on the earning quality of listed consumer goods sector in Nigeria. The study used data collected from annual reports and accounts of the 13 sampled companies for the periods 2007 to 2018. Data was analyzed by means of descriptive statistics to provide summary statistics for the variables also correlation analysis was carried out using Pearson correlation technique for the correlation between the dependent and independent variables. Regression was employed using Generalized Least Square technique since the data has both time series and cross sectional attributes (Panel data). It was found out that the audit committee had positive and significant influence on the earning quality in the listed consumer goods companies in Nigeria. Thus, the study recommends that competency and personal integrity should be the worthwhile attributes to be considered while constituting the committee this could enhance the quality of accounting information. In addition to that majority of the committee members should be independent directors in order to allow high level of independency to be exercised.</p> <p>Keywords: Earning Quality, Corporate Governance & Audit Committee</p>
<p>Ike Maduabuchi ERCICSSH2002078</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Status of Records Management in Tertiary Institutions in South East States of Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ike Maduabuchi GG Directorate of Academic Planning and Development, Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic Unwana, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Amadi Amadi Oko Department of Computer Engineering, Technology Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic Unwana, Nigeria</p>

Abstract

This study sought to determine the status of records management in tertiary institutions in South East States of Nigeria. The study was guided by five specific purposes and corresponding research questions, including five null hypotheses. Survey research design was used. Six hundred administrators, secretaries and clerks from six tertiary institutions constituted the population. Purposive sampling technique was adopted in determining the sample of the study. A self structured questionnaire was developed, validated and used for data collection. Copies of the questionnaire were administered by the researcher, with the help of assistants. Generated data were analyzed using mean, standard deviation, t-test and ANOVA statistics. The study found among others, that records management practitioners planned their information needs, created and used policies/manuals to operate; essential ICT facilities existed in the tertiary institutions; some key personnel existed by function but not by technically recognized nomenclature; there was no significant difference in the mean responses of records management practitioners on their practices on the basis of years of work experience. It was recommended, among others, that a properly designed office form be used by lecturers to collect and return examination scripts, and that a suitable staff be appointed and designated a Records Manager in each institution
Keywords: Status, Record, Management, ICT, ANOVA. Tertiary Institution



Hamza Aliyu
ERCICSSH2002079

Corporate Tax Aggressiveness and Value of Listed Consumer Goods Companies in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of corporate tax aggressiveness on the value of consumer goods companies listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. Data were generated from the published annual reports and accounts of eighteen sampled companies for the period of ten years (2009-2018), and analyzed using multiple regression technique. The Fixed Effect (FE) regression results revealed that all the independent variables (Book ETR, Current ETR, and Cash ETR) have insignificant negative impact on the value of listed consumer goods companies in Nigeria. For the control variables, firm's age significant positive impact, firm size and leverage also have positive but insignificant impact while asset tangibility has significant negative impact on the value of listed consumer goods companies in Nigeria. Based on these findings, the study concludes that the cost of engaging in corporate tax aggressiveness may be higher than the benefits in the Nigerian consumer goods sector as the companies' ability to reduce corporate tax liability relative to pre-tax income does not significantly increases their after-tax income and value. Therefore, the study recommends that managers of listed consumer goods companies in Nigeria should weigh the marginal costs and benefits arising from their tax-planning strategies to ensure that they remain optimally aggressive.

Dr. Ahmad Ali
ERCICSSH2002080

Violence and Immorality is Responsible for Divorce in Traditional Society

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Abstract

This paper entitled “Immorality and violence is responsible for divorce in Malakand, KPK, Pakistan” A sample size of 210 respondents (divorced women) were randomly selected for in-depth interview, representing the whole Malakand division residing in Darul Aman (abode). A conceptual frame work consists of independent variable, moral aspect and dependent variable effects of divorce on female. For assessing the level of association chi-square test statistics was carried out. Moreover, reliability analysis was also carried out and overall reliability coefficient was stood at 0.75. Extra marital sex of women, involvement on part of males in homosexuality, domestic violence against women, dissatisfaction of women in sex. At bi variate level, sexual relationship of women with husband brother and taking career preference over family were found significant with effect of divorce on females. At multi-variate level while controlling type of marriage and literacy. A non-spurious relationship was exist among love marriage and moral aspect with effects of divorce. A spurious relationship were found amongst literacy and moral aspect with effects of divorce on female. Sessions and teachings on amorality, preaching of rights and duties of spouses and their limitations as per religious teachings by religious clergies and marriages in known families are some of the recommendations for this issue.

Keywords: Morality; Extra Marital Sex, Domestic Violation; Career; Preference; Violence



Eunice S.A Jeje
ERCICSSH2002082

Women Empowerment and Poverty Eradication in Northern Nigeria: The Nexus

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Abstract

Poverty is largely associated with developing countries particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa, which Nigeria belongs to. This has increased alarmingly over the years. Thus in Northern Nigeria, poverty has come to bare on the daily life of people and every effort by the government in this region to reduce this has been futile. The challenge to this are, firstly, the culture to domesticate women has affected and negated every attempt at poverty eradication considering the number of women in society of about half of the population. And, secondly, government policies on empowerment are not directed appropriately to capture Women. Therefore this paper makes a modest attempt to suggest the need to direct poverty eradication policies to help curtail the tide of poverty in Northern Nigeria by involving the female population. This paper also attempted through the use of secondary data at exploring in cognitive terms, that education and economic empowerment of women are the basis for poverty eradication in Northern Nigeria. The paper recommended that Northern Nigeria governments should direct projects towards the education and skill acquisition of the girl child/women when this is done they would be economically active and this would translate to the benefit of the society at large.

Keywords: Empowerment, Eradication, Northern Nigeria, Poverty, Women



Gabriel Lorenzo
ERCICSSH2002083

Gender Analysis of Pampanga State Agricultural University Farm Practice Program

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Abstract

Gender inequality is one of the rampant issues that continue to penetrate the society nowadays. It

can be experienced in different sectors; one of which is education. In the Philippines, which is an agricultural country, gender inequalities in agricultural education programs are evident; particularly in farm practice.

Farm Practice which is a part of the Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (Major in Animal Science) program, intends to expose students to actual management practices in both technical and administrative works. Thus, this research aimed to conduct a gender analysis by determining both sexes' opportunities based from the program's policies, their experiences during the actual farm practice, and the constraints they have experienced in the program.

Convergent parallel mixed methods research design was utilized in the study. Specifically, triangulation of qualitative and quantitative findings was used. A narrative research design was used for the qualitative part, and eight students who joined the program were interviewed. For the quantitative part, a survey research design was used. A questionnaire, adopted from the Harmonized Gender Development Guidelines (HGDG) of the Philippine Commission on Women for project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, was distributed to all of the program proponents. Results were organized and analyzed using mean and interpretation from the tool itself and were categorized using thematic analysis.

Results indicated that the program as perceived by the proponents and the student-participants are somehow gender sensitive but with reservations. Program proponents believed that the program ensures that opportunities for training and scholarships that may be provided are equally accessible to women and men, and that men and women taking their farm practice locally can choose the farm they want to go to. On the other hand, program participants shared that the sex of the participants affected their experiences while on the program, and that students who chose to take the farm practice abroad were not given the chance to choose their farm. It was also seen that health issues and academic standing were not acknowledged, making it a constraint in the program.

Although farm practice program exhibits gender equality, improvement is needed in terms of the program's rules and regulations and assuring equal treatment to both sexes in the program. Further development is needed to have a fully gender responsive program.

Keywords: Gender, Education, Agriculture, Mixed-Methods



Sameer Ul Khaliq Jan
ERCICSSH2002084

Prevalence and Risk Factors of Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) Among Primary Schools Children

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Abstract

Objective: To analyse the prevalence and risk factors of urinary tract infection (UTI) among primary schools children in Wari, Dir Upper, Pakistan. **Place and Duration:** Department of Social Work, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, KP, Pakistan. From 17th April to 31st September, 2019. **Methodology:** Ten primary girls' and boys' schools were selected through simple random sampling technique. A total of 500 questionnaires along with permission letters were sent to parents through their children 6-12 years. The students having no permission letters and/or used antibiotics recently were excluded. Urine samples were collected from 384 students and tested through urinalysis/urinary test by the expert in the field. The data was analysed and tabulated by SPSS software. A Chi-square and Cronbach alpha test was applied for analysis and reliability of the data. **Results:** A high incidence of UTI (37.5%) was found, of which 61.1% were girls and 38.9% were boys. There was a (significant $p=0.005$) relationship found between UTI and other risk factors such as: frequency of attending bathroom, holding urine because of playing or attending class, making hurry while attending washroom or non-evacuation of his/her bladder properly, using of inappropriate cleaning material causing UTI, child daily water intake, wearing of slight/tight trouser, child bedwetting, child constipation, a combined washroom and bathroom, child daytime wetting. **Conclusion:** Multiple risk factors were responsible for the prevalence of UTI. The study recommends that awareness should create through mass media about the hygiene of the child both in home and schools.

Keywords: Urinary Tract Infection, Prevalence, Risk Factors, Children, School

Ann Heather Kiwang

Indigenous Knowledge Systems in a Changing Landscape: The Case of Itogon Watershed

ERCICSSH2002086

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Abstract

There are many development projects in the Philippines which include infrastructure, social protection, health, basic education, rural development and environment. One of such projects is the construction of the San Roque Dam which now serves as a source of power, irrigation and flood control.

The area where the dam was constructed covers three (3) municipalities – San Nicolas, San Manuel and lastly, Itogon, Benguet. These areas especially Itogon, Benguet had communities existing even before the dam was proposed to be constructed. Because of these, the construction of the dam affected the communities' lives, lands and livelihood. With the actualization of the dam project, some of the community members remained and settled within the watershed area. The National Power Corporation (NPC) provided resettlement areas which include Sitio Daynet and Sitio Bantic. Many residents of Bantic, however, have to go down to Sitio Pangbasan to be near to their main source livelihood. As time passed by, conflicting interests were seen between the agencies and the communities within the watershed area which then resulted to development trade-offs between parties. NPC witnessed some community practices that contributed to environmental degradation, deteriorating watersheds and adverse impacts on water supply. With changing circumstances, the community Indigenous Knowledge Systems have also reconfigured. Hence, the recognition of the need for peoples' participation in watershed protection.

Since some of the practices of the communities are in conflict with the rules implemented in the watershed area, NPC proposed a project entitled "Institution Building for Indigenous People in the Itogon Watershed Area". The project consists of three phases. Phase one focuses on research and documentation of IKS. Phase two, the extension phase, includes capacity building and livelihood trainings. Phase three will be the evaluation phase. NPC partnered with Benguet State University (BSU) for the implementation of the project. Both are committed in tapping the indigenous knowledge systems in managing and protecting the San Roque watershed. Phase one, which focuses on documenting the IKS in these communities, serves as a building block for watershed resource management as well as addressing livelihood needs of the communities in a sustainable manner. At the same time, the project attempts to look into the lives of the community residents with the dam now fully operating. The researchers believe that the current status of the community's indigenous knowledge systems must be understood within the context of the changes brought about by the operation of the dam.

It is widely recognized that watershed protection and awareness entails people's participation. This has been enshrined in EO 224 which mandates NPC to enhance the watershed protection and awareness with the participation of communities, in this case, the communities of Guhban, Pangbasan and Daynet of Itogon and San Nicolas, respectively. On the other hand, some development projects in resource-rich areas such as the Cordillera region, has witnessed certain issues as a result of the observed deteriorating watersheds and its adverse impacts on future water supply at the local community host (NEDA-RDR, 2010).

The issues arising from extractive development projects is perhaps due to past and previous experiences, one of which is the complaint about terms of benefits in the form of collection and release of national wealth taxes (NEDA-RDR, 2010). The construction of the San Roque Dam and the affected communities is one classic example of 'development trade-offs.' Specifically, in a marginalized setting such as resettlement, one has also witnessed practices that contribute to environmental degradation. Certainly, this entails an in depth understanding of the conditions that allow or restrain the sustainable use of resources.

Takele Bekele Bayu
ERCICSSH2002090

Federalism and Ethnic Conflicts; Case from Ethiopia

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Since 1991 Ethiopia has made a paradigm shift favoring federalism against the centralized hierarchical power to radically respond to the problem of diversity and better recognize and accommodate the country's ethno-linguistic and cultural diversity. Consequently, the 1995 constitution has redefined the country along ethnic lines with the creation of nine ethnic-based regional states and two federally administered city-states in an effort to create a more prosperous, just and representative state for its entire people. However, the adoption of ethnic federalism, which provided a high level of autonomy to each nationality, as a diagnosis and response to the Ethiopia's century long divisions between nationalities and history of exploitation has created further challenges, particularly localized conflicts, at various levels in the country. This study has attempted to investigate conflict dynamics between Somalis and Oromo communities in the context of ethnic federalism while employing primary and secondary data collection and analysis methodology. The study found out that unintended effects of ethnic federalism, the restructuring of administration merely along ethnic lines goes against the realities of the region; unclear administration boundary along the shared borders; ethnic politicization; mega ethnic syndrome within the society and the lack of integration between federalism and democracy in the process of implementation are major causes behind the recurrent conflict between the two neighboring communities.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Lukas Lotta ERCICSSH2002091</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Exploring Traditional Kinship Care Modalities as Child Welfare System: The case of Wolaita People – Ethiopia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lukas Lotta Social Work, Debre Berhan University, Debre Berhan, Ethiopia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Traditional kinship care is one of alternative childcare with informal systems. Through purposive sampling, data consisted of participant observation, unstructured interviews with 25 participants and researcher field notes. Analysis of data was undertaken with Creswell's (2003) qualitative inquiry and research design. So that, the researcher chose ethnographic approach and consisted of coding data initially and an integrative process to develop categories to address the specific objective stated at the beginning of the study. Thus, through the process of description, analysis, and interpretation, the ethnographic study concludes that the reasons for traditional kinship care practices are poverty, death of parents, migration, problem of other alternative cares, and over population. On the other hand, risks like; lack of professional support, legal framework, biases and problems in community, and abuse. It is anticipated that this study may lead to encourage the initial steps of resilience against the risks. This would be done by acknowledging this system by the formal sector kinship care for holistic child welfare system through the indicated implications so far. Keywords: Kinship Care, Child Welfare, Social Network, Resilience</p>
<p>Mr. Ajitpal Singh ERCICSSH2002095</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mental Toughness in University Employees: Implementation of Yogic Therapy to improve Mental Toughness</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mr. Ajitpal Singh Assistant Professor, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In the present study it was planned to scrutinize the impact of yogic therapy on mental toughness in male teaching employees of Punjabi University Patiala, (Punjab) India. One – group pretest - posttest design was used as experimental design in present study. All subjects were selected in terms of purposive samples under the sampling method of non-probability sampling. To achieve purpose of present study total fifteen (N=15) male teaching employees between age group of 35- 40 years, form Punjabi University Patiala, (Punjab) India were selected as subjects. The investigator has selected twelve weeks yogic therapy as independent variable and mental toughness as dependent variable of the study. Mental toughness was calculated by mental toughness inventory (MTI) developed by Middleton et. al (2005). After the collection of relevant data to know the impact of yogic therapy on mental toughness of male teaching employees, paired t-test was employed on mean values of pre and post tests with the help of SPSS-16. The level of significance was set at 0.05 percent. After the analysis of data it was concluded that after the application of twelve – weeks yogic therapy the mental toughness level decreased significantly in male teaching employees of</p>

<p>Ama Faith Nnenna ERCICSSH2002099</p>	<p>Punjabi University Patiala, (Punjab) India.</p> <p>Skills Requirements of Lecturers for Effective Implementation of Office Technology and Management (OTM) Curriculum in Nigerian Polytechnics</p> <p>Ama Faith Nnenna Department of Office Technology and Management, Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic, Ebonyi State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The study ascertained the skills required by lecturers for effective implementation of Office Technology and Management (OTM) curriculum in Polytechnics in South East Nigeria. OTM is an arm of business education that focuses on the study of office administration and operations. While it is studied as an aspect or specialization area of business education in Universities and Colleges of Education, it is offered as a course of study in Polytechnics in Nigeria. Prior to 2004, when the programme was restructured, it was offered as secretarial studies. The restructuring brought a paradigm shift in the programme; not only was there a change of nomenclature, it was enriched with courses in information and communication technology as against word processing courses of two semesters and undue attention given to shorthand, advanced transcription and typewriting. The reform therefore brought about major changes in the skills required for the achievement of the goal of the curriculum because of the change in machines and equipment brought by advancement in technology. The aim of the study was to find out the skills requirements of lecturers for the use of power-point presentation and internet navigation in the teaching and learning processes in the implementation of OTM curriculum. Two research questions guided the study and two null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. Descriptive survey design was adopted. The population comprised 90 OTM lecturers in Polytechnics in the geographical zone. The entire population was studied because it was manageable. A four point structured questionnaire with 22 items was used. The data were analysed using mean statistics and standard deviation for the research questions and t-test for the hypotheses. The result showed that lecturers required skills in changing slide views, creating presentations with effective planning and others. Moreover, they also must be well versed in the skills for internet navigations to enable them expose the students to the world of office technology and such skills include but not limited to dexterity in searching the web using search engines, demystifying the cloud and use of social media devices. The result also showed that lecturers in Federal and State owned Polytechnics differed in their mean responses on the skills required for the use of power-point presentations, while male and female lecturers agreed in their mean responses on the competencies required for internet navigation for effective implementation of OTM curriculum. The study recommended among others that stakeholders in the OTM curriculum activities should collaborate to ensure a deliberate close-up of the gap between lecturers' qualifications and job requirements necessitated by the introduction of OTM. Recruitment, promotions and assigning of responsibilities to OTM lectures should not be gender biased. Moreover, National Universities Commission (NUC), National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) and National Commission for Colleges of Education (NCCE) should ensure that professional programmes for OTM lecturers currently in the classroom and programmes for preparing pre-service lecturers should provide technology-rich experiences through-out all aspects of the training.</p> <p>Keywords: Office Technology and Management, Curriculum, Implementation, Restructuring</p>
<p>Katamba David ERCICSSH2002100</p>	<p>Poverty and Violation of Children's Rights</p> <p>Katamba David Faculty of Development Studies, St. Lawrence University, Kampala, Uganda</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Poverty and violation of children's rights, poverty contributes to violation of children's rights in four areas, child, marriage, sexual and physical violence and inadequate care of children in Uganda. In a way that children may be denied education or a right to food due to lack of money to access them, sexual harassment by bosses in order to get a job promotion due to the poverty and also early marriages forced by parents or guardians in order to get money or wealth. This can affect the development of the future generation in a way that the present generation is</p>

responsible for the planning for the future.
Corruption also contributes to relation of people's rights both children and adults in the society. For example some children in schools are favored by their superiors over others such as giving some children (students) tasks such as debating positions always while leaving out the rest yet they would also need to debate and develop their skills. Also still in the courts of law, the rich are favored over the poor after bribing the judges to be considered innocent yet guilty, this violates the poor's rights since there is unfair judge.
Dictatorship is another way of violating people's human rights in a way that only one party leads (rules) over the years leaving out the rest who could also have ideas that are capable of developing the nation.
In conclusion poverty, corruption, dictatorship and ignorance are some of the reasons as to why human rights are violated. Therefore, we have to find physical and mental ways of solving violation of children's rights in Uganda and the globe for the better and successful living.



Tabassum Maqbool
ERCICSSH2002103

Relevance of Literature in the Changing Context: A Psychological Study of Selected Literary Text and Social Media Websites

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Abstract

This paper aims to study the relevance of Literature in the changing context. It is a psychoanalytical comparative study of selected literary text and social media websites. Literature in an interconnected and polycentric world has fallen behind social media such as Twitter or Facebook to provide a public platform for debate that leads to the promotion of agendas such as human rights, and issues of gender equality. Social media has become a medium to intensify social interrelations globally. It gives space to a new manner of interactivity, but at the same time shifts traditional model of literary communication. Can literature still be a societal game changer in the presence of instantaneous communication is a question? In this context, an analysis of works such as "The White Tiger" has been done. This paper suggests that literature still retains a global presence of influence, acting as a rallying cry for diverse groups of marginalized and ignored elements within society such as women, the mentally ill, the young, victims of discrimination, students, and others who historically are denied access to power and privilege. Literature's messages and impact has been compared and contrasted with the social media's transient comments and slogans that are quickly forgotten and have no lasting influence. Thus, it has been found that Literature plays the role of a subversive actor against the power elite within society and offers dissent solutions to numerous problems as well as advocates for change to unequal relations that currently exist in our society.

Keywords: Globalization, Influence, Gender Discrimination



Nivedita Thapliyal
ERCICSSH20020104

Climate Change Adaptation and Challenges of Women in Sunderban

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Abstract

Climate change (CC) is recognized as the greatest challenge for societies in the coming year and also for the future generation for survival. Adapting to climate change is about reducing vulnerability to current and projected climate risks. The natural hazard such as a drought, does not affect all people within a community or even the same household equally because some people have greater capacity than others to manage the crisis. The inequitable distribution of rights, resources and power – as well as repressive cultural rules and norms constrains people's ability to adapt on climate change. This is especially true in case of women. Looking into these conditions different projects run by the government department has emphasized the importance of Gender needs to be mainstreamed throughout the adaptation decision-making process, from climate threats, mapping of vulnerabilities, adaptation strategies and challenges to implementation and evaluation. The key sectors concerning women activities to adapt to climate change are agriculture, water, food security, forests, and health. Traditionally, women have been working and played key responsibilities in most

of these sectors in different communities, so one needs to underline, that in these areas women are already very active and innovative in order maintain security of their families and communities with respect to climate change. Basic needs lie in mainstreaming their efforts and addressed their challenges in climate change.

Keywords: Climate Change, Adaptability, Challenges, Mainstreaming and Gender



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Socio-Economics Consequences of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) in the Dry-Zone of Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is increasingly recognized as a global health problem and the determinant of poor health outcomes. This is also known as chronic kidney failure is a degenerative and progressive condition characterized by loss of kidney function. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), which kills thousands of people and push into poverty in poor farming community in Sri Lanka, is generally seen as a typical problem in the dry zone of the north central agricultural region of the island. But the impact of CKD on poverty level of paddy farming community is unclear and uncovered. Therefore, study seeks to understand how the problem of CKD, which has affected paddy farmers' poverty level in dry zone of Sri Lanka. This disease was found in NCP in the mid-1990s; and since it was discovered, it has been found in other neighboring agricultural areas. To this end, author reviewed the literature on socio-economic, environmental, occupational, and health and in relation to the CKD of farmers and highlighting a list of causes. This is a cross-sectional quantitative study based on primary data collection which included 2000 CKD paddy farming patients, randomly selected based on the multistage cluster sampling method. Data analyzed by a survey method perspective using questionnaire compared patients with adverse CKD stages from those who did not have adverse CKD stages to identify CKD socio-economic, environmental and occupational risk factors. To identify the major objective the poverty level of the patient and their cost of the disease were considered. A binary logistic regression and multiple linear regressions were performed in order to examine the above aspects associate with CKD. Key findings from this study indicate that patients with CKD are mostly men, at the age above fifty and have basic education. Regarding the causal factors, the use of long-term fertility, drinking water from wells, long-term alcohol consumption, cooking wood and loss of future expectations have been documented by researchers. Under consideration of poverty, production losses, financial losses and cash costs incurred by patients significantly related to their poverty. Also, patient spending patterns are considered by researchers. In conclusion, this study uniquely focuses paddy farming CKD patient and current economic adverse situation with respect to causal factors that has not been previously studied. And identified there is immediate need to find solution. Considerable recommendation also recommended by the study.

Index Terms: Chronic Kidney Disease, Dry Zone, Paddy Farmers, Poverty level, and Dry-Zone

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+
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Effects of Social Media use on Health and Academic Performance among the Students of University of Sharjah

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Columbia, Canada</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Social media has become an integral part of everyday life for most, particularly young people. In 2020 almost 5 billion people will be connected. Studies have also found the harms of social media to the health of students; it affects their attention span, memory, sleep, vision, physical, mental, and social health as well as academic performance.</p> <p>This issue has not yet been investigated in-depth in the United Arab Emirates, specifically, at the University of Sharjah, which led us to conduct this study.</p> <p>Keywords: University of Sharjah, Social Media, Health, Academic Performance, Self-Regulation, and Social Media Detox.</p>
<p>Dr. Jatinder Kumar ERCICSSH2002120 + Dr. Mandeep Sharma ERCICSSH2002120</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Punjabi to Hindi Phrase-Based Machine Translation System</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Jatinder Kumar Linguistics, Punjab Institute of Oriental & Indian Languages, Punjab University, Patiala, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Mandeep Sharma Linguistics, Punjab Institute of Oriental & Indian Languages, Punjab University, Patiala, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Machine Translation (MT) is the task of automatically translating a text from one language to another. In this work we describe a phrase-based Statistical Machine Translation (SMT) system that translates Punjabi sentences to Hindi. A transliteration module is added to handle out-of-vocabulary (OOV) words. This is especially useful for low-density languages like Hindi for which only a limited amount of training data is available. Furthermore, a special component for handling preposition is implemented to treat systematic grammatical differences between Punjabi and Hindi. We have shown the improvement of our system through effective impacts on the BLEU, NIST and TER scores.</p> <p>SMT requires enormous amount of parallel text in the source and target language to achieve high quality translation. However, many languages are considered to be low-density languages, either because the population speaking the language is not very large, or because insufficient digitized text material is available in a language even though it is spoken by millions of people. Punjabi is one such language. Punjabi, an Indo-Aryan language, is a language of Southeast Asia, which comprises present the Indian state of Punjab. With nearly 125 million speakers, Punjabi is one of the most spoken languages in the world, but only a very small number of tools and resources are available for Punjabi.</p> <p>Our aim in this work is to present a phrase based SMT system for translating Punjabi sentences to Hindi. The current state-of-the-art phrase-based SMT systems available for this task is based on a log-linear translation model, which is used as our baseline system. Though we have built our system with a small amount of training data compared to MT systems of other language pairs, we have got better results than existing MT systems for this language pair when tested on the same domain. A transliteration module has been added as a component with the translation system to handle OOV words. For the transliteration module we applied the same phrase-based SMT model, but using characters instead of words. Another difference to standard SMT models is the preposition handling module we added to our system to handle prepositional diversity between Punjabi and Hindi. Instead of prepositions, as in Punjabi, Hindi uses postpositions, or attaches inflections to the head noun of the prepositional phrase.</p> <p>In this paper we present the insights gained from a detailed study of Punjabi-Hindi Statistical machine translation system with reference to corpus creation. We propose approaches to create a quality corpus which can enhance class categories in translation modelling so that we can get improved machine translation.</p> <p>Keywords: Language, Linguistics, Literature and Culture, Ethnography, Punjabi, Gurmukhi</p>



Jyotsna Saini
ERCICSSH2002129

Analysis of English Communication Skills in Select Universities of Jaipur Region of Rajasthan

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Abstract

Communication is the exchange of perceptions, messages of information through speeches, visuals, signals, symbols, writings or attitudes. Taking language specifically, of the 4,000 to 5,000 living languages English is by far the most widely used to Communicate. Barriers of color, creed and race are no hindrance to the continuing spread of the use of English Language. Besides being a major vehicle of debate at the United Nations, and the language to command for NATO, it is the official language of International aviation, and unofficially is the first language of international sport. In today's technological era, English has become a stipulation for success. The popularity of language is increasing day by day. Now-a-days, companies prefer candidates who are well-versed in English communication skills.

English has become the predominant language for communication for students whose mother tongue is not English, mastering English is more important not only for their academic life but also for their prospective career. Today's engineer has to communicate with more number of his / her counterparts across the globe and has to travel to many continents and work away from their home country. But their language proficiency is not enough for them to be able to communicate effectively and efficiently. The Students with degrees produced by the universities suffer largely due to lack of communicative skills to study in the world class institutions or work in global atmosphere.

Various Universities of Jaipur region has various streams such as Engineering, Biotechnology, Management, Architecture, Humanities, etc. There are around more than thousands of students from various part of India and abroad. Though, the focus is laid on English from first semester but still there are some students who face difficulties while communicating effectively.

The study aims to share the technique(s), practices, methods of developing English speaking skills among the emerging students. It will dig the rural areas and urban areas as well. It will also depict the problems faced by the students of Jaipur region.

Bijoy Barua
ERCICSSH2002130

Toward a Psychology of Homo Sapiens: Making Psychological Science more Representative of the Human Population

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Abstract

Two primary goals of psychological science should be to understand what aspects of human psychology are universal and the way that context and culture produce variability. This requires that we take into account the importance of culture and context in the way that we write our papers and in the types of populations that we sample. However, most research published in our leading journals has relied on sampling WEIRD (Western, educated, industrialized, rich, and democratic) populations. One might expect that our scholarly work and editorial choices would by now reflect the knowledge that Western populations may not be representative of humans generally with respect to any given psychological phenomenon. However, as we show here, almost all research published by one of our leading journals, Psychological Science, relies on Western samples and uses these data in an unreflective way to make inferences about humans in general. To take us forward, we offer a set of concrete proposals for authors, journal editors, and reviewers that may lead to a psychological science that is more representative of the human condition.

Keywords: Psychological Science, Diversity, Methodology, Culture, Cognition



Sohel Rana
ERCICSSH2002132

Abstract for Education Underprivileged Street Children of Bangladesh

Sohel Rana

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Abstract

Bangladesh is a poor country. Many children in this country live on the streets. It hurts to see these children living on the street. I find it difficult when someone calls their Pedestrian. Why would a child be called a pedestrian? Everyone is human in blood, but why they will be on the road?

My needs are limited. I am satisfied to have a few meals. I think, if I can survive by eating a handful of food, then what is the fault if I give a handful of food to those who cannot eat at once? I'm trying to get everyone involved in good work.

The social structures of Bangladesh have failed to give all the children a natural opportunity for growth. The age for admission to employment under different existing laws varies from 14 to 18 years under the new labor law, enacted in 2006. About 13 % of the children of Bangladesh are involved in child labors and they are deprived from education and other child rights. Sometimes the children are involving crimes of carrying arms, drugs and other illegal materials.

I started this work with children from March 2016. The start was from gratification. After a few days I realize that I have a social responsibility. At present, our goal and purpose is to educate and educate these children in self-education. As if all these children were not involved in any kind of misconduct.

I mean everyone in the family; I do not separate anyone as a human being.

I want to see Bangladesh more beautiful than before I died. In fact, I want to see beautiful change in the whole world, not just Bangladesh. I want to build a beautiful world by joining everyone on earth.

**Barinder Pal Singh
Sekhon**
ERCICSSH20020133

Automatic Extraction of English-Hindi Transliteration Pairs using Dynamic Window and Tokenizer

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Abstract

Recently, many studies have been focused on extracting transliteration pairs from bilingual texts. Most of these studies are based on the statistical transliteration model. The paper discusses the limitations of previous approaches and proposes novel approaches called dynamic window and tokenizer to overcome these limitations. Experimental results show that the average rates of word and character precision are 99.0% and 99.78%, respectively.

Machine transliteration is a type of translation based on phonetic similarity between two languages. Hindi Named entities including foreign person names, location names and company names, etc are usually transliterated from foreign words. The main problem of transliteration resulted from complex relations between Hindi phonetic symbols and characters. Usually, a foreign word can be transliterated into various Hindi words, and sometimes this will lead to transliteration complexity. In addition, dozens of Hindi characters correspond to each pinyin which uses the Devnagri alphabet to represent sounds in Standard. In order to solve these problems, Hindi government published the "Names of the world's peoples" containing 630,000 entries in 1993, which took about 40 years. However, some new foreign names still cannot be found in the dictionary. Constructing an unknown word dictionary is a difficult and time consuming job, so in this paper we propose a novel approach to automatically construct the resource by efficiently extracting transliteration pairs from bilingual texts.

Recently, much research has been conducted on machine transliteration. Machine transliteration is classified into two types. One is automatic generation of transliterated word from the source language the other one is extracting transliteration pairs from bilingual texts. Generally, the generation process performs worse than the extraction process. Especially in Hindi, people do not always transliterate foreign words only by sound but also consider the meanings.

Therefore, our approach is based on the method of extracting transliteration pairs from bilingual texts. The type of extraction of transliteration pairs can also be further divided into two types. One is extracting transliteration candidates from each language respectively, and then comparing the

	<p>phonetic similarities between those candidates of two languages. The other one is only extracting transliteration candidates from the source language, and using the candidates to extract corresponding transliteration words from the target language. In this paper we present a novel approaches to obtain a remarkable result in extracting transliteration word pairs from parallel texts.</p> <p>Keywords: Language, Linguistics, Literature and Culture, Ethnography, Punjabi, Gurmukhi</p>
<p>Raj Kumar Sapkota Chhetri ERCICSSH2002134</p>	<p>Remittance and Nepalese Economy: Questions for Sustainability</p> <p>Raj Kumar Sapkota Chhetri Chief Executive Officer, Shubh Siris Saving & Credit Co-Operative Ltd., Kathmandu, Nepal</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Nepalese economy is becoming more remittance-dependent as the inflows of remittances have been continually growing over the last 15 years. In Nepal, the ratio of remittance inflows as a percentage of GDP was only 1.3% in 1995, 25% in 2012, and reached 35% by the end of 2018. Most of the developing countries like Nepal depend on remittance as the major source of foreign currency earning. Remittance plays an important role in economic development of a country. Nepal has also long history of international labor migration about 200 years ago Nepali migrant laborers are contributing substantial amount as remittance inflows through legal channel which has positive impact on GDP, per-capita income, Capital formation, education etc. The major conclusion of this study is that the total remittance inflow affects the economic growth of Nepal. Remittance inflows, broad money supply, capital formation in the country, demand for imported goods and foreign aid have positive impact on GDP and per capita income of Nepal. It indicates that higher the remittance inflows, broad money supply, import, foreign aid and capital formation, higher would be gross domestic product and per capita income. The study also concludes that remittance is the most significant sources of GDP and per capita income in Nepal. It plays a prominent role in the economy of the nation as they are the major sources of income for most of the household consumption in the country also remittances have stimulated in the development of nation. Similarly, the study concludes that higher the remittance inflows, foreign aid, capital information, import and broad money supply, better would be the economic growth of the nation.</p> <p>Keywords: Remittance, Sustainability, Economic growth, Domestic Products and Economy</p>
<p>Barinder Pal Singh ERCICSSH2002135</p>	<p>A Perso-Arabic to Indic Script Machine Transliteration Model</p> <p>Barinder Pal Singh Rishi Public Senior Secondary School</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Indian sub-continent is one of those unique parts of the world where single languages are written in different scripts. This is the case for example with Punjabi, written in Indian East Punjab in Gurmukhi script (a Left to Right script based on Devnagri) and in Pakistani West Punjab, it is written in Shahmukhi (a Right to Left script based on Perso-Arabic). This is also the case with other languages like Urdu and Hindi (whilst having different names, they are the same language but written in mutually incomprehensible forms). Similarly, Sindhi and Kashmiri languages are written in both Persio-Arabic and Devanagri scripts. Thus there is a dire need for development transliteration tools for conversion between Perso-Arabic and Indic scripts. In this paper, we present a Perso-Arabic to Indic script machine transliteration system, which can convert with high accuracy text written in Perso-Arabic script to one of the Indic script sharing the same language. This tool hybrid system which combines rules as well as word and character level language models to transliterate the words. The system has been designed in such a fashion that the main code, algorithms and data structures remain unchanged and for a adding a new script pair only the databases, mapping rules and language models for the script pair need to be developed and plugged in. The system has been successfully tested on Punjabi, Urdu and Sindhi languages and can be easily extended for other languages like Kashmiri and Konkani.</p> <p>Indian sub-continent is one of those unique parts of the world where single languages are written in different scripts. This is the case for example with Punjabi, spoken by tens of millions of people, but written in Indian East Punjab (20 million) in Gurmukhi script (a Left to Right script based on Devnagri) and in Pakistani West Punjab (80 million), it is written in Shahmukhi (a Right to Left</p>

script based on Perso-Arabic). Whilst in speech, Punjabi spoken in the Eastern and the Western parts is mutually comprehensible in the written form it is not. This is also the case with other languages like Urdu and Hindi (whilst having different names, they are the same language but written, as with Punjabi, in mutually incomprehensible forms). Hindi is written in the Devnagri script from left to right, Urdu is written in a script derived from a Persian modification of Arabic script written from right to left.

In this paper, we present Sangam, a Perso-Arabic to Indic script machine transliteration system, which can convert with high accuracy text written in Perso-Arabic script to one of the Indic script sharing the same language. The system has been successfully tested on Punjabi (Shahmukhi-Gurmukhi), Urdu (Urdu-Devnagri) and Sindhi (Sindhi Perso Arabic - Sindhi Devnagri) languages and can be easily extended for other languages like Kashmiri and Konkani. One should note that the transliteration model presented in this paper can neither be categorized as forward nor as backward since it is concerned with script conversion in same language, so the usual techniques for forward or backward transliteration cannot be applied here and we have to develop a special methodology to handle the transliteration issues related to conversion between scripts of same language.

Keywords: Language, Linguistics, Literature and Culture, Ethnography, Punjabi, Gurmukhi



Nuchamon James
ERCICSSH1931055

A Syntactic Study of the Word HEAD /HUA/ Compounding in the Thai Language

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Abstract

In the span of 27 years (1992-2019), works related to /hǔa/, which means ‘head’ in Thai, have been scarce, and none challenged whether such compounds were indeed compounds. Moreover, they involved the endocentric/exocentric view that has lately been questionable to scholars. The present research aimed to investigate this Thai compounding involving syntactic manipulation instead of the usual endocentric/exocentric concept. Data were gathered from the 2011 Thai Royal Dictionary, and only compounds starting with /hǔa/ were selected. Three insertion rules, namely /thí:/ ‘that,’ /khǒ:ŋ/ ‘of,’ and /mâj/ ‘no,’ were employed to test if the “so-called” /hǔa/ compounds are truly compounds. Results showed that not all of the compounds were full-fledged compounds. They were separated into three groups: Group I (containing full-fledged compounds), Group II (containing semi-fledged compounds), and Group III (containing phrases). The study also revealed that most /hǔa/ compounds, with a noun + noun structure, were actually compounds. However, some compounds, with mostly a noun + verb structure, had two characteristics of being both compounds and relative clauses, and some compounds, with the same noun + verb structure, were essentially phrases. This confirmed the validity of the three insertion rules. Additionally, a cline concept was utilized to demonstrate the continuum of the three groups of strings since they had similar syntactic structure, but they possessed different compoundhood. The present study demonstrates that, by way of specific syntactic criteria, some “so-called” /hǔa/ compounds are not compounds. All of this leads to a better understanding of Thai compounding and can also be beneficial to those who desire to teach or study Thai.

Keywords: Cline, Compounding in Thai, Head, Syntactic Study

Dalia Chakraborty
ERCICSSH2002089

The Inedible: Visuals and Food Anxiety

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Abstract

Anxiety about food as a principal item of consumption is universal. Who can and can not eat what and when are, in most cases, normatively settled. Any violation of such norm generates anxiety. Though the focus of this paper is on the visuals, it is needless to point out, seeing food or drink invariably acts in conjunction with smelling and hearing. We usually refer to enticing power of visuals of edible. But images of food/drink also generate anxiety regarding inedible leading sometimes to dietary changes like the decrease in consumption of red meat, street food or food from

restaurants. This paper explores how the visuals often set up, sometimes by design, distraction, disenchantment and caution - thereby inhibiting consumption. It is found that some visuals are inscribed with a negative perception. The culturally or collectively constructed and the idiosyncratically or individually associated image of a consumable may diminish its acceptability as consumable. The visuals and food anxiety in relation to routinized everyday consumption as well as consumption experience in extraordinary times have been probed. The site chosen is the city of Kolkata. The inquiry is confined to women because they are still in charge of supervising food and hence have definite association with circulation of food taboos. The work is confined to the upper middle class or rich sections of the city women because among the poor and food insecure people, there is not much of a choice regarding consumption. The focus is on contemporary experience, without neglecting its historical dynamics. The paper brings out how the images of food/drink are important for inhibiting consumption; how the interviewees connect visuality with inedibility; and how they locate any change in inedibility judgment they make.

Keywords: Inedible, Anxiety, Visual, Norm, Food Taboo



Dr. Amrita Dey
ERCICSSH20020102

Addressing Adolescence: A Critical Analysis of LifeStyle Programme in Schools in West Bengal, India

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Abstract

Addressing adolescence through formal school-based sexuality education was part of United Nations Millennium Development Goals (2000). Life Style educational intervention programme was propagated by West Bengal Board of Secondary Education (from 2004 onwards in the state of West Bengal, India) as a part of this global thrust to cater to the needs of adolescents for improved reproductive health, in combating HIV/AIDS and to ensure their right to access adequate information through school-based sexuality education. Life Style claimed to address adolescents' issues; physical, psychological and socio-cultural, in a holistic manner. To implement it, teacher-training was started, a manual for guiding teacher-educators was published and schools allocated compulsory fixed periods for the dissemination of this programme. This paper focuses on how Life Style was conceived, implemented and evaluated. The objectives are to understand its developmental trajectory so as to gain insights into organizational problems; effects of culture on pedagogy and experiences of teacher-educators. Inherent contradiction is also explored in the deliberate dissociation of the programme from any attempt to provide sexuality education. The content of the Life Style Teachers' Manual and the narratives of the associated teacher-educators has been explored and analysed. The qualitative data is specific to a particular time period (2010 to 2013 approximately) and location (city of Kolkata and Greater Kolkata, West Bengal, India). The sample of respondents has been selected on the basis of purposive sampling. The findings provide suggestive insights into certain social trends and patterns. Explanations of the findings are traced to larger patriarchal social structures and processes. This paper in essence is a qualitative exercise in exploring the conflict and negotiations taking place between established and emerging norms shaping the adolescents' issues, needs and rights within formal educational intervention.

Keywords: Adolescence, Formal Sexuality Education, Pedagogy, Teachers, Content Analysis, Narrative Analysis

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