



EURASIA RESEARCH LIVE ONLINE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**International Conference on Social Science &
Humanities (ICSSH), 2020**

Email: convener@eurasiaresearch.info

<https://eurasiaresearch.org>

<https://sshraevents.org/>

Table of Content:

S. No.	Particulars	Page Numbers
1.	Preface	3
2.	Keynote Speaker	4-15
3.	List of Presenters	15-78
4.	List of Listeners	78
5.	Upcoming Conferences	79

Preface:

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

For this conference around 40 Participants from around 9 different countries have submitted their entries for review and presentation.

SSHRA has now grown to 3365 followers and 8557 members from 45 countries.

Membership in our scholarly association SSHRA is completely free of cost.

List of members: <https://sshraweb.org/membership/list-of-members/>

Membership Application form link: <http://sshraevents.org/membership?association=sshra>

Proceedings is a book of abstracts, all the abstracts are published in our conference proceedings a day prior to the conference.

You can get our conference proceedings at: <https://sshraweb.org/conference/proceedings/>

We hope to have an everlasting and long term friendly relation with you in the future.

In this context we would like to share our social media web links:

<https://www.facebook.com/eurasiaresearch/>

You will be able to freely communicate your queries with us, collaborate and interact with our previous participants, share and browse the conference pictures on the above link.

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

LIST OF KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

	<p>Saralah Devi Mariamdar Chethiyar Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counseling Programme, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy (SAPSP), College of Arts and Sciences (CAS), Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), Kedah, Malaysia Topic: The Effectiveness of Tibetan Rites Activities to Reduce Aggression among Female Prison Inmates</p>
	<p>Bashar H. Malkawi College of Law, University of Sharjah, Sharjah, UAE</p>
	<p>Ms. Anam Shahid Faculty of Business, Cromwell UK International Education, British Campus, Al Rumailah, Ajman, UAE</p>
	<p>Prof (Dr) Ashish Gadekar Ph D, M Tech, MBA, BE (Mech), Professor and Dean, Faculty of Management, Amity Institute of Higher Education, Mindspace Building, Ebene, Mauritius Topic: Preparedness to adopt Industry 4.0 vision</p>
	<p>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?</p>

	<p>Frederick "Ken" Sexe Senior Systems Engineering Manager, Systems Engineering Operations, Warsaw, Poland Topic: An Application of the Team Process Capability Model to Team Resilience Factors</p>
	<p>Roland Csizmazia Associate Professor, Glocal Education Center, Kwangwoon University, Korea Topic: Development and Challenges of Higher Education in South Korea</p>
	<p>Arthur McNeill PhD, Professor/MA TESL Lead, Global Citizenship & Languages, Webster University, Thailand Topic: Technical Vocabulary: The Elephant in the EAP Classroom?</p>
	<p>Oleg Shovkovyy International Business Management Lecturer at Naresuan University International College (NUIC), Phitsanulok, Thailand Topic: Model of Assimilation / Integration of Immigrants (MAI)</p>
	<p>Dr. Warner Woodworth Global Social Entrepreneur & Ph.D. Professor Emeritus, Marriott School of Business, Brigham Young University, Utah, USA Topic: Radical Innovation in a Time of Coronavirus: The Potential for Effecting Deep and Enduring Systemic Learning for Social Change</p>



Kumar Neeraj Sachdev
Associate Professor of Philosophy, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS), Pilani Campus, Pilani, Rajasthan, India
Topic: A Philosophical Perspective of Value-Oriented Conduct of Educators in Higher Education



Dr Ruth Wong
Department of English Language Education, The Education University of Hong Kong, Tai Po, Hong Kong
Topic: Intercultural Communication and Society



Dr. Shahryar Sorooshian
Department of business administration, University of Gothenburg, Sweden
Topic: Preparation of Organizations for the Current Industrial Environment



Dr. Merissa B. Ocampo
Lecturer, Department of Nursery and Early Education, Fukushima Gakuin College, Japan
Topic: Interconnectedness: A Happiness Booster in the Classroom



Dennis Relajo-Howell
Founder of Psychreg, United Kingdom
Topic: Promoting Resilience through Mental Health Blogging

	<p>Nicole Sonobe Vice Director of International Exchange Center, Nishikyushu University, Japan Topic: Communication in the Digital World</p>
	<p>Roland Csizmazia Associate Professor, Glocal Education Center, Kwangwoon University, Korea Topic: Crowdfunding SMEs: Comparative Analysis Between Singapore and South Korea</p>
	<p>Hazriq Idrus The Speaking Factory Pte Ltd, Singapore Topic: Pump Up Your Creative Leadership Muscles</p>
	<p>Ana Sofia Saldanha Translator (English and Spanish into Portuguese), Lecturer, Mentor (Member of the EMCC and Associate Board Member IMA), Lisbon, Portugal Topic: The Importance of Continuing Professional Development (CPD)</p>
	<p>Benjapol Worasuwanarak Airline Business Lecturer, International College, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand Topic: Culture and Social Norms Perception, Thai Culture and Opportunities of Marketing</p>

	<p>Boonshan Sangfai Master Programme in International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand Topic: Perspectives of mixed migration in ASEAN: Examining contemporary solutions for the predicament of Irregular Migrants in Thailand</p>
	<p>Dr Ogbeibu Samuel Lecturer, Program Coordinator, Department of Management, Curtin University, Malaysia Topic: Unpacking Core Human Behavioral Tools to Engender Creative Ideas</p>
	<p>Patama Satawedin Assistant Professor, Bangkok University, Thailand Topic: Sports Marketing in the New Normal Era: The Challenges and Opportunities</p>
	<p>Navidreza Ahadi Full time lecturer, Kingmonkgut's Institute of Technology, Ladkrabang, Bangkok Topic: Sustainability and Gold Mining Projects</p>
	<p>Dr. Mas Anom Abdul Rashid Senior Lecturer, Kolej Universiti Poly-Tech Mara, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Topic: Gen Z Expectations, Mental Health and the Changing Workforce</p>



Oleg Shovkovyy
International Business Management Lecturer at Naresuan University International College (NUIC), Phitsanulok, Thailand
Topic: An Interuniversity Study of Awareness of Challenges to the Labor Market Associated with Automation and Robotization



Seetha Sagarar
Personal Development Trainer | Lifestyle Consultant | Motivational Speaker
Topic: Enhancing Self-Motivation for Personal and Professional Progress



Kubra Aksoy
Lecturer, Hasan Kalyoncu University, Gaziantep, Turkey
Topic: Sociolinguistics in English Language Teaching



Dr Rebecca Natrajan
Senior Lecturer Entrepreneurship, Module Leader, Dissertation Supervisor and Personal Tutor, Roehampton University, London, UK
Topic: Technology and its impact on Social Connectedness among Students during Covid-19 (London University Partnership Programmes)



Victoria Dunaeva
Phd in Humanistic Sciences, The Co-Founder, Head of Activus Aspectus, Innovative Laboratory, Warsaw, Poland
Topic: The Notion of Fearlessness in Maasai Culture



Dennis Relajo-Howell
Founder of Psychreg, Filipino mental health blogger and columnist for Free Malaysia Today, London, United Kingdom
Topic: Promoting resilience through mental health blogging: Basis for a blog-based psychoeducation intervention among Filipino adolescents



Dr Vincent La Placa
Senior Lecturer, Public Health Policy and Research Consultant, Greenwich University, London, UK
Topic: Key Global Health and Public Policy Issues in a Changing World!!



Prof. Anne C. Ihata
Professor of English Language and Linguistics at Musashino University, Tokyo, Japan
Topic: Social and Linguistic Diversity in Modern Britain as Portrayed in the Contemporary Detective Novel



Marek Matejun
Department of Entrepreneurship and Industrial Policy, Faculty of Management, University of Lodz, Poland
Topic: Ethical Dilemmas in Research Methodology of Management Sciences



Assoc. Prof. Katalin LIPTÁK
Associate Professor, Head of Department, University of Miskolc, Faculty of Economics, Department of Labour Market and Employment Policy, Miskolc, Hungary
Topic: Labour Market Processes in Central-Eastern – Europe and the Industry 4.0



Yulia Kryvenko
Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Faculty of
Health Sciences Istanbul Zaim University, Turkey
**Topic: Understanding Humanitarian Responses to the Refugee
Crisis in Turkey and Europe**



Dr Agnieszka Ilendo-Milewska
Psychologist, Head of the Faculty of Psychology, Private
University of Pedagogy in Bialystok, Poland
**Topic: Neuroscientific evidence regarding self-regulation and its
failures.**








Roberto Adriani
Senior Partner of Heritage House – PROI Worldwide, Milan,
Italy
Topic: Reputation Economy and the Digital Revolution



Octavian-Dragomir Jora
Associate Professor, Ph.D., the Bucharest University of
Economic Studies, the Faculty of International Business and
Economics
**Topic: The Market for Ideas and Its Triple Filter: (Scientific)
Pertinence, (Economic) Profit, and (Political) Permission**



Yuko Tomoto
Associate Professor, Language Teaching, Intercultural
Communication, Yokohama College of Commerce, Japan
Topic: Language Influence on Speakers and L2 self-Image

	<p>Prof. Cecília R.C. Calado High Institute of Engineering of Lisbon (ISEL- Instituto Superior de Engenharia de Lisboa Rua Conselheiro Emídio Navarro, Lisboa, Portugal Topic: From Biomarker Discovery towards Precision Medicine</p>
	<p>Ariadne de Villa Department of English, Cultures, Communication and World Languages, Texas Lutheran University, Seguin, Texas, USA Topic: Using the Language Awareness Approach to Foster Bilingualism and Biculturalism</p>
	<p>Willem Petrus de Villiers Department of Procedural Law, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa Topic: The effect of an admission of guilt and payment of a fine in terms of section 57 of the South African Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977: S v Madhina 2019 1 SACR 297 (WCC)</p>
	<p>Dr. Ma. Victoria Castillo Magayon Research Teacher, Guidance Counsellor, Taytay Senior High School, Department of Education, Rizal, Philippines Topic: Covid 19 Pandemic and Education: A Meta-synthesis of the Struggles And Successes of Schools Across The World</p>
	<p>Karen V. Rendeza Counselor-Teacher, Bulacan State University, Malolos City, Philippines Topic: Academic Resilience</p>

	<p>Luis Jacob Retanan School of Public Affairs, Zhejiang University, China Topic: The end of Security (Towards the sixth strategic Domain)</p>
	<p>Dr. Ray Archee Lecturer, School of Humanities and Communication Arts, Western Sydney University, Australia Topic: Topic: The Value of Humanities and Social Science to Higher Education</p>
	<p>Dr. Brian Fairman Asean Institute of Applied Learning, Universitas Mpu Tantular, Jakarta, Indonesia Topic: Examining Cross-Cultural Impacts in the Indonesian Vocational Education and Training Sector</p>
	<p>Octavian-Dragomir Jora Associate Professor, Ph.D., The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, The Faculty of International Business and Economics, Romania Topic: Owning Now, Owing Then. Culturally Sustainable Development is about Material Property as Much as it is about Spiritual Legacy</p>
	<p>Elena V. Kozhevnikova Senior Teacher, Department of Foreign Languages in Theory and Practice, Ph.D. in Sociology, RUDN University, Russia Topic: The Impact of Language Exposure and Artificial Linguistic Environment on Students' Vocabulary Acquisition</p>



Jamie Siow Hui Sian
Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Putra Malaysia
Topic: Business cycle co-movement in the global value chain (GVCs) analysis



Navidreza Ahadi
Full Time Lecturer, Kingmonkgut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, and Bangkok, Thailand
Topic: The Role of Sustainable Development and Innovation on Firm Performance



Arthur McNeill
Department of Global Citizenship and Languages, Webster University, Thailand
Topic: What kind of English language programs are needed to support the spread of English as a medium of education (EMI) in Asia?



Sita Yiemkuntitavorn
Associate Professor, Lecturer, School of Educational Studies, Sukhothai Thammathir, Open University, Thailand
Topic: Development of English Lessons through Podcast to enhance Foundation English for undergraduate students at Open University in Thailand



Frederick "Ken" Sexe
Adjunct Professor, Quantitative Studies Department, Southern
New Hampshire University (SNHU), Manchester, New
Hampshire, United States
Topic: A Sociotechnical Model for Understanding Technology
and Knowledge Transfer between Organizations



Assoc. Prof. Marek Matejun
Department of Entrepreneurship and Industrial Policy, Faculty
of Management, University of Lodz, Poland



Prof. Dr Meryem Laadem
Assistant Professor, Higher School of Technology Meknes
(ESTM), Moulay Ismail University of Meknes, Morocco
Topic: A Linguistic Study of Some Secret Languages in
Morocco: Focus on Specific Occupation

PRESENTERS

Radia Layada
ERCICSSH2001076

Examining the Divergence between the Faith-Based US Foreign Policies of G. W. Bush and Barack Obama in Executing Middle Eastern Affairs

Radia Layada
Department of Letters and English, Faculty of Letters and Languages, University of 8 Mai 1945,
Guelma, Algeria

Abstract

The eager towards maintaining all initiatives linked to globalization and international power has permitted nations to interrupt the use of religion in framing its foreign policy agenda. Such use, though some countries consider as a part of nation's defense strategy, has characterized the new millennium by a massive disorder threatening the international political stability. This geopolitical

situation forces researchers to go further in questioning the intercourse between the faith-based foreign policy constructing process and the soft, hard, and smart powers used by nations. The present paper highlights the presence of religion in skeletoning the US foreign policy under George W. Bush and Barack Obama presidencies and its effect on the US- Middle Eastern political relationships. Based on different foreign policies the two presidents has adopted, the paper deepens the analysis to compare between the faith-based foreign policies of Bush from those of Obama clarifying how the latter identifies the United States' manipulation of soft, hard, and smart powers in managing crucial international affairs with the Middle Eastern countries.
Keywords: Religion, The United States, Middle Eastern Countries, Soft Power, Hard Power, Smart Power



Bashar H. Malkawi
ERCICSSH2001077

Economic Boycotts and WTO Law

Bashar H. Malkawi
College of Law, University of Sharjah, Sharjah, UAE

Abstract

The paper evaluates whether the motivation of national security is a reasonable excuse to restrict free trade and furthermore – assuming arguendo a good faith bona fide threat exists – whether boycotts even constitute effective tools to advance national security. Countries have their legal arguments that they can use to justify the boycott or to invalidate it. The use of the national security exception in international economic law must be evaluated on the bottom-line question of effectiveness. The boycott has always proven ineffective and is now increasingly counter-productive due to transformative regional and global developments. Free trade and efficient markets combined with the ability of talented individuals to work without discrimination and restriction are the hallmarks of vibrant economies and stability – true national security. While the establishment of the boycott may at one time serve a perceived national security goal, there is no longer such a need. Economic boycotts undermine the WTO's commitment to free trade and prosperity which ultimately harms all parties and their national security and harms the greater global interest in international stability for all parties.

Key words: WTO, Boycott, International Trade Law, GATT, Free Trade



Mariamawit Tesfaye
Belete
ERCICSSH2001079

Information Seeking Behavior of Students with Disability

Mariamawit Tesfaye Belete

Department of Information Science, Faculty of Computing and Informatics, Haramaya University, Dire Dawa, Ethiopia

Abstract

The information revolution has resulted in dynamic changes in information dissemination services. It is difficult for most people to understand the dynamic causes, processes, and the effects of these changes on the information world. Accordingly, the dynamic changes and absence of heed to students with disability lead them to face many challenges. Some social psychology depicts physical, mental and social differences between the societies may be useful for better understanding the cognitive and social background of human information processing and may have important implications or a likely consequence for information dissemination services and systems.

This research initiated to address the problem of information seeking behavior on students with disability. Data collected from different students studying in different disciplines. Different data collection tools (questionnaire, guided interview and observation) used to gather information from the target samples. Since the total population of the study size is less, the availability sampling techniques was used. The objective of this research is to identify the possible challenges, identify the type of information services, and examine the factors affecting students' information seeking behavior. Hence, it is pertinent to explore the disability differences in information seeking behavior of university students so as to better assist them in their information search processes. The students were surveyed by means of a semi-structured interview and guided questionnaires to assess what their information needs were, how they met those needs and whether the information they found from the institution's information system met their needs or not. The preliminary research result shows that 66.6% of the participants granted libraries were established to service only non-physically challenged users that the first factor to meet their information need.



Mehrnoosh Pirhayati
ERCICBELLP1930051

Translation Quality Assessment: Proposing a Linguistic-Based Model for Translation Criticism with Considering Ideology and Power Relations

Mehrnoosh Pirhayati

M.A. in English Language Translation, Department of English Language, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

In this study, the researcher tried to propose a model of Translation Criticism (TC) by regarding Translation Quality Assessment (TQA). The researcher, with changing the general view on re-writing, as an illegal act, defined a scale for the act of translation and determined the redline of translation with other products. This research attempts to show TC as a related phenomenon to TQA. This study shows that TQA with using the rules and factors of TC as depicted in both product-oriented analysis and process-oriented analysis determines the orientation or the level of the quality of translation. This study also depicts that TC, with regarding TQA's perspective, reveals the aim of the translation of original text and the root of ideological manipulation, and re-writing. On the other hand, this study stresses on the existence of a direct relationship between the linguistic materials and semiotic codes of a text or book. This study can be fruitful for translators, scholars, translation critics, and translation quality assessors, and also it is applicable in the area of pedagogy.

Keywords: A Model of Translation Criticism, A Model of Translation Quality Assessment, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Re-Writing, Translation Criticism (TC), Translation Quality Assessment (TQA)

Ekiran Joseph O.
(Phd)
ERCICBELLP2001064

The Impact of Intellectual Capital on Company's Financial Performance: A Study on Insurance Industry of Australia

Bandula Nambukara-Gamage
James Cook University, Brisbane Campus, Australia

Vanessa Ambat
Central Queensland University, Brisbane Campus, Australia

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to scrutinise the role of intellectual capital (IC) and its relationship with the firm's financial performance. Most of the previous studies showed a positive relationship between IC and firm's performance. Also, prior studies revealed that assessing the value of IC elements has different measures. One common method is the Pulic model which was formulated by Ante Pulic in 2000. Moreover, certain variables were considered to assess the relationship. Independent variables are physical capital coefficient (VACA); human capital coefficient (VAHU); and structural capital coefficient (STVA) while the dependent variable is Return on Assets (ROA) as one of the measures of firm's profitability. Also, control variables such as firm size, leverage, and return on equity are considered. To analyse the relationship of the variables certain statistical techniques were employed such descriptive statistics and regression analysis (partial least squares method). To address the purpose of this paper, two questions were formed. The first question is about the relationship between the components of VAICTM coefficient (capital employed, human capital and structural capital) and the firm's profitability. Secondly, the relationship between the VAICTM coefficient and the firm's profitability. The report utilised secondary data from six Australian insurance companies listed in ASX for a five – year period starting from 2013-2017. This study revealed a positive relationship between the components of the VAICTM coefficient (capital employed, human capital and structural capital) and the firm's profitability. This means Australian insurance firms need to concentrate on all three elements of VAICTM to improve the firm's performance. Also, a positive relationship between the VAICTM coefficient and the firm's profitability was confirmed. This implies that proper management of IC aids to maximize the return to stockholders through an increase in the bottom line of business. The result of this study is important to the various groups such as stockholders, managers, policymakers, accountants and potential investors

Keywords - Australia, Financial Performance, Insurance Industry, Intellectual Capital

<p>Ekiran Joseph O. (Phd) ERCICBELLP2001064</p>	<p>Wagner's Hypothesis, A Myth or A Reality In Nigeria?</p> <p>Ekiran Joseph O. (Phd) Department of Economics, College of Education, Ikere Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study tests the validity of Wagner's hypothesis on public expenditure and output growth in Nigeria from 1970 – 2017 using annual time series data. Phillips Perron unit root test (PP), Johansen co integration test, Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) and pairwise Granger causality econometric analytical methods were employed. The stationary property of the research variables was confirmed and other tests in the study revealed a unidirectional causation from government expenditure to economic in Nigeria. It indicates that the hypothesis is not a reality but just a myth in the country. The finding of the study therefore invalidates the applicability of Wagner's hypothesis in Nigeria within the study period. The study recommends the need for appropriate policies on effective utilization of public fund knowing that it has positive effect on the level of economic growth in the country.</p> <p>Keywords: Wagner's Hypothesis, Myth, Phillips Perron, Co-Integration, Causality</p>
<p>Adalmiro Pereira ERCICBELLP2001082</p>	<p>Determinants of Dividend Policy in Portuguese Banking System</p> <p>Carlos Mota School of Accounting and Administration of Porto (ISCAP) Polytechnic Institute of Porto (IPP), Portugal and CEOS.PP</p> <p>Cláudia Andrade School of Accounting and Administration of Porto (ISCAP) Polytechnic Institute of Porto (IPP), Portugal</p> <p>Adalmiro Pereira School of Accounting and Administration of Porto (ISCAP) Polytechnic Institute of Porto (IPP), Portugal and CEOS.PP.</p> <p>Ângela Vaz School of Accounting and Administration of Porto (ISCAP) Polytechnic Institute of Porto (IPP), Portugal</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this article is to identify the factors that influence the payment of dividends in banks operating in the Portuguese market. The study uses advanced financial data, in the period between 2005 and 2018. The model analyzed is tested using multiple regressions with data in the unbalanced panel.</p> <p>The results show that the payment of dividends is mainly driven by the historical distribution and the positive influence of performance. In addition, the size of the bank is significant, although with a sign opposite to that expected. Another valuable result is associated with the changes that occurred before, during and after the financial crisis. The study supports the hypothesis of the influence of the crisis on dividend policy. Evidence is presented that in the post-crisis period, dividends were conditioned by the policy of retention of results imposed by the authorities.</p> <p>This study uses the linear model, where it is identified as explanatory variables of the distribution of dividends that are useful in the analysis base:</p> $DIV_{i,t} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 ROA_{i,t} + \beta_2 DIV_{i,t-1} + \beta_3 ALAV_{i,t} + \beta_4 MAT_{i,t} + \beta_5 DIM_{i,t} + \beta_6 CE_{i,t} + e_{i,t}$ <p>Where:- represents dividends and is measured by a ratio calculated by the ratio between the dividends paid by entity i and the respective equity at time t.</p> <p>ROA – Return on Assets DIV_{i,t-1} – historical dividend ALAV – leverage MAT – maturity DIM – size CE – economic cash payments</p>

	<p>The study presents limitations that must be taken into account as can represent restrictions on the results obtained. The size of the sample and the explicit policy of retention of results, imposed by authorities on some entities, stand out during part of the period under investigation.</p> <p>A suggestion for future work would be appropriate to test proxies that evaluate the impact of smoothing practices on dividend payment policies.</p> <p>Keywords: Dividends, Banking, Crisis, Portugal. Banking Operations</p>
<p>Adalmiro Pereira ERCICBELLP2001090</p>	<p>Tax Incentives to Investment Company</p> <p>José Campos Amorim School of Accounting and Administration of Porto (ISCAP), Polytechnic Institute of Porto (IPP), Portugal and CEOS.PP</p> <p>Benjamim Sousa School of Accounting and Administration of Porto (ISCAP), Polytechnic Institute of Porto (IPP), Portugal and CEOS.PP</p> <p>Adalmiro Pereira School of Accounting and Administration of Porto (ISCAP), Polytechnic Institute of Porto (IPP), Portugal and CEOS.PP</p> <p>Ângela Vaz School of Accounting and Administration of Porto (ISCAP), Polytechnic Institute of Porto (IPP), Portugal</p> <p>Abstract The allocation of tax incentives AIMS to stimulate the economy by reducing or exempting, directly or Indirectly, taxes, Thus Allowing the reduction of the tax burden, but Also attracting new investments in the key sectors of the economy. The recently approved Investment Tax Code Creates new rules for Obtaining tax benefits, Which it is important to know here. The results show que companies Benefiting from tax benefits Obtain Considerable tax savings and tax efficiency Thus greater.</p> <p>Keywords : Investments, Tax Benefits, Collection Levies, Tax Corporate</p>
<p>Angela Vaz ERCICBELLP2001085</p>	<p>Internacionalization of Portuguese Economy – An Overview Between 2011-2019</p> <p>Eduardo Sá e Silva School of Accounting and Administration of Porto (ISCAP), Polytechnic Institute of Porto (IPP), Portugal and CEOS.PP</p> <p>Adalmiro Pereira School of Accounting and Administration of Porto (ISCAP), Polytechnic Institute of Porto (IPP), Portugal and CEOS.PP</p> <p>Ângela Vaz School of Accounting and Administration of Porto (ISCAP), Polytechnic Institute of Porto (IPP), Portugal</p> <p>School of Accounting and Administration of Porto (ISCAP), Polytechnic Institute of Porto (IPP), Portugal and CEOS.PP</p> <p>School of Accounting and Administration of Porto (ISCAP), Polytechnic Institute of Porto (IPP), Portugal</p> <p>Abstract The main goal of this article is to present the main strategic options in terms of internationalization and then to present and comment on the evolution of foreign trade in Portugal in the period after 2011 (year marked by the sovereign debt crisis). We intend to demonstrate the recovery of the Portuguese economy.</p>

	<p>Fernandes (2017), citing a study by Banco de Portugal, finds that over the past few years, there has been a progressive improvement in the allocation of resources used in the Portuguese economy, through an increasing orientation of productive factors towards the segments most exposed to international competition and for the most productive companies. Thus, it appears that an increasing number of medium and small companies have been exporting, which reveals a broader business competitiveness because internationalization and integration in global value chains imply greater technical, managerial, and innovation, productivity and collaboration.</p> <p>However, the newspaper Expresso of 27 May 2017 still considers that “six markets and six products are enough to explain the strong growth that exports registered in the first three months of this year.”</p> <p>In a simple way, we presented below the evolution of imports and exports in Portugal</p> <p>Source: Pordata (2020)</p> <p>As the main destination for exports of goods, the EU remains in the top (75.2% of the total in 2016), followed by Africa, North America, Asia and non-EU.</p> <p>The study presents limitations that must be taken into account as can represent restrictions on the results obtained. We will analyze data about the past, and the past only indicates a possible path for the future.</p> <p>A suggestion for future work would be study one industry area.</p> <p>Keywords: Internationalization; Globalization; Export; Import; International Trade</p>
 <p>Nuchamon James ERCICSSH1931055</p>	<p>A Syntactic Study of the Word HEAD /HUA/ Compounding in the Thai Language</p> <p>Nuchamon James Department of English for Communication, Faculty of Liberal Arts, Kasem Bundit University, Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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 /thî:/ ‘that,’ /khǎj:/ ‘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.</p> <p>Keywords: Cline, Compounding in Thai, Head, Syntactic Study</p>
<p>Dalia Chakraborty ERCICSSH2002089</p>	<p>The Inedible: Visuals and Food Anxiety</p> <p>Dalia Chakraborty Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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</p>

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

Dr. Amrita Dey

Department of Sociology, Government General Degree College, Lalgarh, West Bengal, India

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



Arachchilage Aruna Shantha
ERCICSSH2002113

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

Arachchilage Aruna Shantha

Department of Economics and Statistics, Faculty of Social Sciences and Languages, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, Belihuloya, Sri Lanka

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

	<p>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.</p> <p>Index Terms: Chronic Kidney Disease, Dry Zone, Paddy Farmers, Poverty level, and Dry-Zone</p>
<p>Andrew Gold ERCICBELLP2002087</p>	<p>Conceptualizing Servant Leadership: An Update</p> <p>Charles Dennis Hale, EdD, MBA Professor of Management, Donald R. Tapia College of Business, Saint Leo University * St. Leo, Florida, USA</p> <p>Andrew Gold, PhD Associate Professor of Management, Donald R. Tapia College of Business, Saint Leo University * St. Leo, Florida, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The authors updated their servant leadership model, based on emerging research, with emphasis on cross-cultural applications, and integration with prevailing leadership and management theories. The servant leadership model consists of four dimensions: servant orientation, leadership/management competence, emotional intelligence, and cultural intelligence. It is at the intersection of these four dimensions that servant leadership operates. Measurement scales have been developed with a valuation study launched, using survey research methodology. The paper will outline the updated servant leadership model, profile the measurement scales, and report on the present status of the validation studies.</p> <p>Keywords: Servant Leadership, Emotional Intelligence, Cultural Intelligence</p>
<p>Xiaohua Ma, Ph.D. ERCICSSH2003069</p>	<p>China, Japan, and the United States in War and Peace</p> <p>Xiaohua Ma, Ph.D. Associate Professor, Department of Global Education, National Osaka University of Education</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>What is the relationship between the museum and the state? More precisely, in what way does the publicly sponsored museum reflect efforts by the state to expand its power at large? And how do its efforts contribute to the transformation of a nation's identity? These questions have recently begun to be raised not only in the Western context, but also among Asian countries. In most countries, museum is not just a neutral public space where visitors come to view paintings, sculptures, or valuable cultural and historical heritages. As with other aspects of Chinese and Japanese cultural life, the museum has become highly politicized in recent years. Both in their conceptual foundations and contents, Chinese, Japanese, and American museums established in the postwar era reflect very</p>

	<p>specific political ends. This paper focuses on war museum, which is an important tool for history education and peace-building, to examine how the national identity of China, Japan and the United States has transformed politically and socially in the postwar era. By comparing different memories of war created in different periods in the public museums of the three countries, we understand how a nation attempts to reconstruct its national identity through the process of selecting historical facts to exhibit in the museum. Furthermore, through the examination of war memory and history education, we can understand how a nation deals with its conflicting national narratives in the global era.</p>
<p>Tharindu Jayanath Thotagamuwa ERCICSSH2004061</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Linguistics as a Factor of Life</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tharindu Jayanath Thotagamuwa Department of Linguistics, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Language is an essential human ability. It has become a fundamental factor used by humans to express ideas and even in the use of voice recording software which is related to technology. Linguistics is the field where the language is scientifically studied. Thus, Linguistics is used in speaking, writing, translating and more interestingly to pass the time of the day as well. The main intention of this research is to study the role of Linguistics as a fundamental factor in human's life. Most of the actions humans do in their daily life are connected with linguistics. This field describes the natural use of everyday language, how it is used as a tool to fulfil tasks in a numerous number of fields. Words from many languages are extracted into a certain language for the ease of appointing something out. This process of "Borrowing" is also a common thing that can be seen in the society. Understanding the meaning of things humans express can be identified as a thing bound with linguistics. The task of defining the actual meaning of "Multilingualism" is under the role of Linguistics as well. Language tends to change by the time. Linguists are attempting to find the exact reasons for the changes of language and to solve the issues that arise from miscommunication. Language shows us who we are and what we know about languages according to the way we use this valuable medium in a social context. Linguistics is a very broad discipline. It contains different approaches of language related to human life. Only humans use language and only humans use language to talk about language. Eventually, Linguistics is the study of humans. Keywords: Human, Language, Life, Linguistics, Society</p>
 <p>Utpal Roy ERCICSSH2005053</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Railways' Impact on the Forest and Ecology: A Study on Colonial North Bengal, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Utpal Roy Assistant Professor, Department of History, Saheed Kshudiram College, West Bengal, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Undoubtedly, the forest was one of the costly natural resources in colonial India, and the authority had a keen interest to explore and commercialize the same. Development of the railways in Indian subcontinent is marked as a watershed in the history of communication. There are series of micro and macro-level historical analyses have been conducted on the negative and positive impacts of the development of railways in India. However, railways' impact on the forest and ecology is a new emerging study area. This paper deals with the impact of railways on the forest and ecology of the colonial North Bengal. It also signifies the British colonial transport policy and how far the policy was also responsible for the destruction of ecology and forest of the colonial North Bengal in India. The paper highlights how the commercial interest of the colonial authority motivated them to select the railways' trucks through the dense forest without bothering any ecological logics. Furthermore, it highlights the unethical role of the Forest Department that indicates yearly massive cutting of the valuable trees to make more profit through the use of railways. Keywords: Railways, Deforestation, Ecology, Environment, Commercialization, North Bengal</p>



Masud Rany
ERICSSH2005141

Human Alleviation for Street Children of Bangladesh

Masud Rany
Chief Adviser, Chayatal Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a densely populated country with populations about 199 million. About half of the populations of Bangladesh are under the age of 18 who are considered as children and more than 25 million of them are under the age of 5. About 77 % of children live in the rural areas and 23 live in the urban areas. One third of these children continue to live below the international poverty line. The violation of child rights is a common matter in Bangladesh. The children have basic rights to education, balance diet, health and nutrition, protection, participation, recreation, safe water, sanitation and hygiene. 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. 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.



Hina Zahoor
ERICSSH2005156

Emotional intelligence is the B blocker for job stress. A study of Pakistan and Turkey

Hina Zahoor
Social Service (English), Istanbul Gelisim University, Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract

University academicians face stress and their profession is burdensome and this job stress (JS) has catastrophic effect on their performance. High level of EI maintains positive emotions which enhances confidence to accept and face difficult situations. Emotional intelligence (EI) works as a buffer in stress and individual can easily make out the situation. Thus the present study aims to explore the soak up effect of emotional intelligence (EI) in job stress (JS) in terms of self-appraisal and others, regulation and utilization of emotions in the academicians of Pakistan and Turkey.

Method: The data was collected from 18 universities of Pakistan and Turkey through online distribution of Google survey form via email correspondence. The Quantitative approach was adapted with the cross sectional study design. The data was gathered through self-administered questionnaire. The first section of questionnaire consisted of demographic while the remaining part of questionnaire was adopted from two valid and reliable questionnaires (Schutte et al EI questionnaire and JS questionnaire), being analyzed by SPLS software using construct reliability, construct validity i.e. convergent and Discriminate validity and Structural model assessment.

Results & Conclusions: 261 academicians filled out the questionnaires. Results showed an inverse correlation among the factors of EI: AP, RE and UZ scores with the level of JS ($r = -0.235$, $p = 0.005$). Appraisal has negative relation with job stress AP ($p < 0.01$ and $t > 2.67$ at significant level of 0.05). RE (P value < 0.05 and t value > 2.67) and UZ (P value < 0.05 and t value > 1.96) supported the hypotheses that all facets of emotional intelligence reduce the job stress and have significant relation to absorb job stress. So, it is recommended that EI short-term training courses should be designed and scheduled in the universities.

Keywords: Appraisal & Expression, Utilization Of Emotions, Regulation Of Emotions, Beta Blockers, Job Stress



Mariamawit Tesfaye
ERCICSSH2005176

The role of academicians in Ethnic Conflicts resolution in public universities: the case of Haramaya University

Mariamawit Tesfaye

Department of Information Science, Faculty of Computing and Informatics, Haramaya University, Dire Dawa, Ethiopia

Conflict is a vital thing in any organization and no organization is safe from it. Higher education institutions are also not free from this. Many scholars have urged that the educators must learn the conflict management skills so as to overcome it, every individual use different type of conflict styles. Ethnic conflicts were the main forms of political instability in the multi ethnic societies. Unverified, undocumented and twisted historical narrations and hate speeches by academicians and politicians; unethical, unprofessional and irresponsible journalists in both private and government media; irresponsible use of social media are the main cause of ethnic conflicts in universities. The goal of this study determinates the role academic staffs on ethnic conflict in university community. The methodology was descriptive study and data gathering by documents, informal interview, observation and secondary data. Results indicated that academics are the upholders on significant role to play in the field of ethnic conflict resolution through their educational activities such as teaching, research and training in higher education. However universities in Ethiopia have not proved capable of resolving ethnic tensions on their own campuses, let alone playing a vital role in addressing the ethnic-related problems of the larger society. To say that ethnic conflict (or, for that matter, any kind of major political and social conflict) is inimical to economic development is to state a self-evident truth. The economies of many countries ravaged by civil war and other kinds of political strife have been set back by years so that universities must involves on the academics can motivate people to take up this task and to support their institutions.

Keywords: Conflict, ethnic conflict, strategies, Academician

KAN, Hing Ki (Mike)
ERICBELL2003063

Research Proposal - Relationship between Sustainability Orientations and Employer Attractiveness in Hong Kong's Graduate Labour Market

KAN, Hing Ki (Mike)

Division of Business and Hospitality Management, SPEED of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Abstract

Achieving a good organization-person fit is vital to organizational survival and can also create a win-win phenomenon for both employers and job applicants. One of the factors of this 'fit' can hinge on how job applicants perceive whether their prospective employers have sustainability mindsets and practices that match their own 'sustainability orientation' ('SO') and SO can be one of the 'employer-attractiveness' ('EA') influencing factors. However, the construct and definition of sustainability mindsets and practices and SO have been elusive or indefinite, subject to different social-cultural environments, time frame and value orientations of people.

Seems that little research has been done in qualitatively investigating the relationships, if any, between the SO of undergraduate students in their senior years (full-time and part-time students) and Employer Attractiveness ('EA') in Hong Kong's graduate labour market.

This study is trying to fill up this research gap. It tries to find out whether students' SO would influence their employment decisions towards organizations which have exhibited various extents and types of sustainable behaviors.

This study will adopt a qualitative approach as the primary one, supplemented by a quantitative one; content-analysis and inductive analysis on data collected will be adopted. A focus-group interview approach is to be used, supplemented by a questionnaire survey and a post focus-group phone-interview (with individual focus-group members). The research is essentially constructionist, but incorporates a questionnaire survey.

Stratified purposeful sampling is to be used and there will be around 100 participants, all undergraduate students at a tertiary institution in Hong Kong, at which the researcher has worked for over 20 years in teaching and programme-management.

The outcomes of the research could be informative for both human resources management theory and practice in organisations where there is a debate over whether, and how, they should pursue a

	<p>sustainability agenda. Furthermore, this research adds to literature which seeks to link corporate social responsibility orientation, employment recruitment and employer attractiveness. Keywords: Sustainability, Sustainability Orientation, Employer Attractiveness</p>
<p>Tzu Hsien Yang ERCICSSH2004096</p>	<p>The Representation of Female Image in Chinese Film</p> <p>Tzu Hsien Yang Department of Graphic Arts and Communications, National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In recent years, the discussion of women's issues has been increasing year by year, and no matter in which field they are being paid more attention than in the past. As the mass media leading the trend of the times, the theme presented by movies often reflects the social issues and phenomena that people are focusing to. In the process of seeing movies, in addition to bringing their own experiences, they are more likely to learn new knowledge from them, and then view yourself and the world from different angles. The purpose of this study is to explore the representation of female images in Chinese movies. Content analysis was used to observe the age, job creation, job title, appearance, personality traits, etc. of female characters in the Golden Horse Awards for Best Feature Film. The results of the study found that, compared to the past, today's Chinese films have shown less traditional female stereotypes, but there are still a few films that have gender stereotypes. In addition, the depiction of male characters and background stories are more diverse. It can be seen that in the film industry, the description of female characters still has room for improvement.</p> <p>In the end, based on the conclusion, except for interpreting and reflecting on the problems of contemporary Chinese film, this research also puts forward relevant suggestions, looking forward to giving film practitioners as a reference, and the directions that future research can continue to study.</p> <p>Keywords: Chinese Film, Female Image, Representation</p>
<p>Yoko Shirasu ERCICSSH2004104</p>	<p>Motivational Factors to Study English through Short-term Study Abroad Program</p> <p>Yuko TOMOTO Yoko SHIRASU Faculty of English Education Centre, Yokohama College of Commerce, Kanagawa, Japan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this research was to investigate the effectiveness of our two-week-intensive English learning program at our affiliated school in US, University of Pittsburgh at Bradford. In 2019, one of the authors on this research led the group of students there and observed the transition on the students not only in the aspect of language ability but also in motivational aspect during and after the program.</p> <p>All the students fully enjoyed both the program's All in English classes given by the American professor and other excursion activities on and off campus. Students were satisfied with their L2 self-esteem and have become more self-content, and their motivation to study English has been considerably strengthened through the program. However, some students show little improvement on their test scores.</p> <p>Our research question is what the influential factors on their improvement of English are. There are students who have improved their post-program English test scores and those who have not improved. To find out what hindered their English acquisition and what helped them, both quantitative and qualitative researches were made. We conducted individual in-depth interviews as well as questionnaire after returning back to Japan. Also, students wrote feedback reports as post-program assignment, and they were analyzed by text-mining method. Students also took English proficiency tests before and after the program, and their scores were compared and analyzed. We would like to make the best use of the research results to improve our program for the next year.</p> <p>Keywords: L2 self, Motivation, Language Learning, Intensive Study Abroad program</p>



Morgan Mattler
ERICSSH2005177

The Implications of Donald Trump's Policies Toward the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process

Morgan Mattler

Student of Political Science and Economics , Grand Valley State University, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to study and analyze the policies of President Donald Trump towards the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. A case is built on the effect of the policies, and then analyzed on the implications of such decisions towards the future of the conflict. Through a background on the history of the conflicts peace talks, a literature review of multiple journal articles, and a deep assessment of the implemented policies, we can conclude that the already shaky history of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process was only worsened by Donald Trump, no doubt moving the process decades back, and potentially eliminating the desire of a two-state solution.

Chao Gu
ERICSSH2005193

A Discussion of The Relationship Model of the Purchase Intention of Brands, as Based on Food Safety Issues

Chao Gu

Department of Media Design, Tatung University, Taipei, Taiwan

Yonghang Huang

Department of Information Management, Tatung University, Taipei, Taiwan

Wei Wei

School of Design, Chaoyang University of Technology, Taichung Taiwan

Shuyuan Lin

Department of Media Design, Tatung University, Taipei, Taiwan

Abstract

In recent years, food safety issues have been occurring in Taiwan, making food safety increasingly concerned and valued. Some people think that they should not buy the brands that have had food safety problems, while others think they can continue to buy the brands that have had food safety problems because the brands have made adjustments. For brands that have had food safety issues, the complex and diverse consumer attitudes are worth discussing. This study examines the relationship model of the subjects regarding brand image, food safety certification trust, brand trust, brand loyalty, and purchase intention of brands with food safety problems. The research methods used in this study include literature review, expert interview, and questionnaire survey, and data analysis methods include exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, and regression analysis. Finally, this study proposes the tested relationship model. The results of this study can provide certain reference and theoretical basis for solving the food safety problems of brands.

Keywords: Consumer Behavior, Brand Image, Brand Trust, Food Safety Certification Trust, Brand Loyalty, Purchase Intention

Amir Mohammad
Bamdad Machiani
ERICSSH2006114

Persian Sufism History in Ancient Iran: A Semiotic Study Of The Mystical Symbols Of Kamal Al-Din Behzad's "Dancing Dervishes" Miniature Based On Jami's Epistemological Ideology

Amir Mohammad Bamdad Machiani

Department of Humanities, Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literature, University of Kashan, Kashan, Iran

Abstract

One of the Exquisite Manifestations in the compounding of literary and artistic sciences is the synthesis between the Study of Para-Textual branch of Art and Literature. The explicit schema that derives from combining Art and Literary sciences is that the sciences mentioned, Para-Textually, have similar semantic layers that can be analyzed in a convergent way by analyzing Semiotic Methodology. In this article, based on the Para-Textual and semantic roots of Persian Sufism

	<p>literature and Persian Miniature, the "Dancing Dervishes" Miniature by Kamal al-Din Behzad has been analyzed with looking at Jami's Epistemological Ideas. Since the language of Persian Sufism Literature and Miniature is symbolic, this paper aims to decode symbols to examine the History of Persian Sufism and a review of Behzad's Miniatures and his thoughts based on the Jami's Epistemological Ideas in order to analyze Sufi rituals in Ancient Iran.</p> <p>Keywords: Persian Miniature, Sufism Literature, Jami, Kamal al-Din Behzad, Semiotic study, Symbolism</p>
 <p>Fariza Anggraini ERCICSSH2007071</p>	<p>Diffusion of Innovations in Consumer Behavior of Online Buyer on the National Cyber and Code Agency Training Center Staff</p> <p>Fariza Anggraini Faculty of Communication, Jakarta Institute of Social Sciences and Political Science, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Asrul Mustaqim Jakarta Institute of Social Sciences and Political Science</p> <p>Abstract Information technology has changed the way of human life, especially in internet-based technology. The use of internet-based facilities lately is in a great demand because it can make communication more effective and efficient. For example the activities based on online nowadays is shopping through online shops. Database research shows that in 2018, the number of e-commerce transactions in Indonesia has reached around 144 trillion Rupiah. It means that Indonesian people have a tendency to shop through online media. As many as 86% of Indonesian internet users shopping online through any device. Online shop is one of the innovations in shopping activities. One of the online buyer is BSSN Training Centre employee. This research is a qualitative study using the Division of Innovation Theory. The aim of this research is to see how the diffusion of innovation in consumer behavior of online buyer among BSSN Training Centre Staff, as well as the supporting and inhibiting factors of diffusion of innovation. The results showed that the diffusion of innovation in consumer behavior of online buyer among BSSN Training Centre employees was widespread, as evidenced by changes in how shopping at BSSN Training Centre employees who have now utilized online shop as one of the buying and selling media. However, even though the existence of an online shop can be well received, all informants are of the opinion that an offline shop is still needed.</p> <p>Keywords: Diffusion of Innovation, Internet, Online Buyer, Online Shop</p>
<p>A.K.Isabekova ERCICSSH2007074</p>	<p>The Usage of Synergic Approach in Professional Development of Teacher</p> <p>A.K.Isabekova Zhetysu State University named after Ilyas Zhansugurov, Taldykorgan, Kazakhstan</p> <p>Abstract The article is dedicated to the development of the professionalism of the teacher on the basis of synergic approach. It covers the main factors contributing to the professional development of teachers in the modern school. One important factor in this development is the methodical, as well as scientific work of the teacher, which is implemented through the participation of a teacher in methodic conferences and seminars, further education and transition courses, as well as self-conducted search of the necessary scientific and methodical literature, implemented by the teacher. Synergic approach plays an important role in shaping the development of professionalism and creativity of the teacher.</p> <p>Keywords: Intellectual Facility; Self-Actualization; Self-Perfection; Priority; Professionalism; Synergic Approach</p>



Mehrnoosh Pirhayati
ERCICSSH2008078

Proposing a Model and Framework for Translation Quality Assessment (TQA)

Mehrnoosh Pirhayati

M.A. in English Language Translation, Department of English Language, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

The researcher tried to propose a model of assessing the quality of translation, and a framework to detach this vital assessment from its pure quantitative aspect. The researcher distinguished translation from the other products such as re-writing, writing, and adapted writing and defined a scale for the act of translation by making distinction between translational strategies and those (translational) strategies that are used for re-writing or mixed-up with re-writing such as addition, and paraphrasing. This research depicts that Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) must be based on the rational critical view and rejects the limitation of rating-oriented quality assessment. This research focuses on the role of Translation Criticism (TC) in both process-oriented and product-oriented assessments of the quality of translation. This model sheds the light of TC on the inter-semiotic, and visual aspects of translation and regards them very important factors and vital elements to give the credit of good quality to translation. This proposed model gives the scientific appearance to TQA and also it is very functional. Those who can benefit from this proposed model of TQA and the framework are translation students, translation critics, and translation quality assessors.



Assistant Professor Dr.
Bahadır Ucan
ERCICSSH2009060

Representation of Mythology in Augmented Reality Environment

Assistant Professor Dr. Bahadır Ucan

Department of Communication Design, Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

Assistant Professor Dr. Ertan Toy

Faculty of Art and Design, Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

Assistant Professor Dr. Ismail Erim Gulacti

Faculty of Art and Design, Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

Assistant Professor Dr. Mehmet Emin Kahraman

Faculty of Art and Design, Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract

In this research, it is aimed to represent the elements included in oral and written traditions such as mythology, epic and story on virtual reality environment. Models and designs were created on Blender 2.80, which can be used as free and open software. Within the scope of the project, augmented reality feature added to character designs created by using mythological characters. With the help of augmented reality created through the Artivive software, models gained feature that enables interactive participation of audience over the phone / tablet. The exhibition of the project provided an interactive participation opportunity to the audience with augmented reality experience. This research has been supported by Yildiz Technical University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Department. Project Number: SBA-2019-3749 Augmented Reality Applications Using Three Dimensional Models.

Keywords: Three-Dimensional Modeling, Design, Augmented Reality, Virtual Reality, Mythology

Smaro Agagiotou
ERCICSSH2009072

The impact of on-the-job training on employees' productivity in coffeehouse chains in Greece

Agagiotou Smaro

Msc, Phdc, Sociologist, University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece

Abstract

The present study examines the relationship between coffeehouse chains employees' on-the-job training and their productivity, as factors that may have contributed to the sector's development during the economic crisis in Greece. The study's sample consisted of 175 coffeehouse chains employees in Thessaloniki, Greece. The required data were collected using Job Training and Job

	<p>Satisfaction Survey (only the part related to job training), developed by Schmidt (2004) and Job Performance Scale, developed by Williams and Anderson (1991). The results of this study showed that there is a significant and positive relationship between the sample's on-the-job training and their productivity, and thus, this training constitutes a predictive factor for the employees' productivity. Findings also revealed that women and older employees in coffeehouse chains evaluated training as more important than men and younger employees. Similar results were observed with respect to the relationship between age and productivity, as younger employees had lower productivity. As coffeehouse industry is a crucial sector for Greek economy, further studies on job's characteristics and employees' well-being should be conducted.</p> <p>Keywords: Training, productivity, coffeehouse chains</p>
<p>Jeffrey Y. Chen ERCICSSH2010060</p>	<p>Deregulation and the 2008 Financial Crisis: How Deregulation Broke Financial Regulatory Barriers and Nearly Destroyed the US Economy</p> <p>Jeffrey Y. Chen 11th Grade, Newport High School, Bellevue, WA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The 2008 financial crisis was an economic catastrophe that cost “millions of people in America...their homes and jobs”. Among other factors, deregulation played a central role. It broke down regulatory barriers that had safeguarded the US financial industry for decades.</p> <p>1. The New Deal: Enactment of Financial Regulations: The 1929 stock market crash precipitated a cataclysmic economic depression. The blame was placed upon the consolidation of commercial and investment banking interests, especially after the Pecora Hearings, held between 1932 and 1934, uncovered various abuses involving large banks and their securities affiliates, most notably National City Bank and Chase National Bank.</p> <p>Following these damning revelations, the general consensus shifted strongly in favor of separating commercial and investment banks, with Senator Carter Glass proposing a regulatory barrier between the two. In 1933, his legislation, the Banking Act (Glass-Steagall), was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Franklin Roosevelt.</p> <p>In addition to mandating separation of commercial and investment banking, Congress passed the Securities Act of 1933. This law empowered the federal government to oversee the securities trade and required securities traders to provide potential investors with accurate and comprehensive information about the relevant securities.</p> <p>To ensure the full enforcement of the 1933 Securities Act, Congress also passed the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which established the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to “oversee securities...as well as markets and the conduct of financial professionals,” and to compel “all companies listed on stock exchanges” to comply with its rules.</p> <p>After these vigorous efforts, a primitive barrier was established in America to safeguard the financial industry and prevent the mistakes of 1929 from repeating themselves.</p>
<p>Youyansu Tan ERCICSSH2010069</p>	<p>Reviving French Arpitan: Recommendations to Revitalization Efforts</p> <p>Youyansu Tan Student, United World College South East Asia, Singapore</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Arpitan, also known as Francoprovençal, is a severely endangered regional language with around 120,000-200,000 speakers, spoken in the area at the crossroads of France, Italy and Switzerland. Previous literature on Arpitan focuses mainly on the vitality of the language and its usage; however, there is insufficient analysis on behalf of revitalization efforts. Thus, this paper, written from an outsider's perspective, focuses on the revitalization of Arpitan in France and offers an overview of the usage of Arpitan in France as well as recommendations directed at revitalization activists. It aims to bridge the gap between linguistic knowledge and practical advice on revitalization.</p> <p>As a review of literature on the current linguistic situation of Arpitan, this paper briefly explains the history of French language policies and presents an overview of current revitalization efforts along with potential impediments and favorable conditions. At last, it proposes consultative advice on where to direct Arpitan revitalization efforts and how.</p> <p>Over the course of French history, the government has predominantly implemented policies that</p>

	<p>favor linguistic homogenization in France, prioritizing Standard French over regional languages. Today, revitalization in France is still impeded by the legacy of this history, among other factors such as negative community attitudes towards using or revitalizing Arpitan, the linguistic variety that is in the nature of the Arpitan language, and disagreement regarding standardization of orthography. On the other hand, the movement can benefit from several major advantages. First, it is driven by the promising efforts of New Speakers -- speakers who acquire a given language through adult second-language courses rather than the traditional intergeneration transmission -- and some highly motivated Arpitan communities. Second, within the Arpitan-speaking area in France, the regional government supports the preserving and reviving of its regional languages in addition to a recent promotion of the French heritage of regional languages from the Ministry of Culture. Third, there is abundant documentation of Arpitan, including a written grammar and a dictionary, implying that it is capable of revitalization as long as there is enough community will. Lastly, the paper provides several pieces of advice for revitalization activists with regards to orthography, community attitudes, mobilization, and structural improvements on the organization of revitalization projects, taking inspiration from the success of other case studies of language revitalization.</p> <p>This review could be potentially useful as a reference for Arpitan activists in France as they plan revitalization projects. It is hoped that the paper would update the linguistic community on the status of Arpitan and inform Arpitan revitalization activists from a third-party point of view.</p> <p>Keywords: Francoprovençal, Arpitan, Regional Languages of France, Revitalization, Case Study, New Speakers, Endangered Languages, Activist Policies</p>
<p>Christina Bao ERCICSSH2010071</p>	<p>The Frog that Won't Die: The Politics of Pepe the Frog "Pepe was a meme within a meme"- Matt Furie</p> <p>Christina Bao Student, Westtown School, United States</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Memes have long been part of American popular culture. While people mainly consider memes as jokes or a form of online entertainment, they play a significant role in society. Memes, like Pepe the Frog, are crucial to online subcultures. They enable netizens to quickly transmit their ideologies since the public tends to be more ready to accept the views presented by memes. Memes that go viral are particularly attractive to fringe political groups like the alt-right. Since the 2016 election, memes have become increasingly important in politics as they are used to spread political slogans. For these reasons, this research paper examines the relationship between memes and politics, specifically through the evolution of the meme Pepe the Frog. Pepe was transformed from a beloved, innocuous frog into a hate symbol connected to the alt-right. It is demonstrated here that Pepe was an ideal conduit for political messaging because he was a popular meme and his image was easily adapted. Ultimately, Pepe became a mascot of the alt-right that was used to challenge dominant facets of American culture. The surge of political memes in their diverse forms during the 2016 election also made the process of finding those responsible for problematic memes much harder, helping them to avoid possible legal repercussions. As a consequence, Pepe's fan have found it hard to reclaim him and salvage his reputation. Today, the online culture surrounding Pepe has not really changed: white supremacists have effectively kidnapped Pepe the Frog and still use him to spread their racist ideas.</p>
 <p>Dr Dilhani Dissanayake ERCICSSH2010077</p>	<p>An Overview of the Selected Literature on Commodity Histories</p> <p>Dr Dilhani Dissanayake History Department, La Trobe University, Bendigo, Australia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Imperial commodities have been the subject of both popular and scholarly histories in recent years. A considerable amount of literature has been published on the commodities such as tea, coffee, sugar, and spices. Those commodity histories reveal the lure of exotics for Europeans, importantly Portuguese, Dutch, Spanish and British and commercial imperialism even as capitalism is downplayed. Europeans specifically were dazzled by the luxury exotics of far-distant regions such as Asia and Africa. Subsequently, these highly prized exotics became imperial commodities and</p>

	those regions hence became under the control of European powers, called colonies. The changing tastes of empires made labourers' lives in those colonies extremely complicated. These stories of imperial commodities, colonies and the empire which lie the history of imperialism have been researched by some scholars and historians eventually became existing literature on commodity histories
Haojia Hu ERCICBELLP2010054	<p align="center">Stock Pricing Analysis: Based on the Firms' Capital Structure in Stock Market</p> <p align="center">Haojia Hu Department of Economics, Columbia University in the City of New York, New York City, United States of America</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>This study analysing and evaluating the firms' capital structure and their different leverage ratio bring impact on the stock price in the financial market and measure the possible relationship between stock price and capital structure. In this research, we use the debt-to-equity ratio to value the capital structure and collect the data from Compaustat, the financial market performance was measured by the S&P 500 Index cover period from 1st Jan 2000 to 31th Dec 2019. The baseline of the strategy of this paper is defined as the highest decile portfolio and lowest decile portfolio. Consequently, the portfolio is that it undeniably outperform the market index, as it is formulated by giving equal weight to companies that are in the highest 10% in terms of their D/E ratio within each identified period. While, when compared to the equal-weighted group of companies in the lowest 10% in terms of their D/E ratio within each identified period, it has no significant abnormal return. The paper shows three robustness checks, changing the equal-weight to value weight, including the top and bottom 30% stocks and classifying firms into different industries. Consequence, the value-weighted highest 10% D/E ratio portfolio delivers lower return, besides when its cutting point was expanded to 30% and the equal-weight methods we have similar result with statistical insignificantly. For the there main industries, the manufacturing industry shows the opposite results, the financial industry aligns best with our previous findings, and the service industry offers the most robust results and the largest excess return.</p> <p>Key words: Financial Economics, Stock Pricing, Capital Structure, Stock Market</p>
 <p>Daniel Cardona Valencia ERCICBELLP2010056</p>	<p align="center">Financial Education and the Internet: Developmental Factors</p> <p align="center">Daniel Cardona Valencia Professor, Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano ITM, Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Administrativas. PhD(c) Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Medellín, Colombia</p> <p align="center">Sebastián Franco Castaño Professor, Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano ITM, Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Administrativas. Ms. Administrative Engineer, Medellín, Colombia</p> <p align="center">Maria Eugenia Morales Professor, Politecnico Grancolombiano, Medellín, Colombia</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to identify possible inferences between the levels of financial education and income of Latin Americans versus the level of Internet use and its implications for the development of countries. The results will be obtained through the two phases of the study: a quantitative analysis based on an analysis of variance ANOVA with variables with demographic characteristics and attitudes associated with socioeconomic conditions of the countries in question from the Global Findex database and a qualitative complement from a bibliometric study. The findings of the study of variance show that there is a correlation between income level and educational level with the use of the Internet with a bias to the right indicating that the higher the academic level, the greater the use of the Internet. The bibliometric study highlights the conclusions of articles and publications over the last 10 years, the vast majority of which are of a reflective nature and suggest that improving financial inclusion requires establishing the growth of Fintech products, the need for regulatory frameworks in countries, microfinance as a success story in small communities and the dissemination of financial education as a social basis for development.</p>

 <p>Adee Deax Bin Romzee ERCICSSH2011082</p>	<p>Keywords: Financial Education, Financial Inclusion, ANOVA, SDGs</p> <p>Automatic Lock for Hostel Students as an Effort of Increasing the Security of Their Valuables from Theft</p> <p>Adee Deax Bin Romzee Electrical Technology, Keningau Vocational College, Keningau, Malaysia</p> <p>Haini Kotin Keningau Vocational College, Keningau, Malaysia</p> <p>Miliani Tamrin Keningau Vocational College, Keningau, Malaysia</p> <p>Dr. Sirhajwan Idek Keningau Vocational College, Keningau, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract The goal of this research project was to examine the effectiveness of an automatic lock which might help hostel students secure their valuables and privacy by preventing their lockers from being broken into. This lock could be unlocked through a mobile app by embedding the device with a specifically designed system consisting of Arduino Uno, Bluetooth HC-06 and servomotor. Most students who stayed at school hostels had the experience of losing their locker keys due to misplacement, recklessness and sometimes theft. This posed an issue for them as losing the physical keys might put their lockers at the risk of being broken into by anyone and it also made it difficult for them to retrieve their belongings. Hence, this project was developed in order to help hostel students avoid this type of incident. There were 20 students who were involved in this study. They tested the innovation and rated their feedback on it. The findings might be able to show how effective this innovation could be and it may be introduced across schools and colleges in the state.</p>
<p>Rico Schwarzkopf ERICBELLP2011085</p>	<p>An Empirical Analysis of Competencies that generate Acceptance of Leadership in Selling Centers</p> <p>Rico Schwarzkopf PhD Student at Universidad Católica San Antonio de Murcia</p> <p>Abstract Multidisciplinary sales project teams, in the literature also referred to as selling centers, receive increasing attention in both practice and scientific community. In case, selling centers are formed, the sales associate responsible for the sales project has to lead the subject matter experts involved. The challenge, however, lies in the sales associate's lack of formal authority towards these subject matter experts from other departments. This study examined the research question of which competencies sales associates should acquire in order to be accepted as a leader by selling center participants despite their lack of formal authority. For this purpose, twelve selling center participants were interviewed during semi-structured face-to-face interview sessions. The interviews were evaluated by applying a qualitative content analysis. In addition, a frequency analysis was carried out to evaluate the number of mentions per competence. A total of six competencies were identified which generate acceptance of leadership in selling centers. Since this study was used for exploration, the research results could serve to form hypotheses for future quantitative studies.</p> <p>Keywords: Selling Centers; Leadership Acceptance; Implicit Leadership Theory; Competencies</p>
<p>Mohanamerry Vedamanikam ERICBELLP2011087</p>	<p>Framework for Combating Money Mule Recruitment among University Students in Malaysia: Awareness Perspective</p> <p>Mohanamerry Vedamanikam Ph.D. Candidate (Psychology), School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia</p> <p>Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Programme, School of Applied Psychology, Social</p>

	<p>Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia</p> <p>Norruzeyati bt Che Mohd Nasir Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Programme, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Technology advancement has taken a new shape in leading the world into digital civilization, remarkably in e-commerce, communication and financial sectors. Taking advantage on the technology, criminals have also digitalised their modus operandi targeting the digital society with fraud and cybercrimes, hence contributing illicit funds. To disguise the money trail to the illegal activities, illicit funds sourced from unlawful and fraudulent activities transformed into legal funds via money laundering scheme. Money laundering is perceived as a global threat where funds reverted to the criminal and enters legitimate economy. To enable the criminals maintain the anonymity and non-visible to the detection of law enforcement, money mules are positioned in money laundering chain between actual criminal and the illicit funds. Money mules are characters recruited by criminal networks to perform fund transfers by utilizing their own accounts. Recruitment is done by offering a job with simple recruitment criteria and attractive income and rewards. Students are among the prime target of the criminal networks as they lack exposure in the job criteria with hidden criminal elements behind the job offered. This study will examine recruitment of Malaysia university students as money mules and development of framework with related variables to establish the relationship between the aspect of job criteria awareness and ability of the students to detect the hidden criminal elements and exposure to law enforcement and derive into decision to accept the job offer. In this research, both quantitative and qualitative approaches will be employed with surveys and interviews.</p> <p>Keywords: Money mule, money laundering, criminal network, money mule recruitment, awareness of job requirement.</p>
<p>Frederick Sexe ERCICSSH2012054</p>	<p>The Nut Island Effect revisited: An Application of Social Factors to Distant Team Behaviors</p> <p>Frederick Sexe Department of Quantitative Studies, Southern New Hampshire University, Manchester, New Hampshire, United States</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Paul Levy wrote a seminal article for the Harvard Business Journal in 2007 which provided an early look into how a manager's relationship with a geographically distant team affected team behavior and performance. This article provided an early glimpse into how dysfunctional team behaviors were first identified, defined and understood. A major contribution of an article was a cycle of team behavior which can be of use today. This article will seek to apply recent research in geographically distant behavior to the behavior transition model proposed by Paul Levy in the article. Each behavior will be examined with the intent of providing the reader with an understanding of critical factors behind each behavior.</p> <p>The lessons provided in this chapter can benefit managers of both collocated and geographically distant teams who may find the insights provided in the paper helpful in understanding how their actions influence team behavior. Academicians interested in relating social distance factors to a real-life case study may also benefit from this paper.</p>
<p>Shier Ju ERCICSSH2012058</p>	<p>Cultural Relativity of logic and Cultural Conflict Resolution</p> <p>Shier Ju Institute of Logic and Cognition, Department of Philosophy, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The cultural relativism of logic isclaims that: different cultures hasnot only have their owndifferent logics, but also their thelogics are rationality reofe its logic is also relative to their its own cultures. However, without an universal logic, how it is it possible for people from different cultures to communicate successfully, resolve cultural conflicts and live in harmony? The aim of this talk is is</p>

to meet this challenge to cultural relativism of logic.
Firstly, argumentation can be generally regarded as a form of social interaction under some certain cultural background. Then and different types of such argumentations in different cultures are shown. And then generalized logic is defined as sets of rules with which people in different cultures make their argumentations; each set constitutes a member of generalized logic; all these members, such as formal logic, informal logic, Buddhist logic, ancient Chinese logic etc., make up a family resemblance.
Secondly, a method for justifying the rationality of the family members in generalized logic is given. With this method we will demonstrate that the rationality of that: any the family members cannot be universally rational, but only can be locally rational or relative to their cultures.
Thirdly, Third, based on the evidences from history and cultural psychology, a multiple culture fusion theory is proposed. According to this theory claims, a new type of common culture could emerged from the interaction between different cultures. , With the grasp of generalized logic of this common culture, can make communication and understanding between different cultures can be possible. It is worth mentioning that this logic is just a member of generalized logic and locally rational for the people who share this kind of common culture.
Finally, Finally, a strategy for cultural conflict resolution is suggested, which is to construct a common culture by means of cross-cultural communication. Thus, even if different cultures have different logic, people from different cultures can find a way to live in harmony.



Xiaoming Ren
ERICSSH2012060

Three Ways to Understand the Inductive thoughts of Whewell

Xiaoming Ren
Department of Philosophy, Nankai University, China

Abstract

The inductive thinking of Whewell has been underestimated for a long time, and it seems that there is trend which simply treats his theory as a typical version of hypothetico-deductivism. However, our research found that, besides the classical hypothetico-deductivism interpretation, Whewell's thoughts also can be interpreted as coherence theory, or the best explanatory inference. As a result, these three ways of interpretations are mutually intertwined. In our opinion, existing many ways to understand Whewell's inductive thoughts shows that, on the one hand, his ideas are very complicated and profound, therefore deserved to study in-depth; on the other hand, it shows that our understanding of the nature of the induction is still rather poor, and we must take into account that the coherence standard is indispensable for inductive logic system.

Keywords: William Whewell, Induction, Hypotheses -Deduction, Coherence



Nazli Ceylan
ERICSSH2012072

Intra Industry Trade Performance of Turkish Grain Sector VIS-A-VIS EU-28

Nazli Ceylan
Enyedi Gyorgi Doctoral School of Regional Sciences, Szent Istvan University, Budapest, Hungary

Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the grain sector intra-industry trade between Turkey and its major trading partner European Union (EU-28) during the period of 2010-2019. Calculation of trade dynamics were based on the Grubel-Lloyd index which shows the share of intra-industry exchange in the total trade considering a specific industry of a country. The data used in this study compiled from the International Trade Centre database on the two-digit level of Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. Findings of the analysis revealed that, despite the significant increase in the the total trading volume in the 2010-2019 period, grain sector intra-industry trade between Turkey and EU-28 demonstrated a downward trend. In relevant period, Grubel-Lloyd index took the values below 0.50 except the year of 2010 (0.57), which indicates a low level intra-industry trade. The trade imbalance in the grain industry occurred due to the rise of Turkey's grain import from EU-28 while the country's export to EU-28 stayed more stable.

Keywords: Intra-industry trade, grain sector, Grubel-Lloyd index



Alice Bodoc
ERCICSSH2012075

Causal and Concessive Adjuncts in Present Day Romanian: Modality and Evidentiality

Alice Bodoc

Department of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics, Transilvania University from Brasov, Romania

Abstract

The present study investigates the use of modality markers and subordinators in the complex sentences with causal and concessive adjuncts from present day Romanian. The Romanian researchers interested in this theme contributed to the understanding of modality as a pragma-semantic category in general or they described the modal elements used by the speakers in their communication. Still, little has been said or written about the influence of this category on the construction of complex sentences or about the connection between the modality markers and the subordinators. Therefore, the lack of Romanian data and the importance that this data could have for the comparative or the typological international studies motivated me to choose this subject of investigation. Bhatt (1999), Giorgi & Pianesi (2002), Cristofaro (2003), Longacre (2007), Nordstrom (2010), Kuroshima (2017), among others, bring evidence from different languages that modality and subordination have much in common, and, even more, that sometimes, certain subordinators can also function as modal markers (as they denote propositional modality – Nordstrom 2010: 1).

In this paper, I do not intend to defend or to contradict Nordstrom's hypothesis, but the purpose of my research is to explain how the modal markers and the subordinators influence each other, and, at the same time, how these elements influence the rest of the complex sentence. Furthermore, I intend to prove that the type of adjunct and/or the corresponding subordinating conjunction influence(s) the speaker's selection of the adverbial modal marker, and also the selection of the verbal mood. In order to achieve this purpose, both a qualitative and a quantitative analysis will be conducted on an electronic present day Romanian corpus.

Keywords: Modality, Evidentiality, Clausal Adjuncts, Present Day Romanian

Shlomit Hon Snir
ERCICSSH2012078

International vs Domestic Tourism - Does the Effect of Childhood Residence Type Differ?

Shlomit Hon Snir

Department of Economics and Management, Yezreel Valley College, Israel

Abstract

This Research focused on the connection between international and domestic vacation type and the type the residential setting: Urban or rural. The data were collected using anonymous questionnaire and the analysis included a hierarchical multiple regression conducted by Process. The independent variables include gender, number of trips, the tendency of the tourists to look for local relationship (SCD), novelty (DOD) and the level of pre-organized tours.

The result indicates that growing up in the city has only indirect effect on the urban sites preference. Although tourists who grow up in the city prefer more urban sites in their international and domestic trips, the factors that cause this, are different. For international tour, tourists who grow up in the city look for familiar places (DOD) which lead them to choose more urban sites. For domestic tour, tourists who grow up in the city travel less than other tourist which lead them to choose more urban sites.

Cyril Kaplan
ERCICSSH2012080

Short-Term EEG Neurofeedback Training and its Psychological Context

Cyril Kaplan

Faculty of Arts, Department of Psychology, Charles University in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic

Abstract

The field of EEG neurofeedback research is very vibrant. Numerous studies and meta-studies have been conducted over the last decades (see Van Doren et al., 2018 for a meta-analysis of NF effectivity), still the field seems to be far from reaching a consensus in numerous crucial aspects (Dagenais et al. 2014; Micoulaud-Franchi et al., 2015). Though recent years have seen some activity to establish a cooperative framework, e.g. researchers agreed on a universal neurofeedback research blue-print (Ros et al., 2020), a coherent and widely accepted theory of EEG neurofeedback is very probably still far away. The current research practice (double blind experiment with between group designs being considered the gold standard of neurofeedback research [Thibault et

	<p>al., 2015]) remains quite fragmented and focuses mainly on the effects of the NF training. The process of the interaction of countless variables, that together form the resulting picture, the EEG neurofeedback experience, is still heavily under-researched (Kaplan, 2018).</p>
<p>Fatima Zahra ERCICSSH2012091</p>	<p>Identification of Metaphoric Designs of Trucks from territories of Pakistan: A Visual Rhetorical study</p> <p>Fatima Zahra Faculty of Fine Arts, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Multan, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract The focus of this paper is to present the identification of metaphoric truck designs in context of territorial significance of cultures. A qualitative article based on a comparative study that attempts to influence and adopts factors related to cultural territory. It further explored the various aspects of Pakistani culture, characteristics of cultural values, terms, associations, and influences of Indian subcontinent partition on truck art. Findings showed that the truck artists were simultaneously prioritizing culture as the first theme preference to be painted. They drew inspiration from materials found in specific areas or regions 'unshakeable cultural icons. The rhetorical discourse of visuals associated with culture, relying for the construction of impactful metaphoric visual meanings on something other than phrases or writing. Keywords: Culturally Oriented Designs, Territorial Impact, Design Adoption Flexibility</p>
<p>Cheryl G. Wibawa ERCICSSH2012092</p>	<p>Understanding Pupils' Needs as the Main Source of Teachers' Self-Efficacy</p> <p>Cheryl G. Wibawa Educational Psychology Program, School of Postgraduate Studies, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract The study is a preliminary research study on enhancing teachers' self-efficacy through lesson study which aims at identifying sources of teachers' self-efficacy in facilitating pupils' engagement, implementing instructional strategies, and managing the classroom, and their impacts on teaching and learning. The study used a qualitative content analysis method and data was analyzed by hand. The data was collected from an online focus group and individual interviews with five teachers of a tutorial centre in Indonesia. The participants consisted of three female teachers with an age range of 22-33 years old and two male teachers with an age range of 18-24 years old. All teachers teach high school level with various teaching experience from six months to fourteen years. Their teaching subjects are consistent with their educational background; four teachers taught more than one subject and one teacher taught only one subject. The finding shows understanding pupils' need as the main source of teachers' self-efficacy in facilitating students' engagement, implementing instructional strategies, and managing the classroom. Pedagogical capability and teaching experiences are other sources of self-efficacy. Teachers' self-efficacy affected their teaching performance and ability to promote a conducive learning climate and proper time management. Keywords: Self-efficacy, Engagement, Instructional strategies, Classroom management.</p>
<p>Justina Adalikwu-Obisike ERCICSSH2012096</p>	<p>Neo-Colonialism and the Nigerian Extractive Industry</p> <p>Justina Adalikwu-Obisike Behavioural Science Program, Burman University, Lacombe, Canada</p> <p>Ebere Obisike Behavioural Science Program, Burman University, Lacombe, Canada</p> <p>Abstract Following the independence of Nigeria in 1960, there was a shift from colonial rule to Neo-colonialism as the Nigerian political autonomy was granted through a negotiated resolution that endorsed and maintained economic, socio-cultural, and intellectual relationships with the British government and other western nations. In 1956, before Nigerian Independence, oil was discovered in the present day Bayelsa state after many failed attempts dating back to 1913. Subsequent to the first exportation of crude oil in Port Harcourt in 1958, foreign participation in the Nigerian</p>

extractive industry has been very extensive. One of the leading factors for the influx of foreigners in the Nigerian extractive industry was that the newly independent state lacked the needed technology and knowledge in the field of oil exploration and extraction. This created a joint venture by the Nigerian nation and some international oil companies. The main objective of this paper was to examine how this arrangement has affected the lives of the local citizens. Based on insight from our previous fieldwork in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, couple with a critical analysis of relevant literature, we adopted a critical ethnography research method in order to objectively present our findings. The results of our paper revealed that, the historical foreign domination of the Nigerian extractive industry has negatively impacted the local citizens who have become severely impoverished over time, without access to tangible assets that contribute to any meaningful quality of life. Our paper subsequently concluded that, the shift from colonial rule to neo-colonialism, set the stage and has resulted in extreme deprivation for Nigerians, particularly the local citizens on whose land oil exploration and extraction has been ongoing for about 60 years, negatively impacting their quality of life.

Keywords: Neo-colonialism, Extractive industry, Quality of life, Niger Delta



**Virishna Muthu
Krishnan
ERCICSSH2012093**

The Effectiveness of Module Digital Youth (DY) as Youth Empowerment through Crime Awareness: A Case Study of South Malaysia

Virishna Muthu Krishnan

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar,

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia

Abstract

Malaysia is no exception to the global issue of crime being predominant among youths. Studies have shown that some youth get involved in crime unknowingly especially crimes involving cyber bullying, spousal physical violence, forced intimacy and verbal abuse simply because lack of knowledge on what is considered crime. Some victims also suffer unaware from their beloved ones unlawfully violating them. On this ground, this study was conducted with the objective to raise the awareness on crime amongst youths, in particular; cybercrime, drug abuse and sexual abuse. The study took a seminar approach to raise awareness on 100 students at Kolej Genius, Klang, Selangor, between the age of 18-23 (emerging adults). The study also used a descriptive cross-sectional survey with closed ended questions to establish a baseline on the depth crime knowledge among the students and this would facilitate future awareness programs to address the scarcity. A comparison at pre and post level of knowledge measured employing Queasy Experimental Quantitative method. The study established that 90%, of males had comprehensive knowledge about drug abuse whilst 30% had general knowledge about drug abuse and its effects. On cybercrime, the study gathered that 20% of males and 15% of females had basic knowledge, especially cyber-crime in the form of cyber- bullying mainly from harassment of themselves or peers on social media platforms. On sexual offenses, 60% of males and 95% of females had basic knowledge about it. The study concluded that female youths are more informed on sexual offences than males whilst males had more information on drug abuse. The study recommends future awareness programs to enlighten the emerging adults on cybercrime and expand the magnitude of the research as it is a broad topic. This study also recommends future discussions on crime focusing on sexual offences with male emerging adults and drug abuse with female emerging adults.

Keywords: Youth, Awareness, Drug abuse, Sexual abuse, Cyber-crime



The Construction of a Christian Drug Abuse Rehabilitation Module and its Effectiveness on Self Control and Self Concept on Youth Drug Abusers Zimbabwe

Tariro Maraire

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar,

Tariro Maraire
ERCICSSH2012094

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia

Abstract

The study is about developing a Christian based rehabilitation module for youth drug abusers in Zimbabwe, whose effectiveness is measured on self-concept and self-control. There is a crisis of drug abuse among the Zimbabwean youth, as current statistics reveal that more than half, 57% of the Zimbabwean youth are involved in drug abuse. The problem in the study is that drug abuse is devastating among the youth in Zimbabwe, yet the current rehabilitation methods employed are inadequate to address the issue of drug abuse. Religion has been empirically proven to be a positive influence in the rehabilitation process of drug abusers, yet to date there is no religion based rehabilitation module for youth drug abusers in Zimbabwe. Hence, the need to develop a Christian based rehabilitation module for that age group. The study is underpinned by religion cognitive behavioural therapy, which posits that a person's religious beliefs can be utilised in the identification and replacement of unhelpful thoughts and behaviours. Quantitative Quasi-experimental research methodology is used in this study where the Christian based drug abuse rehabilitation module intervention was studied using purposive sampling. The sample consists of 20 drug abusers from Mbare, Harare in Zimbabwe, who are divided into two groups, the experimental and control group. The effectiveness of the intervention is measured on self-control and self-concept. Self-concept is measured using Tennessee Self Concept Scale and Self-Control is measured using Brief Self Control Scale. The study expects to have the Christian based rehabilitation module effective in enhancing self-control and increasing positive self-concept in youth drug abusers in Zimbabwe.

Keywords: Drug abuse, Christian, Rehabilitation, Youth



Marafendi Marzuki
ERCICSSH2012095

Public Opinion on Death Penalty Abolishment

Marafendi Marzuki

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar,

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia

Abstract

The implementation to abolish the mandatory death sentence issue has been long debated in Malaysia and to-date there has been no agreement as to whether it should be abolished or continued. Since the debate started, it has created two parties, supporting and opposing the implementation. This study will explore the public's perception regarding the issue and look at the opinions that often stand in their way of supporting and opposing the implementation of the abolition of mandatory death sentence. This study employed both qualitative and quantitative methods. For quantitative method, data obtained from chosen sample that were answered from a questionnaire designed to look at people's perception towards mandatory death sentence. Sample selection was based on cluster sampling technique. Data obtained from the questionnaire were analysed and interpreted as a public perception. For qualitative method, data was extracted from fieldnotes captured during interview or video recordings carried out in natural settings. From the interviews, it was found that certain respondents are in favour of abolishing death penalty due to the reason of human rights and human can change. However, they also emphasize that the hardcore criminal such as illegal drug lord, serial killer, rape and sexual assault against children must be sentenced to death. This indicates that while there are advocates who support the abolishment of death penalty, they still place an exception to their choice if it involves severe cases.

Keywords: Public Perception, Death Penalty Abolishment, Human Right



Nurul Husna Abdul
Rahim
ERICSSH2012096

Straw House: A Case Study of i-Statement and Verbalizing Presupposition Techniques on Self-Control

Nurul Husna Abdul Rahim

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar,

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia

Abstract

Self-control is widely used in discussing delinquency among adolescent studies. It can be high or low depending on the growth and progress of an individual, and the way they communicate with each other. Straw House exercise was used as an approach, artwork activities in group counselling to explore their reaction on self-control. I-statement and verbalizing presupposition was used as a guidance to develop their self-control. This study was to examine the exercises in group counseling that can be used as an intervention towards self-control among juvenile delinquents in Malaysia. Subjects for this study were 6 males between 14 and 18 years old who were undergoing rehabilitation at the rehabilitation center (school). The session was conducted by two facilitators. Thus, the positive combination within Straw House exercise, I-statement and verbalizing presupposition techniques as an intervention technique helped the clients explore the emotion and behavior on self-control.



Norazhan Mohamad
Marzuki
ERICSSH2012097

Understanding Level on Macau Scam among Perlis Community

Norazhan Mohamad Marzuki

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar,

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia

Abstract

Penipuan 'Macau Scam' merupakan satu bentuk jenayah siber yang merupakan suatu jenayah yang melibatkan penggunaan peralatan perhubungan/ telekomunikasi di mana mangsa yang diperdayakan akan memindahkan wang kepada pihak ketiga atau memberikan penjenayah akses kepada akaun perbankan milik mangsa. Mengikut statistik yang direkodkan Jabatan Siasatan Jenayah Komersil Kontinjen Perlis menunjukkan peningkatan kes saban tahun sejak tahun 2016 hingga tahun 2019. Terdapat pelbagai kempen dan peringatan telah dikeluarkan oleh pihak berkuasa namun kes penipuan 'Macau Scam' ini terus berlaku. Kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengkaji tahap kefahaman masyarakat di Negeri Perlis tentang jenayah ini, Mengapa kes penipuan ini terus berlaku peningkatan?. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif iaitu kaedah tinjauan dengan menggunakan soal selidik terhadap penduduk Negeri Perlis yang merupakan mangsa penipuan 'Macau Scam'. Dapatan kajian ini dijangkakan akan dapat mengenalpasti tahap kefahaman masyarakat Negeri Perlis tentang penipuan 'Macau Scam' dan apa langkah yang boleh diambil dalam menangani peningkatan jumlah kes penipuan 'Macau Scam'.



Case Study: Behavioral Exploration and Intervention in Reality Therapy for Juvenile Offenders

Mohd. Aizad Johari

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar,

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia

Mohd. Aizad Johari
ERCICSSH2012098

Abstract

The involvement of children and adolescents in criminal offenses is a worrying issue as they are the future inheritor of the nation's leadership. Many factors influence them to commit a crime even when they were still young and have limited experience. A counselling session was conducted to seven randomly selected participants in juvenile detention centres with different background. The purpose of this counselling session is to explore their feelings and behaviours to explain the problems faced that can lead to abnormal behaviour. The session was divided into three main activities using artwork as a medium of exploration and the intervention will be conducted at the end of the session to give them advice on how to build a strong personality and create a positive attitude while serving their full sentence. The results of the study showed that the effective explorations towards the client's feeling can provide counsellors with the vital information in assessing each client's behaviour based on the acceptance and reactions. As the counsellors will be facilitated in selecting the right therapy and inspire the clients to change their behaviour after at the end of the session. The sessions need to be held in a relaxed condition so that the clients can provide better cooperation without being influenced by external factors such as interruption by the warden and time constraints.

Keywords: Adolescents, Behaviour, Art Therapy, Counselling



Nur Hanim Khairul
Azman
ERCICSSH2012099

The Alarming Rate of Fatal Road Accidents Influenced by Reckless Drivers

Nur Hanim Khairul Azman

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University
Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar,

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work
and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia

Abstract

Kemalangan maut merupakan salah satu masalah utama yang akan memberi kesan negatif kepada negara dari pelbagai aspek iaitu ekonomi, sosial dan politik. Tidak dapat dinafikan kemalangan maut bukan hanya mengorbankan nyawa serta akan menyebabkan kerugian harta benda. Faktor utama yang dapat dikesan dalam menyebabkan berlakunya kemalangan maut di Malaysia ialah faktor manusia yang merupakan pengguna jalan raya terutama pemandu dan penunggang kenderaan serta pejalan kaki. Penemuan kajian mendapati 98% punca kemalangan maut adalah disebabkan oleh faktor kemanusiaan. Terdapat pelbagai sikap pengguna jalanraya yang positif mahupun negatif. Sikap pengguna jalanraya yang positif ialah sifat-sifat pemandu yang sabar, cermat, sopan dan bertimbang rasa. Manakala sikap negatif iaitu sikap suka memandu laju dan melulu disebabkan faktor tekanan masa seperti ingin cepat sampai dan terlewat untuk ke tempat kerja. Terdapat juga pengguna jalanraya yang memandu laju disebabkan inginkan cabaran dan keseronokan yang akan mengundang kepada berlakunya kemalangan maut. Serta terdapat juga pemandu yang memandu di bawah pengaruh alkohol (mabuk) yang melebihi had minimum yang telah ditetapkan sehingga menyebabkan kematian kepada pengguna jalanraya yang lain. Kajian ini dijalankan adalah untuk mengkaji punca mengapa dan kenapa kemalangan maut sering berlaku dan sikap pengguna jalanraya dengan keterlibatan dalam kemalangan maut di Malaysia. Selain itu, kajian ini juga bertujuan untuk mencari kaedah dan cara yang sesuai bagi mengurangkan kemalangan maut.

Keywords: Fatal Road Accidents, Reckless Drivers, Malaysia



Conducting Research on the Attitude of Malaysians during Covid-19: Movement Control Order

Shamzury Saman

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University
Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar,

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work
and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia

Shamzury Saman
ERCICSSH2012100

Abstract

Pandemik koronavirus (Covid-19) mula dikesan di Wuhan, China pada pertengahan Disember 2019 serta disahkan merebak di Malaysia pada 25 Januari 2020. Sehingga kini sebanyak 8,494 kes Covid-19 telah terkesan di Malaysia. Bagi mengekang pertambahan kes positif Covid-19 dalam Negara, kerajaan Malaysia telah melaksanakan pelbagai langkah dan peraturan seperti Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP), Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan Diperketatkan (PKPD), Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan Bersyarat (PKPB), dan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan Pemulihan (PKPP). Semasa PKP dilaksanakan, semua pergerakan dan perhimpunan di seluruh Negara termasuk aktiviti keagamaan, sukan, sosial dan budaya adalah dilarang. PKPD yang dijalankan di kawasan-kawasan tertentu, menggariskan panduan dimana tiada siapa yang dibenarkan untuk masuk atau keluar dari kawasan terabit. Aktiviti dan sektor ekonomi dibenarkan beroperasi dengan syarat mematuhi prosedur operasi standard (SOP) yang dikemukakan sepanjang PKPB manakala PKPP pula merupakan fasa pemulihan, yang bermula pada 10 Jun 2020 dan berakhir pada 31 Ogos 2020, dimana aktiviti rentas negeri telah dibenarkan. Peningkatan jumlah kes positif wabak ini menunjukkan bahawa wujudnya beberapa isu yang mengakibatkan berlakunya penyebaran Covid-19, dimana salah satunya adalah pelanggaran Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) oleh segelintir masyarakat di Malaysia. Kajian ini dilaksanakan bagi mengupas mengenai faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tingkah laku masyarakat Malaysia sehingga mengakibatkan pelanggaran Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP). Hasil kajian ini diperolehi melalui kaedah kuantitatif iaitu kajian soal selidik yang memfokuskan sejumlah masyarakat di Malaysia yang terdiri daripada pelbagai kaum, peringkat umur serta tahap pendidikan yang berbeza. Dapatan kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa terdapat beberapa faktor yang dikenal pasti telah mempengaruhi tingkah laku segelintir masyarakat yang melanggar PKP seperti tahap kesedaran diri yang rendah, sikap tidak bertanggungjawab, masalah kekeluargaan, berlakunya hal kecemasan, panggilan untuk bekerja dan sebagainya. Justeru itu, masyarakat perlu diberikan penekanan terutamanya terhadap faktor kesedaran diri melalui pelaksanaan hukuman yang lebih berat seperti mengenakan kadar kompaun yang lebih tinggi seperti yang termaktub dalam Akta Pencegahan Dan Pengawalan Penyakit Berjangkit 1998 (Akta 342), dipenjarakan dengan tempoh yang lama, dan sebagainya sebagai langkah membanteras kadar jenayah pelanggaran PKP sekali gus mengekang wabak Covid-19 di Malaysia.

Katakunci: Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP), Tingkah laku manusia, Tidak bertanggungjawab, Covid-19, Akta Pencegahan Dan Pengawalan Penyakit Berjangkit 1998 (Akta 342).



Ahmad Salimi Md. Ali
ERCICSSH2012101

Corona Pandemic Lockdown: Entrancing Family Activities at Home

Ahmad Salimi Md. Ali

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar,

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia

Abstract

The deadly coronavirus pandemic has led to mass lockdown in many countries, a measure taken to break the infection chain. Stay at home, avoid close contact and social distancing were among the propaganda of new lifestyle to be adopted by everyone. It is indeed a challenging psychological journey especially in the context of family. This study examines home activities during lockdown that involves entire family members. With all family members at home, a different dimension of bondage needs to be realized to make the stay at home a memorable experience. Parents' role is crucial in creating conducive and receptive environment at home for children which will entice them to participate in home activities which will relax their minds after series of online school lessons. Tired and bored with the overwhelming online lessons, children may choose to glue themselves to gadgets. Planning and organising group activities participated by entire family members will divert their attention from such gadgets. This study was conducted as an exploratory study in the context of suitable activities in home environment. The activities can range from indoor

games, artistic activities, cooking, gardening, indoor aerobic exercise, house cleaning, car washing, watching movies and reading. Such activities will stimulate competitive spirit, creative thinking, mental and physical fitness, experience the nature, gain knowledge and above all have fun. These activities enable parents to spend quality time with the children and strengthens the family bondage. Home sweet home.

Keywords: Lockdown, Stay at Home, Family Bondage, Home activities.



Muzlifah Azmi
ERCICSSH2012102

Emotional Effect Due to Domestic Violence Against Women in Perlis, Malaysia

Muzlifah Azmi

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar,

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia

Abstract

Domestic violence cases have been reportedly increased on daily basis. This study focuses to examine emotions experienced by women who are the victims of domestic violence in Perlis. This study aims to investigate the women's perception of domestic violence itself, the impact experienced by women as the victims of domestic violence and other forms of support they need. This qualitative study was conducted on women who were the victims of domestic violence living in Perlis through a thorough interview method by releasing key themes and other supporting themes to support the findings. The data were analyzed using content analysis method. Psychoanalysis theory was used to understand the emotional impact on the victims of domestic violence.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Emotion, Women



Zulkifli Yahaya
ERCICSSH2012103

Work Overload Influencing Work Quality in Royal Malaysia Polis, Kedah

Zulkifli Yahaya

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar,

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia

Abstract

Pasukan Polis Di Raja Malaysia merupakan badan penguatkuasa utama negara. Tugas sebagai anggota PDRM menuntut kesiapsiagaan sepanjang masa dalam menghadapi sebarang kemungkinan yang di luar jangkaan. Bekerja di antara 200 ke 300 jam di dalam tempoh sebulan merupakan realiti yang terpaksa di hadapi oleh seorang anggota di dalam PDRM. Terdapat juga bagaimana seorang anggota PDRM yang bertugas di bahagian dan cawangan yang telah di tetapkan terpaksa di gerakkan untuk berkerja bagi tugas lain kerana tugas hakiki yang perlu di gerakkan sedemikian akibat kekangan anggota bagi menjalankan tugas tersebut. Mengikut laporan jumlah perjawatan yang di ambil dari Jabatan Pengurusan Bukit Aman pada tahun 2019 menunjukkan jumlah penduduk Negeri Kedah adalah seramai 2,185,000 orang dan jumlah perjawatan bagi PDRM Kedah seramai 5,681 dengan nisbah kekuatan tugas 1 polis : 468 jumlah penduduk di negeri Kedah. Ini menunjukkan seorang anggota PDRM di negeri Kedah terpaksa menanggung beban kerja yang tinggi akibat jumlah penduduk yang ramai. Kajian ini dijalankan adalah untuk mengkaji beban kerja yang mempengaruhi kualiti kerja di dalam organisasi PDRM di negeri Kedah. Faktor organisasi (seperti pentadbiran, jabatan dan lain-lain) dan operasi adalah merupakan faktor-faktor yang menyumbang kepada beban kerja yang tinggi kepada Pegawai Polis. Apakah faktor-faktor beban kerja yang mempengaruhi kualiti kerja dalam kalangan anggota PDRM di negeri Kedah. Ditambah pula saban hari kita mendengar persepsi masyarakat terhadap kualiti kerja oleh PDRM dipertikai menyebabkan berlaku lebih banyak aduan dilaporkan oleh netizen. Masalah bebanan kerja yang mempengaruhi kualiti kerja dalam kalangan anggota PDRM masih lagi berlaku. Justeru, beberapa langkah perlu dilakukan bagi mengekang permasalahan ini.

 <p>Mohd Fairus Md Akhir ERCICSSH2012104</p>	<p>KATA KUNCI : Beban Kerja, Kualiti Kerja, Organisasi Pdrm.</p> <p>Level of Knowledge and Awareness of Traffic Offenders Towards Aspect of Road Safety</p> <p>Mohd Fairus Md Akhir School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia</p> <p>Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar, Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract In Malaysia the knowledge and awareness with regards to road safety is still require attention where it become a focus after an accident had occurred. This study was carried out based on the model of Knowledge, Awareness and Practices (KAP). Objective of this research is to identify level of knowledge and awareness of the respondents on road safety and assess if knowledge can influence awareness on road safety and surface the difference between knowledge and awareness based on demographic parameters. In this research, 248 respondents were engaged in a questionnaire session and the data was analysed using statistical inference, T- tests and Anova to present the correlation between knowledge, awareness and demographic factors. This analysis is expected to benefit researchers as reference material. Keyword: Road Safety, Knowledge, Awareness, Traffic Offenders</p>
 <p>Mohd Azim Said RCICSSH2012105</p>	<p>Research on the Flooding of Rohingya Refugees Ethnic in Kedah, Malaysia</p> <p>Mohd Azim Said School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia</p> <p>Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar, Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract Kemajuan dan kemakmuran bumi Malaysia telah menyebabkan negara ini menjadi destinasi dan tumpuan warga Pendatang Asing Tanpa Izin (PATI). Justeru itu, ia seringkali menjadi polemik yang sering dibincangkan di media sosial, media massa dan rencana didalam sesuatu program oleh pelbagai pihak terutama Pertubuhan bukan kerajaan (NGO) mahupun dari para ilmunan. Acap kali kedengaran pelbagai isu yang dibangkitkan oleh lapisan masyarakat di dalam negara, antaranya isu penyeludupan migran, gejala sosial, kerugian kutipan levi, masalah jenayah dan sebagainya. Isu pelarian Rohingya dan toleransi masyarakat Malaysia terhadap PATI, menjadi tumpuan nasional apabila masalah banjir ini dipolitikkan oleh sesetengah pihak bagi menimbulkan sentimen anti pelarian di Malaysia semasa pandemik Covid-19. Kajian membincangkan isu yang menjadi perdebatan iaitu banjir pelarian yang melibatkan etnik Rohingya di Negeri Kedah, Malaysia. Kajian kuantitatif berdasarkan dapatan dan perolehan responden 269 etnik Rohingya yang mendarat di Pulau Langkawi pada 07 Jun 2020. Data kajian dianalisis secara manual dan dipersembahkan berdasarkan objektif kajian. Dapatan kajian mengenalpasti faktor menolak seperti dasar kerajaan yang tidak menghentikan kekerasan mereka di wilayah Rakhine, diskriminasi status kewarganegaraan, agama dan pendidikan di samping faktor menarik kehadiran etnik Rohingya ke Kedah seperti keindahan masyarakat, keamanan dan kestabilan ekonomi Malaysia. Malaysia mempunyai majoriti penduduk Islam telah menarik puluhan ribu pelarian Muslim etnik Rohingya. Selain itu, beberapa permasalahan berkaitan isu banjir pelarian etnik Rohinya di negeri Kedah turut dikenalpasti. Kajian mencadangkan agar isu banjir pelarian etnik Rohinya yang menjerus kepada masalah sosial dan isu pemerdagangan orang ini menjadi keutamaan kepada pihak berkuasa untuk ditangani khususnya dalam aspek keselamatan negara dan juga aspek nilai kemanusiaan sejagat. Katakunci: penyeludupan migran, Pendatang Tanpa Izin, Rohingya, Keselamatan, Perlarian</p>



Venothiney Dewi
Muniandy
ERCICSSH2012106

A Case Study on Prevention of Crime Act (POCA) in the Perspective of Reality Theory

Venothiney Dewi Muniandy

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University
Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar,

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work
and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia

Abstract

The Prevention of Crime Act (POCA) 2014 is an act enacted to deal with criminal activities such as gangs, organized crime, drugs and human trafficking. The Act is intended to regulate criminals, gangsters, individuals who threaten national security and related matters. In this study, the researcher examines the behavior of the client under the crime prevention act (POCA) based on the theory of Reality. An interview was conducted with a client who received a restraining order at the Police Station, Gurun, Kedah. Client shared personal and family backgrounds and shared current issues. The purpose of this session is to explore the client's experiences, thoughts, feelings and behaviors. This study used a quasi-experimental qualitative method which is containing treatment and control groups. The respondent of this study was a man who obtained a restraining order at Police Station, Gurun, Kedah. Respondent was randomly selected from the Police Station, Gurun, Kedah. The results of this study were obtained from the observation and the interview. Reality Theory used to explore the client's issues. The facilitator also conducted an intervention with the client during this session so that the client can improve themselves. The client acquired awareness and made planning to achieve his goals. Reality Theory aided the facilitator to study the client's behavior. It was observed that this session enabled the client to uplift the confidence to live the life.

Keywords: Interview, Theory Reality, Restraining order, Intervention, Goals



Kamalahasan Vijayan
ERCICSSH2012107

Review on Issues Related to Contraband Cigarettes at North Malaysia Entry Points

Kamalahasan Vijayan

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University
Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar,

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work
and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia

Abstract

Industri tembakau di negara kita merupakan ekonomi yang sangat besar dan berjaya. Jesteru itu segelintir pembekal mengambil kesempatan ini untuk mengaut keuntungan yang tinggi dengan menjual rokok yang belum lulus kastam yang merupakan salah di sisi undang-undang negara kita. Kemasukan sempadan yang mudah, margin keuntungan yang tinggi dan permintaan yang tinggi di pasaran menjadikan Malaysia adalah pengguna tertinggi rokok haram di dunia. Walaupun pelbagai langkah pencegahan diambil oleh kerajaan namun isu penyeludupan rokok haram sering dibincangkan di media massa dan media sosial namun penggunaan rokok haram meningkat dari tahun ke tahun di negara kita mengakibatkan ketirisan hasil berbillion ringgit dan pelbagai masalah kesihatan kepada pengguna. Objektif kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji persepsi dan tingkahlaku pembekal dan peniaga yang menjadi orang penghantaran antara penyeludup dan pengguna. Kajian ini akan cuba mengupas isu penyeludupan di sempadan pintu masuk negara terutamanya di negeri-negeri utara. Data kajian dianalisis secara penyelidikan eksploratori kerana masalah ini belum pernah dikaji atau diteliti secara menyeluruh pada masa yang lalu. Dapatan kajian akan mengenalpasti kelemahan-kelemahan pihak berkuasa yang mengawal sempadan, dan membantu kerajaan kita untuk memperbaiki kelemahan tersebut agar tidak berlaku ketirisan hasil.



Mageswaran Senderal
ERCICSSH2012108

An Analysis of Adolescents Aggressive Behavior Pattern among Illegal Motorcycle Racers in Perlis

Mageswaran Senderal

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar,

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia

Abstract

In Malaysia, illegal motorcycle racers (locally known as Mat Rempit or Samseng Jalanan), not only endangered themselves but also threaten other road users while racing and performing dangerous action stunts on the road. This study is aimed to identify the patterns of adolescents aggressive behavior involving in illegal motorcycle racing in Kangar, Perlis. This cross-sectional study will involve 50 adolescents who were engaged in illegal motorcycle street racing in Kangar, Perlis and will be required to complete aggression questionnaires (AQ). The data will be collected using validated questionnaires - the Buss and Perry Aggression Questionnaire to assess aggressiveness. However, it is imperative to understand their level of aggression beforehand in order to develop a suitable program for this special group of adolescents as well as to find ways to channel their sensation seeking behavior or aggression to positive effect. This research will use the Social Learning Theory by Akers.

Keywords: Adolescents, Aggressive Behavior, Pattern, Illegal Motorcycle Racer



Mohd Nor Hafiz Mohd Wazir
ERCICSSH2012109

Cognitive Behavior Theory of Prisoner Custody Offence (PCO): Case Study

Mohd Nor Hafiz Mohd Wazir

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Saralah Devi Mariamdarani Chethiyar,

Senior Lecturer, Psychology & Counselling Program, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia

Abstract

The case study focusses on the contributing factors related to crime recurrence until sentenced to deportation (PCO) to the police station Gurun, IPD Kuala Muda, Kedah. Respondents represent a Malay man who was charged and sentenced to banishment. This study was conducted to identify the factors that lead to recidivism. The study focused on the client's behavioral and cognitive and this study is used a qualitative approach. The findings of this study found that among the factors that cause people to be active in crime is relatively due to high income earned by committing the crime. The result of the session was to see a family concept and how future planning is done and to give some basic knowledge as a mean to deal with offender's life in the long run. It is expected that the knowledge given can be used as a mean for the offenders to serve their sentence well and at the same time they can integrate well and be able to go hand in hand with the community.

Keywords: Case Studies, Social Cognitive Behavioral Theory, Prisoner Custody Option {PCO}



Dr. Mohd Alif Jasni
ERCICSSH2012110

The Need of Community Based Post Release and Aftercare Program (PRACP) in Malaysia Criminal Justice System

Dr. Mohd Alif Jasni

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Siti Hajar Abu Bakar Ah

Department of Social Justice & Administration, Faculty of Social Sciences & Art, University of Malaya

Jal Zabdi Mohd Yusoff

Faculty of Law, University of Malaya

Norruzeyati Mad Nasir
School of Applied Psychology, Social Work & Policy, Northern University of Malaysia

Abstract

To this day, the absence of a full reintegration program is available to all prisoners who will be released in Malaysia. The Parole and Halfway Houses Program provided are considered to be selective in the selection of residents as well as capacity constraints to be provided to all released prisoners. This led to the initiative of writing this concept paper in proposing the implementation of a community-based Post Release and Advanced Care program that would be known as the PRACP. Keep in mind that, there are still no standards set for a truly efficient re-integration program. The worldwide re-integration programs are varied and vary by country. However, in this concept paper, the design proposal of this program is only based on the library method; which is to examine the documents and the web pages in support of the discussion of this whole paper. It is hoped that such concept papers can be a guide in proposing the PRACP in the Malaysian criminal justice system. The design of the PRACP will be supported by existing reintegration programs around the world. This is to prove that this PRACP is very important to introduce. The concept paper is intended to provide a sense of awareness to the Malaysian Prison Department to make it an initiative for immediate action.

Zitong Zhao
ERCICSSH2013058

The Impact of Vehicle Collateral Service Quality on Customer Purchasing Decision Process

Zitong Zhao
Department of Liberal Arts and Science, Northeast Yucai Academy, China

Abstract

What are the dominant factors that drive people to purchase electronic vehicles? Conventional wisdom considers the ratio of vehicle's inherent usable quality to its price, that the higher a vehicle's mechanic quality while the lower its rate, the more likely such vehicle shall be preferred by consumers. However, it is also important to acknowledge not only market rates or inherent quality have significant impact on drivers' user experience, but also collateral services that supplement driving demands. Those service include the expanse, accessibility and convenience of fueling, road assistance, customer service as well as auto-repairing. In this research project, I probe the importance of such collateral services in influencing once auto-purchase decision. I collect data on sales-related quantitative information of both clean energy vehicles and conventional fossil fuel energy vehicles in China between the period from 2014 to 2020. Using econometric methods, my analysis yields great support to my theory that collateral service has the most vital effect on individual purchasing decision-making process. My study has important contribution to entrepreneurship management in auto producing and sales sectors.

Yingxin Liang
ERCICSSH2013059

Eliminating Poverty: The Positive Welfare Effect of Food Prices Control in China

Yingxin Liang
Department of IB, Renmin University Affiliated School in China, Beijing, China

Abstract

What are the factors that decrease the level of poverty in China? As a developing country, the Chinese administration has long been dedicated in alleviating and then eliminating extreme poverty at its domestic level. Such effort has been proved to be effective along with Chinese economic rise in the last two decades. A large and growing body of literature has been written to praise China's accomplishments, whereas from little to no studies have been done to probe how the administration managed to achieve this goal. Yet, the answer to this question is crucial to understand the Chinese political economy. In this article, I delve into this research question using quantitative methods. I collect data on economic indicators for Chinese civilians' level of poverty as well as a series of factors potentially affect poverty, this is the first original dataset of its kind. Using time-series regression methods, I found strong evidence that Chinese government's interferences of food prices contributes to its effort to eliminate poverty, that food prices stability under government control has significant welfare effects on the economic well-being of poor people in China. My study has strong

	<p>implications to the political economy of poverty and the politics of China. Keywords: Food Prices, Poverty, China</p>
<p>Qichen Tan ERCICSSH2013060</p>	<p>Feeding the Civilians: Food Prices Fluctuation in China's during COVID-19</p> <p>Qichen Tan Department of Arts and Science, McKinney Christian Academy, McKinney, USA</p> <p>Abstract A large and growing body of literature has been written on the issue of food commodity price' volatility in developing countries. The consumption of food products, unlike that of luxury goods, is compulsory to the public, thereby the stability of food prices strongly presents the level of social welfare in a given country. Since January 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in significant negative effect on the Chinese economy. With unprecedentedly harsh quarantine regulations implemented by the Chinese central government, millions of people were asked to stay in-home which directly cause the partial freezing of the Chinese national economy, particularly manufactures industries—China's major source of state income. If and how these negative economic effects have impact on food commodity prices in China? The answer to this question is important to our understanding of the robustness of the Chinese economy to internal shocks. Unfortunately, no existing studies have looked into this research question. In this paper, using an original dataset of chicken meat prices in Wuhan City, the center of China's pandemic, I found strong evidence that food prices fluctuation has been largely immune to in-state shocks. My study has important implication to the political economy of commodity prices and the study of Chinese politics. Keywords: Food Prices, China, COVID-19</p>
<p>Shaul Gabbay ERCICSSH2013068</p>	<p>A Social Network Approach for Explaining Challenges of Implementing Democracy in the Muslim World: The Case of Mauritania</p> <p>Shaul Gabbay Global Research Institute, Denver, USA</p> <p>Abstract Mauritania's first free and fair presidential election in 2007 gave rise to hopes that this former Islamic Republic—the last to abolish slavery—would become a beacon of democratic values and institutions. Instead, Mauritania became the quintessential example that elections do not equate to democracy. Using a Social Network approach, this paper points to key factors contributing to this failure. The conclusions of the paper highlight overarching challenges many traditional Muslim societies experience in their transition to true democracy.</p>
 <p>Vanney Keo ERCICBELLP2013054</p>	<p>Impact Of Bank-Specific and Macroeconomic Determinants on Financial Performance in Commercial Banks – Case Study in Thailand and Vietnam</p> <p>Vanney Keo Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract Bank-specific and macroeconomic factors play a pivotal role on banks' profitability since they provide guideline to bank officers, management team, and investors to have more comprehensive outlook of how the commercial banks' profitability will be affected by both factors, and provide evidences for further regulations as well as policy implications. This research is to investigate the impact of bank-specific and macroeconomic determinants on financial performance in commercial banks in Thailand and Vietnam by employing two models which are Panel data regression model and Generalized Method of Moment (GMM). The unbalanced quarterly panel data from 11 commercial banks and 11 joint-stock commercial banks in Thailand and Vietnam respectively in the period of 2000 to 2018 are employed in this study. The empirical result shows that bank characteristic determinants and macroeconomic determinants like concentration ratio do affect return on equity (ROE) and return on asset (ROA) as financial performance indicator, and LNZ-SCORE as bank risk indicator in commercial banks in Thailand. Meanwhile, total deposit to total asset ratio, non-performing loan ratio, bank capital ratio, total loans to total asset ratio, natural</p>

	<p>logarithm of total assets and revenue diversifications which are the bank-specific factors have statistically significant effects to ROA, ROE, as well as LNZ-SCORE in Vietnam. Likewise, macroeconomic determinants particularly GDP growth also influence to ROA and LNZ-SCORE in Joint-stock commercial banks in Vietnam.</p> <p>Keywords: Bank-Specific Factors, Macroeconomic Factors, Bank's Profitability, Bank Risks</p>
 <p>I Ketut Astawa ERCICSSH2014055</p>	<p>Green Supply Chain Management and Operational Performance: A Case Study at 5-Star Hotel in Bali</p> <p>I Ketut Astawa Tourism Department, Politeknik Negeri Bali, Badung, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to examine the practices of environmentally friendly management carried out by hospitality industry in greening the supply chain and how these practices influence the operational performance. The hospitality industry is considered a tertiary industry, but it can have an impact on environmental sustainability. The hospitality industry has an important role in developing the tourism industry in Bali. The tourism sector in Bali is a potential sector to support the agriculture and food sector. More and more hotels are now implementing environmentally friendly practices in their supply chain management, either due to environmental government regulations or pressure from stakeholders. It is important to take action to reduce the environmental impacts associated with the hotel industry. Customers have started looking for environmentally friendly products to buy and have begun demanding that the company have a green system. The company plays an integrated role to prevent environmental impacts by using green supply chain management as an environmentally friendly approach. Case study research is used to validate the research framework and convenience sampling is used to select companies as samples. The required information is obtained from suppliers of food and beverage, room supplies, chemicals and Spa. All selected companies have made great efforts in managing supply chains that are environmentally friendly. The results show that there is a positive relationship between environmentally friendly supply chain practices and operational performance. The study results also found that the adoption of environmentally friendly practices in supply chain management has a positive impact on operational performance. Green practices can be a key driver for raising environmental awareness for stakeholders and should be a priority in the tourism sector.</p> <p>Keywords: Management, Green Supply Chain, Environment, Performance</p>
 <p>Saenab Saenab ERCICSSH2014058</p>	<p>Protection Policy for Women and Children in Makassar City</p> <p>Saenab Saenab Faculties of Social and Political Science, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to describe and analyze the implementation of protection policies for women and children in Makassar City. This study uses a qualitative design and case study strategy to explain the implementation of policies for protecting women and children in the Makassar City of Makassar. Data collection techniques used were observation, depth-interviews, and documentation. The data processing technique used is data reduction through data categorization and classification. Based on the results of research on the implementation of policies on the protection of women and children in the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Makassar City is still not optimal. This is caused by the accuracy of the budget allocation, even though it is in accordance with the program prepared but not yet in accordance with the existing budgetary needs. Internal public support, especially community shelters, is still low and depends on the operational budget of the operational budget of the APBD, another weakness lies in the ability of the executive officer to evaluate the community shelter who are not active and the ability to convince the private sector and donor agencies. It is recommended to strengthen the institutions responsible for implementing policies on the protection of women and children, especially P2TP2A, TRC and community shelters in the form of budget availability, supporting facilities and technical authority in collaboration and innovation.</p> <p>Keywords: Implementation, protection policy, women and children</p>
	<p>The Church of the Holy Sepulchre and Christian Jerusalem: A Religious and Political History into</p>

<p>Jeffrey Chen ERCICSSH2014061</p>	<p>the Latin Kingdom</p> <p>Jeffrey Chen Newport High School, Bellevue, WA, U.S.A</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This article examines changes to the role of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre (CHS) from its construction to the Latin Kingdom and argues that these changes reflect shifts in Christian perception of sacred space. When it was first built, the CHS was only a monument to the profound event of Christ's resurrection. During the Heraclian dynasty of the Byzantine Empire, the very structure of the CHS became sacred and Jerusalem became revered as the city of the Holy Sepulchre. As Muslims conquered Jerusalem in the late 7th century AD, the CHS became increasingly emblematic of Christianity itself. Eventually, the CHS was used as a rallying cry to incite European Christians into a crusade against Islam. During the Crusader Period, the CHS was transformed into a symbol of Frankish power over the region. As pilgrims became more intimate with the CHS, the sacred geography of Jerusalem was expanded from only the CHS to include sites encompassing all aspects of Jesus's life, and Jerusalem became the city of the Humanity of Christ. With these changes to the roles of the CHS, Christians went from originally distrusting sacred space, to embracing the church as their sole axis mundus (sacred space), to accepting the presence of multiple axis mundi on earth; the CHS was among them.</p> <p>Keywords: Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem, Christianity, Sacred Space.</p>
 <p>Ibrahim Anyass Alhassan ERCICSSH2014063</p>	<p>The Beauty of Islam and Democracy in a Secular Society</p> <p>Ibrahim Anyass Alhassan Research and Advocacy, Ansarudeenul Islamieya, Accra, Ghana</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Islam is a religion of democratic values based on conviction NOT compulsion. This implies that the right to decide to be a Muslim is a matter of personal volition. The Quran is unambiguous on this principle, as it states: "There is no compulsion in (the Islamic) Religion." (Quran 2: 255-256). Societies are allowed to live by the values and faith they believe in. For instance, anyone has the right and liberty to believe in Christianity, Judaism or Islam. Freedoms of expression and of assembly are of essence in determining the right decision among different views, and opposition is indispensable in the practice and consolidation of democracy. This Study analyzes selected Quranic texts and Hadiths that justify and promote the culture of democracy in all civilized societies. The objective is to showcase the healthy relationship between Islam and democracy as a catalyst for the promotion of global peace and interfaith harmony. The Study uses a qualitative method by employing samples from religious scholars, experts and references from other studies and from secular viewpoints to examine the position of democracy in Islam in the context of global stability. Key among the findings is that there is a significant relationship between Islam and democracy. Evidence also confirms that the link between Islam and democracy is globally productive if it is well handled. The Study, therefore, recommends a hybrid version of democracy characterized by secular ideals and Islamic principles as part of efforts to ensure global peace, stability, and development.</p> <p>Keywords: Democracy, globalization, Islam, Secular, Quran.</p>
 <p>Sri Winarsi</p>	<p>A Study of Priority Principle in Indonesian Agrarian Law System</p> <p>Sri Winarsi Faculty of Law, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Land rights in agrarian law consist of two types, namely land rights for a specified period and land rights with no specific period. Community's lack of understanding regarding land rights over a specified period has caused problems in the community; precisely, if the land rights have expired, the government will erase the rights and claim it as state-owned land. However, the previous landowners assumed that the existing building was their property even though the land rights had</p>

<p>ERCICBELLP2014087</p>	<p>been terminated. There is a high number of disputes over ownership of land rights due to maturity. Therefore, we examine the existence of priority principles in the acquisition of land rights that have matured. The research is qualitative legal research that uses the statutory approach, conceptual approach, and case approach. Results show that the holder of land rights that have matured can be given a priority in regaining land rights, but with certain conditions set by the government. Keywords: Land Rights, Priority Principle, Indonesian Agrarian Law</p>
<p>Boy Yendra Tamin ERCICBELLP2014088</p>	<p>The Potential of Customary Institutions in Village Government in Indonesia: Study in West Sumatra Province Itle</p> <p>Boy Yendra Tamin Faculty of Law, Universitas Bung Hatta, Padang, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract This study discusses corruption issues in Indonesia, where the reality of corruption is not only a problem in the upper-level government, but has touched the lowest level of governance by the number of cases that tend to increase. Data shows that corruption at the lowest level of governance shows different characters and causes compared to corruption in the upper level government, so prevention of corruption with common patterns is not fully enforceable. The research focuses on developing a corruption prevention model based on local wisdom in the lowest government (the village/Nagari) in Indonesia focusing on optimizing the role and function of indigenous institutions integrated with formal governmental organizations. This research is sociological law research. In this study used several approaches; Conceptual approach and a case approach combined with development research. The results showed that the culture (local wisdom) empowering indigenous institutions in the implementation of the lowest government such as (the village/Nagari) in Indonesia has a strong influence on corruption prevention efforts. The functionalization of the customary institutions is very effective in preventing corruption when institutions and formal surveillance systems have limitations in overseeing the lowest governance. The research also shows that modern corruption prevention systems are not necessarily effective in preventing corruption when faced with certain and varied social conditions.</p>
 <p>Hendra Hidayat ERCICBELLP2014089</p>	<p>The Influence of Technopreneurship Scientific Learning, and Prior Knowledge towards Ability to Identify Entrepreneurial Opportunities in Technical and Vocational Education Students</p> <p>Hendra Hidayat Faculty of Teaching and Education Science, Universitas Bung Hatta, Padang, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract The low prior knowledge of entrepreneurship and learning that is not interesting and boring is assumed to have an impact on the ability to identify entrepreneurial opportunities in Technical and Vocational Education Students. The purpose of this research is to describe and test the influence of Technopreneurship Scientific Learning, and Prior Knowledge Towards Ability to Identify Entrepreneurial Opportunities. This research uses quantitative methods with descriptive correlational. The population is all students who take entrepreneurship courses in Higher Education as many as 300 people, and a sample of 150 students is selected using proportional random sampling. This research tool is a Likert scale that has been measured for validity and reliability. Data were analyzed using multiple regression. The research findings show that there is an influence of Technopreneurship Scientific Learning, and Prior Knowledge together on Ability to Identify Entrepreneurial Opportunities in Technical and Vocational Education Students. Keywords: Entrepreneurial Opportunities, Prior Knowledge, Technopreneurship Scientific Learning, Technical and Vocational Education.</p>



Wandah Wibawanto
ERICICSSH2016072

Digital Innovation for Traditional Batik Crafter

Wandah Wibawanto
Visual Communication Design/Art Department, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang,
Indonesia

Abstract

Batik has an economic value that can support traditional batik industries and craftsmen. Significant market developments demand speed in creating batik motifs. In several studies it was found that traditional batik craftsmen are still unfamiliar with the use of digital technology in creating batik motifs. So we need a method to introduce digital techniques to traditional craftsmen. This article discusses the use of D-Batik software as an application to accelerate the creation of batik motifs. Used a mix method with a field test approach, D-Batik was tested on 3 groups of traditional batik artisans in the Semarang area. Based on the results of trials, it is known that D-Batik can be easily coordinated by batik craftsmen who are still unfamiliar with technology and are able to produce new motifs with high complexity faster than manual techniques. This study provides technical recommendations for the use of digital technology for traditional craftsmen.

Keywords: Batik Motifs, Digitalize, Application, Traditional Craftsmen.

Rahina Nugrahani
ERICICSSH2016073

Interaction of Visual Art Learning in Virtual Community

Rahina Nugrahani
Visual Art Department, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

Abstract

In cyberlearning, interaction becomes one of the features that determine learning success. This study underlines the interaction of visual art learning in virtual community. Virtual community facilitates non-formal art learning in cyberspace as they have comprehensive capacity related to the strategy of organizing cyber-based learning. Using virtual ethnography as a research method, this study involved 24 informants consisting of founders, members, and instructors of learning from one of the virtual communities in Indonesia. This study found three patterns of learning interactions in the virtual community that are the interaction of learning participants with learning content; learning participant interaction with the instructor; and interaction between learning participants. Through these three interaction patterns, a cyber-based art learning model can be formulated in a virtual community, which involves the functional relations of three main components, namely the existence of community spirit, penta helix synergy of virtual community, and adaptive use of technology.

Keywords: Visual art, virtual community, cyberlearning, arts education



Matej Nakic
ERICICBELLP2016055

Ethnic Differences between Croatian and International Students in Volunteering Functions and Job Expectations

Matej Nakic
Management, Entrepreneurship and Digital Transformation Department, Zagreb School of
Economics and Management, Croatia

Abstract

In this paper we set out to explore the ethnical differences in volunteering functions and job expectations between Croatian and international students, regarding the connection between Motivation to Volunteer (VFI) as theorized by E. Gil Clary and Mark Snyder (1998) and Job Expectations which students possess before entering the workforce for the first time. Our goal is to find out the relation between six personal and social functions (values, understanding, social, career, protective & enhancement) potentially served by volunteering and students' first Job Expectations, while controlling for the variable of ethnicity. Our sample is composed of 130 Croatian and International students in their junior and senior years of study. Possible ethnical differences shall especially be sought for in the domain of Self-efficacy (leaning on Bandura's existing research of ethnical differences and further exploring the given implications). Methods used are quantitative and the research nature is correlational.

Keywords: Motivation to Volunteer; Job Expectations; Self-efficacy; Ethnical differences



Mengxia Zhou
ERICSSH2015077

Reconstruction of Knowledge Reproduction Process --From the Perspective of Mobile Internet Knowledge Payment

Mengxia Zhou

Student of School of Media and Communication, Shanghai JiaoTong University, Shanghai, China

Abstract

In recent years, knowledge payment has become a hot topic in China. 2016 is known as the first year of knowledge payment. After two years of excitement and precipitation, it is now showing a return to calm. Knowledge reproduction has long changed in the Internet era, and knowledge payment reveals this point more profoundly. Knowledge payment reflects the reconstruction of each link of knowledge reproduction and how we should promote the healthy and orderly development of knowledge payment industry, which is the issue to be discussed and studied in this paper.

This paper discusses the social reproduction theory framework of Marxist political economy, combines the history and current situation of knowledge payment in China, and obtains detailed first-hand information through in-depth interviews and focus group interviews, so as to combine theory with practice.

Finally, the paper concludes that under the mobile Internet knowledge payment, the four links of knowledge reproduction have changed.

Keywords: Knowledge Payment, Knowledge Reproduction, Reconstruction



Namtip Wipawin
ERICSSH2017055

Applying Standards for Research Output Repositories in Libraries and Research Centers

Namtip Wipawin

Department of Information Science, Faculty of Liberal Arts, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Nonthaburi, Thailand

Abstract

This research aims to 1) study, analyze, classify and compare the standards of research output storage and digital repository management and 2) select the appropriate international standards of research output storage and digital repository management.

The research employs qualitative study and documentary research particularly in synthesizing documents' standards of research output storage and digital repository management. Sampling was conducted by self-assessment and in-depth interviews of 21 staff from 21 institutions; including 11 universities and 10 research centers. The research tools include a self-assessment form and interviews. The research has been analyzed using the content analysis method.

The research findings were as follows: 1) The standards for the readiness of research output management in digital repositories assessment comprise 2 parts by Self-Assessment Form of CRL's Ten Principles and TRAC (Trusted Repositories And Certification) which have 10 criteria in Organizational Infrastructure, Digital Object Management and Technical Infrastructure, and by the Certification Form of Basic Certification (CoreTrustSeal), Extended Certification (DIN31644 which is developed from Nestor Seal) and Formal Certification (ISO 16363); and 2) The most appropriate standard for research output management in digital repositories is CoreTrustSeal, which is a fundamental standard to develop the national research output management in digital repositories for long-term digital preservation. The recommendation is a policy statement given by research funders to deposit research outputs in an open-access digital repository system within the specific timeframe.

Keywords: International Standards, Research Output Management, Digital Repositories

Hanfu Zhao
ERICSSH2017057

The Apple that Changed the World: The Effect of Exchange Rate on Electronic Device Prices

Hanfu Zhao

Institute of Science, Shanghai Qibao Dwight Academy, Shanghai, China

Abstract

What are the factors that determine the price of imported mobile phones in China? As the second largest economy in the global market, China has been importing luxury mobile phones from abroad for decades. iPhone, as probably the most globally reputable product of its kind, has been widely appreciated by Chinese consumers. Although a large and growing body of research has been done

	<p>on probing the factors that shape Chinese imported commodities' prices, from little to no studies have been conducted to reveal the process of how iPhone prices are settled in China. Conventional wisdom typically considers prices as an outcome of the interaction between supply and demand. There are, however, other factors that have important roles to play in such pricing process. In this article, I look at the case of iPhone prices in China. Specifically, I collect time series data on prices of a variety of iPhone models sold in China during the last 15 years. I also collect time series data of RMB to USD exchange rate, competition level with other international and domestic mobile phone models, import related tariff and a number of indicators which illustrates changes in China's consumer purchase power. My quantitative analytical results yield strong evidence to my theory that iPhone prices in China is primarily shaped by the RMB-USD exchange rate. My study has important contribution to the understanding of imported goods prices and to the literature of international trade.</p>
 <p>Hadrian Ciechanowski ERCICSSH2017063</p>	<p>The McDonaldization of Archives – The Emerging Field of Research at the Border of History and Sociology</p> <p>Hadrian Ciechanowski Faculty of History, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Torun, Poland</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In the article, the author writes about a new field of research at the border of history and sociology related to archives as social institutions and Georg Ritzer's McDonaldization. Archives, like other social institutions, are changing along with society, that's why they can be considered by the prism of social theories. According to Ritzer's, McDonaldization has four dimensions: predictability, efficiency, calculability and control. In the article, the author shows that archives are related to these dimensions in many areas. Therefore the paper aims to show that they participated in the social changes that took place in the XX and XXI century and they can be studied from that point of view. Archives, as well as McDonaldized systems, are also irrational rational, which is the next point of analysis. The article is one of the first attempts in the new way of research. Research presented in the article was based on literature and inner and outer observation of archives. Historical methods, like the comparative method and the bibliographic method, were used during analysing.</p> <p>Keywords: McDonaldization, Archives, Society, Rationalization, History of Archives</p>
 <p>Adirek Vajrapatkul ERCICSSH2017069</p>	<p>Multinomial Logistic Model of the Entrepreneurship Determinants</p> <p>Adirek Vajrapatkul School of Economics, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Nonthaburi, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This work is designed to presents the determinants of entrepreneurship which has become a crucial ingredient in business and economic development in the recent decade. To achieve this purpose, the Multinomial Logistic model is utilized. The four major independent variables which are selected from the related literature are investigated to identify their effect on the degree of entrepreneurship. Based on the 2018 cross-sectional data of 97 countries obtained from the Global Entrepreneurship Index report, the Global Competitiveness report, and the World Development Indicators database, it revealed that level of entrepreneurship is significantly affected by the four selected variables, namely quality of management school, startup regulation, financial service accessibility, and ICT utilization. Hence, to achieve in creating and improving the level of entrepreneurship within the country or business boundary, government authorities and business influencers should put special attention to the practices that support the improvement in the quality of management school, the reduction of startup regulation, the accessibility of financial service, and the capability to utilize The ICT.</p> <p>Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Quality of Management School, Startup Regulation, Financial Service Accessibility, ICT Utilization, Multinomial Logistic Model</p>
<p>Yongjun Lee ERCICSSH2017062</p>	<p>Meth and Murder: The Violent Success of Duterte's War on Drugs</p> <p>Yongjun Lee Pupil, Chadwick International, Incheon, Republic of Korea</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Since his election in 2016, President of the Philippines Rodrigo Duterte has pursued violent anti-narcotic police operations, resulting in the deaths of more than 27,000 alleged drug users and dealers. Police forces have worked to conceal the bloody consequences by hiring paid killers and planting false evidence. Duterte publicly promotes his “War on Drugs” as an accomplishment of his presidency, but his actions have drawn condemnation from international human rights organizations who have accused him of crimes against humanity. The entire operation is under investigation by the International Criminal Court in an inquiry projected to end in 2020. Duterte’s supporters argue that the crackdown is necessary to combat rampant drug-related crime in the Philippines, with nearly 20% of Filipino communities affected by drug trafficking. In the past, Duterte’s proactive approach to policing as Mayor of Davao enabled him to restore law and order to the city; now, he looks to continue his impressive track record with total arrests numbering 256,000 as of August 2019. The results translate into public approval of Duterte’s tactics, with 82% of Filipinos satisfied with the war on drugs due to “a perception of less drugs and crime in the country”.</p> <p>Political opponents and investigative journalists claim that Duterte’s War on Drugs constitutes a systematic policy of brutality and repression; supporters see it as an effective anticrime measure. This paper will examine the current state of the Filipino anti-drug effort and outline how the policy’s inherent violence may or may not be justified.</p>
<p>Min Gyeom Chu ERCICBELLP2017060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Measuring Income Inequality Between Prime-Aged Workers and the Growing Ageing Population in South Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Min Gyeom Chu Magnus Center for Research, International School Manila, Taguig, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The growing ageing population in South Korea has further widened income disparity among different working age groups. Experts believe this disparity may even increase in the future and thus a mode of prediction with regard income and inequality may have to be clearly established. This paper intends to measure the current income inequality between prime working age Koreans (working population ages 30 - 59) and the ageing population (ages 60 and above), and to predict the income inequality of these two groups in the future. This paper will also predict income disparity between the two groups in Korea with the introduction of moderate or considerable government intervention. To assess the income inequality between the working and ageing population, this paper acquired data, such as wages and population of different age groups, from multiple credible sources such as the United Nations, Korean Statistics Information Service, OECD, and from other sources. The data ranged from 2006 up until 2018. These data were then converted to gini coefficient with the use of a scoring system. The gini coefficient values from the year 2006 to 2018, obtained from the previous method, were used to measure the trend in income inequality between the working and ageing population and were also used to predict the income inequality in the future. Looking at the gini coefficient values from 2006 to 2018, the values were approaching 0, which suggest that the disparity in income was actually diminishing. And reflecting back to this trend, it suggests that the gini coefficient values in the future would also diminish over time; thus, supporting the claim that the income disparity between the working and ageing population would reduce. Moreover, with the implementation of applicable government policies, the gini coefficient values are expected to approach 0 at a much faster rate, which also suggests that government interventions would reduce the income gap between working and ageing population. Despite the beliefs of the expert that income disparity may increase in the future, the result proves that income gap between working and ageing population would diminish in the future, and may diminish more rapidly with potential government intervention.</p>



Dr. Boma Geoffrey Toby
ERCICBELLP2017061

Internally Displaced persons (Idps) in Nigeira and Risk of Covid-19 Pandemic: Reminiscing on their Protection under the Law

Dr. Boma Geoffrey Toby

Jurisprudence & International Law, Faculty of Law, Rivers State University, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Chukuma Ajie

Lecturer, LLB, BL, LLM , PhD, (RSU, Nig), Faculty of Law, Rivers State University, Nkpolu-Oroworukwo, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Martina Ebikake Nwanyanwu

Lecturer, LLB, BL, LLM, PhD, Department of Business Law. Faculty of Law, Rivers State University, Nkpolu-Oroworukwo, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Abstract

The sudden global attack of the COVID-19 virus on humans and animals coming at the heels of 2019 into 2020, has brought to the fore the urgent need for a concise legal protection of the most vulnerable in the Nigerian society: the orphans, poor, homeless and especially the internally displaced persons scattered over various IDP camps Nationwide. The protection of these ones is most paramount now, than ever before in view of the poor living conditions they live in; makeshift and congested temporary shelters or poorly-built housing that hold multiple times the number of occupants that they should, orphanages and camps with meager living provisions, inadequate sources of clean water, food, sanitation and unhygienic environments to cope with the looming Covid-19 virus pandemic, thus putting vulnerable lives at greater risk than they were prior to the coronavirus period. The only known cure for the pandemic for now is keeping social distancing, staying at home, washing hands with soap and applying alcoholic based solutions. In the light of these situations, this paper seeks to expose the conditions, challenges and effect of the recent viral phenomenon on the most vulnerable in Nigeria, and to decipher ways to systematically create provisions in Law that can be legally enforceable to their benefit. The paper also made recommendations amongst others that the existing soft laws and treaties which directly lack the force of law to protect IDPs in Nigeria, be fully implemented and adopted into the Nigerian Corpus Juris through the necessary reception laws to give adequate and enforceable legal protection to the IDPs. This is believed, will hold Nigerian government legally and directly accountable to the protection of those displaced within her borders and limit the challenges and vulnerable risks faced by the above within her space.

Keywords: COVID-19, Vulnerable, Internally Displaced Persons, Law, Protection

VAR Model for Fiscal Policy Analysis

Adirek Vajrapatkul

PhD, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Nonthaburi, Thailand

Abstract

This work presents the effects of this shock on Thailand's economic environment by utilizing Vector Autoregression (VAR) model with the quarterly modified data of Thailand, 2002:Q1-2019:Q2. This model shows the interactions between domestic variables (government spending, domestic price, consumption, investment, employment, and output) and the international related one (export and exchange rate) to present an open economy environment. The results from this work revealed that 1) government spending in the last period affected positively to the current level of employment and negatively to the current level of consumption; 2) government in the last two period affected positively to the current level of employment. However, it affected negatively to the current level of domestic price and domestic consumption; 3) no evidence of exchange rate reaction to government spending and channel any effect of this spending to other variables. For the results obtained from variance decomposition and the impulse response analysis, we found that a unit shock of government spending can push down domestic price and consumption, but push up an exchange rate, employment, investment, export, and output, with time delay for some variable. Also, all of these variables oscillate and decline periodically to their equilibrium. According to the results



Adirek Vajrapatkul
ERCICSSH2018060

	<p>produced from this work, we hence recommend the government authority to take into consideration the expectation dimension when designing the current fiscal policy. Also, it needs to launch a fiscal expansion policy to encounter an economic recession, while taking into account the crowding-out effect.</p> <p>Keywords: Open Economy, Fiscal Policy Shock, Fiscal Policy Expansion, Vector Autoregression (VAR) Model, Impulse Response</p>
<p>Luca Gendolavigna ERCICSSH2019055</p>	<p>Swedish suburbs as Heterotopias: for a multicultural literature of places</p> <p>Luca Gendolavigna Department of Literary, Linguistic and Comparative Studies, Università degli studi di Napoli "L'Orientale", Naples, Italy</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Studies on social spatializations have become an important aspect in contemporary multicultural Sweden, especially after the seventies, when the public housing project “Million Programme” (Miljonprogram) was completed. Miljonprogram was aimed to provide more housing opportunities for the then quickly increasing Swedish population. This project was created in order to provide houses for working-class families, who should have found new idyllic and peaceful life spaces outside chaotic city centres. Today, Sweden’s population is composed by almost 30% of citizens with foreign background (SCB), who mainly are concentrated in Miljonprogram areas. These zones are now regarded to as a political failure, given that they have become places of social and even racial segregation.</p> <p>A central cultural consequence of multiculturalism in Sweden is the success of immigrant’s literature (Invandrarlitteratur), mainly represented by second generation authors. Since they choose to write in slang linguistic forms such as the Swedish Multilingual Styles (Gendolavigna, 2019), these authors are very much discussed and debated for questions regarding language and style. However, few studies attempted to thematise what is narrated in their works.</p> <p>In my presentation, I will try to provide a concise but exhaustive understanding of how fiction can reshape the Miljonprogram zones, presenting how these spaces, through a chosen collection of works, are narrated by immigrant authors not as sites, i.e. spaces as such, but rather as places, i.e. spaces whose meaning is provided by the (literary) subjectivities who live and act therein (Prieto, 2013). By means of the Foucauldian concept of Heterotopia, I will investigate how these works perform a total reassertion of space, emphasizing the difference between ‘conceived’ and ‘lived’ (in this case ‘narrated’) space (cf. Lefebvre, 1991) through alternative and metaphorical descriptions. What emerges from the chosen literary works is that the suburbs are finally narrated from the “periphery” itself, that is by authors who have lived there and can therefore provide a different image (albeit always fictional) of the places they live, freeing them from external stereotypical implications.</p> <p>This investigation is designed to provide a reflection about the importance of the Swedish immigrants’ literature by narrating places that belong and define what Sweden is nowadays too.</p> <p>Keyword: Swedish Immigrants’ Literature, Literature and Space, Heterotopia, Miljonprogram</p>
 <p>Yizhu Chen ERCICSSH2019058</p>	<p>Decolonisation of past and present identities: a discussion on the representations of ‘Britishness’ and ‘otherness’ in UK museums</p> <p>Yizhu Chen Faculty of Cultural Studies and Japanese Studies, Southeast University, Nanjing, China</p> <p>Aline Khoury Temporary Lecturer at the University of London School of Advanced Study (Master programme in Human Rights); Online Tutor at LSE/GetSmarter Public Policy Analysis post-graduate course; and PhD alumna of the University of Cambridge (Centre of Development Studies)</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In this article we analyse the role of museums in building national identities and in including migrant perspectives in this process - with a focus on the United Kingdom case. We briefly examine how ideas of otherness and foreignness were built in British museums, especially through the narratives around the objects from its former colonies and the narratives about migrant influences</p>

	<p>on contemporary UK culture. We then relate this process with the recent decolonisation movements, and suggest that decolonising British museums should not only revise the narratives about its colonial past, but also revise the representation of current migrant and minority identities. Keyword: Identity, Museums, Multiculturalism, Nationalism, Decolonisation, Heritage</p>
 <p>Melania Petrillo ERCICSSH2019059</p>	<p>The new developments of the Sino-Italian economic partnership after March 2019</p> <p>Melania Petrillo Department of International Relations and Public Affairs, Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In March 2019 China and Italy signed nineteen deals stated in the Memorandum of Understanding, that set off a new era for the Sino Italian economic partnership. Italy joined the “Belt and Road Initiative”, representing the first G7 country to sign an agreement on the infrastructure maxi plan of the People Republic of China, which includes ports, railway lines, roads, and maritime corridors. The author has begun to collect data from the most relevant newspapers and media of Italy, China, Europe, the United States, and official governmental sources to monitor the development of events related to the signature of the MOU between Beijing and Rome. The present research can fill a chronological gap of the relationship found in some of the previous academic works, pondering the progress in different fields during the current century: infrastructures, economy, culture, education, science, technology, innovation, society, military, arts, fashion, food and tourism. The latest advancement of the China-Italy economic partnership are analyzed through the cross-national comparative method, exploring the benefits and the advantages for both countries, considering from one side the economic recess of Italy (lack of investments in the infrastructures, lack of investments in the research and innovation field etc.) but its strategic geographical position, and the quality of the “Made in Italy” products; from the other side, the importance of Chinese direct investments in Italy, imports-exports and the advantages of joining the BRI. It is concluded that China and Italy will maintain a long and strong bilateral partnership over the years thanks to the constant dialogue and cooperation of the institutions. This research demonstrates the results of this win-win bilateral partnership and the benefits that both countries are perceiving. Keyword: Bilateral Relations, China, Italy, BRI, Economic Partnership, MOU</p>
<p>Yilin Wang ERCICSSH2019064</p>	<p>The Second Intifada and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict</p> <p>Yilin Wang Perkiomen School, Pennsburg, The United States</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>On September 28, 2000, Ariel Sharon, the leader of the Likud Party in Israel, made an unprecedented and controversial visit to the Temple Mount in Jerusalem along with approximately 1,000 Israeli police officers and soldiers. Moreover, he made a number of symbolic gestures in the front (Harms 170). This series of defiant behaviors was regarded as outspoken against Palestinian control and directly evoked the anger of Palestinians, causing subsequent fights between the Israelis and the Palestinians, known as 2the Second Intifada. This event and the following Intifada showed that the world again had failed to make peace between Israel and Palestine after one hundred years of efforts. The Second Intifada, however, was unique because it resulted in major changes in the relationships between Israel and the Palestinians. In the following paper, I will examine the effects that the Second Intifada had upon the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by arguing that the intifada was caused by several different factors. After providing a brief overview of the Second Intifada, the present paper will contend that while Sharon’s actions stood as the catalysts behind the outbreak of renewed violence, it was ultimately the failures of past peace attempts aimed at addressing the occupation that formed the most significant discontent leading to the intifada. The multiple failures of resolving the conflict through peace efforts placed the occupation of the West Bank at the center of the conflict and led to increased confidence that violence was a viable solution to end the conflict. Finally, I will argue that behind the significance of Sharon’s actions stands the larger reality that a significant aspect of the conflict is the failure of both sides to decide how to share the holy city of Jerusalem. Ultimately,</p>

	<p>Sharon's actions only showed that the question of how to share religious space would need to play an important role in future attempts to resolve the conflict.</p>
 <p>Malgorzata Dudek ERCICSSH2020055</p>	<p>Twentieth-century traumas depicted in the movie "The White Ribbon" by Michael Haneke</p> <p>Malgorzata Dudek Faculty of Social Sciences , Uniwersytet Papieski Jana Pawła II w Krakowie/ Pontifical Univeristy of John Paul II in Cracow, Kraków, Poland</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Film as a relatively new medium, has influenced the formation of collective consciousness almost from its inception. The generation brought up in the era of glass screens and influenced by the style instilled by mass media has soaked in with some patterns. Michael Haneke's unusual cinema argues with the popular models of film creation. It allows the viewer to make his own interpretations, does not facilitate anything and makes a distance that is supposed to lead to reflection. Haneke brings to light the darkest corners of the human mind. In The White Ribbon (2009) - black-and-white German-language drama film - Haneke depicts society and family in a northern German village just before World War I. This cinematic work of the Austrian artist has an important social and ethical significance for the contemporary viewer. It also cannot be denied a deep psychological dimension. The movie poses questions about the face of post-traumas of the 20th century. Haneke shows that behind huge mechanisms are ordinary people with a specific social entanglement. The author's aim is to try to search for the genesis of violence and the decline of societies on the basis of mentioned picture, which is an integral part of doctoral thesis entitled: The new quality of communicating image of reality. Social and ethical dimension of films by Michael Haneke. The author uses in her work analytical - synthetic, comparative and film analysis methods. The research thesis is that films made by Michael Haneke open a new perspective of research on communication between the viewer and the audiovisual work.</p> <p>Keywords: Michael Haneke, Film, Communication, Violence</p>
<p>Fatima Doukha ERCICSSH2020069</p>	<p>Critical Discourse in the UK Press Coverage of the EU Referendum Campaign</p> <p>Fatima Doukha Department of English, Algiers University, Algiers</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>There is no doubt about the key role that the media plays in every aspect of our daily lives and particularly in times of great events. It shapes people's opinions in favor of the policymakers' intentions. For decades, politicians and commentators rely on media and principally the press to impart their messages to the general public. My paper examines how the online press' discourse of the referendum campaign of 2016 on the United Kingdom's membership in the EU disseminated information full of directed ideologies and manipulative features to affect people's views to shape the outcome of the referendum. I rely on Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) Model to unveil the ideological assumption embedded within a newspaper text that comes to be taken as a mere 'common sense', and which contributes to sustaining existing power relations (Fairclough 64). The linguistic investigation is only one dimension of Fairclough's CDA Model that is applied in news articles' text of the two conflicting campaigners in the EU's referendum of 2016 which reveals a stimulation of the readers' minds through linguistic features premeditated to influence and direct the individual's vote.</p> <p>Keywords: Press, EU Referendum, ideology, power, influence, CDA</p>
<p>Cam-Duc Au ERCICBELLP202052</p>	<p>The Relevance of Human Capital in Investor Relations Management: Critical Analysis on the German DAX30 Companies</p> <p>Cam-Duc Au FOM Hochschule für Ökonomie & Management (Düsseldorf, Germany), ISF Institute for Strategic Finance, MUNI Masaryk University in Brno (Czech Republic), Frankfurt, Germany</p> <p>Sophia Jäger FOM University of Applied Sciences, Düsseldorf, Germany</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Current global trends and discussions in media are mainly focusing on sustainable development goals with emphasis on the reduction of environmental damages caused by companies. However, another important social/sustainable criterion is constituted by the role of how the company employees are reflected: the human capital. Human capital is defined as the sum of an employee's experience and skills, which he/she profitably brings into a company. Although being perceived for increasing productivity and thus profitability, the intangible asset is not listed on a company's balance sheet. In context of investor relations management, the financial community is more frequently demanding additional (soft) facts on personnel data (e.g. mean age, employee satisfaction, training opportunities) for company valuations. Solely evaluating (hard) facts – such as profits, turnovers and further classical figures – are no longer adequate to gain the true value of a company. On that basis, we investigate the relevance of human capital within the investor relations management context for all 30 German DAX-companies. In doing so, our research consists of a mixed-methods-approach, thereby combining quantitative and qualitative elements. In the first step, the company reporting – annual reports, personnel reports, CSR-reports and non-financial reports – for all DAX30-companies is analyzed by using specific criteria model based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The findings are taken into the qualitative part by interviewing company representatives from DAX30-companies and management consulting firms. The semi-structured expert interviews and the transcripts are subject to a structured content analysis according to Mayring. The overall findings provide empirical evidence, that the German DAX30-companies lack proper strategies to assess personnel data as well as represent proper information for fair company valuations.</p> <p>Keywords: Human Capital, Investor Relations Management, DAX30, Sustainability, Global Reporting Initiative</p>
<p>Syed Sadullah Hussainy & Syed Jamalullah R. ERCICBELLP2020063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Study on Factors Affecting Digital Citizenship among College Faculties in India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Syed Sadullah Hussainy Faculty of Business, Arab Open University, Muscat, Oman</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Syed Jamalullah R. Faculty of Business, Arab Open University, Muscat, Oman</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Digital citizenship is described as the responsible use of technology by someone who uses computers, the Internet, and digital devices to engage with society on different level such as social, financial, political, and governmental etc. Digital citizen practices the safe, respectful, and lawful use of technology by understanding the rights and responsibilities when he/she is online. This study helps teachers and parents to understand what their students should be aware of while using technologies. In this paper, we addressed three factors that affect digital citizenship among college faculties 1. Internet knowledge 2. Attitudes of faculties towards internet and 3. Computer self – efficacy. A qualitative approach has been applied, where the objects are 115 South Indian College faculties in India. The optimistic results indicate that the college faculties have approximately a good level of Digital Citizenship and perceived attitudes of faculties towards the Internet and Computer self - efficacy, however, are at a moderate level. Additionally, computer knowledge and experience have no effect on the level of digital citizenship of college faculties. Faculties in college that have learned computer-related courses or have a relevant certificate tend to participate in activities related to self-education and online connection. Internet attitudes and computer self-efficacy have led to a higher level of digital citizenship. Finally, numerous proposals are being made for the development of the digital citizenship of college faculties.</p> <p>Keywords: Digital Citizenship, College Faculties, Computer Experience, Internet Attitude, Computer Self – Efficacy</p>
<p>Swati Raikhy ERCICSSH2020074</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Legendary Indian Naval Ships & Gdynia Shipyard</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Swati Raikhy Faculty of Political Science and International Studies, University of Warsaw, Poland</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p>

	<p>Gdynia, a shipyard is located in port of Gdynia, Poland. It lies in the western coast of Gdańsk Bay Baltic sea in Gdynia It was founded in 1922 but is in liquidation state since 2009. It does not conduct any production activities now. It played major role in building Indian Naval Ship industry during the Cold War period. The ships, ship engines of landing ships of B-561and 773U (Polnocy-D) type produced by this shipyard are still in service in Indian Navy. The role of this kind of landing ship tank is to transport troops, vehicles, armaments and carry out all the objectives of an amphibian operation which primarily includes landing of combat equipment and personnel to an amphibious objective area. There were eight Indian Naval ships built in Gdynia shipyard, in Cold War period two of which are still active while six were decommissioned in this period after their long service for the Indian defense and the humanitarian missions. Besides guarding the Indian territories actively they played major role in humanitarian assistance during the natural calamities. It is well evident from vivid rescue measures carried out by India from time to time in vivid countries.</p> <p>Keywords: Gadynia, Humanitarian, INS Ghorpad, Amphibion</p>
 Christopher Hulshof ERCICSSH2021056	<p>Sangsara dan San Sara: A Reassessment of the Japanese Occupation of Java, 1942-45</p> <p>Christopher Hulshof Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In the paper, I re-examine the popular belief that the Japanese occupation of the island of Java during the Pacific War was inherently cruel and institutionally predatory. By 1945, a pun began to circulate among the Javanese: "The Japanese occupation brought about san sara (plenty of food) to the Japanese and sangsara (misery) to Indonesians." Since then, scholars have overly generalized Japanese occupational policy in Southeast Asia, assuming the brutality of military governments in regions such as Malaysia and the Philippines were mirrored across the region. Through an examination of the unique occupational policies of the Imperial 16th Army under General Imamura Hitoshi, local Javanese mythology and early 20th century Japanese ethnic origins theory, I argue that the Japanese occupational policy on Java was often focused on the betterment of local conditions and not inherently predatory. At no time did the Japanese occupational government confiscate as much foodstuff as the Dutch colonial government which preceded it. Instead, the widespread famine and suffering experienced on the island by 1944 was a product of natural disaster, maladministration, and local Javanese corruption.</p>
Daimalu Brahma ERCICSSH2021060	<p>Women in Conflict Situations in Northeast India</p> <p>Daimalu Brahma Birjhora Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Guwahati University, Bongaigaon, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>After India attained Independence from the British rule, the North Eastern states have witnessed many insurgency improvements resulting in continuous violence and bloodletting. Studies have suggested that women and children are the worst sufferers in any violence. The impact of insurgency improvement on women is different from men because violence often compels them to take different roles and responsibilities in the society. This paper will mainly focus on the emotional and psychological stress that women undergoes during the insurgency movement in Northeast India as a result of which she changes the social structure of the society. This paper will explore the social impact of the violent rebellion of the insurgency movements against the state authorities. My aim in this Paper is to look at how women through their participation in peace negotiation convey their feelings and representing the violent event as a source that can reveal how the state policy and government are acting as active agents in promoting this violence and the indigenous people has to go through a traumatic experience because of such state interventions.</p> <p>Keywords: Women, Government, Mother, Northeast, Violence, India</p>



Legha Mamta Ranjit Singh
ERCICBELLP2021053

Land Acquisition Unresolved Challenges for Resettling of Farmers

Legha Mamta Ranjit Singh
Department of Law, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India

Abstract

Land acquisition was one of the major problems in our country. The increase in population growth and rapid urbanization leads to infrastructural developments to meet the basic requirements of people in developing countries. In recent years these exists debate among politician, urban planners and public on land it is a peculiar good and partly because there is increasing scarcity for the developing activities. This is because the tough regulations and complexities related to acquiring land today provide a huge affect to such people. The total life of the people mainly depends upon the land and about its usage for their survival. The guideline value and present market value of that particular land varies in a huge manner. The Government mainly acquires the land for the development of national roads and other public constructions. But the compensation provided for those land holders was mainly depend upon the guideline value of the Government and it will be very less as compared to the market rate. In order to make acquiring land easier and more beneficial, the Government needs to make more active laws for the process of acquisition. If a road has to be constructed through an area and it involves the acquisition of land , the compensation provided to the land holders will be very less. Thus, the present study is about the Land acquisition Unresolved Challenges for resettling of farmers.



Luciano Simao Gule
ERCICSSH2022052

Foreign Direct Investment, Growth and Environment in Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)

Luciano Simao Gule
Osaka School of International Public Policy, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan

Abstract

Abstract: This study investigates the impact of foreign direct investment (FDI), economic growth and capital stock on CO2 emissions in 16 countries of Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). In this study we use of panel data analysis using data from 16 SADC countries from 1990 to 2014, we use both static (two stage least square (2SLS) fixed effects (FE), ordinary least square (OLS) FE and pooled OLS) and dynamic (system-generalized methods of moments (Sys-GMM)) and (difference-generalized methods of moments (Diff-GMM) panel data approaches. The results show that economic growth and FDI are statistically significant on CO2 emissions, and shows negative and significant effect of capital stock on CO2 emissions.

Keywords: CO2 Emission, FDI, Economic Growth, SADC

Pavlina Latkova
ERCICSSH2022065

Community Engaged Learning: MYSF – San Francisco Tourism Industry Certificate Training

Pavlina Latkova
Recreation, Parks, Tourism & Holistic Health, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, USA

Abstract

Abstract: Considered a high-impact practice, community-based learning (i.e., service-learning) is a field-based experiential learning with community partners as an instructional strategy (Association of American Colleges & Universities, 2019). Research suggests participating in service learning results several positive outcomes including acceptance of diversity, cooperation, connection, moral responsibility, leadership skills, and engagement in the community as dedicated citizens (Brandell & Hinck, 1997; Howard, Markus, & King, 1993; Shumer & Belbas, 1996; Strage, 2000). MYSF is San Francisco Tourism Industry Certificate created by San Francisco Travel (i.e., San Francisco's DMO) designed to empower tourism employees by providing current destination knowledge about San Francisco. This program was developed in 2016 and has been endorsed by a number of city institutions, industry groups, and higher education professionals. To stay current with the tourism industry needs, in 2017 the RPT Department revised their tourism curriculum to include MYSF training in the RPT's core tourism course to satisfy the new course learning outcomes. The goal was to give tourism students direct experience with San Francisco tourism industry operations and the opportunity to apply what they learn in real-world settings and reflect in a classroom setting on their service experiences. By completing MYSF training, students have an access to exclusive San

	<p>Francisco Travel “passport events”, which feature different San Francisco neighborhoods and educate MYSF graduate about unique cultural and natural features by interacting with small business owners and community members, getting a “first –hand exposure” to challenged faced by the local community. In addition to becoming MYSF graduates and participating as a guest in one passport event, students are encouraged to volunteer at another MYSF passport events to gain a “behind the scene tourism industry experience”. Overall, RPT MYSF graduates develop as professionals, strengthen their resume and career path, and are equipped with knowledge to make San Francisco’s visitors’ experience a positive one. Since 2017, more than 140 SF State students (majority of them are RPT and HTM students) have completed MYSF training. The oral presentation will highlight students’ feedback on the MYSF community-based learning experience.</p> <p>Keywords: MYSF Certificate, Community-based Learning, College Students</p>
<p>Laura Diaconu (Maxim) ERCICBELLP2022054</p>	<p>The Nexus between Family Support and Entrepreneurial Intentions of Young Adults</p> <p>Laura Diaconu (Maxim) Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania</p> <p>Associate Professor Habil. Laura Diaconu (Maxim) PhD. Department of Economics and International Business, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, “Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Abstract: When discussing the determinants of the entrepreneurial intentions, many studies have debated the role of the socio-cultural environment in which a person develops. However, if the education and religion benefited from deep investigations, the family support has a more limited approach. The purpose of our paper is to investigate the role the family support in shaping the entrepreneurial intentions. The family support is analysed from two perspectives: the emotional one, which involves the ability of listening and empathy, and the instrumental support, which refers to the financial and social capital of the family. The research methodology was based on a survey. The sample included 328 students enrolled in one of the master programs offered by the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iasi, Romania. Our results underline that the social capital of the family is positively associated with the intention of starting a business. This finding is not surprising, since it is known that having entrepreneurial parents positively influences the entrepreneurial intentions of the children. However, surprisingly, the family financial capital does not influence the entrepreneurial initiatives of our respondents. Meanwhile, the family emotional support is positively and strongly associated with the intention of starting a business and, as stated in the literature, it seems to amplify the effect of family social capital. This study may be developed in future research, by using a larger sample that would include students from other Romanian universities.</p> <p>Keywords: Family Instrumental Support, Family Emotional Support, Entrepreneurial Intentions, Romanian Young People</p>
<p>Xiting Tong ERCICSSH2023058</p>	<p>The Impact of Remittances on Entrepreneurial Behavior in the Place of Origin</p> <p>Xiting Tong China Agricultural University, Beijing, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Remittances (money sent by migrants to their households in their place of origin) can play a significant role not only on household finances but also on the stimulus to local entrepreneurship in the places of origin. Still, the success of these entrepreneurial initiatives depends on the circumstances of different households and key socioeconomic conditions of the places in question. In this article, we aim to investigate which conditions of the households and the places of origin are likely to motivate the investment of remittances in entrepreneur activities. Here we examine various case studies addressing remittances investments in entrepreneurship, aiming to identify which were the key elements enabling and stimulating entrepreneurship in the cases examined. With this analysis, we aim to learn from the lessons of these case studies and then indicate ways to stimulate a sustainable investment of remittances in entrepreneurship in other contexts.</p>

<p>Laura Diaconu (Maxim) ERCICBELLP2023057</p>	<p align="center">Does Entrepreneurship Education Develop Entrepreneurial Intentions? An Investigation on Students from Business Studies University Programs</p> <p align="center">Laura Diaconu (Maxim) Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>In today's increasingly competitive and growth-oriented world, fostering entrepreneurship is considered an important strategy to enhance a country's economic development. Consequently, entrepreneurship is becoming a main topic in the curricula of the business schools. The increasing attention to entrepreneurship education has led to a debate about whether entrepreneurship education can influence the entrepreneurial intentions. Grounded in the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), the objective of this study is to investigate if the entrepreneurship education fosters the entrepreneurial intentions of the students. The research methodology was based on a survey. The questionnaire was applied on 457 people enrolled in the second semester of their final year of undergraduate studies, at the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi, Romania. From our sample, 286 students have studied at least one discipline related to entrepreneurship, during the university program. The results of our research suggest that there is a positive relationship between pro-entrepreneurial attitudes, subjective norms and perceived behavioural control, on one hand, and a person's entrepreneurial intentions, on the other hand. However, the degree to which the aspects involved by TPB affect entrepreneurial intentions is positively influenced by the study of entrepreneurship courses. Therefore, we can conclude that entrepreneurship education has a positive effect on attitudes and perceived behavioural control and, thus, on the intention to become an entrepreneur. Our findings offer relevant information which might help university managers and country policy-makers understand the importance of encouraging entrepreneurship education in the university programs.</p> <p>Keywords: Entrepreneurship Education, Entrepreneurial Intentions, Romanian Students</p>
<p>Yifei Chen ERCICSSH2024065</p>	<p align="center">Philosophical Discussion on Gun Control Laws</p> <p align="center">Yifei Chen Student of Upper School, Friends' Central School, Wynnwood, United States</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>There is perhaps no more debated topic in society today than gun control laws. As shooting accidents happen more often, people start to seek methods to change the situation, and the most popular suggestion is to implement gun control laws, which according to Merriam-Webster, are a set of laws that regulate "the purchase, sale, manufacture and use of guns." This method gains many people's support because they believe that gun control laws will accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number of people. They believe this set of laws helps society because people who show a tendency of using guns for illegal purposes will be prevented from accessing guns. However many people are against gun control laws. These people argue that gun control laws will not stop the shootings, but will only limit people's right to protect themselves. In the following paragraphs, I present points from two ethical theories, utilitarianism and virtue ethics, to argue that gun control laws are morally right because they do result in the greatest good for the greatest number of people and they represent the practice of a virtuous person.</p>
<p>Xuanyu Bai ERCICSSH2024067</p>	<p align="center">Marco Polo's Failure to Spread Christianity in the Yuan Dynasty</p> <p align="center">Xuanyu Bai NA, Landon School, USA</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Due to geographical conditions, human civilization has naturally been divided into East and West from the very beginning. However, geographical obstruction has never diminished the curiosity between the East and the West. In 334 BC, Alexander the Great, with ambition and curiosity for the East, launched the Eastward Expedition but failed to reach the core of Eastern civilization. In the East, the earliest communication with the West was the trade route between Zhang Qian (张骞) and</p>

	western countries through the Silk Road during the Han Dynasty (1st century BC - 2nd century BC). However, the East and West still had not truly achieved cultural exchange and deeper understanding at that point. Marco Polo, an Italian businessman and traveler who was born in Venice, successfully brought his knowledge and experiences of China during the Yuan dynasty back to Europe, the center of western civilization.
Zhijia (Cassie) Zeng ERCICSSH2024068	<p>The Right Response</p> <p>Zhijia (Cassie) Zeng Saint John's Preparatory School, Beijing, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>On September 11, 2001, nineteen militants from the terrorist organization Al-Qaeda hijacked four passenger airplanes and attempted to decimate essential American landmarks and military targets using the planes. They were meant to strike the Pentagon (the headquarters of the US Department of Defense), New York's World Trade Center, and the US White House. Two of the planes flew into the twin towers of the World Trade Center, and another crashed in a field in Pennsylvania when onboard passengers onboard fought back after hearing news about the other hijacked planes. Even though the WTC attack was the only success for the terrorists, the attack killed nearly 3,000 people, among them citizens from many different countries and religious backgrounds. In the ensuing warfare in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere, several other countries joined the US in a coalition force to battle global terrorism. The United Kingdom's concern with the meaning of "just warfare" and the fair targeting of their military responses shaped its response to the September 11 attacks. Led by Prime Minister Tony Blair, the UK went to great lengths to justify its participation in the United States's "War on Terror," by publicly setting clear guidelines about who was being targeted and how they were fought.</p>
Minjung Kyun ERCICSSH2024071	<p>How Do We Measure the Effectiveness of Art as a Tool for Protest?</p> <p>Minjung Kyun Ethics and Philosophy, Magnus Center, Johns Creek, United States of America</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>As no distinct gauging system exists that aims to measure the effectiveness of art as a tool for activism, this research assembles a framework to assess the impact of protest art. The framework constitutes Davis's Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI), Schema Theory, Cultural Participation and Cross Cultural Adaptability Inventory (CCAI), Propensity Score Matching (PSM), and Intentions of Art as a foundation of creating a specific instrument to measure the effectiveness of protest art. Few factors were first identified by reviewing instruments relating to measuring artistic activism to complete a list of indices which can be used in the framework. After choosing which factors to use in the framework based on the criteria (Fig. 1), other scales were added to rectify the bias in the framework. All factors of the framework meet a criteria which is a series of questions assessing the necessity of factors in measuring the effectiveness of protest art. This framework may be used as a foundation of building an instrument to measure the effectiveness of protest art. It is recommended to incorporate all factors into the measurement for an accurate outcome.</p>
Runqin Shi ERCICSSH2024093	<p>Fear to Discuss A Mental Health Issue With Employer In The United States</p> <p>Runqin Shi Psychology & Brain Science, University of California, Santa Barbara, Goleta, CA, United States</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Objective: This study aims to build a predictive model for fear to discuss a mental health issue with employers in technology companies using logistic regression model. Methods: A public database was used in this study. All the eligible participants were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. A model was built using training sample: logistic regression. This model was used to predict the risk of fear to discuss mental health issue with employers in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated for its discrimination capability for the model. Results: A total of 167 (38%) records out of 438 male participants were afraid that discussing a</p>

	<p>mental health issue with employer would have a negative impact.</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, have you sought treatment for a mental health condition, has your employer ever discussed mental health as part of an employee wellness program, and do you think that discussing a physical health issue with your employer would have negative consequences were important predictors for fear to discuss the mental health issue with the employers.</p> <p>For training sample, the ROC was 0.8708 for the Logistic regression. In testing sample, the ROC was 0.8728 for the Logistic regression.</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for fear to discuss mental health with employers e.g., if employer ever discussed mental health as part of an employee wellness program.</p>
<p>Yixuan Lin ERCICBELLP2024057</p>	<p>R&D Investment and Firm Performance: A Discuss of China's Industrial Enterprises at a Regional Scale</p> <p>Yixuan Lin Westover School, Middlebury, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper examines the relationship between the investment in research and development (R&D) and the performance of China's enterprises. We use provincial panel data from 2010 to 2018 from the National Bureau of Statistics of China to construct a two-way fixed effect model to examine this relationship. The regression results demonstrate that there is a clear positive relationship between R&D input and firm performance, which remains robust when other variables such as local GDP and firm leverage are controlled. For every 1% increase in R&D expenditure, there is a 0.47% increase in a firm's profitability. We further explore the regional heterogeneity of this relationship, grouping 31 provinces into 4 economic regions: east, west, northeast, and middle. The regression results indicate that in the east, west, and northeast regions, there is an evident positive R&D input-performance relationship. However, in the middle region, R&D investment is negatively correlated with firm financial performance. Our study suggests that investing in R&D activities is conducive to firm profitability for firms in the east, west, and northeast regions, whereas in the middle region, great caution should be applied when making decisions on R&D investment.</p> <p>Keywords: R&D Investment, Firm Performance, Heterogeneity</p>
<p>Lang Shen ERCICBELLP2024058</p>	<p>Financial Worries over Housing Cost among Adults in 2017</p> <p>Lang Shen Student of Economics Department, University of California, Santa Cruz</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Examine the predictors of adults' financial worries over Credit Card Payments in 2017; Build a predictive model for adults' financial worries over housing costs among adults by using a logistic regression model.</p> <p>Method: Data in NHIS, The National Health Interview Survey, was used in this study. The number of people who are worried about housing costs was calculated. We run a generalized linear model to examine all the predictors. We randomly selected all the participants and put them into two groups: training data and testing data. Then we run a logistic regression model by using the training data. Optional cutoff, misclassification, receiver operating characteristic, sensitivity, and specificity were calculated.</p> <p>Results: Out of 26,025 participants, 20,856 of them (80.14%) worry about their housing costs and 5,169 of them (19.86%) do not worry about their housing costs.</p> <p>The logistics regression shows the older population tends to worry less about housing costs. Older populations may have higher income or savings. Females are more likely to worry about housing costs than males, which indicates some extent of gender inequality. The non-Hispanic population is 58% less likely to worry than the Hispanic population. Compared with other races, the black population is 31.5% more likely to worry about housing costs. Compared with people in the South and the West, people in the Midwest are less likely to worry about housing costs. Compared with people who are not working, people who are working are 41.2% less likely to worry about the cost of housing.</p> <p>The area under the ROC curve is 0.6285. The optional cutoff time is around 0.55. The</p>

	<p>misclassification error is 0.1953, the sensitivity is approximately 0.24%, and the specificity is almost 100%.</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, we determined that there are many predictors for the financial worries over housing costs among adults in 2017. This research can help find the features of the population who are worrying about the cost of housing.</p> <p>Keywords: Financial Worry, Housing, Cost, Logistic Regression, Model, Prediction</p>
<p>Yang Xu ERCICBELLP2024060</p>	<p>A System Review of the Etiology of Eating Disorders</p> <p>Yang Xu School of Psychology, Hainan Middle School, Central China Normal University, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: With the development of the society, eating disorders become more prevalence throughout different areas of the world. Even though many evidences have shown that the cause of eating disorders is multifactorial, the etiology of eating disorders still remains uncertainty. The purpose of this study is to provide a summary of pathogenesis of eating disorders based on the research so far. Methods: A search mainly based on CNKI was conducted, including articles of eating disorders between 2005 and 2020. Results: eating disorders mainly relate to biological, psychological and social factors. Biological factors: many experiments reveal that humans' neuroendocrine system, immunologic system and genes can be contributing factors of the forming of eating disorders. Psychological and social factors: factors from these two areas influence each other. Other mental disorders, including some depressive symptoms and anxiety disorders, are the contributing factors of eating disorders. Also, individuals grow up in the community which contains abnormal aesthetic standard and receive excessive control from families can have higher possibility to have eating disorder. Conclusion: researches and experiments of eating disorders have constructed a multifactorial model, which is beneficial to the further study of the etiology of eating disorders.</p> <p>Keywords: Eating Disorder, Etiology, Multifactorial Model</p>
<p>Binyao Han ERCICBELLP2024064</p>	<p>The Influence that Different Note-Taking Methods have on Learning Effect</p> <p>Binyao Han School of Psychology, Southwest University, Chongqing, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of different note-taking methods (laptop and longhand) have on learning. A 2×2×2 mixed design was used, in which the independent variables were note-taking(laptop and longhand, between subject variables), review or not(review and not review,between subject variables), test time(immediate test and delayed test, within subject variables) , and the dependent variables were the scores of learning effect questionnaire. We totally recruited 98 participants and 88 of them were able to take part in the second test(delayed test).The results is:(1) in the immediate test($t=3.97, p<0.001$) and the delayed test($F=16.051, p<0.001$),the learning effect of the handwriting note taking group is significantly better than that of the computer note taking group (2) In the delayed test, review or not has an impact on the effect of delayed learning, but it does not reach the significant level($F=2.642, p=0.108>0.05$)(3)different note taking methods and review or not have no significant impact on the difference between immediate test and delayed test.The result shows that, the learning effect of the handwriting group is better than that of the computer group, whether it is the immediate test or the delayed test, whether it is a review or not.</p> <p>Keywords: Note-taking Methods, Typing, Handwriting, Learning Efficiency</p>
<p>Mahek Swadia ERCICBELLP2024070</p>	<p>Hypnoanalysis as a treatment for Phobia: A Qualitative Systematic Review</p> <p>Mahek Swadia Bart's and the London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary University of London, United Kingdom</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Phobic disorders involve intense anxiety, fear, and avoidance behavior from the fearful stimuli. One</p>

of the many treatment modalities for phobia is hypnoanalytic therapy, a form of hypnotherapy that involves procedures with psychoanalytic principles or background. It is often not the primary choice of clinicians since it is not tested by the quantitative evidence base resulting in lesser knowledge on if and how it works for phobia. Hence, this systematic review will attempt to synthesize relevant qualitative data to explore the procedure through which hypnoanalysis is successful or otherwise in treating phobia. Relevant studies were searched for on four databases namely: Psych Articles, Psych INFO, PubMed, and Google Scholar. Since data available was in case studies, thematic synthesis was chosen with deductive coding and a predefined framework for extracting and synthesizing the most relevant data. Results had observed five main techniques or components of hypnoanalysis for phobic disorders namely Hypnotic Regression, Dream Induction, Revivification, Imagery, and Suggestions. Although across the studies Hypnotic Regression technique was most frequently used, other techniques made a significant direct or indirect influence on symptom resolution. Quality Assessment of the studies included was carried out using two tools: JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist for Case Reports (2017) and 5 component scheme (Pierson, 2009). With most studies rated at acceptable levels of quality, notable issues were found in use of diagnostic measures and generalizability. Despite limitations, thematic synthesis has attempted to gain detailed insight into the functioning of this treatment modality for phobic disorders.



Helen Gremillion
ERCICSSH2025063

Indigenous Research Methodologies within Postgraduate Curricula: Querying Appropriate Applications of a Kaupapa Māori Approach

Helen Gremillion
School of Healthcare and Social Practice, Unitec Institute of Technology, New Zealand

Abstract

This presentation critically analyses the role of indigenous approaches to research within a postgraduate programme designed for social workers, community developers, and counsellors as well as students working in allied fields. The Master of Applied Practice – Social Practice (MAP-SP) programme at Unitec Institute of Technology in Auckland, New Zealand embeds teaching and learning around indigenous research methodologies as an integral aspect of its core courses, which prepare students to complete a master's thesis, dissertation or research project. However, a content analysis of existing research on KM methodology, and of educational policy documents in the New Zealand context, reveals a tension between 1) the familiar claim that factors supporting success for Māori students can be utilised successfully to support success for all students, and 2) the potential for a KM approach, when applied to projects that are not conducted by and for Māori specifically, to become generalised to the point that tino rangatiratanga – Māori sovereignty and self-determination, central to a KM approach – could be compromised. Using the MAP-SP as a case study, this presentation asks: what are the social and political implications of 'mainstreaming' KM research methodology?

Keywords: Kaupapa Māori Methodology, Indigenous Methodology, Postgraduate Education

Allan Mc Evoy
ERCICSSH2025063

Connecting to culturally significant anchors as a means of maintaining wellness for Community Workers and Social Workers.

Allan Mc Evoy
Healthcare and Social Practice, Unitec Institute of Technology, Auckland, New Zealand

Abstract

This presentation explores the importance and value of connecting to our own cultural anchors when working in highly demanding social work and community support roles, as a means of anchoring ourselves mentally, spiritually and physically, and ensuring wellness is preserved in the social practitioner. Based on my Master's thesis research on the topic of 'psychological first aid' and ongoing psychological support for social workers, the presentation also examines the impact of poor cultural connection and its effect on relationships in both professional and private spaces, and on general wellbeing and professional growth. Drawing on interviews with participants in my Master's research, and observations and lessons learned from supervising social workers from across a variety of operational theatres, I will provide evidence that social workers' connection to, and regular engagement with, their own cultural genealogy and worldview is a key factor for effective maintenance of personal wellbeing, professional performance, and ability to engage in

	ongoing growth and development.
Julius Bongkorog ERCICSSH2025070	<p align="center">Interviews as a Primary Source for Historical Analysis</p> <p align="center">Julius Bongkorog Faculty of Arts, University of Buea, Buea, Cameroon</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>The collection and analysis of primary sources is central to historical research. The vastness and richness of primary sources lend credibility and originality to historical research. Some common primary sources are letters, diaries, memoirs, newspaper articles, text of laws, speeches government documents and interviews. The contemporary historical world is literate. A majority of people read and write and; there is a growing awareness of the importance of keeping records. Individuals record important day-to-day events of their lives in diaries; companies keep records of their activities and progress which are stored in their archives or volunteered to public record offices. The historical society is fast gravitating towards the orbit of the digitization of primary sources. It calls to question the necessity of interviews in historical research. This paper examines interviews as a qualitative method in the collection of data for historical analysis. Data for this research paper was collected through interviews with some scholars of history in the universities of Buea, Bamenda and Yaoundé in Cameroon and from secondary sources. The paper submits that the use of interviews as qualitative method of data collection for historical analysis is still very essential in the non-literate and semi-literate societies.</p> <p>Keywords: Historical Analysis, Primary Sources, Qualitative Method, Data Collection, Historical Research</p>
Gorincioi Grigore ERCICSSH2025071	<p align="center">Sovereignty and Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Moldova</p> <p align="center">Gorincioi Grigore Department of History and Philology, University of Alba Iulia - UAB, Alba, Romania</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>The sovereignty, independence, and integrity of territory are the core values of the functioning and development of any state. These elements are directly linked with security assurance. The millenary history of Moldova people and its continuous statehood within the ethnic region of its national making makes it a sovereign and an independent state. The Republic of Moldova gains this popularity or independence after so many struggles; the struggle for language, parliament, and the social and economic rights of Moldova people. The Declaration of Independence Republic of Moldova instantly and clearly declares Moldovan sovereignty on top of the territory of Transnistria as this is a component of the historical and cultural region of the Republic of Moldova. Although, the Declaration of Moldova Independence is itself used as an altercation opposing Moldovan sovereignty over Transnistria. In order to build up the unitary concept, 'Romanianism' in Moldova became an ethnic nationalism, which became a warning for the existing state recognition; thus, the young started undermining the political positions that the country took in that period. The Republic of Moldova fights against Russia for political restraints. They fight for the predominance of private properties, economy, and market reforms. The will of the Republic of Moldova people would mean that they can decide their present and future, and in this regard, Romania supports the strengthening of its sovereignty. The basic notion of PF (Popular Front) understood the return of Soviet concepts as a political, slavish conformism, which is essentially the main reason for the economic and cultural doldrums.</p>
Juvy Lou Bhattrau ERCICSSH2025075	<p align="center">Analyzing Social Network's Roles: A Study of BTS on Twitter</p> <p align="center">Juvy Lou Bhattrau Development Communication, Adventist University, Philippines</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>The Social Network Analysis (SNA) has already been used to investigate social network structures, however, there is still a lack of understanding of the users' roles and how these roles are used in expanding influence for online fan communities specifically in the music industry in a macro scale. In this context, it is important to analyze and identify the roles of the users as stakeholders in</p>

	<p>different social network contents. In this study, a new methodological approach is applied consisting of four steps, namely (1) content categorization, (2) identification of social network roles as actors, (3) profiling of the users, and finally (4) roles classification. Using NodeXL software in analyzing three data sets from Twitter enables us to identify the four roles- the speakers, referred sources, linkers, and influencers on the three categorized user-generated contents (UGC)-performance, music launching, and online program of South Korea's Bangtan Boys (BTS). The main findings of the study revealed that the three main groups of stakeholders- celebrities, media, and online fan communities- are interrelated and that their roles in the network can be interchanged depending on the contents shared. Finally, the development and application of this new methodological approach enables us to contribute to a clearer understanding of the users which can essentially help music industry in taking into consideration the roles each user play in a social network platform, the relationship that develops among the network actors, and how these central actors be considered as stakeholders in today's heavily connected world.</p> <p>Keywords: BTS, Korean Pop Music (K-Pop), Social Network Analysis (SNA), Social Networking Sites (SNS), Network Actors</p>
<p>Leonardo Horacio Noriega Medina ERCICBELLP2025063</p>	<p>The Development of Subjective Valuation</p> <p>Leonardo Horacio Noriega Medina Cognitive Robotics Laboratory, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, Cuernavaca, Mexico</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study sought to explore the existence of three components of subjective valuation in preschool and elementary children: a) Abstraction – choices not based on concrete characteristics of goods; b) Absoluteness – trade-off value should be invariant among different goods; and Integration of Dimensions – agents choose based on many factors which are translated into a unique subjective magnitude. Methods: Preschool (N=20) and elementary children (N=70: 1st=8; 2nd=19; 3rd=18; 4th=25) were tested. First, children ordered their preferred stickers, from less liking to the most: A, B and C. Second, they were subjects to a dual-choice experiment where in each trial, per children, they had to choose between dyads of stickers: 1A vs.1B; if they chose 1B, in the next trial the amount of sticker A was increased by one until a trade-off point was reached, same with B:C and A:C. If the trade-off expressed cardinal transitivity (CT) (i.e. 1B=2A, 1C=2B then 1C=4A), then all components are assumed to exist. Results: Of 90 children, 11 showed CT, also, it exists in about a 9.5% of the children with no statistical differences between groups. Conclusion: present results suggest that there are differences in abstraction and specific amount integration between preschool and elementary children; this is consistent with research showing structural and functional differences in children within these stages. However, future studies should seek to replicate the current study with bigger amounts of participants and trying to incorporate a ludic and longitudinal design with multiple trials while also framing choices to a need which can be satiated by collecting multiple goods.</p> <p>Keywords: Subjective Value, Development, Decision Making, Children</p>
<p>Julia Kołodziejska ERCICSSH2026054</p>	<p>Social consequences of the August 2008 war on the example of the IDP settlement - Tserovani</p> <p>Julia Kołodziejska Interdisciplinary Doctoral School of Social Sciences, Faculty of Political Science and Security Studies, Discipline: Security Science, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Torun, Poland</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The functioning of the civilian mission EUMM Georgia is the result of the Sarkozy-Medvedev agreement, following the "five-day" war of August 2008. When determining the balance of mission activities, the author takes into account obstacles to the implementation of mission activities, the results of mission activities, the current situation in the region and the prospects for further mission functioning. The implementation of the above aspects would not be possible without own contribution in the form of field studies. The author undertook the implementation of long-term volunteering in Georgia during which worked in a Georgian non-governmental organization located in one of the settlements of internally displaced persons - Tserovani. The key to the research was taking part in the EUMM border patrol consisting in visiting border points and visting the field</p>

	<p>office with the observers. The use of participant observation, interviews, and analysis of mission press releases led to the dissemination of non-disseminated knowledge. The author considers the limited obstacles to the mission's mandate to be the biggest obstacles to the mission's activity, i.e. the inability to station border patrols in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, and incidents caused by the Russian, Abkhazian and South Ossetian side - forcing the mission to be reactive. The functioning of the mission increases security due to the specific role of the "link" between the affected community and the government and local authorities, as well as between the Georgian side and other members of the conflict. The Georgian side is complying with the provisions of the agreement of August 12, 2008, while life-threatening incidents and violations of the region's stability are still occurring. The current mission mandate expires in December 2020. Prospects seem to depend on several variables. In order to limit the number of incidents and prevent unacceptable actions of the side of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, it is necessary to continue the mission, the author identified three scenarios for future events.</p> <p>Keywords: EUMM, Civil Mission, Abkhazia; South Ossetia, Internally Displaced Persons</p>
<p>Mohammad Alkhatib ERCICSSH2026058</p>	<p>Grammatical Issues in Saudi EFL Writings: A Minimalist Approach</p> <p>Mohammad Alkhatib English Department, University of Prince Mugrin, Medina, Saudi Arabia, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This empirical study is an analysis of EFL writing by third year university students. There are three aims of the current work; (1) to find out the kinds of grammatical errors Saudi students make in their writings; (2) to explicate ungrammaticality of the students' errors employing the Minimalist Program; (3) to evaluate the contributing factors that cause grammatical errors. Data was derived from compositions written by a stratified random sample of twenty junior students majoring in English department at Faculty of Arts and Humanities in King Abdul Aziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. In view of this, these compositions are an assignment given by their lecturer as a kind of critical writing about the play Trifles by Glaspell. The study is qualitative in nature as it primarily focuses on analyzing the types of grammatical errors no matter how frequent they occur. Findings revealed that most of the grammatical errors are in sentence structure, prepositions, subject-verb agreement and wrong use of words. The results demonstrated that Saudi juniors do not completely fulfill the requirement for lexical information of an English sentence in the sense they still do not fully understand how many arguments a verb must have, what features a verb may have in terms of transitivity, intransitivity or even what kind of phrase that a verb subcategorizes for. With regard to factors causing ungrammaticality, intra-language errors were the majority of the grammatical errors in the writings whereas mother-tongue interference has no great influence on the students' writing. Saudi EFL students seem to over-generalize English rules to other positions in sentence structure. Also, they are not aware, sometimes, of the exceptions or restrictions of a rule which results in ill-formed structure.</p> <p>Keywords: Minimalist Program, X-bar Theory, Intra-lingual Issues, Inter-language Issues</p>
<p>Kartika Ayu Ardhanariswari ERCICSSH2026071</p>	<p>The Quadro Helix Communication Models Approach in Developing Creative City of Malang</p> <p>Kartika Ayu Ardhanariswari Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Prayudi Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Ninik Probosari Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The development of the creative economy as the basis for the growth of a city has given rise to a creative city concept. Cities are a vehicle for residents to move, innovate, and be creative. To foster creative behavior in the city economy requires continuous communication and support from all</p>

	<p>stakeholders, including Government, economic actors, and society. The first parameter of a creative city is that it can develop the potential for a creative economy. Second, there is a role and synergy between the government, academics, business actors, and the community (community). This research aims to produce multi-stakeholder communication models based on the Quadro Helix approach out by Malang's creative city. This methodology research will be conducted using qualitative methods through in-depth interviews, observation, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on government, academics, business actors, society (community). The result found that Communication synergy between the government, business, community, and academics is essential in developing Malang as a Creative City. The quadrohelix stakeholders are united in creative Economy Committee, which helps formulate a roadmap for Malang as a creative city.</p> <p>Keywords: Creative City, Quadro Helix, Multi-Stakeholder, Creative Economy</p>
<p>Dimitris Drossos ERCICBELLP2026059</p>	<p>Emotional Validation of Cognitive Responses to Personalized Advertisements: A Self-Validation Perspective</p> <p>Dimitris Drossos Marketing & Communication, Athens University of Economics and Business, Athens, Greece</p> <p>Paola Tselo Athens University of Economics and Business</p> <p>Grigorios Lamprinakos Athens University of Economics and Business</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>One of the most extensively studied and effective methods for enhancing the effectiveness of an advertisement is to match an aspect of the persuasive message (i.e., its content, source, or the setting in which it's delivered) to an aspect of the consumer receiving it (Teeney, Siev, Briñol & Petty, 2020). The effects of this personalized matching in consumer attitudes and behavior (also commonly known as tailoring, targeting, or personalizing) comprises a robust and growing literature. Importantly, while most research on personalized matching claims positive persuasive effects and increased advertisement effectiveness, in this paper using a meta-cognitive paradigm we demonstrate instances (the experience of certain emotions) where personalization may also produce negative (i.e., "backfire") effects. On the basis of the self-validation hypothesis (Petty, Briñol, & Tormala, 2004), and emotional validation of thoughts (Briñol, Petty, & Barden, 2007; Briñol, Petty, Stavarakis, Lamprinakos, Wagner & Díaz, 2018) this study tests the notion that the incidental experience of certain emotions, may affect perceived validity of consumers' cognitive responses towards an advertisement that in term may increase or decrease the reliance on product related thoughts and subsequently purchase intention. We show that increasing perceived validity of positive cognitive responses resulting from a personalized advertising message, enhances advertisements' effectiveness, while decreasing validity on positive cognitive responses reduces advertisements' overall effectiveness. On the other hand, increasing perceived validity of negative cognitive responses resulting from non-personalized advertising message, reduces advertisements' effectiveness, while decreasing perceived validity of negative valanced thoughts, increases the overall advertisement effectiveness.</p> <p>Keywords: Cognitive responses, Emotions, Advertisement, Persuasion, Consumer behavior</p>
<p>Lan Luo ERCICBELLP2026066</p>	<p>Mobile-Assisted Language Learning: Cognitive Load and Task Motivation</p> <p>Lan Luo School of European-American Languages and Culture, Guangxi University of Foreign Languages, Nanning, Guangxi, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study explores the relationship between cognitive load and task motivation of three listening-based tasks via mobile assisted language learning (MALL). The investigation was conducted with 65 English language learners in three WeChat groups in China. A cognitive load questionnaire and a task motivation questionnaire were administered to the participants. Using a quantitative method</p>

	<p>approach to the study, we have found that the participants' perceived low cognitive load did not necessarily have an inverse relationship with task motivation, which depended on the germane cognitive load and a balance between the intrinsic and extraneous cognitive load. Only when there was a certain amount of germane load and intrinsic cognitive load, and the amount of the intrinsic and the extraneous cognitive load was in a balance, was the task motivation predictable. This study can shed light on task designers and future research to plan and integrate a mobile language learning pedagogical framework.</p> <p>Keywords: Cognitive Load, Task Motivation, Mobile Assisted Language Learning</p>
<p>Yaozhong Liang ERCICBELLP2026068</p>	<p>The Impact of China's Local Economic Development Level on the Development of Rural E-Commerce: A Spatial Effect Analysis</p> <p>Yaozhong Liang Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In the context of the accelerated development of information technology and the Internet, rural e-commerce has profoundly affected the transformation and development of rural China. However, the academic circles lack sufficient understanding of the development laws and spatial differentiation characteristics of China's rural e-commerce. This paper uses panel data from 31 provinces in China from 2013 to 2018. And selects the number of Taobao villages as the evaluation index for rural e-commerce. Describe and analyze the current situation of rural e-commerce development in various regions in China, and summarize its spatial distribution characteristics. Using software such as Stata, ArcGIS, combined with spatial correlation analysis, nuclear density analysis, and other spatial analysis methods, trying to analyze the spatial pattern characteristics and influencing factors of Taobao village at the provincial level in China. On this basis, this paper uses spatial econometric models to examine the impact of local economic development on the development of Taobao Village based on the queen matrix and the economic distance matrix, and considers the spatial effect. Specifically, this study uses the spatial lag model and the spatial error model in the spatial econometric model to estimate the spatial influence factors of rural e-commerce. The results obtained show that the local economic development level of each province affects the development level of rural e-commerce, which shows that the development level of rural e-commerce in a particular province is affected by neighboring provinces. In the model, these findings provide a basis for China to formulate a new rural e-commerce policy. Simultaneously, it emphasizes the importance of developing new policies to reduce spatial inequality in China's e-commerce investment, such as using the spatial effects of super-cluster development to promote polycentric development. The research also guides future research on the specific impact of China's provincial economic development on rural economic development.</p> <p>Keywords: Rural E-commerce, Taobao Village, Spatial Panel Model</p>
<p>Novan Yonatan Seilatu ERCICSSH2027054</p>	<p>The Effect of Job Satisfaction and Workload on Turnover Intention</p> <p>Novan Yonatan Seilatu Faculty of Economic and Business, State University of Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>The purpose of this study are: 1) To find out the description of job satisfaction, workload, and turnover intention on CV Mitra Tanindo, 2) To determine the effect of job satisfaction on turnover intention on CV Mitra Tanindo employees, 3) To determine the effect of workload on turnover intention on CV Mitra Tanindo employees. The study was conducted on 92 employees at CV Mitra Tanindo. This study uses the Partial Least Square (PLS) method in analyzing data. The research model used in this research is descriptive explanatory. Data collection techniques using survey methods by distributing questionnaires which are then processed using SmartPLS 3.2.8. The results of PLS processing show that there is a negative and significant influence between job satisfaction on employee turnover intention of CV Mitra Tanindo and there is a positive and significant influence between workload on employee turnover intention of CV Mitra Tanindo.</p> <p>Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Workload, Turnover Intention.</p>
<p>Veronika Veronika ERCICSSH2027056</p>	<p>Intercultural Competence and Local Wisdom of Pagayaman's Muslims in Building Harmonious Relationships with Balinese's Hindu Locals: A Case Study in Pagayaman Village, Bali</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Veronika Veronika Journalism Program, Communication Science Faculty, Universitas Multimedia Nusantara, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The village of Pagayaman in Bali Province, in which almost 90% of its residents are Muslims, in a province predominantly living Hindu practitioners, is a unique case to conduct current study. The purpose of current study is first, to identify several potencies of intercultural competence. Secondly, to identify such potencies' to build harmony and tolerance with other fellow members of society practicing Hindu and Buddha's set of beliefs. Thirdly, to acknowledge attempts to prevent inter-religious or intercultural conflict to arise based on intercultural competence. This study is using Yin's case study research method and theorized using intercultural competence theory (Deardorff, 2009). The findings of this study show the local-wisdom based intercultural competence. Local wisdom practiced in Pagayaman villagers are gotong-royong attitude and ngejot value, which means 'a sharing attitude in selamatan ritual. The village members of Pagayaman passionately attempt to implement mindfulness attitude, Islam Nusantara attitude, harmony, and accepting differences. By practicing these set of practical attitudes, they embody the intercultural competencies such as respect, openness, curiosity and discovery.</p> <p>Keywords: Intercultural Competence, Local Wisdom, Practical Attitudes, Tolerance, Respect, Openness</p>
<p>Lan Luo ERCICBELLP2027057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Analysis of Research Hotspots and Frontiers of Integrated Language Assessment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lan Luo School of European-American Language and Culture, Guangxi University of Foreign Languages, Nanning, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Lexical inferencing ability refers to deriving the meaning from unfamiliar words in a reading passage, which is critical for English as a Foreign Language (EFL) in terms of learners' reading comprehension competence. To improve students' lexical inferencing ability, the present study implemented a vocabulary knowledge intervention in students from Grade 10 to 11. There were sixty students randomly assigned into two groups: experimental group (n=30) and control group (n=30). We conducted a two-month vocabulary knowledge instruction for the experimental group, which intended to strengthen the depth of vocabulary. The experimental group were instructed to find the definitions of ten Tier 2 words in a dictionary, read aloud, and discussed about the meaning of the new words under different contexts in each lesson. The control group took their regular English classes during the two months. Both groups took a lexical inferencing ability test abstracted from Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) before and after the intervention. The data was analysed by means of mixed ANOVA method. After two-months, both the experimental group and the control group showed a significant improvement in lexical inferencing ability ($F = 109.141, p < .001$), but the experimental group showed a higher improvement than that of the control group (interaction effect: $F = 20.564, p < .001$). Findings indicated that our vocabulary knowledge intervention is effective in improving students' lexical inferencing ability in reading test, which have important implications for EFL learner's education.</p> <p>Keywords: Vocabulary Knowledge, Lexical Inferencing Ability, EFL Learner</p>
<p>Pavla Šindlerová ERCICSSH2029055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Distance Learning - Progress in Modern Education or Another Paradox in the Educational Process</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pavla Šindlerová Institute of Education and Social Studies, Faculty of Education, Palacky University, Žižkovo Náměstí, Olomouc, Czech Republic</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Recently, distance learning has become an integral part of education and life of pupils, students, but also teachers. Responsibility for education has increased, but we also had to adapt to new methods, technical progress, new possibilities... But the question is, is distance learning not an obstacle in the educational process? The concept of the paradox of education is known mainly from a philosophical point of view. However, very often teachers encounter them in practice without knowing it. Given</p>

	<p>the issue of distance education, its complexity and all the pitfalls that not only pupils, students, but also teachers face, the question arises whether we do not encounter another paradox of education in distance education. This paper is a reflection on the issue of distance learning and its problems. The whole issue is viewed in terms of the paradoxes of education, which are an integral part of the educational process.</p> <p>Keywords: Distance Education, E-learning, Beginning Teacher, Experienced Teacher, Undergraduate Study, Paradoxes of Education, Practice, Education</p>
 <p>Ali Mohammadi ERCICSSH2029057</p>	<p>Shakespeare's Sister and the Crisis of Women's Autonomy: A Critical Analysis of A Room of One's Own</p> <p>Ali Mohammadi Faculty of Humanities, English Language and Literature Department, Istanbul Yeni Yüzyıl University, Turkey, Istanbul</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study explored the root causes of women's lack of writing in literature by digging into Virginia Woolf's A Room of One's Own. Virginia Woolf was the pioneer of feminist literary criticism in the 20th century. She was hugely preoccupied, throughout her writing life, with the role of women in history and with the relationship of women and fiction. Besides, she wrote continuously about the difficulties of women's writing and of writing as a woman. This research aims to mirror a number of key arguments concerning women's issues: the social and economic conditions necessary for writing; the problem of a tradition of women's writing; the concept of a "female sentence" articulating women's voices and values and the idea of androgynous aesthetic in which an author would be able to write free from an awareness of their sex as male or female. Woolf was very wary of making any definitive assertions about women's writing or at least in terms of its style or form. Indeed, much of the essay is taken up with her reflections on the lack of women's writing over the history of English literature. It was concluded that, the reason for this absence of female writing does not just spring from the deficiency of genius, but of material circumstances and facilities. Additionally, the demands of the domestic household, the poverty of education available to women and the laws that denied married women's ownership of funds or property made it virtually impossible for women to take up writing as a profession.</p> <p>Keywords: Autonomy, Facilities, Genius, Literature, Women</p>
 <p>Ananporn Sakulraungsri ERCICSSH2029058</p>	<p>Communication Strategy for Conservation of Thai Food Product : A Case Study of Moo-Naem</p> <p>Ananporn Sakulraungsri The Master of Arts in Cultural Management (MACM), Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The study of Communication strategy for conservation of thai food product : a case study of Moo-Naem consisted of three objectives. 1) To add value to Moo-Naem and communicate the value to its customer; 2) To encourage people to perceive the value of Moo-Naem and purchase Moo-Naem; and 3) To use communication strategy as a tool to conserve Moo-Naem as the traditional and cultural cuisine. Two methodologies were utilized: 1) questionnaire surveys in which the population of the study is the people who lived in Bangkok, Thailand. Simple random sampling method was applied and self-administrated written in Thai and English were used for collecting the data. The sample of the study was 402 people. The questionnaire used a five-level Likert scale from the strongly agreed to the strongly disagreed.; and 2) in-depth interviews which were conducted with who are experts, have experiences, work about Moo-Naem, work in cuisine fields, and work in advertising and communication fields for a total 6 people. There are 2 types of statistics utilized in this research. Descriptive statistics included frequency, percentage, means, standard deviation. The data from interview questions will be analysed and presented by the tables for information. For the inferential statistics used to test the hypothesis includes t-test, analysis of variance (one-way ANOVA), and chi-square. Coefficients were tested under 5% significance.</p> <p>Keywords: Moo-Naem, Communication Strategy, Media Strategy, Message Strategy, Appeal</p>



Yolanda Florescu
ERICSSH2027057

The dynamics of the Romanian Ministry of Youth in the past 30 years

Yolanda Florescu

PhD Researcher, West University of Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania

Abstract

In this paper, we aim to present one of the reasons which are at the foundation of the depression that the youth public sector in Romania - the country which, in 1985, coordinated the first International Youth Year - is currently facing. How has been possible that the central public authority to be re-organized 30 times in 30 years, how the importance of youth decreased in the agenda of the governments and which is the overall impact on young people, on the youth infrastructure, on the quality of the programmes, on youth work and youth workers and, nevertheless on the non-governmental sector, all of these are the main points that we will focus upon in this paper. We used 1990 as the starting point of our research, due to the fact that in December 1989 the Communist regime ended. The methodology used is the desk research of the official laws that have been regulated the central public authority on youth since 1990, focusing on a pattern: the division of the main departments (responsibilities and dimension). In the end, to conclude the impact of this dynamic, we collected relevant data from several public national inquiries which show the level of young people satisfaction, the quality of the youth services and the status of youth infrastructure and its accessibility for young people. Unfortunately, Romania is not a good-practice example when it comes to the evolution of the youth public system but, as a general phenomenon, we found certain data according to which, the non-governmental sector is getting better at filling this gap.

Keywords: Youth, Public Administration, Romania



Mihai Adrian Vilcea
ERICSSH2027058

Steps of policy reforms in youth field – study case: Romanian EU pre-accession

Mihai Adrian Vilcea

PhD Researcher, West University of Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania

Abstract

In this paper we focused on identifying which were the key actors in the process of change for the Romanian legal framework in youth field. As a condition for pre-accession in EU, all states must update certain regulations. Youth were one of the topics were Romania had to recover the gap with members states. Methodology used was desk research and we manage to find when and what were the main milestones of the process. Also, a specific focus was on the international reaction mainly of countries in the region or from the international organizations. Following a specific process and with international support Romania managed to have one of the most advance policy documents for young people in Europe.

Keywords: Youth Policy, Policy Reforms, Youth Work



Linxiao Song
ERICSSH2030055

Mediatized Politics in China: An Examination of Political Communication on Weibo and WeChat

Linxiao Song

Undergraduate student of Department of Arts in Journalism, Xiamen University Malaysia ,
Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

The Chinese government has expanded the use of social media to communicate information about government affairs in the Web 2.0 era. This study aims to examine the sources who posted the Chinese government's messages on the Twitter-like Weibo and the instant messaging software WeChat, the focus of their postings, and Chinese netizens' responses to the messages. The issue of the Wuhan doctor Li Wenliang's death during the Covid-19 pandemic was selected for analysis. A census sample of 431 Weibo postings and repostings, 145 WeChat articles, and 27,094 comments were analyzed by using qualitative content analysis. The results revealed that media organizations had more influence than the authorities in communicating the government's messages. They were the dominant sources to forward government press releases, as well as posting positive commentaries about government actions. This study also found that there was an almost equal positive and negative response from the netizens towards government's messages. The netizens'

	<p>comments in social media also reflect a diversity of opinions. Based on Schramm's interactive model of communication and the concept of mediatized politics, this study filled the research gap by considering the Chinese government as an active communicator who receives the public's messages and gives feedback in return. This study could benefit the public, policymakers, and the media industry to understand their position in the political communication process, specifically on social media platforms like Weibo and WeChat. Future studies are suggested to look into this topic by exploring a wider range of social issues, different levels of government departments, and other rising social media as well the convergence media enabled by the 5G technology.</p> <p>Keywords: Political Communication, Mediatized Politics, Government PR, Weibo, WeChat</p>
 <p>Alexandra Baranyi ERCICSSH2030053</p>	<p>The Impact of European Nihilism over the Contemporary Japanese Society</p> <p>Alexandra Baranyi Doctoral School in Business Administration, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The concept of nothingness was present in the Japanese philosophy long before the European nihilism, in terms of emptiness, as a Buddhist theory, and it was later developed by the Kyoto School, as a key element of their philosophy. However, the Western sense of nothingness spread out, as a consequence of blind exposure to the European influence. The present paper will discuss the channels through which the European nihilism arrived in Japan, not only as a philosophic theory, but moreover the way it was unconsciously absorbed during the Modern Era. The essay will analyze the dialogues between East and West, such as the critics of Karl Löwith and Keiji Nishitani's responses, in order to find the linkage between nihilism and the changes the Contemporary Japanese society had suffered in the latest decades. The need of development after the WWII caused them to blindly soak up the Western culture, creating many gaps between the traditional way of thinking and the new, Western-like mentality. After the 'euphoric stage' of the Economic boom, the society was left on 'the ground of nihility', leading to social disturbances, such as increasing suicidal rate, population's general depression or increase of nationalist movements. What remains as a solution is to first critically analyze the traditional way of thinking, and after that to find a pattern by which the foreign influence should be approached.</p> <p>Keywords: Japanese Society, Nihilism, Western Influence, Social Changes</p>
 <p>Seetha Sagar ERCICSSH2028050</p>	<p>Kamala Das - Pursuit of Universal Emancipation Through Figurative Language</p> <p>Seetha Sagar Personal Development Trainer, Lifestyle Consultant, Motivational Speaker, Dubai, UAE</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Kamala Das is recognised as an International writer and poet who wrote in both her native language, Malayalam and English. This presentation seeks to briefly convey some of the reasons why she needs to be acknowledged as a writer who strove for universal emancipation and freedom through figurative language and imagery in her stories, poetry and works of non-fiction.</p>
<p>Alexandra Kisil ERCICBELLP2029057</p>	<p>Harassment in Russian Law: Current State and Prospects for Legal Improvement</p> <p>Alexandra Kisil Faculty of Law, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, Russia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Russian Constitution declares gender equality. Still, it does not guarantee women's physical safety. They become victims of sexual harassment every day, and there is almost no legal way to punish the abuser. A definition of sexual harassment does not exist in Russian legislation. The legal side of this problem lacks crispness and clarity. The actions of a person who forces another to cohabit are considered exclusively as crimes against the person. It is worth relying on the norms of criminal law. Besides, women are afraid to seek protection not only because of judgment but also because of the fear of losing their jobs. It is not customary in Russia to create a scandal out of harassment because victims do not have the necessary legal support and confidence that they will be able to achieve something. The paper reveals the legal nature of harassment, provides more detailed</p>

studies of it, examines the characteristics and regulations of harassment and bullying under the current Russian legislation. To reach this goal author uses the following methods: historical, dialectical, comparative-legal, formal-legal. After examining opinions and relevant legislation, the author makes some conclusions and proposes several changes to the current Russian legislation.
Keywords: Harassment, Women's Rights, Emotional and Sexual Abuse

LISTENERS

Iqra Humayyon

**Department of psychology, University of Westminster, London, UK
ERCICSSH2001075**

Douglas Chigozie Nwofor

**Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria, Lagos, Nigeria
ERCICBELLP2001086**

Adekunbi Esther Adewuyi

**Cathedral of St Jude, Lagos, Nigeria
ERCICBELLP2001090**

BoyataWenziAristote

**Ministere Des Affaires Sociales, Kinshasa, R.D., Congo
ERCICSSH2002049**

Bankole Micheal Olushola

**Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria
ERCICSSH2002096**

Paschal Onyia

**Business Development, Patcy Global Resources, Rivers State, Nigeria
ERCICBELLP2004058**

Niyonkomezi Lys-Bella

**Faculty of Information Technology, University of Uganda Christian University, Uganda
ERCICSSH2005129**

Ugomma Ode Elechi

**Business Management, University of Calabar, Calabar, Nigeria
ERCICSSH2005080**

Ben Obrey

**Pastor, Accra, Ghana
ERCICBELLP2005105**

Lai Xu

**Quantitative Psychology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA
ERCICBELLP2008067**

Yawen Chen

**Centre of Education, University of Warwick, Coventry, UK
ERCICSSH2013065**

Siafa J. Seilay

**Department of Economics, University of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia
ERCICBELLP2016054**

Shahad Alotaibi

Saudi Arabia

ERCICBELLP2017065

Khamutaeva Elmira

**Institute of Philology, History and Law, Chechen State Pedagogical University, Grozny, Russia
ERCICBELLP2024071**

Upcoming Conferences

<https://sshraevents.org/sshra>

