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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS***

SSHRA International Conference, March, 2022

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Social Science and Humanities Research Association (SSHRA) is an international community of researchers, practitioners, students and educationists for the development and spread of ideas in the field of social sciences and humanities.

SSHRA is promoted by Eurasia Research. SSHRA aims to bring together worldwide researchers and professionals, encourage intellectual development and to create opportunities for networking and collaboration. These objectives are achieved through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships.

The driving force behind this association is its diverse members and advisory board, who provide inspiration, ideas, efforts and drive collaborations. Scholars, Researchers, Professionals are invited to become a member of SSHRA and join this ever-growing network, working for benefit of society and research with the spirit of sharing and mutual growth.

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Conference Schedule

Opening of the conference: 6:30-6:45 AM

Session 1: Keynote Talk: 6:45-7:15 AM

1.	Seetha Sagar Personal Development Trainer, Lifestyle Consultant, Motivational Speaker, Mentor Lajarca St. Junction, Mayondon, Los Baños, Laguna	Developing Cross-Cultural Intelligence for Personal and Professional Success
2.	Mohd Norazmi bin Nordin Ph.D., Lecturer, Pusat Kajian Pendidikan dan Kesejahteraan Komuniti, Fakulti Pendidikan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (The National University of Malaysia), Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia	Special Elements and Values Needed in Leadership for Special Education
3.		

Session 2: Team Activity: 7:15-7:45 AM

Session 3: Technical Talk: 7:45-9:00 AM

4.	Shpetim Madani Foreign Language Center, Academy of Armed Forces, Tirana, Albania ERICSSH2235061	An Analysis of the Prose of Bernard Malamud from the Perspective of Martin Buber's I-You Philosophy
5.	Sitki Sonmezer Finance and Banking, Istanbul Ticaret University, Istanbul, Turkey ERICSSH2236061	Assessment of Future for Metaverse Tokens
6.	Shpëtim Madani Foreign Language Center, Academy of Armed Forces, Tirana, Albania ERICSSH2236064	The Individualism/Collectivism Dichotomy in N. Hawthorne's Novel The Scarlet Letter
7.	Hyunsu Kim Department of Social Welfare, Konkuk University Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul, Korea ERICSSH2202058	The Effect of Self-Esteem on Young Single-Person Households on the will to be Independent: Focusing on the Moderating Effect of Social Support
8.	Satoshi Ishida Department of Public Policy, Faculty of Regional Design and Development, University of Nagasaki, Sasebo, Nagasaki, Japan ERICSSH2202060	Drivers and Challenges in Efforts to Promote Municipal SDGs from the Viewpoints of Collaborative Governance
9.	Ansad Chukkan Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, India ERICSSH2202061	Making of Hindu Fishermen: An Ethno-Historical Study of 'RSS' in the Coastal Malabar Regions of Kerala

Note:

1. You may download the ZOOM following the below link: <https://zoom.us/download>
2. We request to rename your account with your name. This will help us to record your presence.
3. You may ask your questions related to the presentation in the chat section.
4. All the certificates & receipts will be sent to the participant's within a week on their mail IDs.
5. Please calculate your local time accordingly by entering your city on this link: <https://savvytime.com/converter/gmt/mar-23-2022/6-30am>
6. You can attend the live session Facebook at the same time following the below-given link: <https://www.facebook.com/eurasiaresearch>

We're looking forward to an excellent meeting with great researchers from different countries around the world and sharing new ideas on 23 March 2022



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 17000 followers and 10000 members from 80 countries.

Membership in our scholarly association SSHRA is chargeable.

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.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Seetha Sagarán

Personal Development Trainer, Lifestyle Consultant, Motivational Speaker, Mentor, UAE

Topic: The Role of Metamorphosis in Life

Seetha Sagarán is a Personal Development Trainer, Lifestyle Consultant and Motivational Speaker with a background in English, Psychology, Counselling (including Crisis & Trauma Counselling, (U.K), Hypnotherapy, Metaphor Therapy and Teaching Children with Special Needs (U.K). She is also a Licensed Practitioner of Neuro-linguistic Programming (N.L.P) from The Society of Neuro-Linguistic Programming (U.S.A). A member of Toastmasters International (U.S.A) for the last 16 years, she is also a Distinguished Toastmaster (D.T.M.). Seetha is a co-author of the motivational book "Your Dose of Motivation". Published in 2020, in the book, she has shared some of the lessons from her life and attempted to simplify the concept of self-motivation. She is also a co-author of the recently published motivational book "Women Who Inspire". This book brings together 27 personal stories from 27 authors worldwide, who share with the readers some of the most valuable life learnings that have helped them in their life. A recipient of Global Training & Development Leadership Award - 2017, Exceptional Women of Excellence Award – 2020 and Iconic Women Creating a Better World for All Award – 2020, the key focus of her training/motivational workshops, programs and keynote sessions are on individual development through interactive learning and mutual empowerment. Seetha's training programs and motivational sessions also emphasize the attainment of inner peace, well-being, and participants' confidence. She has conducted Corporate, Educational, and Social Service & Welfare Training Workshops/Motivational Sessions in U.A.E, India, Seychelles, Canada and the U.K. She has also attended conferences in the U.A.E, India, Sri Lanka, Singapore and Italy as a Keynote/Motivational Speaker. Seetha has also presented virtual keynote and motivational sessions in conferences conducted in the Netherlands and Australia. The key focus of her unique training/motivational workshops, programs and keynote sessions are on individual development through interactive learning and mutual empowerment.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Assoc. Prof. Marek Matejun, PhD, DSc.

Faculty of Management, Department of Entrepreneurship and
Industrial Policy, University of Lodz, Poland

Topic: Servitization as a Prospective Concept for the Development of Small Business

Marek Matejun is an Associate Professor in the Department of Entrepreneurship and Industrial Policy at the Faculty of Management, University of Lodz, Poland. He received his Ph.D. from Lodz University of Technology (2006) and D.Sc. (Habilitation) from the University of Lodz, Poland (2016), both scientific degrees in management sciences. His research interests focus on entrepreneurship and small business management, modern concepts and methods of management, strategic management as well as a research methodology in management sciences. He is the author or co-author of over 180 scientific publications. He has participated in many polishes and international research projects and also in research visits at universities in Finland (2019), China (2017), the United Kingdom (2016), Belgium (2013), and Czech Republic (2013). He is editor-in-chief in the PEOPLE: International Journal of Social Sciences (India) and an associate editor in the World Journal of Management (Australia) and University Scientific Notes (Ukraine). He closely cooperates with Eurasia Research and holds the position of the President of the Social Science and Humanities Research Association (India). He is also a member of the Academy of Management (USA), the European Association of Methodology (Germany), and the Polish Economic Society (Poland). He gave many keynote speeches at international conferences, e.g., in Paris (2021, 2017), Tokyo (2020), London (2020, 2019), Prague (2019), and Venice (2019). For his research activity, he has earned many Polish and international scientific awards.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Weronika Wojturska

ML, PhDc, Doctoral School in the Social Sciences in the discipline of legal science, Principal Investigator within 'Diamond Grant' of the Ministry of Education and Science, Warsaw University, Poland

Topic: Administrative Agreement as an Institution on the Verge of Public-Private Partnership - a Comparative Study

Weronika Wojturska is a Ph.D. candidate at the Doctoral School of Social Sciences in the discipline of legal science, Principal Investigator within 'Diamond Grant' of the Ministry of Education and Science at the Warsaw University (Poland,) and graduate and scholarship holder of the Marcus Lutter German Law School run by the Rhenish Friedrich Wilhelm University of Bonn. She is a five-time laureate of scholarships and grant programs of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education "Diamond Grant" (2019-2023), "The best of the best!" (2018-2019; 2019-2020) for exceptionally gifted young scientists. She is the author and co-author of over 40 scientific publications, including articles published in national and international scientific journals and papers presented, e.g., in the Czech Republic (2019), Ukraine (2018), Portugal (2022), Israel (2018), Canada (2019), Japan (2019), Australia (2019). She is a winner of the "Student Nobel Prize" in 2019 in the 10th National Competition for the Best Student of the Republic of Poland in the field of socio-economic sciences and the "Pro Juvenes" award in the category of outstanding "Student Scientist" during the 8th Gala of the Student Community Awards of the Students' Parliament of the Republic of Poland in 2020.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Sandra Rahman

Professor of Marketing, Department of Marketing, College of Business, Framingham State University, Framingham, MA, USA

Topic: Trends in Consumer Behavior, Disruptive World Events, And the Social Responsibility of Organizations to Navigate A Way Forward

Dr. Sandra Sutherland Rahman is a professor of Marketing and former chair of the Department of Business at Framingham State University, USA. She has published on international firm/stakeholder discourse regarding labor conditions in developing countries as well as issues related to stakeholder responsibility. Her dissertation is entitled “The Global Stakeholder's Message, The Firm's Response, and An Interpretation of the Ensuing Dilemma: From Tin Sheds to Brick Houses was based on the trade relationship and decision-making influence of stakeholders on Bangladeshi garment manufacturers and US importers regarding the use of child labor. Dr. Rahman is active in promoting entrepreneurship and new business opportunities to undergraduate students in the US and abroad through guest lecturing, organizing a business plan competition in Bangladesh, and teaching workshops to faculty and students in Malaysia and Indonesia. Dr. Rahman has taught summer workshops on Teaching with the Case Study Method at the University Technology of Malaysia as well as marketing classes in Bangladesh, China, and Malaysia. She has created and led over 10 international faculty-led trips and was instrumental in developing the Doing Business Abroad course at FSU where students studied on campus at FSU and then traveled to China, Russia, and Brazil. For the past 25 years, she has continued her research and regularly presents her work at domestic and international conferences around the globe.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Mohd Norazmi bin Nordin

Ph.D., Lecturer, Pusat Kajian Pendidikan dan Kesejahteraan Komuniti, Fakulti Pendidikan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (The National University of Malaysia), Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

Topic – Special Elements and Values Needed in Leadership for Special Education

Dr. Mohd Norazmi bin Nordin holds a doctor of philosophy (PhD) degree in special education leadership. Former academic teacher at Batu Pahat Special Education School, Johor, Malaysia. Successfully completed PhD studies within two years. Currently working as a special education lecturer at the Center for the Study of Education and Community Wellbeing, Faculty of Education, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (The National University of Malaysia). He is also the founder of SKAF-Style Quick Thesis Writing Techniques which has greatly helped undergraduate and doctoral students in completing their theses. Receive invitations from various universities in and outside Malaysia as speakers and keynote speakers for international conferences and seminars. He is also Editor in Chief of a special education journal and as an editorial board in five international journals.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Maria Teresa Matriano

Assistant Professor, Middle East College, Al Rusayl, Knowledge Oasis,
Muscat, Oman

Topic – The Future of the SMEs (Small-Medium Enterprise) -
Growing Business Online

Dr. Maria Teresa Matriano is a Principal Investigator of Funded Research Projects, Author and Academician. She had been Training Institute Administrator for twenty years drafting academic policies while collaborating with members of higher education. She has expertise in teaching Entrepreneurship, Strategic Management, MBA dissertation writing, and UG Projects. She has acquired certification from Oman SME-MOHE as a Certified Entrepreneur Educator; and was the adviser of Middle East College's team to C.E.O, Florida, U.S.A. Global Pitch Competition where the team captured the first-place position last October 2021. She's also an Associate Editor of the Global Journal of Research Publication.

PRESENTERS

(Applicants & Participants)

Nazish Idrees
Chaudhary
ERCICSSH2202054

Efficacy of Dialectical Behavior Therapy for the Management of Suicidal Ideation & Deliberate Self-Harm: A Case Study from the Clinical Population in Lahore, Pakistan

Nazish Idrees Chaudhary
Senior Lecturer, University of Lahore, Lahore, Pakistan

Muhammad Rafiq
Associate Professor University of Lahore, Lahore, Pakistan

Abstract

Suicidal behavior is one of the serious consequences of depression. Depression disrupts the daily life functioning including ability to think properly, planning, problem solving and decision-making. This happens because of excessively experiencing the negative emotions. Since decades several therapeutic interventions have been used for suicidal ideation and self-harming behavior management. This case study utilized a form of therapy that is useful for the controlling suicide. A sample was taken for voluntary sessions to determine the efficacy of the dialectical behavior therapy (DBT) intervention in Pakistan. One of the patients was asked to participate as a case study for this qualitative study using a research method called case study after an informed consent. S.B was referred for assessment and treatment of a tendency for a suicidal attempt. The history of the presenting problem and suicidal urges were explored during an initial consultation. A considerable number of factors came into the surface that predicted the trend of suicide in the patient. Within three months, the patient reported decrease in suicidal ideation and self-harming behavior. Dialectical behavior therapy sessions were planned including skills training for emotional stability, obsessions and impulse control. Evaluation of the behavior at the end of this intervention had fruitful outcomes and better change in the patient's condition. Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale was used to measure the change after ten sessions, once a week of one hour each.

Keywords: Suicidal Attempt, Mental Health, Emotion Regulation, Distress Tolerance, Mindfulness



Kush Verma
ERCICSSH2202054

The Public Service Delivery Cycle-An Innovative Approach to conferring Citizen-Centric

Kush Verma
IAS (Retd.), Advisor, Auro Centre for Public Health, Public Nutrition and Public Policy, New Delhi, India

Abstract

'Gradually but steadily, public service delivery has been perceived as a fundamental function of the modern governments.' (Public Service Delivery --Get-rights, Challenges and Successes: Frost & Sullivan, Public Sector Practice June 2012). 'The reality of the public sector today is that it is assessed by the efficiency of its service delivery. No longer is the effectiveness of the public sector measured by the revenue it generates or the employment it provides...' (R Chandrashekhar, former Additional Secretary, e-Governance, Government of India). As the above quotes indicate, Public Service Delivery (PSD) is considered central to Good Governance. It is all the more surprising that no comprehensive, coherent and exhaustive conceptual or practical framework exists to bring together its different components. This Paper will address this lacuna by suggesting a new architecture of PSD.

Grace VS Chin
ERCICSSH2202057

The Malayan Emergency in Malayan/Malaysian fiction in English: (Re)Writing History and Gender

Grace VS Chin
English Language Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Abstract

In 1956, Han Suyin published her one and only Malayan-based novel *And the Rain My Drink*, which explores the lives of ordinary Malaysians and their experiences in the Malayan Emergency,

which began in 1948 in British-colonized Malaya and ended in 1960, when Malaya had already achieved its independence. In 2020, Zen Cho published her novella *The Order of the Pure Moon Reflected in Water*, which rewrites the Emergency by fusing Chinese martial arts (wuxia) romance and the historical event of the Malayan Emergency in the creation of a multilayered fantasy landscape. Published more than 60 years apart, both texts present distinct viewpoints and sensibilities where this historical event is concerned. While Han writes in the realist mode to depict the grimmer realities of the Emergency, Cho uses fantasy to deconstruct the event, and in the process raises a key question about history and gender: How does the (re)writing of history in literary representation contribute to the critique of gender norms and stereotypes? Using new historicism and gender theories, this research paper examines how both texts can offer instructive insights into history and gender as discursive constructs of “reality” and “power”. At the same time, the comparative study may also contribute to our understanding of gender in the Southeast Asian context.

Keywords: Malayan Emergency, Gender, History



Eri Kondo
ERCICSSH2202058

Et Tu, Brute? Assassinations after Conquests in the Plots of Drama and Politics

Eri Kondo

The Local Government, Nagoya-City, Japan

Abstract

Why did the assassinations occur such as Julius Caesar after the conquering of Gaul and politicians in Kamakura in Kanagawa and Kyoto, and Kennedy in order to kill political survivors, companions, hostesses and hosts who are still alive? It was the matter beyond the imaginations and implications, and which would be based on another aim to plan the conquest and their greed as extremely jealous feelings. It would be pretty scary. When the pain is sent us, we must realize who are betrayers or not. Conversely, if powers are just falling, those people may not know how to die, behave well or disappear correctly. The plots would have been played intentionally. Apparently, we might have lost the agreement and development on be still alive if heroes would not appear. Then, let's think about other plots and models as multiple thoughts. But carefully these explanations had been done as another plot. It is an issue of reading Jane Austin as pride and prejudice.



Loay Badran
ERCICSSH2202062

Approaches to Second Language Acquisition in Relation to Arabic

Loay Badran

Arabic Department, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates

Arabic language is one of the popular languages in the world. Many non-native speakers of Arabic would show great interest to learn and acquacquirings language. It has become the focus of many foreigners willing to learn more about the Arab culture, societies, and way of life and thinking. These arguments push several language academicians to impart on investigating and studying the approaches to second language acquisition and more particularly with Arabic language. Here, when we say the Arabic language, we mean the Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), which is basically the old Classical Arabic in a new simplified structure that anybody can learn, understand and acquire easily. However, the present paper will tackle the differences between the two and relate them to the level of acquisition a non-native speaker should have to move between them.

In many teaching settings, textbooks that are used with learners of Arabic are basically built on the Modern Standard Arabic structures. In this respect, the language taught to learners should be understood to all, but the learner's language input should be varied in order to cater for all language needs for better communication. That is why it is highly recommended that some research should focus on the study of the second language acquisition conducted on Arabic. Therefore, the present paper will approach the topic from both angles of the foreign language pedagogy that is more concerned with approaches, methods, and techniques and the second language acquisition that is closely related to the way a certain language is learned and acquired. The paper will end up stressing some practical implications on the teaching and learning processes, textbook formulation and development of teaching materials in addition to language assessment and testing.

Keywords: Approaches, Second Language Acquisition, Arabic Language, pedagogy



Philippe Gugler
ERCICSSH2202053

The Main Drivers of the Competitiveness of Locations

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Abstract

The concept of competitiveness has been addressed by economic theorists and policy makers for several hundreds of years, with both groups trying to understand the drivers of economic prosperity and social welfare the goal of this contribution is to address the major useful theoretical contributions that permit to identify the main drivers of a territory's competitiveness We first present the major contributions found in the classical and neo-classical theories. Then, we concentrate on two major's schools providing significant thoughts on the competitiveness of locations: the Economic Geography (EG) School and the International Business (IB) School. Methodology The study is based on a literature review of the classical and neo-classical theories, on the Economic Geography theories and on the International Business theories. This literature review establishes links between these theoretical mainstreams. This work is based on the academic framework establishing a meaningful literature review aimed to respond to our research question and to develop further research in this field. Results The classical and neo-classical pioneering theories provide initial insights that territories are different and that these differences explain the discrepancies in their levels of prosperity and standards of living. These theories emphasized different factors impacting the level and the growth of productivity in a given area and therefore the degree of their competitiveness. However, these theories are not sufficient to more precisely identify the drivers and enablers of location competitiveness and to explain, in particular, the factors that drive the creation of economic activities, the expansion of economic activities, the creation of new firms and the attraction of foreign firms. Prosperity is due to economic activities created by firms. Therefore, we need more theoretical insights to scrutinize the competitive advantages of territories or, in other words, their ability to offer the best conditions that enable economic agents to achieve higher rates of productivity in open markets. Two major theories provide, to a large extent, the needed insights: the economic geography theory and the international business theory. The economic geography studies scrutinized in this study from Marshall to Porter, aim to explain the drivers of the concentration of specific industries and activities in specific locations. These activity agglomerations may be due to the creation of new enterprises, the expansion of existing firms and the attraction of firms located elsewhere. Regarding this last possibility, the international business (IB) theories focus on the comparative advantages of locations as far as multinational enterprises (MNEs) strategies are concerned. According to international business theory, the comparative advantages of a location serves firms not only by exploiting their ownership advantages (mostly as far as market seeking, resource seeking and efficiency seeking investments are concerned) but also by augmenting and/or creating new ownership advantages (strategic asset seeking investments). The impact of a location on the competitiveness of firms is considered from both sides: the MNE's home country and the MNE's host country.

Keywords: Competitiveness, Economic Geography, International Business



Hyunsu Kim
ERCICSSH2202058

The Effect of Self-Esteem on Young Single-Person Households on the will to be Independent: Focusing on the Moderating Effect of Social Support

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Abstract

Recently, the proportion of young single-person households in Korea is rapidly increasing. In particular, economic and social independence of young single-person households is necessary, in order to prevent problems of single-person households such as extreme choices and crimes from occurring, and to solve the difficulties they face, budgets should be established in line with current trends, policies should be introduced, and businesses should be implemented. The purpose of this study was to understand the effect of young single-person households' self-esteem on their self-reliance, this study was to investigate the moderating effect of social support on the relationship between self-esteem and self-reliance among young single-person households. For this study, a

survey was conducted on single young households living in Seoul. A total of 340 people responded to the survey, and 326 people's data excluding the omission were analyzed. In addition, self-esteem was used as an independent variable, self-reliance will as a dependent variable, and social support as a modulating variable. The policy implications based on the analysis results of this study are as follows. First, since the situation of single youth households is different in each region across the country, a large and delicate survey should be preceded. Second, there is a need for a way to maximize one's capabilities along with an understanding of oneself. Third, it was suggested that there is a need for measures to expand the community and share information of single youth households through the formation of governance for single youth households. Fourth, it was suggested that there is a need for an emergency fund loan system for single young households and a plan to replace deposits through the national guarantee system for single young households.

Keywords: Young Man, Single-Person Households, Self-Esteem, Self-Reliance Will, Social Support

Drivers and Challenges in Efforts to Promote Municipal SDGs from the Viewpoints of Collaborative Governance

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Abstract

The concept of collaborative governance has been touted as a model for improving public administration and increasing citizens' trust in government. Over the last two decades, theoretical and empirical studies have investigated the essential and complex mechanisms of governance, and a large body of evidence assures us that stakeholders can come together and work cooperatively to solve mutual problems. Prior research has shown that collaborative governance can be a viable alternative to adversarial and managerial policy making and implementation. There is a growing interest of literature that recognizes the variables that influence the outcomes of collaborative governance and whether collaboration is successful. Among those factors are the initial conditions for a collaborative process and the key components such as trust building and facilitative leadership. Collaborative governance is often seen as a strategy to restore trust in government by strengthening administration and deliberation, but it is important to build a collaborative process, taking into account that there are many challenges to achieving collaboration. These challenges are also required in policies and measures to promote the SDGs, which now require partnerships through a multi-stakeholder process. First, this study analyzes the literature on collaborative governance in terms of theoretical and empirical aspects. Next, after confirming the significance of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a governance tool. The SDGs are aimed at sustainable development in both developed and developing countries, and recently even in Japan, some local governments have been actively working to rethink their existing policies in terms of the SDGs. This study examine the drivers, conditions and challenges of collaborative governance from the perspective of the municipal SDGs, which have recently been promoted in Japan.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance, Collaboration, Municipal SDGs, Multi Stakeholder Process



Satoshi Ishida
ERCICSSH2202060

Making of Hindu Fishermen: An Ethno-Historical Study of 'RSS' in the Coastal Malabar Regions of Kerala

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Abstract

The existing literature on Hindu right-wing groups in India primarily focuses upon the history and the ideology of Hindutva. These works are yet to empirically explore how RSS ideology is manifested at different local levels. My research examines how Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) an organisation that promotes Hindu nationalist ideology, successfully imparts their ideology among the Araya Hindu fisher's communities of the Malabar region in Kerala. Within a short span of time, this organisation, became dominant in the coastal areas of Malabar. Fishers adopted the RSS ideology much quicker than other Hindu communities in the region. This study thus aims to look into the RSS's organizational activities to bring the Araya fishers communities under their



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influence. I have adopted the ethno-historical method for the study. In-depth personnel interviews and informal conversations were conducted with the leaders and sympathisers of the RSS organisation who belonged to the fisher community. The government reports, newspaper reports, and the magazines and pamphlets of the organisation are also examined. The paper would argue that RSS has successfully presented before the fishers as a Hindu organization capable of protecting their values and culture. The organisation inculcated the idea of Hindutva among the fishers by assimilating their indigenous beliefs and customs. Through this process, RSS created a communal consciousness amongst the marginalized Arayas. It thus led to the othering of the Puisse Muslim fishers. Thus, the paper would suggest that RSS succeeded in imparting communal ideologies among the Marginalised Araya fishers by appropriating them into the mainstream Hindu identity.
Keywords: RSS; Fishermen; Hindutva politics; Coastal Malabar; politics of hate; assimilation; communalization



Kudrat-E- Khuda
ERCICBELLP2202052

The Problems and Misinformation that Social Media Creates, and How These are Addressed in Some Asian Countries: An Analysis

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Abstract

Now, almost all the fake news is spread on social media in different countries including Asian countries. As there is no proper fact-checking system, so perpetrators target the social media platforms especially on Facebook, Twitter, to spread fake news. Some fact-checking institutes have sprung up in some Asian countries which are trying to fight against false news but those are not enough in comparison to the scale of fake news spread on social media. Some developed countries in Asia like Singapore have developed such tools and taken some steps to put the spread of news under control. Besides, some countries of Asia i.e. Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, Cambodia, and the Philippines have formulated different legal frameworks in the name of checking fake news and harassment on social media. But sometimes those laws are misused by the authorities concerned to implement is political agenda and gagging the public opinion criticizing the authorities' misrule and punishing the individual under the laws for being critical against them. Despite those attempts for fact-checking, fake news is still dominating social media due to low implementation and incapacity of the tools and steps. The paper aims to understand the issues of misinformation on social media and how some Asian countries are dealing with the issues. It also illustrates the features of misinformation on social media and highlights the typology of this misinformation, the most significant misinformation, and the chronology of the developments.

Keywords: Asian Countries, Fake news, Impacts, Legal issues, Social media

Deepali Kanwar
ERCICBELLP2202055

India's Trade Deficit with Asean: An Alternative Perspective

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Abstract

The India-Asean Agreement Entered into Force In 2010, Post Which India's Trade Deficit with Asean Has Been Widening. Thus, It Is Often Argued That Asean Benefitted More Than India From This Agreement, However, A Widening Deficit Does Not Provide Us Any Insights on Two Important Aspects of Trade, I.E. (A) What India Imports And (B) How Much of India's Trade Is Covered Under the Fta. Therefore, Implying That the Agreement Is More Skewed in Favour Of Asean, Primarily Only on The Basis of The Increasing Trade Deficit, Requires to Be Revisited and Further Analysed. Another Aspect That the Deficit Does Not Reflect onto Is How India's Mfn Could Influence India's Trade Even with Respect to The Fta Partners. Therefore, In This Paper, An Attempt Has Been Made To (A) Analyse The Structure of Trade of India Vis-A-Vis Asean Over the Years, (B) Analyse The Trade of Goods Liberalised Under the Agreement And (C) How Mfn And Tariffs Under the Fta Influence Trade. Though Around 90-93 Per Cent of India's Trade with Asean Is Covered Under the Fta, around 20 Per Cent of This Could Be Taking Place at Mfn as the

Duties Are Significantly Lower Than the Duties Under the Fta, Which Is Predominantly Confined To Few Commodities. There Is Thus, A Significant Possibility That the Widening Trade Deficit Is Not Entirely Due to The Liberalisation Offered Under the Fta, But Also Partly Due to The Unilateral Liberalisation of India's Mfn Rates. More So, The Structure of Trade Indicates That the Imports Are of Significantly Higher Volumes of Raw Materials and Intermediates from Asean, Than Consumer Goods, Whereas the Opposite Is True in Case of India's Exports.
Keywords: Trade, Trade Deficit, Fta, Tariffs



Roby Purnawan
ERCICBELLP2202056

Development of Government of West Java Province Performance Appraisal System

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Abstract

The Government of West Java Province has implemented a new performance appraisal system which still shows shortcomings in terms of individual performance appraisals scores are not in line and do not reflect the performance of the Government of West Java Province. Therefore, this research was conducted with the aim of developing an improved performance appraisal system for the Government of West Java Province. The research was conducted using mixed methods, where this method combines qualitative and quantitative qualitative through interview data collection techniques, desk studies, conducting focus group discussions and performing descriptive statistical analysis. To improve the existing performance calculation system, the author proposes several suggestions for improvements to employee performance factors, performance indicators, methods, reviewers and existing formulas. One of the suggestions is to replace the behavioural scores previously obtained from behavioural reviews with scores from peer-review questionnaires according to the simulation results that have been performed.

Keywords: Performance Appraisal, Employee Performance, Organization Performance, Performance Indicators



Yussif Suleman Issah
ERCICSSH2235053

Critics of Ethical Principles and Authorities Behaviours on Educational Management

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Abstract

In this study, the center of gravity is to critics of ethical behaviors and conditions on education management at schools in Turkey. In this study, there are some of discussion and conclusion parts have been presented by examining related articles in literature. Those shows us critics of ethical management conditions in school teachers. Teachers and managers must be show ethical behaviors while using leadership skills. In addition, they obey the suitable laws and politics related with occupational ethics principles as well. That is necessity to use ethical behaviors in educational management positively. Authorities must be use that power with taking attention on their behaviors, relations with children and people, clear communication while addressing and create a warm atmosphere in the group.

Key Words: Ethical Behaviors, Ethics Leadership, Education Management, Teacher's Ethic

Jovana Škorić
ERCICSSH2235055

Theory and Practice in Social Work - Between Possibility and Possible

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Abstract

Understanding the theory and practice as a single whole is a challenge in all fields and disciplines, especially in the social work. The paper starts from the assumption that theory and practice are one side of the coin, and author wants to present the challenges and difficulties in the field of social work and social protection. In the first part of the text, the paper deals with theoretical presentations of previous controversies when it comes to these concepts. Furthermore, the paper

	<p>elaborates and critically analyzes the possibilities of integrating theory and practice in social work on the territory of the Republic of Serbia. Challenges such as lack of cooperation between academia, social policy makers and practitioners, insufficient number of employees in relation to the scope and complexity of work, slow changes in the law, are just some of the problems affecting insufficient integration of theory and practice, which has negative consequences for the users. In other words, it leads to inadequate and incompatible services. At the end of the paper, there is a room for discussion on more proactive efforts of the academic community, social policy makers and practitioners in overcoming certain challenges and conceptualizing theory and practice as an inseparable whole.</p> <p>Keywords: Theory, Practice, Integration, Social Work, Possibility</p>
<p>Chander Shekhar ERCICSSH2235056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Introduction to Buddhist Archaeology of Haryana (India) Chander Shekhar Buddhist Studies, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Manoj Kumar Buddhist Studies, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The present research paper is based on the explorations and excavations of Buddhist sites of the Indian state Haryana. It is a small state in north India. Earlier it was part of greater Punjab. Haryana has a very rich ancient history right from the Stone Age. It is known as the cradle of civilization. During the Buddha period, Haryana was very prosperous. Buddha also visited this region during the travel of the northwest province of British India. In this research work, the authors describe the Buddhist trail in Haryana and the tangible heritage of Buddhism which were built in the respect and memory of the Buddha's journey like Stupa, Monasteries, Pillar, sculptures, etc. Several stupas like Chaneti Stupa, Thanesar Stupa, Agroha stupa, Adibadri, Katrawali, Assandh Stupa, and many monasteries were come into light during the excavation and exploration in Haryana as well as a lot of Buddhist sculptures also found.</p>
<p>Wungreiyon Moinao ERCICSSH2235060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Traces of War: Reading Samuel Beckett's Waiting for Godot, Endgame and Happy Days</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wungreiyon Moinao Ph.D. Scholar, Department of English, North Eastern Hill University (Nehu), Shillong, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>While Beckett is reticent to give political and historical coloring to his texts, one cannot deny the influence of his wartime experiences on his writings. Beckett's depiction of the world in decay and its inhabitants suffering from physical and mental pain, constantly seeking for a meaningful existence, is not merely a philosophical rumination but closely connected to the realities of his times. The paper studies traces of war as manifested in the plays of Samuel Beckett. The deracinated landscape and the minimalist setting of the plays will be discussed as a way to portray the bleakness of post-war life. The tramps' desperate act of 'waiting' will be discussed by contextualizing Beckett's war experience or the experiences felt by the Jews and Allied soldiers during Second World War. The paper will also compare Endgame with the experience of the soldiers in a trench-hole shelter.</p> <p>Keywords: Samuel Beckett, Drama, War, Escape Lines and Trench Shelter</p>
 <p>Shpetim Madani</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An Analysis of the Prose of Bernard Malamud from the Perspective of Martin Buber's I-You Philosophy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shpetim Madani Foreign Language Center, Academy of Armed Forces, Tirana, Albania</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper seeks to analyze the prose of Jewish American writer Bernard Malamud (1914-1986) from a perspective of Martin Buber's I-You philosophy, which aims toward a transition from I-it to I-You. The I-it connection entails a subject-to-object connection with the world, whereas I-You refers to a subject-to-subject relationship with another human being, including an animal or inanimate object. This sort of relation is best manifested through love. The study sheds light on the</p>

<p>ERCICSSH2235061</p>	<p>transformation of the Malamudian hero from an egotistical individual who first treats others as merely objects to regarding them as equally important human beings. This moral evolution occurs in the fashion of Buberian I-You philosophy. This transition whereby both participating entities are transformed does not occur easily because the protagonist's past is considerably dark and he is initially distrustful of the world. This way, on his road to redemption the male character is generally encouraged and guided by the female counterpart, serving as an alter ego that reminds him of his responsibility and humanism as a human being. The analysis begins with a short introduction into Buber's philosophical ideas, which are then illustrated through Malamud's major works. Keywords: Buber, I-it, I-You, Humanism, Love, Responsibility</p>
 <p>Lakhdar Boubaya ERCICBELLP2235061</p>	<p>Civilisation-Langue-Culture</p> <p>Lakhdar Boubaya Faculty of Languages, University of Msila, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The study of excerpts from five reading books intended for allophone children between the end of the 19th century and the first third of the 20th century makes it possible to de-linearize the history of these fascinating objects located in a regime of vanished historicity. As soon as we exhume them to observe them as objects of study, we are caught in the nets of the plurality of senses. Through this historical operation, while they are initially intended to be read to learn a non-mother tongue (French), to anchor or transmit exogenous or already hybridized values, they give rise to multiple interpretations. These manuals thus offer keys to grasping the complexity of the movements that build the civilization-language-culture relationship. Indeed, these reading books could have served colonial propaganda and the educational ideals of the masters at the same time, promoting a form of assimilation or integration, etc. From a child's point of view, they contributed to building an imaginary in which French has a place and, although we cannot prejudge their modes of appropriation, the traces left in history tell us that they contributed, against all odds, to diversified modes of acculturation.</p>
 <p>Belkhir Sofiane ERCICBELLP2235062</p> <p>Takia Tayeb ERCICBELL2235063</p>	<p>Why is Language Important in Civilization?</p> <p>Belkhir Sofiane Letter and Language, University of Msila, Msila, Algeria</p> <p>Takia Tayeb Letter and Language English Setif, University of Msila, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>It's important because if we couldn't speak with our own language then we couldn't talk to each other. Talking is very useful when interacting with other humans. For example, if we are hurt or need help, we can call a friend and ask them to help. Language is vital for learning and to pass information and knowledge from one person in a society to the next, until everybody has learnt it. This gives large numbers of humans the skills needed for progress. Language also is a way of controlling human emotions. If you see something which scares you, calling it a pleasant name such as 'Coo-coo' or 'fluffy bunny' helps to make it seem far less scary. A person can be calmed down when angry or upset and whole countries can do various important actions, such as in World War Two when communities were asked to grow their own food due to shortages and lack of imports. Language has played a crucial part in developing civilisations. Even in prehistoric times, humans used language to prepare hunting strategies which allowed them to kill huge animals such as mammoths. Language eventually lead to the creation of written languages which further increased the spread of information.</p>
<p>Lachemi Issad ERCICBELLP2235064</p>	<p>Modernity and Linguistic</p> <p>Lachemi Issad English Language and Letter, University of Tizi Ouzou, Msila, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Linguistic modernity is constitutive of our historical experience of the actuality and materiality of</p>

	<p>modernity as a whole. This essay delineates the discursive continuity between the May Fourth language reform movement in China in the early twentieth century and the universal language movement in early modern Europe. By showing the trans-historical and trans-national circulation of the idea of a perfect language, whether universal or national, the essay urges for a recognition of the need to consider the achievements of the Chinese language reform movement in close relation to modern Western linguistic thought and practice and thereby offers an example of global modernity and the pattern of its movement.</p>
<p>Yassine Benrqya ERCICBELLP2235080</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An Empirical Analysis of the Financial Impact of Cross-Docking Strategy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yassine Benrqya School of Business Administration, Al Akhawayn University, Ifrane, Morocco</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this paper is to measure the financial impact for European Grocery retailers that adopted Cross-docking strategy (XD) compared to those adopting a traditional warehousing strategy (TW). The paper specifically looks at the impact of XD on the inventory management, capital, liquidity and profitability structures. The research analyzed data from the Eikon/ThomsonReuters data base. The data collected concerns European grocery retailers and aims to compare adopters of cross-docking with non-adopters. The results indicated that non-adopters' inventory efficiency, asset efficiency, and cash cycle generally deteriorated in relation to adopters of cross-docking. Second the adopter group tended to be much faster growing than the non-adopters and this might also help explain the inventory and cash cycle efficiency adopters experienced during the study period. The main limitations of the research include the fairly small number of firms studied (11 adopters and 12 non-adopters). Another limitation is the fact that only the retailer's perceptions have been considered. It would be beneficial in future research to consider the opinion of manufacturers about their own management of these brands.</p> <p>Keywords: Cross-Docking, Grocery Retailers, Financial Performance, Financial Statements Analysis</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Public order and enforcement foreign arbitral awards: The Saudi Perspective</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ahmed Aldhafeeri Law, Reading University, England</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The New York Convention has been the most successful agreements in the field of international commercial arbitration. However, it was established in 1958 and some of its articles are now criticized for being outdated and difficult to apply. This is due to subsequent developments in international investment and arbitration. The Convention contains some exceptions to the implementation of the arbitral awards and hence arbitral awards may be refused by the competent authority. To illustrate the above, Article V(2)(b) of the Convention stipulates that recognition and enforcement of an arbitral award may be refused if the competent authority in the country where recognition and enforcement is sought finds that the award would be contrary to the public policy of that country. Despite this stipulation, the Convention does not define public policy term. This vagueness can lead to a broad interpretation of this notion. Moreover, it can give an ultimate authority to the national courts to misuse this exception by misusing this exception as a refusal ground.</p> <p>There is no doubt that the enforcement of arbitral award is the main aim of the New York convention, and it is the most crucial part of the process of enforcement of arbitral award. However, by involving this notion without any elaboration the signatories render this convention less effective and hence arbitration parties will be less confident about the efficiency of this convention and to what extent the signatories are adhered to apply its provisions. Therefore, the significance of this research based on clarifying public policy exception and hence limit the ultimate authority of national courts to refuse enforcing foreign arbitral awards. Without doubt, this will increase the confidence of international community and dispute parties in both Saudi's jurisdictions and New York convention efficiency.</p> <p>How is public policy interpreted in Saudi Arabia? What are the sources of public policy in Saudi Arabia?</p>

	<p>Are the terms of public policy and Sharia synonymous in Saudi Arabia? Has Sharia law hindered Saudi Arabia from enforcing non- domestic awards, or could it be used to refuse to enforce arbitral awards? Do arbitration laws in Saudi Arabia comply with New York convention? Library-based Study. Critical analysis of primary sources: Arbitration legislations, international conventions and courts decisions. In-depth examining of secondary sources: Books, Articles, related reports and relevant literature. Firstly, the research aims to examine the concept of public policy in Saudi Arabia and how did Saudi legislator identify public policy, by this this study seeks to conduct specific definition of public policy. Secondly, since Sharia law plays a significant role in Saudi's legal system, it will be crucial to find out Sharia effects on Saudi's public policy. Finally, this study seeks to investigate to what extent do arbitration laws in Saudi comply with New York convention regarding public policy. Identifying precisely the notion of public policy. By identifying this term, the study seeks to clarify the nature of Saudi's jurisdiction regarding public policy. Narrowing the ultimate authority of Saudi's courts. Promoting arbitration as a significant alternative dispute resolution method in the field of international commercial disputes.</p>
<p>Florence Banjo ERCICSSH2236052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sustainable Development and Climate Change</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Florence Banjo Studies in Environmental Science, World Hope Foundation, Lagos, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Sustainability is defined in terms of four overlapping positions, ranging from very weak to very strong sustainability. The core idea is of a non-declining capital stock (including natural capital) over generational time. Weak sustainability positions emphasize capital substitution possibilities and the power of technical process to mitigate resource depletion and pollution problems. Climate change and its associated risks and strong uncertainty are characterized by features which favor a strong sustainability approach incorporating the precautionary principle. Strong sustainability positions recognize constraints on substitution processes and incorporate ethical concerns such as intergenerational equity as a moral duty. Cost-benefit analysis is moderated via safe minimum standards which set GHGs concentrations and emissions abatement targets</p>
<p>Hanadi M. I. Hassan ERCICSSH2236057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Effect of Accounting Information on Stock Prices: Evidence from the GAZA Stock Exchange</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hanadi M. I. Hassan Field Officer -Human Resource, Catholic Relief Services, Gaza, Palestine</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Past empirical research indicates that, in an increasing number of countries, certain accounting parameters affect the course of stock prices. Moreover, that this effect becomes stronger with time. The present study examines the impact of earnings and book value in the formulation of stock prices on a sample of 38 companies listed in the Athens Stock Market during the 2007-2018 period. The resulting evidence suggests that the joint explanatory power of the above parameters in the formation of stock prices increases over time. However, the impact of earnings is diminishing, compared to the book value, while investors strive towards analyzing the fundamental parameters of businesses. Finally, multicollinearity was traced between the earnings and book value variables. Keywords: Accounting Information, Stock Prices, Stock Returns, Earnings Per Share, Multicollinearity</p>
<p>Gurkan Yilmaz ERCICSSH2236063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On the Religious Sacrifice Motif in the Book of Dede Korkut Qurban of Dede Korkut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gurkan Yilmaz Humanities and Art Faculty, Szegeed University, Szegeed, Hungary</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Dede Korkut Stories, which are the products of the transition from epic to the folk tale, are the</p>

	<p>building blocks of oral tradition. Traditions, customs, beliefs, geographical conditions, wars with their enemies, and extraordinary events of the Oghuz are told through the story. In addition to encountering many motifs in the work, a sacrifice motif is also engaged. There are three sacrifices motifs at the Dede Korkut Stories, consisting of twelve stories. First, the sacrifice motif in The Story of Dirse Han's Son Boğaç Han is seen as an animal, in the second, the sacrifice motif is seen as a group of male animals in the Kam Püre Son Bamsı Beyrek Story, and in the third, in the story of Kazan Bey's Son Uruz Being Captive, the son uses the analogy of sacrificing himself for his father. The sacrifice motif in the mentioned stories has been examined in this study. Keywords: Dede Korkut, Sacrifice, Motive</p>
<p>Sitki Sonmezer ERCICSSH2236061</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessment of Future for Metaverse Tokens</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sitki Sonmezer Finance and Banking, Istanbul Ticaret University, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gulsah Gencer Çelik Finance and Banking, Istanbul Ticaret University, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Metaverse tokens belong to a virtual world that have recently emerged and their growth potential is of interest for numerous parties. Theoretically, number of ecosystems may increase infinitely. However, strong financing and technological backing is required for the survival of the projects. Thus, various factors may have an influence on these tokens' returns. Enjin returns are found to be the sole factor on MANA returns for our sample (99%). Future for these ecosystems depend on various factors and they are discussed with the light of literature as well. Keywords: Metaverse Tokens, Block Chain, Decentralized Finance</p>
 <p>Shpëtim Madani ERCICSSH2236064</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Individualism/Collectivism Dichotomy in N. Hawthorne's Novel the Scarlet Letter</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shpëtim Madani Foreign Language Center, Academy of Armed Forces, Tirana, Albania</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper seeks to examine Nathaniel Hawthorne's novel "The Scarlet Letter" (1850) through the literary device of dichotomy, highlighting the major chasm between the puritan 17th-century Boston collectivistic society and the heroine's individual conscience. Refusing to reveal the name of the town clergyman, by whom she has an illegitimate child, Hester is forced into seclusion, which renders her stronger, in being able to maintain herself and her progeny with dignity, while becoming a role model as a mother and craftswoman. The scarlet letter "A" that she has to wear, as a mark of adultery, on her bosom comes to symbolize the heroine's evolution from a faithless woman to a capable one reflecting exceptional solemnity. In the end, Hester is elevated as an innocent noble human being who manages to find acceptance in a rigid community which she has helped to reform, as well. Keywords: Dichotomy, Individualism, Collectivism, Puritan Morality, Sin, Dignity</p>
<p>Jasmine Mehta ERCICBELLP2236057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Validity checks on the Applicability of the Export Led Growth Hypothesis: A Panel Data Analysis of the South East Asian Nation from 1980-2018, An Inquiry into the Applicability of the Made in China policy 2025</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jasmine Mehta Faculty of Economics, MIT World Peace University, Mumbai, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic which emerged from China, Wuhan being the epicenter of its spread globally has deeply disrupted the global supply chains which were already experiencing disruptions due to unilateral and arbitrary actions. Amidst the pandemic, the Made in China 2025 is boosting the manufacturing abilities of the Chinese manufacturers and is promoting the Chinese industries to grow into a technological hub with the development in the technology intensive techniques and move away from being a labor-intensive workshop, by increasing import substitution and export promotion through high investments in technological advancement of resources and techniques of</p>

manufacturing. The MIC 2025 aims at optimum utilization of the resources through its protectionist approach, by trade promotion, export promotion, import reduction, encouraging the market for indigenous goods thereby strengthening domestic manufacturers and reducing dependence on foreign suppliers. The initiative encourages increased production in high-tech products and services. MIC 2025 in nature is a protectionist policy, thus is built on the pillar that increasing exports will drive China's GDP growth and its main objective to move away from being the "world's factory" which is the cheapest producer of low-tech goods facilitated by reduced labor costs and supply chain advantages¹. The Export-led Growth Hypothesis (ELGH) postulates that exports are one of the major driving forces behind economic growth. This study examines if the hypothesis is applicable in selected Asian nations, as predicted by the Chinese government, using time series data from 1980-2018. Variables selected are Real GDP, Exports, Government expenditure and Investment. Using these variables, a panel data approach has been applied such as panel unit root, panel cointegration, Fully Modified OLS (FMOLS) and Dynamic Ordinary Least Square (DOLS). The results of the test indicate a long run relationship between exports and GDP growth rate. The results of the study prove that exports are a driving force of economic growth and the GDP of the country has increased with an increase in exports, thus validating the export driven growth hypothesis. Further, the test measures the role government expenditure and Investments have on the growth of Chinese Economy amidst the pandemic.
Keywords: Export-Led Growth Hypothesis (ELGH), Economic Growth, Trade Promotion, MIC 2025.

Chidi John Akah
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The Campaign Against the Abolition of the Death Penalty in Nigerian Criminal Jurisprudence: How Far?

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Abstract

Globally, the issue of the death penalty has generated concern and debate for decades and has become a matter of continuing fascination amongst the developed and under-developed nations. Although, there are several reasons that have been canvassed in favour of its retention of the death penalty in the statute books of some nations, such as that it serves as a deterrent to others who may want to commit a capital offence, that it meets the need for retribution and that public opinion demands its imposition. However, in the face of the development of human right, the practice has become archaic owing to some reasons which are obvious, especially on the caprice and mistakes shredded in the practice of executing an innocent defendant or an accused person, and particularly on a weak judicial system shredded with corruption. This paper will canvass that although the death penalty is constitutional in Nigeria as it were, but the narrative is globally changing because of the respect for human rights and Nigeria as a giant of Africa should take the lead in abolishing this heinous practice which violates the sanctity of human right. This paper leans in favour of the abolitionist perspective by arguing that the life imprisonment is rather preferred to death penalty.
Keywords: Sanctity of Life, Death Penalty, Fundamental Human Right, Constitutionality, Capital Punishment



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Psychic suffering at work and Defensive Strategies of Outsourced Worker at Building Constructions

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Abstract

This paper investigated defensive strategies to confront suffering used by outsourced workers of building constructions builders in Brasília, having as theoretic-methodological reference the Psychodynamics of Work. Semi structured collective interview was undertaken with 20 workers, distributed in four groups with five participants each one. The interview was submitted to content

	<p>analysis. The results show the workers presenting vulnerability and insecurity to face outsourced production models that would disregard their rights and demand high productivity. The suffering becomes visible by mal-being symptoms indicated as physic and mental stress and lack of recognition, that is coping by negation and control as defensive mediation strategies. The results confirm the initial presuppositions that the production model based on Taylorist principles and flexible accumulation of capital, predominant at the building construction sector, has a potential to increase suffering at a production context.</p> <p>Keywords: Building Constructions, Psychodynamics of Work, Mediation Strategies, Suffering, Outsourcing</p>
<p>Pin-Chun Shen ERCICBELLP2236066</p>	<p>The Influence of Welfare System on Employee Retention: Organizational Culture as a Moderator.</p> <p>Pin-Chun Shen Graduate Institute of Human Resource Management, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua, Taiwan</p> <p>Laing-Chun Lin Graduate Institute of Human Resource Management, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua, Taiwan</p> <p>Professor Tsang-Kai Hung Graduate Institute of Human Resource Management, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua, Taiwan</p> <p>Yi-An Chen Graduate Institute of Human Resource Management, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to explore the correlation between welfare system, employee retention and organizational culture, whether welfare system has a significant correlation with employee retention, and whether organizational culture can moderate the relationship between welfare system and employee retention. Research methods The sample was collected by questionnaire survey, with a total of 110 valid questionnaires. SPSS statistical software is used for analysis, and the analysis methods include sample analysis, reliability analysis, correlation analysis and regression analysis. The results of the study are (1) the welfare system has a positive relationship with employee retention, (2) organizational culture has no moderating effect between the welfare system and employee retention, and suggestions are made based on the results, hoping that this research can help companies understand welfare. The importance of institutions for retention of willingness to improve internal strategy development within an organization. Finally, the development direction of follow-up research is also proposed.</p>
<p>Nikolay Shindarov ERCICBELLP2236067</p>	<p>Challenges Created by False Friends in the Process of Foreign Language Learning</p> <p>Nikolay Shindarov Faculty of Slavic Philologies, University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Lexical units that look and/or sound similar or identical in two different languages but differ in meaning (the so-called "false friends") inevitably create an association with the first language in the learner's mind. Discovering what specific kind of challenges this creates for the learners would be beneficial for creating successful language teaching strategies. The paper discusses a study conducted with Bulgarian students aged between 10 and 12 years. The students were taught 50 lexical items in Slovenian and French using a mobile educational game. They played the learning game and took a test the next day. The test results show that the false friends can cause both grammatical and semantic errors. The probability of making grammatical errors is higher than the probability of making semantic errors. Future research is needed to find out how teaching methodologies can be specifically optimized to deal with this kind of problems which could arise when teaching similar languages.</p>

Keywords: False Friends, Language Acquisition, Vocabulary Acquisition, Translation Difficulties

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