



***EURASIA RESEARCH  
CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS***

**International Conference on Business, Economics,  
Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP),  
12-13 May, Berlin**

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# Online Live International Conference

## 01 June 2022

 <p>To continue - We changed gears Eurasia Research Online Live International Conference 01<sup>st</sup> June 2022 SSHRA – Social Science and Humanities Research Association</p>		
		
<p>Upcoming online conference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Prague</li><li>Singapore</li><li>Bangkok</li><li>Budapest</li><li>Bali</li><li>Amsterdam</li><li>Barcelona</li></ul>	<p>Participants from 12 countries</p> <p>Contact us: Phone: +91 7290808650 Email: <a href="mailto:convener@eurasiaresearch.info">convener@eurasiaresearch.info</a> <a href="https://icbellp.org/icbellp">https://icbellp.org/icbellp</a></p>	<p>Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Networking Experience</li><li>• Certification</li><li>• Proceedings</li><li>• Publication</li><li>• Safety</li></ul>

**Video link for the Live Conference: [Click Here](#)**

**Participants from following countries**



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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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- 
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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.	Prof. Dr. Ferda Halicioglu Ph.D., Senior Lecturer in Economics, Department of Accountancy, Finance and Economics, Lincoln University, United Kingdom	Success of International Journal Article Publishing in Social Sciences
2.	Dr Babasaheb Manik More Professor in Engineering Physics, Dean, Research and Development Cell, Brahmdevdada Mane, Institute of Technology, Solapur, M.S. India	Variation in Gravitational Pull: New Technique for Aquifers Mapping
3.	Dr. Michel Gagne Oxford Association of Management in the Grade of Certified Doctor of Business Administration, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	New Trends in Multi-Sensory Imagery Training (Its impact on the rehabilitation process)

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

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

4.	Gary Su Law, Gold Coast, Australia ERCICTEL2204057	Listener
5.	Bukhary Ikhwan Ismail IOT Systems, Mimos Berhad, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia ERICISTR2204055	Review of Vibration-based Surface Classification for Wheeled Robots in Palm Oil Plantation
6.	Cheng-Pei Chu Department of Business Administration, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua City, Taiwan ERICBELLP2205054	The Influence of Psychological Temperature on Bidding Behavior of Luxury Goods
7.	Dr. Tarafa Krees Faculty of Medicine, University of Benghazi, Benghazi, Libya ERICRLSH2205052	Review of a novel approach of breast cancer therapy Non-Financial Performance Of Higher Education
8.	Jasam Jumah Alqatany Medical Cultur, University of Benghazi, Benghazi, Libya ERICRLSH2205053	Review of a Novel Approach of Breast Cancer Therapy
9.	Kerrik Axwell Pan Marketing and Logistics Management Master's Program, National University of Education, Changhua, Taiwan ERICBELLP2206060	The Influence of Achievements of Corporate Social Responsibility and Consumers Benefit on Corporate Image

10.	Chen-Wei Li Master of Business Administration, National Changhua University of Education, Taipei, Taiwan ERCICBELLP2206061	The Impact of Uncertainty on Repetitive Decisions
11.	Shannu Narayan Humanities and Liberal Arts in Management, Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode (IIMK) , Kozhikode, India ERCICBELLP2206065	3c's of National Anti-Profitteering Authority: Competency, Cases, and its Contribution
12.	Herdy Rizky Susetyo Functional Medicine, SOMA+ functional Clinic, Jakarta, Indonesia ERICPP2206057	Listener

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6. You can attend the live session on Facebook at the same time by 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 01 June 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.

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

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

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

## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



### **Prof. Dr. Ferda Halicioglu**

Ph.D., Senior Lecturer in Economics, Department of Accountancy, Finance and Economics, Lincoln University, United Kingdom

Topic: Success of International Journal Article Publishing in Social Sciences

Prof. Dr. Ferda Halicioglu is a valued member of the research world and has been associated with many renowned Turkish universities and colleges. He is also an editor for Global Business and Economics Review. His research has been ranked amongst the U.K. by RePEc, which indicates that he is in the top 10% according to overall research performance. As of June 2014, the Turkish monthly magazine Platin identified him as one of the most influential 25 Turkish economists in the World. The total citations for his research are more than 4500, and significant numbers of these citations are in international journals with high impact factors. He has been awarded numerous awards and scholarships throughout his career.

## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



### **Dr. Michel Gagne**

Oxford Association of Management in the Grade of Certified Doctor of Business Administration, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Topic: New Trends in Multi-Sensory Imagery Training  
(Its impact on the rehabilitation process)

Mr. Gagné is a high-performance lifestyle coach and consultant, a mental preparation coach with Canadian Olympic Medalists athletes, a management trainer in international corporate circles, a speaker and facilitator for more than 50 years. He has worked in Canada, Europe, Middle East, Asia, Africa and the Caribbean.

Excellent motivator, Michel has worked with several Olympic Medallists and Athletes from Canada and abroad since the 1972 Munich Olympic Games. He has been an advisor, trainer and coach of several Olympic Coaches from Canada, Caribbean Islands, Sri Lanka, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei. He was involved in the Montreal 1976 Olympic Games as Manager of the Training Venues.

He started getting involved in mental preparation for Olympic Athletes in several sports in Canada and abroad from 1972 until now.



## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



### **Dr Babasaheb Manik More**

Professor in Engineering Physics, Dean, Research and Development Cell,  
Brahmdevdada Mane, Institute of Technology, Solapur, M.S. India

Topic: Variation in Gravitational Pull: New Technique for Aquifers  
Mapping

Dr. More has completed his M.Sc. in Applied Electronics (Physics) in 1992 and Ph.D. in “Thin Films and Solar Cells” in 1997 from Shivaji University, Kolhapur, India. He has teaching experience of 29 yrs. at Diploma / Engineering Colleges. His interested areas of research are thin films, optoelectronics, solar cells, ground water, gravitation and bio-geo-physics. In these research areas he has published 26 research papers in national / international journals and presented 24 research papers in national / international conferences. Dr More is Research Guide (Ph.D.) of Solapur University, Solapur in subject of Physics. He is associated with many Journals as Reviewer / Associate Editor / Editor / Executive Editor / Editorial Board Member. He has delivered Invited Talks / plenary speech / Key Note Address at various International Conferences. He worked as Convener of International Conference at BMIT, Solapur, India. He is a member of “World Association for Scientific Research and Technical Innovation (WASRTI), Life member of Indian Society for Technical Education (ISTE) AND Life Member of Institute of Scholar (InSc). Dr More awarded “Research Excellence Award 2020 by Institute of Scholar, Bengaluru, India.

## **PRESENTERS**

(Applicants & Participants)



**Heshw Ali**  
**ERCICSSH2204052**

### **The Impact of Taxation Accounting on Financial Statement**

Heshw Ali

Department of Accounting Techniques, Erbil Polytechnic University, Iraq, Erbil

#### **Abstract**

Public taxation is a very wide field in the field of accounting. It is important to study this area in both public and private sectors, because it is in the core of the work of both government organizations and private sector companies. Preparing taxation statements is not an easy task. It needs professional accountants and institutions. The procedures used in preparing Iraqi taxation accounting and financial statements in general and the Kurdistan Region procedures in particular are not unifies and not up to date. Different organizations use different systems. Most of the systems are old and manual. They need to be updated and digitalized. This study is an attempt to investigate the gap in the Iraqi Kurdistan region taxation accounting and financial statements. It uses a quantitative descriptive method by using a survey tool and checking the financial statements. The data is taken from the taxation organizations in the region. It tries to compare the system used in different organizations with some other systems in the world to see the variance between these systems.

**Keywords:** Accounting, Taxation, Financial Statement.



**Alana Jeni**  
**ERCICBELLP2204051**


### **The Effect of Physical Exhaustion and Sleepiness on the Visual Reaction Time of Young Indian Naval Officers**

Alana Jeni

Department of Psychology, Christ University, Bengaluru, India

#### **Abstract**

The Officers of The Indian Navy Are Required to Maintain Peak Cognitive and Physical Performance at All Times. Previous Studies with Diverse Samples Predict That Reaction Time (RT) Is Negatively Affected by Physiological Stressors, Especially Physical Exhaustion. In This Context, The Current Study Aimed at Examining the Effect of Physical Exhaustion and The Effect of Sleepiness on The RT Of Indian Naval Officers and Compare Their Performance on Simple and Choice RT Tasks. Fifty Male Officers (Age<30) Were Selected Using Convenient Sampling, And A Between-Subjects Experimental Design Comprising Two Phases- The Relaxed Phase and The Exhausted Phase- Were Employed. The Study Used the Deary-Liewald RT Task (Simple and Choice RT Tasks) To Measure Rts. The Participants Answered the Sleep Quality Survey in Both Phases and Took the Deary-Liewald RT Task with A Requirement of Engaging in Physical Training For 20 Minutes Before the Test in The Second Phase. Wilcoxon's Analysis of Relaxed and Exhausted Phase Data Revealed a Significant Relationship Between Simple Rts and Choice Rts of Both the Phases at A 0.05% Significance Level. Spearman Correlation Analysis Between the Sleepiness Survey Scores and Simple and Choice Rts in Both the Phases Revealed a Significant Negative Correlation (P=0.034) Between Sleepiness Score in The Exhausted Phase and The Mean Choice RT Of the Participants in the Exhausted Phase. A Significant Relationship Between Sleepiness

	<p>Scores in Both Phases Exists. Thus, Physical Exhaustion Has a Detrimental Effect on the Reaction Time of the Officers, With Performance on Simple Tasks Being Affected the Most. Further, Increased Sleepiness Leads to Lowered Performance on Simple as Well as Complex Visual RT Tasks.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Physical Exhaustion, Sleepiness, Reaction Time, Naval Officers</p>
 <p><b>Olalekan Ezekiel Ajayi</b> ERCICBELLP2238053</p>	<p><b>Traditional Methods of Conflict Management and Resolutions: The Case of Old Oyo Empire</b></p> <p>Olalekan Ezekiel Ajayi Dept of Business and Entrepreneurship Institute of Humanities, Management and Social Sciences, Kwara State University, Malete, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study examined the mechanism for conflict resolution in traditional African societies with particular reference to Old Oyo Empire in Yoruba speaking societies of the western part of Nigeria. The paper notes that conflict resolution in Old Oyo Empire provides opportunity to interact with the parties concerned, it promotes consensus-building, social bridge reconstructions and enactment of order in the society. The paper submits further that the western world placed superiority on the judicial system presided over by council of elders, kings' courts, people, and for dispute settlement and justice dispensation, posit that traditional conflict resolution techniques such as mediation, adjudication, reconciliation, and negotiation as well as cross examination which were employed by the Old Oyo Empire in the past, offer great prospects for peaceful co-existence and harmonious relationships in post-conflict periods than the modern method of litigation settlements in law courts. Therefore, recommend revert back to traditional method of conflict management and resolution because it is cheaper and friendlier.</p>
<p><b>Gurkan Yilmaz</b> ERCICSSH2204055</p>	<p><b>Jung's Child Archetype in the Book of Dede Korkut Children of Dede Korkut</b></p> <p>Gurkan Yilmaz Arts Faculty, Szeged Hungary, Szeged University</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Dede Korkut Stories, the products of the transition from epic to the folk tale, are the 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 archetypes in the work, a child archetype is also engaged. Jung's Child Archetype is in the Dede Korkut Stories, consisting of twelve stories. First, the Child Archetype in The Story of Dirse Han's Son Boğaç Han; in the second, the Child Archetype is seen Basat's Killing of Tepegoz Begil's story, and in the third, in the story of Begil's son Emren. Jung's Child Archetype in the mentioned stories has been examined in this study.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Dede Korkut, Archetype, Child, Jung, Mythology</p>
<p><b>Abigail Victoria Exelby</b> ERCICSSH2205051</p>	<p><b>The Diaspora of Jewish Refugee Survivor Women into London, 1939 -1950, An Argument for Altruistic Humanitarian Aid not Inimical British Policy</b></p> <p>Abigail Victoria Exelby</p>

BA (Hons) MA, Independent Researcher and Writer, University of Chichester, United Kingdom

**Abstract**

The Jewish Diaspora into Britain has been a subject never far from historical understanding and publication. From accounts of those who escaped the Russian pogroms to discussions of the many who fled Nazi Germany prior to the Second World War, there is a vast discursive history incorporating oral testimony, documentary, historiography, and autobiography. However, the literature in regard to female Jewish refugee survivors, and their families is less well developed. The majority of research regarding Anglo/Jewish immigration history places its emphasis between 1933 and 1940. Its focus, predominantly placed upon the male scholarly and élite that entered Britain, and the Kindertransport. The principle imperative of this work is to expand and fill the lacuna of Anglo/Jewish gender history regarding Jewish refugee survivor women, and their families, 1939-1950. This project will increase the understanding of the lives, experiences, resettlement and integration of the female refugees through oral testimony, focusing specifically within London. Drawing upon this data this study will analyze the established narrative which accompanies British history, that the government did not do enough, and were decidedly obstructionist. To do this, it will examine the relationship and interrelation between the government, the Jewish refugee committees, and the refugees themselves. The initial hypothesis is that certain sectors within Britain were in fact welcoming, and that the lengths it went to regarding aid were considerable. To this end the project will analyze and compare British governmental, Jewish refugee committee documentation, and first hand accounts from the Jewish refugee populace, drawing on their opinion and sentiment. The study is grounded upon empirical methodology, primary source government and refugee organization documentation and oral testimony. Equally the Bloomsbury House and Unemployment Assistance Board female refugee case files which have never been utilized previously. Anglo/Jewish, immigration, Britain, gender.

Cheng-Pei Chu  
ERCICBELLP2205054

**The Influence of Psychological Temperature on Bidding Behavior of Luxury Goods**

Cheng-Pei Chu  
Department of Business Administration, National Changhua University of Education,  
Changhua

Su-Hui Kuo  
Department of Business Administration, National Changhua University of Education,  
Changhua

**Abstract**

This study explores the influence of psychological temperature on bidding behavior of luxury goods for consumers based on embodied cognitive perspective. In this study, the experimental design method was employed, and the psychological temperature was divided into cold and warm condition. Eighty subjects to participate in this experiment, and the results showed that when individuals felt cold, compared with the warm condition, there would be higher bidding behavior for luxury goods. Namely, when individuals feel cold, they will seek emotional transfer to other objects, so there will be higher bidding behavior for luxury goods. The results can be employed as a reference for marketing practice.

	<p><b>Keywords:</b> Psychological Temperature, Luxury Foods, Bidding Behavior, Embodied Cognition</p>
<p><b>Ashani Dhar</b> ERCICSSH2205064</p>	<p><b>Discriminated, Disadvantaged and Deprived: Is Participation in The Labour Force A Crime?</b></p> <p>Ashani Dhar Csmch, Jnu, New Delhi, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In the last couple of years, India has enjoyed economic and demographic conditions that usually would lead to an increase in the female labour force participation rates. Female labour force participation is an important driver of growth and development for an economy. The decisions of a woman to do so and the ability of a woman to participate in the labour market is an outcome of the various economic as well as social factors which interact in a highly complex fashion at the micro and macro level. Some of the most cited and important factors influencing this decision are the level of education, fertility rate, marriage related factors like age of marriage, marital status, income levels and also the level of urbanisation. The economic growth rate in the country has been high, the fertility rates have fallen, and female education has been rising drastically. While all these positive factors should have increased the FLFPR, the National Sample Survey data has shown that the labour force participation for females has actually gone down, between 1987 and 2011. The focus of the paper would be exploring whether the urban female labour force participation rate is dependent on five predictor variables that have been considered, namely, sex-ratio, male unemployment rate, per capita income of the state, literacy rate of females, and rate of crime against women.</p>
<p><b>Mohammed Gali Nuhu</b> ERCICSSH2205066</p>	<p><b>Climate Change Adaptation Interventions in Agriculture and Sustainable Development through South-South Cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa</b></p> <p>Mohammed Gali Nuhu 1Doctoral Program in Environmental Studies, University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8577, Japan</p> <p>Kenichi Matsui Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8577, Japan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Climate change poses a significant threat to agriculture and food security in Africa. The UNFCC recognized the need to address climate change adaptation in the broader context of sustainable development. African countries have initiated a governance system for adapting and responding to climate change in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Despite the implementation limitations, Africa's adaptation initiatives highlight the need to strengthen and expand adaptation responses. This paper looks at the extent to which South-South cooperation facilitates the implementation of adaptation actions between nations for agriculture and sustainable development. We conducted a literature review and content analysis of reports prepared by international organizations, reflecting the diversity of adaptation activities taking place in Sub-Saharan Africa. Our analysis of the connection between adaptation and nationally determined contributions (NDCs) showed that climate actions are mainstreamed into sustainable development. The NDCs in many countries on climate change adaptation action for agriculture aimed to strengthen the</p>

resilience of the poor. We found that climate-smart agriculture is the core of many countries' target to end hunger. We revealed that South-South Cooperation in terms of capacity, technology, and financial support, can help countries to achieve their climate action priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We found that inadequate policy and regulatory frameworks between countries, differences in development priorities and strategies, poor communication, inadequate coordination, and the lack of local engagement and advocacy are some key barriers to South-South Cooperation in Africa. We recommend a multi-dimensional partnership, provision of financial resources, and systemic approach for coordination and engagement to promote and achieve the potential of SSC in Africa.

**Keywords:** Climate Change Adaptation, Food Security, South-South Cooperation, Sustainable Development Goals, Africa



**Dr. Fadl Algalhadi**  
ERCICBELLP2205056

### **Gender and Identity in John Osborne's Look Back in Anger**

Dr. Fadl Algalhadi  
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#### **Abstract**

Gender plays a clinical role in the life and an individual. It is the same gender which decides the social roles. Biology is instrumental in creating male or female but socio-cultural factors are also equally significant to designate an individual lies status in life as well as in society. There appears marital discord between Jimmy and Alison in Osborne's Look Back in Anger. The reason behind it is largely the gender-based issues. In case of Jimmy- Alison relationship, all these factors play significant role to create a discord between them. Though they are married to each other, they observe a deep valley in their relationship. There is lack cordially in their relations. Coming from an aristocratic society, Alison is prejudiced about Jimmy & his background. Likewise, Jimmy hails from lower middle strata of society. He has all negative feelings regarding Alison and her family. Jimmy regards all women of the world like Alison, good for nothing. Similarly, Alison thinks of Jimmy. To conclude, the disregard between them for the other creates problems which further begin in the issues related with gender and individual identity.

**Keywords:** Gender, Social, Cultural, Individual, Psychological Issues.



**Musbau Bolaji Salau**  
ERCICBELLP2206051

### **Impact of Innovation on the Performance of SMEs**

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Nigeria

#### **Abstract**

Intense competition under the global economic system forces small and medium-scale Firms, among others to rethink their competitive place vis-à-vis their rivals through innovation. That is why, over the last two decades, innovation has been the focal point of small business literature, studies, and government policy. Little attention to this, however, the possible effect on firm efficiency of the various dimensions of innovation has been established. Enriching the literature, this paper assesses the effect of various innovation dimensions on the performance of small and medium-scale enterprises. A total of 284 samples were collected from small and medium-scale such as food and beverage, textiles

and garments, and wood-based sub-industries throughout Nigeria. The data were analyzed using regression analysis. The results reinforced the assumption that product innovation and process innovation had a substantial effect on firm efficiency, where the former had a greater impact than the latter. In addition to consolidating the existing theory on the importance of innovation to explain the variation in firm performance, the findings also inform small and medium-scale enterprises and policymakers that innovation is a critical factor in today's entrepreneurial activities. This paper explains the impact of innovation on the Performance of small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) in the four Ilorin metropolitan clusters. The results reinforced the assumption that technological innovation had an effect on firm efficiency rather than non-technological innovation, and further studies could look at how small and medium-scale Firms measure the solvency ratios of innovation before opting for internal or external sources of innovation before real innovation takes place.

**Keywords:** Technological Innovation, Non –Technological Innovation, Solvency Ratios, SMEs Performance



**Elizabeth Damola  
Ogungbade  
ERCICBELLP2206052**

### **Change Management**

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### **Abstract**

Every organization that is engaged in technological as well as non-technological innovation will transform itself into an organization. At the extreme ends of the innovation process – generation and implementation of ideas – organizations and their managers need to develop an effective and effective Change Management Strategy to be effective and effective in managing that change. Professionals and stakeholders are frequently asked to develop attitudes and personal skills for change implementation, as well as a technical understanding of how to use change management as a tool. This article will discuss the challenges that Organizations and owners of businesses face when implementing change. Well-known theories and literature will also be discussed to shed light on the importance of change management in organizations. Many organizations face a need for change in their daily operations, but their outlook for change differs. The main purpose of this research is to critically evaluate the effect on corporate goals and objectives from the organizational viewpoint of view of change and change management. It focuses on a factor that can cause internal or external changes, which determines the kind of change and the performance of organizations in different countries. It also sheds light on the concepts and applications of change management and different models of change. From 2019 to date all the countries of the world experience a great change to the hand of pandemic that leads to depression and economic meltdown but many still find a way to get out of this and when many designs strategies to be out of this, this is a simple analogy of change both in the private and public sector of the world.

**Keywords:** Corporate goals, Change Management, Organizational Change, Organizational Performance



**Khalid Adnane**  
ERICBELLP2206054

### **Development, Sustainable Development Goals and Intercultural Mediation**

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#### **Abstract**

Nobody will contest that the dynamics of North-South relations have always been difficult to fully grasp. Some consider that from the economic angle, the heart of this dynamic can be seen as a gap or asymmetry between the two entities in terms of development. However, another big difficulty quickly arises when we discuss this concept of development (or underdevelopment). Can we associate development with the sole and main fact of economic growth, or should we appeal in our definition to very diversified dimensions ranging from the economy but also including history, politics, culture and even religion? Ultimately, perhaps development as it is conceived today is not universal and much less an inevitable destiny for all societies. Indeed, for a long time, this concept has been approached and addressed through traditional economic definitions and patterns, including economic growth. On the other hand, the avenue of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) offers us an invaluable opportunity to rethink this concept and link it to the requirement of the other concept, which has become unavoidable, that of sustainable development. Thus, in addition to revisiting and having an updated and renewed understanding of the concept of development, the aim of this paper and this conference is to show how developing a discussion about SDGs can help students better integrate the principals behind SDGs, and at the same time, show them how they can build bridges or connections between goals that may seem divergent at first glance. A constructivist exercise, which would be very stimulating and rewarding for students doing a master's degree in intercultural mediation.

**Keywords:** Sags, North-South, Economic & Sustainable Development, Diversity, Intercultural Relations, Mediation

**Dwi Haryadi**  
ERICSSH2206053

### **Environmental Issues Related to Tin Mining in Bangka Belitung Islands**

Dwi Haryadi

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#### **Abstract**

Massive Tin Mining In Bangka Belitung Islands Significantly Contributes To Environmental Issues, Attracting Media Attention. For Instance, Several Media Continuously Report Environmental Issues Concerning Tin Mining With Their Respective Perspectives. Therefore, This Study Aimed To Describe And Determine The News' Perspective Concerning The Tin Mining Conflict In Bangka Belitung Islands Using Literature Approach. The Results Showed That The Media Attention In Reporting On Tin Mining Ranged From Reclamation Issues, Regulations And Policies, Mining Accidents, Conflicts, Impacts Of Tin Mining, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), And Law Enforcement. This Means That The Media Has Not Yet Reached The Investigative Stage Of Discussing Certain Issues That Need In-Depth Studies. Although The Local Media Have Covered Various Environmental Issues, The Coverage Is Only Descriptive And Not Directed Towards Investigative Environmental Journalism.

**Keywords:** Environmental Issues, Tin Mining, Main Media



<p><b>Frederick Appiah Afriyie</b> ERCICSSH2206055</p>	<p align="center"><b>A Tale of Two Jihads: Unraveling the Atrocities of Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) and Jama'at Nasr Al-Islam Wal Muslim in(JNIM) in the Sahel</b></p> <p align="center">Frederick Appiah Afriyie Independent Researcher, Accra, Ghana</p> <p align="center"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The Sahel Area Of West Africa Has Become The Latest Battleground For Al-Qaeda Affiliated Jama`At Nusrat Al-Islam Wal-Muslimin (JNIM) And The Islamic State Affiliated Islamic State In The Greater Sahel (ISGS). This Piece As Far As Possible Identifies The Heightened Atrocities Perpetuated By Both Groups In The Sahel Region. With Little Or No Doubt, The Strategies And Ascendancy In Atrocities Orchestrated By The JNIM And ISGS Could Be Largely Hypothesized To Have Negative Implications For Africa’s Sahel Region (Chad, Mali, Niger And Mauritania). As A Matter Of Concern, The Paper Confirms The Said Hypothesis And Finds That The Activities Of The Two Jihad-Descent Groups Poses Adverse Security, Social And Political Ramifications For The Sahel Region And Even Beyond. With The Theory Of Deprivation As The Undergirding Framework, The Work Explores How Lack Of Basic Needs And Legitimate Entitlements Of Citizens Have Catalyzed The Dominance Of JNIM And ISGS In The Sahel. Aside Discussing The Formation, Trends Of Events, Atrocities And Strategies Of JNIM And ISGS, The Paper Advances For A Swift, Action-Oriented And Collective Efforts Of Governments Within The Sahel Region. In Order To Restore Sahel’s Stability, Increased Security Collaboration And Strengthening The Tenets Of Good Governance Are Some Worthwhile Recommendations Postulated.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Islamic State In The Greater Sahara (ISGS), Jama'at Nasr Al-Islam Wal Muslimin(JNIM), Sahel, Jihadist</p>
 <p><b>Yaning Su</b> ERCICSSH2206054</p>	<p align="center"><b>Precarious Triangular Relations: Washington, Beijing and Taipei</b></p> <p align="center">Yaning Su Nankai University, Tianjin, China</p> <p align="center"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The Cold War Last Century Had A Profound Effect on The International Society, Such As The Security Defense Commitment To Allies Of Washington, The Cross-Strait Division, The Sino-US Rapprochement, And The One China Policy. With the Surgent Tension Of The Neo-Cold War Couple (China And US), The Cross-Strait Reunification Issue Is Placed In The Eye Of The Storm. The Tit for Tat Military Intimidation, The Tough Diplomatic Line, And The Strategic Competition Trigger Armed Clash Worries On This Sensitive Issue. This Essay Elaborates the Dampening Factors That Inhibit The Two Great Powers From Resorting To Force, And The Thorny Problems That Taiwan Confronted Might Be The Major Obstacles On The Way To Unification. If Possible, Washington And Beijing Could Contact More to Avoid Misinterpreted Hostilities. Each Side Is Essential to Pave The Road That Leads To Peace.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> China, US, Taiwan, Cross-Strait.</p>
<p><b>La Thoay Marma</b> ERICBELLP2206055</p>	<p align="center"><b>Buddhist Moral Education</b></p> <p align="center">La Thoay Marma Centre of Buddhist Studies, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Moral education is generally understood as the inquiry into the evaluation of the human way of life and institutions. Contemporary education explains two approaches to moral education. The first is to determine the moral evaluation of human actions. The second approach is the meta-ethics, to analyze moral concepts logically. Although the content of the Buddhist moral doctrine cannot be classified strictly according to the above distinctions, Buddhist thought contains much of its educational importance. Nibbana, the summum bonum of Buddhism has moral-educational significance. Buddhist moral educations, essentially discuss its evaluation of karma theory. Kamma in Pali and Karma in Sanskrit literary means an action. The early Buddhist karma theory is distinctive mainly based on three principles: (1) theory of action “Kammavada” (2) belief in the consequence of action “Kiriya vada” (3) the human potentiality and effort to engage in morally good action “Viriyavada”. Buddhist moral education is measured giving priority to psychological aspects; volitional action done mentally, vocally and physically. The karmic result does not rely solely on past actions. If everything we experience today is due to the past karma, the Buddhist value of “Kiriya vada” understanding good and bad “viriyavada” the individual effort and initiative will be meaningless. This study’s aim is to evaluate how Buddhist moral education and its consequence deal relatively as mentioned principles.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Buddhism, Education, Karma, Morality, Consequences</p>
<p><b>Robert Suleman</b> ERCICBELLP2206059</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Effects of Economic Growth and Innovation on CO2 Emission in Different Regions</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Robert Suleman</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Finance and Economics, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Economic growth and economic energy consumption have received greater attention due to its contribution to global CO2 emissions in recent decades. The literature on CO2 emissions and innovation for regional difference is very scanty as there is not enough study that considered regions in a single analysis. We adopt a holistic approach by incorporating different regions so as to assess how innovation contributes to emission reduction. The study, therefore, examined the effects of innovation and economic growth on CO2 emission for 18 developed and developing countries over the period of 1990 to 2016. The study used a panel technique capable of dealing with cross-sectional dependence effects: panel cross-sectional augmented Dickey-Fuller (CADF) unit root to determine the order of integration. Westerland cointegration tests confirmed that the variables are cointegrated. We employed panel fully modified ordinary least square (FMOLS) and panel dynamic ordinary least squares (DOLS) to estimate the long-run relationship. The results show that energy consumption increases CO2 emissions at all panel levels. However, innovation reduces CO2 emissions in G6 countries while it increases emissions in MENA and Brics countries. Environmental Kuznet curve is valid for the BRICS. The pollution haven hypothesis (PHH) and pollution halo effect were confirmed at different panel levels. Based on the findings different policy recommendations are proposed.</p>



**Gum Prasad Gurung**  
ERCICBELLP2206066

### Loan Approval Decision Using Artificial Intelligence in Banking

#### Abstract

With the rapid growth in banking services, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of individuals and businesses applying for loans. It is therefore getting tougher and tougher for banks to make correct and consistent decisions regarding loan approval. In this regard, Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) can play an important role in financial institutions for such tasks of loan classification and making decisions about loan sanctions. This study develops an artificial neural network as an enabling tool to support loan decisions in commercial banks analyzing different features of loan applicant. A multi-layer feed-forward neural network with back propagation learning algorithm is used to build up the proposed model. The dataset consists of different representative cases of loan applications that were considered or rejected based on the guidelines of banks, to train and validate the neural network model. The proposed study shows the effectiveness of the neural networks under balanced and imbalanced datasets. This paper illustrates the ability of neural network model to predict the creditworthiness of an application accurately and precisely with minimal false predictions and errors. The results indicate that artificial neural networks are a successful technology that can be used in loan application evaluation in the commercial banks. The paper sheds light on the exploration of the available datasets, selection of the appropriate neural network and using them for making correct and consistent loan decisions. The evaluation of the used models has been done through several performance metrics to study the effectiveness of algorithms. Our main goal is to create an artificial neural network that will take into consideration all independent variables and based on that will predict if the applicant is going to get loan approval or not which serves as an independent variable.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, loan classification, loan decisions, artificial neural network, dataset, accuracy, f1 score

### Are contractual employments proving an implementational loophole for the Maternity Benefit Amendment Act 2017?

Kimshi Sonkar

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India

#### Abstract

In India, the Maternity Benefit Amendment Act (MBAA) 2017 provides for Twenty-six weeks of paid maternity leave to every woman employee who has worked with the employer for a minimum period of eighty days in the twelve months immediately preceding the application for the maternity leave. It is undoubtedly progressive in nature in terms of its duration. However, the amendments have not been able to fully address the issues associated with its implementation aspect, as shown through the jurisprudential analysis on maternity benefit related cases in the paper. Through this paper, it has been attempted to analyze how the categorizations of employees based on their employment contract, namely, the permanent (long-term contracts till retirement) and contractual (short fixed-term contract) with the employment status of regular, temporary, ad hoc or on daily wage basis and casual basis etc. involved in the cases have affected their claim to maternity benefit and often denial of maternity benefit if the employment type is contractual and employment status is temporary, ad hoc, daily wage basis or casual basis. The case law



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analysis of the Supreme Court of India and the Delhi High Court has found that contrary to the general assumption that maternity benefit is provided in the public sector and not in the private sector. The study found that both the government and private employers are parties to the judgments analyzed, and both have denied maternity benefits on the ground of contractual employment. The landmark judgment on contractual and temporary employment is discussed in the paper to argue that in the implementation of the MBAA 2017, contractual employment is proving to be a loophole through which the employers are sabotaging the maternity benefit rights of women. This paper suggests a legislative amendment by the inclusion of a term clearly mentioned in section 3 (o) which defines "woman" as a woman employed in any establishment, irrespective of their employment contract and employment status are, eligible for the paid maternity leave of twenty-six weeks so that it's there is no scope of discretion on the applicability of the MBAA 2017 due to ambiguity in the textual reading of the act.

**Keywords:** Maternity Benefit, Maternity Benefit Amendment Act 2017, Contractual, Case Laws on Maternity Benefit

**Bennabhaktula  
Lavanya  
ERCICSSH2206069**

**Importance of Archeology Labs at Universitiesa Case Study of Telangana State**

**Bennabhaktula Lavanya  
Department of History, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India**

**Abstract**

Archaeology and history are two distinct but closely connected sciences that uncover the past and connect it to the present and future. While historians reconstruct the history of various locations, archaeologists present evidence of authenticity to validate historical discoveries. Archaeology, more than any other science, has undoubtedly enhanced human history. Archaeologists and historians' theories help us shape various stories of the past. Archaeology tries to ascertain the chronology of human development, discover the cultural history of distinct human settlements, and validate or fill historical gaps with material evidence through the recovery and interpretation of artifacts, monuments, bio facts, and landscapes. The proposed paper emphasizes the significance of the Archeology Lab at Osmania University in Telangana State, India, which will serve as a Center to impart knowledge and skills related to conservation, preservation, restoration, and dating methods related to material remains in connection with pre-history, proto-history, and history. This will benefit students and researchers in Archaeology and History, as well as individuals interested in a deeper understanding of the origins of our history and culture across many disciplines, including science. This would also contribute to a greater knowledge of our cultural history and encourage monumental preservation, which is essential for future generations. Faculty members from Osmania University's departments of Ancient Indian History, Culture & Archaeology, and History The research lab can be managed by anyone who is interested in an interdisciplinary approach. The assistance of Departments and Institutes such as the Department of Heritage and Tourism, Government of Telangana State, INTACH, CCMB, Hyderabad, and Birla Archaeological and Cultural Research Institute, Hyderabad, can be sought in the establishment of the Lab, as well as the use of their experts to impart the necessary skills. Regular guest lectures and associated seminars can be held, with proceedings published. This sort of Archeology Lab will be the first of its kind in Telangana State and will bring honor to Osmania University, which is 100 years old. Undergraduates, postgraduates, research researchers, and instructors can all utilize the Archaeology Lab for study and analysis. It is a vital working environment for

	<p>professionals and skilled archeologists to analyze artifacts, botanical and faunal specimens, and other material recovered during excavations. The lab is used to evaluate prehistoric materials gathered during fieldwork, such as seeds, bones, shells, eggshells, stone artifacts, pottery, structural material (nails), organic artifacts (cloth and leather), and miscellaneous (toys). Students in the lab practice post-excavation sorting and categorizing while participating to ongoing research initiatives. Learning in a professionally run lab like this gives students valuable real-world experience.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Archaeology, Excavations, Heritage, History, Research, Tourism</p>
<p><b>Darcy Mueller</b> ERCICSSH2206071</p>	<p><b>The Lost Princes</b> Darcy Mueller Student of History, Tufts University, United States</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> One of the greatest unsolved historical mysteries is the fate of Edward V of England and his younger brother Richard Duke of York following their disappearance in the summer of 1483. The unusually turbulent time period in which the two young boys disappeared, during the War of the Roses, has led historians to struggle to trust any historical sources enough to collectively deduce that the two boys were killed by their paternal uncle Richard III, though this is the most widely accepted theory. This paper looks to examine the most popular theories surrounding the potential fates of the two princes. These theories being, they were murdered by Richard III so he could steal the throne, murdered by Henry VII so he could steal the throne, and one or both boys was secretly sent into exile by Richard III or one of his allies. Through the examination of the limited evidence from the time period and assessment of the political situation of the time, this paper concludes that the two boys were likely secretly killed by their uncle, Richard III. While this paper rejects the notion developed during the Tudor era that Richard III was unusually cruel, it argues that as he grew increasingly desperate to secure a position of power and relative security during the turbulence of the War of the Roses Richard III was cornered into killing his nephews and claiming the throne for himself.</p>
 <p><b>Kerrik Axwell Pan</b> ERCICBELLP2206060</p>	<p><b>The Influence of Achievements of Corporate Social Responsibility and Consumers' Benefit on Corporate Image</b> Kerrik Axwell Pan Marketing and Logistics Management Master's Program, National University of Education, Changhua, Taiwan Su-Hui Kuo (Professor)</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Recently, corporate social responsibility (CSR) related issues have been widely discussed. That makes not only companies invest more resources in CSR policies, but focus more on how companies implement CSR policies. This study aims to discuss the interaction between the level of consumers' benefit and companies' achievements of CSR on corporate image. The result showed that there is an interactive effect between consumers' benefit</p>

and CSR achievements on corporate image, especially, the CSR achievements of the societal dimension significantly impact on corporate image. Further, after stratifying the data according to the level of consumers' benefit, it found the difference in corporate image among different dimensions of CSR achievement is statistically insignificant when consumers' benefit is at a relevant level. However, when consumers' benefit is at an irrelevant level, the corporate image caused by the CSR achievements in the social dimension is the highest at all, and there are economic and environmental in that order. This study also demonstrates the theory from Currás-Pérez et al. (2018) that CSR achievement in the social dimension builds a better corporate image than that in the economic dimension and is more significant than that in the environmental dimension.

**Keywords:** CSR. Consumers' Benefit. Corporate Image.

### The Lexical Morphology of Gay Lingo that is Rooted in Kapampangan



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ERCICSSH2206072

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#### Abstract

The Kapampangan Gay Language (KGL) serves as a bridge to acknowledge the native words of the province of Pampanga and the characteristics of the Kapampangan gays. This research paper sought to tabulate the words in a gay language that are constantly used by the Kapampangan gay. Following the analysis of the gays' morphophonemic processes in forming the listed KGL words. This study is grounded in the Queer Theory of Foucault and the Lexical Morphology of Katamba and Stonham to discover the relationship between Filipino society and the Kapampangan language in the sense of prejudice, liberty, preservation, and equality with regard to gender and culture. At the hand of the Qualitative Descriptive Research design, both situation of the KGL and the attribution of the Kapampangan gays were perceived and assessed. In the selection of the respondents, the researchers utilized the Purposive Non-Random sampling technique to set the three criteria. The data were collected by the use of a survey questionnaire that mainly contains 100 Filipino words that are needed to be translated into both the Kapampangan language and KGL. As a result, the researchers found out that the gay respondents are undoubtedly

depending on the native Kapampangan language in making their unique gay terms using these morphological processes and morphophonemic changes: affixation, deletion, addition, clipping, substitution, reduplication, and reversal of lexemes. In relation, some of these words are formed from the amalgamation of the two or more processes. The researchers also figured out that these words were greatly influenced by the Kapampangan gays' characteristics such as being creative, secretive, proud, and mindful in responding to the consequences they are constantly experiencing in the community. In general, the concept of gay lingo turned out to be a weapon to overcome the discrimination caused by the dominance of heterosexual and homophobic society. This research paper will function as a tool that will encourage the academe and the public to build a movement that advocates linguistic and gender diversity of Kapampangan gays in the Philippines.

**Keywords:** Kapampangan, gay, gay language, morphophonemic process, queer theory



**Chen-Wei Li**  
ERCICBELLP2206061

**The Impact of Uncertainty on Repetitive Decisions**

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**Abstract**

This research explores the effect of uncertainty on repetitive decision-making, adopts experimental design and conducts research through four experiments. The purpose of Experiment 1 is to explore whether uncertain reward will affect consumers' repetitive decision-making. The purpose of Experiment 2 is to explore whether uncertain risks will affect consumers' repetitive decision-making. The purpose of Experiment 3 is to explore whether the uncertain numerosity effect will affect consumers' repetitive decision-making. The purpose of Experiment 4 is to explore whether the uncertain nine-ending effect affects consumers' repetitive decision-making. The results of experiment 1 showed that uncertain reward induced consumers to make repetitive decisions. The results of experiment 2 showed that uncertain risk induced consumers to make repetitive decisions. The results of experiment 3 showed that uncertain numerosity effect induced consumers to make repetitive decisions. The results of experiment 4 showed that uncertain nine-ending effect induced consumers to make repetitive decisions. The results of this research will provide specific references for the follow-up marketing personnel.

**Keywords:** Uncertainty, Reward, Risk, Numerosity Effect, Nine-Ending Effect, Repetitive decisions.

**Apple Rose Balanon**  
ERCICBELLP2206063

**Incomedia: Social media platforms as a portal for income source of young entrepreneurs**

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**Abstract**

Digitalization has always been entangled in the modern world, providing advancements that affect every sector globally, including the business world. This study circulated on the responses of 10 young entrepreneurs aged 15–30 years old from San Fernando and San Juan, La Union through interviews that ascertained and evaluated how media platform

	<p>businesses aided them in financial aspects, the struggles they encountered, and the techniques they applied to keep their businesses consistent. This allowed an in-depth assessment of social media businesses, delving deeper into the reality of behind-the-scenes circumstances that young entrepreneurs experience. As a qualitative study with thematization, the findings indicated that social media contributed to financial opportunities and self-satisfaction for young entrepreneurs, serving as a portal for meeting their needs and pursuing their passions, and how social media businesses also brought dilemmas within the concept of assurance and trust between both the young entrepreneurs and their customers.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> digitalization; social media; young entrepreneurs; online business</p>
<p><b>Willianne Mari Solomon</b> <b>ERCICBELLP2206064</b></p>	<p><b>Internet Haul: Impacts of Online Platforms on San Juaneño Customers</b></p> <p>Willianne Mari Solomon Affiliation: Researcher, Lorma colleges senior high school, San fernando, La Union Chrislyn Kate H. Balanon Maryam B. Cumabig Willianne Mari D. Solomon Janial M. Bacani Jeronica P. Narceda</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The Covid-19 pandemic has been why we all stayed in our houses, following the regulations implemented by the government. This reason prompted many people, especially Generation Z, have switched to online shopping. This research study serves as an intermediary between online consumers and online business owners because of this. Online consumers can voice their feedback on their experiences, which can help online business owners alter their business operations/strategies to attract more regular customers. The Statement of Objectives aimed to identify the online platform preference of consumers and the factors they have considered that can, later on, motivate their purchasing decisions. The type of method used in this research is a qualitative research method with a descriptive design which helped the researchers know about people's experiences, opinions, and reasons. The researchers have organized semi-structured interviews through zoom where their respondents, who voluntarily agreed to participate, answered open-ended questions. San Juan is the chosen location for the study because its population records correspond to the categories this research needed. The respondents are all San Juan residents aged 17-27 years old and have tried online shopping platforms. After gathering and analyzing the data, it was determined that personal factors are likely to be the most critical factors a consumer considers when online shopping. Respondents revealed that trust and convenience are highly relevant because of the risk and uncertainty brought by online shopping platforms.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> intermediary, preference, factors, online shopping, experiences</p>
	<p><b>3c's of National Anti-Profitteering Authority: Competency, Cases and its Contribution</b></p> <p>Shannu Narayan Humanities and Liberal Arts in Management, Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode (IIMK), Kozhikode, India</p>





Shannu Narayan  
ERCICBELLP2206065

Sthanu R Nair

**Abstract**

India introduced Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017 with one of the advantages expected was lower prices of goods and services due to reduction in tax rates and the provision of input tax credit (ITC). However, there were apprehensions that businesses may not pass on the benefit of tax rate cuts and ITC to the consumers in the form of lower prices. To ensure that consumers benefit from this regime, an “Anti-profiteering” clause was introduced in the GST Law. The aim being ensuring businesses pass on to consumers any tax rate cuts and cost savings resulting from adoption of GST. Anti-Profiteering Rules, 2017 was formulated prescribing an administrative structure to deal with consumer complaints about profiteering by businesses. The structure comprises, among others, Director General of Safeguards (DGS), and National Anti-Profiteering Authority (NAA) who investigates written consumer complaints of profiteering practices by businesses and submits the investigation report to the NAA, which then gives its verdict. Stringent penalty can also be suggested against business entities for profiteering. The objectives of this paper are to: understand the jurisprudence; and examine whether NAA was successful in meeting its objectives. The cases/disputes handled by the NAA and verdicts/orders given on each case will be the basis of data collection. The qualitative method of research will be undertaken considering this being an inter-disciplinary and doctrinal research-based study with an interface of law, economics, and public finance.

**Keywords:** GST, Anti-Profiteering, NAA, Court Cases, Consumers, business entities, enterprises

Ram Ballabh Sinha  
ERCICSSH2206073

**Unlocking the Potential of Smart Retrofits in Power Distribution**

Ram Ballabh Sinha

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**Abstract**

Power distribution is the lifeline of any Industry or Infrastructure, however most often it is neglected. Generally, it is fit and forget – Not focused in terms of upgrades or modernizations as power distribution assets are considered unproductive. Power distribution is the lifeline of any Industry or Infrastructure, however most often it is neglected. Generally, it is fit and forget – Not focused in terms of upgrades or modernizations as power distribution assets are considered unproductive.

Luiza Lydia Arruda da  
Silva Cabral Chaves  
ERCICBELLP2206066

**Intense Globalization Process and the Role of International Judicial Dialogue**

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Rafael Vinheiro Monteiro Barbosa

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**Abstract**

The world is going through an increasingly intense process of globalization. From the products we consume to the influence of decisions from other courts on Brazilian domestic law. These transformations directly affect the internal economy, the cultural construction

of each people and even the decisions made by the Superior Courts or in first-degree judgments. To what extent does this globalization affect the sobriety of States in their context of individuality and self-determination? It is impossible not to question whether it would be possible to maintain the integrity of domestic law without meeting this process of globalization and exclude oneself economically, at the risk of breaking the internal economy or to what extent there may be this integration of jurisprudence between domestic law and that of other actors in the international legal arena. Therefore, this article seeks to answer these questions based on a literature review of doctrinal and jurisprudence on the subject.

**Keywords:** Globalization; Dialogue of sources; Constitutional right; Public International Law



**Dr Biswajit Barman**  
ERCICSSH2206074

**COVID-19 Pandemic and Role of Indian Media: An Ethical Degradation**

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**Abstract**

It is obviously true to say that media has power and authority in the modern society. In the era of globalization media has been playing vital role in the society, nobody can deny it. Any kind of information in the globe brings at our door through media. For this reason, the public expectations on media are increasing day by day for maintaining their ethical standard. They cannot ignore that their headway or development in all aspects depends on their credibility, fairness, as well as honesty. We all are aware that today's media acting as a watchdog, provide readers and viewers with news coverage of burning issues and events, and also offer public forum for debate on them. Thus, media have a vital and significance influence on creating public opinion as well as Governmental action. When we dealt with the media, it is actually dealt as an umbrella term. Media as an umbrella term focus on television news, radio broadcasting, newspaper article, entertainment media, social media, YouTube media, etc. It is clear that at the present-days scenario most of the channel is deceiving to their followers by providing misleading news every day but they cannot ignore that their survivality depends on their popularity among the viewers. Nobody can see the matter; all are bypassing it in a bias way. Now, this situation is becoming a detrimental situation for keeping the integrity and solidarity in the society. So, in this paper the following issues will be examined such as what has been and what will be the role and responsibility of media during Covid-19 pandemic in Indian perspectives? In what sense Indian media are degrading in ethical standards day by day? What will be the key areas that should be taken care of it for the betterment of the society?

**Keywords:** Media, Responsibility, Integrity, Degradation, Obligation

**Abigail Victoria Exelby**

**ERCICSSH2205051**

**The Diaspora of Jewish Refugee Survivor Women into London, 1939 -1950, An Argument For Altruistic Humanitarian Aid not Inimical British Policy**

Abigail Victoria Exelby


BA (Hons) MA, Independent Researcher and Writer, University of Chichester, United Kingdom

**Abstract**

	<p>The Jewish diaspora into Britain has been a subject never far from historical understanding and publication. From accounts of those who escaped the Russian pogroms to discussions of the many who fled Nazi Germany prior to the Second World War, there is a vast discursive history incorporating oral testimony, documentary, historiography, and autobiography. However, the literature in regard to female Jewish refugee survivors, and their families is less well developed. The majority of research regarding Anglo/Jewish immigration history places its emphasis between 1933 and 1940. Its focus, predominantly placed upon the male scholarly and élite that entered Britain, and the Kinder transport. The principle imperative of this work is to expand and fill the lacuna of Anglo/Jewish gender history regarding Jewish refugee survivor women, and their families, 1939-1950. This project will increase the understanding of the lives, experiences, resettlement and integration of the female refugees through oral testimony, focusing specifically within London. Drawing upon this data this study will analyse the established narrative which accompanies British history, that the government did not do enough, and were decidedly obstructionist. To do this, it will examine the relationship and interrelation between the government, the Jewish refugee committees, and the refugees themselves. The initial hypothesis is that certain sectors within Britain were in fact welcoming, and that the lengths it went to regarding aid were considerable. To this end the project will analyse and compare British Governmental, Jewish Refugee Committee documentation, and firsthand accounts from the Jewish refugee populace, drawing on their opinion and sentiment. The study is grounded upon empirical methodology, primary source government and refugee organisation documentation and oral testimony. Equally the Bloomsbury House and Unemployment Assistance Board female refugee case files which have never been utilised previously.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Anglo/Jewish, Immigration, Britain, Gender</p>
<p>Nuhu Mohammed Gali ERCICSSH2205066</p>	<p><b>Climate Change Adaptation Interventions in Agriculture and Sustainable Development through South-South Cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa</b></p> <p>Nuhu Mohammed Gali Life and Earth Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Japan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Climate change poses a significant threat to agriculture and food security in Africa. The UNFCC recognized the need to address climate change adaptation in the broader context of sustainable development. African countries have initiated a governance system for adapting and responding to climate change in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Despite the implementation limitations, Africa’s adaptation initiatives highlight the need to strengthen and expand adaptation responses. This paper looks at the extent to which South-South cooperation facilitates the implementation of adaptation actions between nations for agriculture and sustainable development. We conducted a literature review and content analysis of reports prepared by international organizations, reflecting the diversity of adaptation activities taking place in Sub-Saharan Africa. Our analysis of the connection between adaptation and nationally determined contributions (NDCs) showed that climate actions are mainstreamed into sustainable development. The NDCs in many countries on climate change adaptation action for agriculture aimed to strengthen the resilience of the poor. We found that climate-smart agriculture is the core of many countries target to end hunger. We revealed that South-South Cooperation in terms of</p>

	<p>capacity, technology and financial support, can help countries to achieve their climate action priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We found that inadequate policy and regulatory frameworks between countries, differences in development priorities and strategies, poor communication, inadequate coordination and the lack of local engagement and advocacy are some key barriers to South-South Cooperation in Africa. We recommend a multi-dimensional partnership, provision of financial resources, systemic approach for coordination and engagement to promote and achieve the potential of SSC in Africa.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Climate Change Adaptation, Food Security, South-South Cooperation, Sustainable Development Goals, Africa.</p>
<p><b>Cheng-Pei Chu</b> ERCICBELLP2205054</p>	<p><b>The Influence of Psychological Temperature on Bidding Behaviour of Luxury Goods</b></p> <p>Cheng-Pei Chu Department of Business Administration, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua City, Taiwan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study explores the influence of psychological temperature on bidding behavior of luxury goods for consumers based on embodied cognitive perspective. In this study, the experimental design method was employed, and the psychological temperature was divided into cold and warm condition. Eighty subjects to participate in this experiment, and the results showed that when individuals felt cold, compared with the warm condition, there would be higher bidding behavior for luxury goods. Namely, when individuals feel cold, they will seek emotional transfer to other objects, so there will be higher bidding behavior for luxury goods. The results can be employed as a reference for marketing practice.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Psychological Temperature, Luxury Foods, Bidding Behavior, Embodied Cognition</p>
<p><b>Amneet Gill</b> ERICSSH2206058</p>	<p><b>75 Years of Indian Independence – Analyzing the guiding principles of the Indian National Movement</b></p> <p>Dr. Amneet Gill Department of Evening Studies, Multi-Disciplinary Research Centre, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>To understand the Indian national movement, it is significant to understand the meaning of the term and what constitutes a movement. Ideology and ideological beliefs constitute significantly towards the emergence of a movement. People may join a movement, not because they have rationally balanced the selective rewards that participation may bring them, as against the collective rewards that they can reap by letting someone else do it; people may join a movement because they feel ideologically compelled to changing society. Ideas are a critical resource not only for emergence of a movement, but also for its growth and success. The transformation of public consciousness is crucial for the dual goals of moving the state and altering society. One of the main tasks of a movement is to develop and disseminate ideas that challenge the status quo and suggest more satisfying alternatives. There need not be a fully developed ideology that comprehensively analyzes</p>

	<p>society's problems and gives specific, detailed guidelines for action, although this, and the charismatic leadership that sometimes accompanies it, maybe the best mobilizers of movements. The national movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi is the best example of the same. The belief may instead be a vaguer sense that a wrong need to be highlighted and corrected.</p>
<p><b>Kimsi Sonkar</b> ERCICSSH2206067</p>	<p><b>Are Contractual Employments Proving an Implementational Loophole for the Maternity Benefit Amendment Act 2017</b></p> <p>Kimsi Sonkar Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In India, the Maternity Benefit Amendment Act (MBAA) 2017 provides for Twenty-six weeks of paid maternity leave to every woman employee who has worked with the employer for a minimum period of eighty days in the twelve months immediately preceding the application for the maternity leave. It is undoubtedly progressive in nature in terms of its duration. However, the amendments have not been able to fully address the issues associated with its implementation aspect, as shown through the jurisprudential analysis on maternity benefit related cases in the paper. Through this paper, it has been attempted to analyses how the categorizations of employees based on their employment contract, namely, the permanent (long-term contracts till retirement) and contractual (short fixed-term contract) with the employment status of regular, temporary, ad hoc or on daily wage basis and casual basis etc. involved in the cases have affected their claim to maternity benefit and often denial of maternity benefit if the employment type is contractual and employment status is temporary, ad hoc, daily wage basis or casual basis. The case law analysis of the Supreme Court of India and the Delhi High Court has found that contrary to the general assumption that maternity benefit is provided in the public sector and not in the private sector. The study found that both the government and private employers are parties to the judgments analyzed, and both have denied maternity benefits on the ground of contractual employment. The landmark judgment on contractual and temporary employment is discussed in the paper to argue that in the implementation of the MBAA 2017, contractual employment is proving to be a loophole through which the employers are sabotaging the maternity benefit rights of women. This paper suggests a legislative amendment by the inclusion of a term clearly mentioned in section 3 (o) which defines "woman" as a woman employed in any establishment, irrespective of their employment contract and employment status are, eligible for the paid maternity leave of twenty-six weeks so that it's there is no scope of discretion on the applicability of the MBAA 2017 due to ambiguity in the textual reading of the act.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Maternity Benefit, Maternity Benefit Amendment Act 2017, Contractual, Case Laws on Maternity Benefit.</p>
<p><b>Hüseyin Emrah Karaoğuz</b> ERCICSSH2206052</p>	<p><b>The Developmental State in The United States? An Institutional Perspective on The Debate</b></p> <p>Hüseyin Emrah Karaoğuz Department of International Relations, Kadir Has University, Istanbul, Turkey</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The developmental state (DS) is arguably one of the most prominent international political economy frameworks that shed light on economic development. Emerged in the early 1980s, DS is commonly seen as the most attractive alternative to the mainstream paradigms on development – especially the ones that prioritize market-oriented approaches influenced by neo-classical economics and neoliberalism. DS has commonly been used to examine political economy dynamics of development processes in developing countries, i.e. (i) success stories of the twentieth-century Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong, (ii) evolution of developmental states in East Asia, (iii) relative failures of other large developing countries, such as Brazil and India. However, a growing scholarship also discusses the forms and features of the developmental state that is witnessed (or not) in one of the least expected places: the so-called “hidden developmental state” of the US. This article concentrates on recent debates that are on the so-called US’ “hidden developmental state”. The main objective is to assess to what degree the developmental state framework, a particular form of state-led developmentalism, can be drawn on to understand the dynamics of development processes in the US. To this end, the article analytically examines (i) different definitions of the DS provided in the scholarship, (ii) the DS in the twenty-first century, and (iii) the use of the concept in the context of the US. The article concludes that it is possible to use the developmental state framework to understand development dynamics in the US and beyond, only if an institutional perspective is taken.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Developmental State, State-Led Developmentalism, “Hidden Developmental State”.</p>
<p><b>Ibrahim Ibrahim</b> ERCICSSH2206056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Environmental Issues Related to Tin Mining in Bangka Belitung Islands</b></p> <div style="text-align: center;"><p>Dwi Haryadi Faculty of Law, University of Bangka Belitung, Bangka, Indonesia,</p><p>Ibrahim Faculty of Social &amp; Political Sciences, University of Bangka Belitung, Bangka, Indonesia,</p><p>Darwance Faculty of Law, University of Bangka Belitung, Bangka, Indonesia</p></div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Massive tin mining in Bangka Belitung Islands significantly contributes to environmental issues, attracting media attention. For instance, several media continuously report environmental issues concerning tin mining with their respective perspectives. Therefore, this study aimed to describe and determine the news’ perspective concerning the tin mining conflict in Bangka Belitung Islands using literature approach. The results showed that the media attention in reporting on tin mining ranged from reclamation issues, regulations and policies, mining accidents, conflicts, impacts of tin mining, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and law enforcement. This means that the media has not yet reached the investigative stage of discussing certain issues that need in-depth studies. Although the local media have covered various environmental issues, the coverage is only descriptive and not directed towards investigative environmental journalism.</p>

	<p><b>Keywords:</b> Environmental Issues, Tin Mining, Main Media.</p>
<p><b>Elizabeth Damola Ogungbade ERCICBELLP2206052</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Change Management</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elizabeth Damola Ogungbade Dept of Business and Entrepreneurship, Faculty of Humanities, Management and Social Sciences, Kwara State University Malete, Ilorin, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Every organization that is engaged in technological as well as non-technological innovation will transform itself into an organization. At the extreme ends of the innovation process – generation and implementation of ideas – organizations and their managers need to develop an effective and effective Change Management Strategy to be effective and effective in managing that change. Professionals and stakeholders are frequently asked to develop attitudes and personal skills for change implementation, as well as a technical understanding of how to use change management as a tools. This article will discuss the challenges that Organizations and owners of businesses face when implementing change. Well-known theories and literature will also be discussed to shed light on the importance of change management in organizations. Many organizations face a need for change in their daily operations, but their outlook for change differs. The main purpose of this research is to critically evaluate the effect on corporate goals and objectives from the organizational viewpoint of view of change and change management. It focuses on a factor that can cause internal or external changes, which determines the kind of change and the performance of organizations in different countries. It also sheds light on the concepts and applications of change management and different models of change. From 2019 to date all the countries of the world experience a great change to the hand of pandemic that leads to depression and economic meltdown but many still find a way to get out of this and when many designs strategies to be out of this, this is a simple analogy of change both in the private and public sector of the world.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Corporate goals, Change Management, Organizational Change, Organizational Performance.</p>
<p><b>Robert Suleman ERCICBELLP2206059</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Effects of Economic Growth and Innovation on CO2 Emission in Different Regions</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Robert Suleman Finance and Economics, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Economic growth and economic energy consumption have received greater attention due to its contribution to global CO2 emissions in recent decades. The literature on CO2 emissions and innovation for regional difference is very scanty as there is not enough study that considered regions in a single analysis. We adopt a holistic approach by incorporating different regions so as to assess how innovation contributes to emission reduction. The study, therefore, examined the effects of innovation and economic growth on CO2 emission for 18 developed and developing countries over the period of 1990 to 2016. The study used a panel technique capable of dealing with cross-setioc dependence effects: panel cross-sectional augmented Dickey-Fuller (CADF) unit root to determine the order of</p>

integration. Westerland cointegration tests confirmed that the variables are cointegrated. We employed panel fully modified ordinary least square (FMOLS) and panel dynamic ordinary least squares (DOLS) to estimate the long-run relationship. The results show that energy consumption increases CO2 emissions at all panel levels. However, innovation reduces CO2 emissions in G6 countries while it increases emissions in MENA and Brics countries. Environmental Kuznet curve is valid for the BRICS. The pollution haven hypothesis (PHH) and pollution halo effect were confirmed at different panel levels. Based on the findings different policy recommendations are proposed

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