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Online Live International Conference

30 May 2022



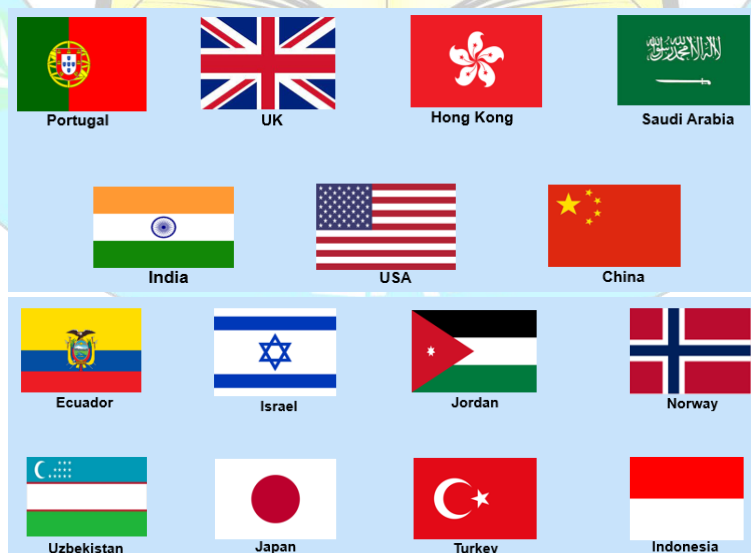
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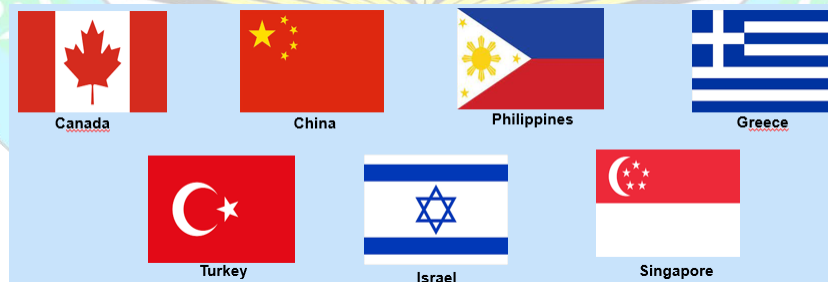
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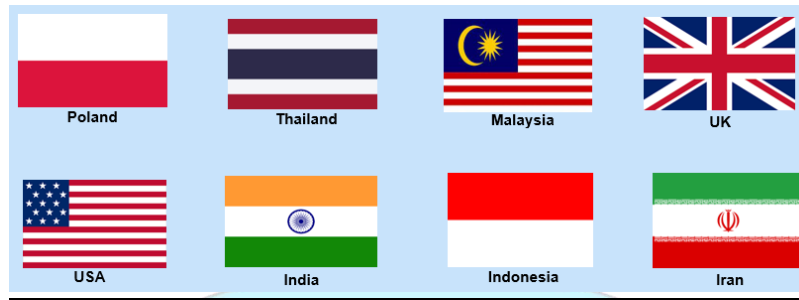


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Preface:

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Editor: Dr. Davis Lazarus

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Reese Wong

Founder of ISSIA HK, Community Coordinator at AmCham HK, Content Manager at Ashoka, Public Speaker (WHF London & AISC 2021), UNESCO HK Youth Ambassador, Hong Kong

Topic: Youth Change making: Case Studies of Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Reese Wong is a young changemaker and Founder of ISSIA HK (issiahk.org), a youth-led nonprofit that champions global citizenship education, empowering young changemakers through peer-to-peer and project-based learning. Since 2019, ISSIA has involved over 300+ students from 80+ schools in Hong Kong and beyond, launching 30+ projects surrounding SDG 4 and 17. Reese's work has been featured on the World Economic Forum, Nasdaq, SCMP, RTHK and more. Reese is currently a UNESCO HK Youth Ambassador and was a Youth Delegate at UNITE 2030 and YOUNGA 2021. As a speaker, he has spoken at 30+ engagements, including the World Humanitarian Forum and the Asia Pacific International Schools Conference. As a passionate advocate for youth empowerment and the Sustainable Development Goals, he aims to lead, innovate and catalyze long-term social impact. He currently works at Ashoka, the world's largest community of social entrepreneurs and is a Enlight China Fellow at the Watson Institute.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



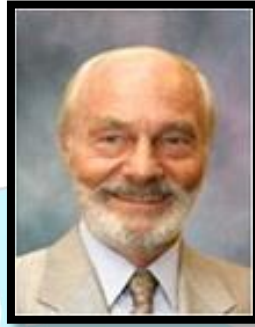
Sara Zamir

Associate professor and a Researcher at Achva Academic College and Ben-Gurion University, Eilat, Israel

Topic: Interpersonal communication in various cultural contexts

Prof. Sara Zamir is an associate professor and a researcher at Achva Academic College and Ben-Gurion University at Eilat, Israel. She served as the Head of the certification studies "Measurement & Evaluation in Education", Head of "Educational Management" Department and Head of Instructional Advancement Unit at Achva academic college. Currently, she is the President's advisor for gender equity at Achva college. She obtained her PhD in Educational Policy and Administration from Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel. She teaches courses as well as publishes many articles in the fields of sociology, political socialization, communication, and educational evaluation. She edited the book "The voice of Peace in the Process of Education" in 2008. Her second book "Literary school textbooks as peace agents - Changes and diversity of peace education perspectives" was published in 2012 by Ben-Gurion University publishing house. Her third book "Education and communication" was published in 2014 by Henrietta Szold at Jerusalem Institute publishing house.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. Dr. Peter Shephard

Chairman Oxbridge Institute of Professional Development, Trustee Cambridge
Global Learning University, England, United Kingdom
Topic: Life-Long Learning and Memory Enhancement

A prolific researcher and writer, who also enjoys teaching. He is an Adjunct Professor at an International Business University, teaching Strategic Leadership and HR/Talent Management at the Doctoral level, in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, & the UK. He is a Distinguished Professor Emeritus and Senior Research Fellow with Oxbridge Institute of Professional Development (UK) and Distinguished Fellow with Cambridge Global Learning (UK). He edits an e-Magazine on Learning and two international Journals. He has lived and worked in 15 countries and has a home in the UK and in Malaysia. He has authored 8 books, in such areas of Neuroscience, Leadership, Personality and Learning.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. Dr. Ferda Halicioglu

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

Topic: Publish or Perish

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. Ogbeibu Samuel

Discipline Lead - Bachelor of Commerce (Management and Human Resource Management) Program, Leader - R&D Training and Development | Faculty of Business, Senior Lecturer (Management) | Department of Management, Marketing and Digital Business, Curtin University, Malaysia

Topic: A Praxis of Human Behavioral Attributes for Instant Creative Ideas Generation

Dr. Ogbeibu Samuel is a Lecturer in International Business and Strategic Management in the Faculty of Management, Law and Social Sciences, of the University of Bradford, United Kingdom (UK). He holds a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree from the Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Malaysia, and a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Wales (Prifysgol Cymru), Cardiff, UK. His research focus is on creativity, innovation, human resource management, environmental sustainability, leadership, and business research methods. Dr Samuel Ogbeibu is a global winner of the 2019 EMERALD LITERATI AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE for the highly commended article award. He made it into the list of "4 finalists" of the research and engagement 'business, society and communities - early career researcher award 2021 for all Curtin University global campuses (Australia, Dubai, Malaysia, Mauritius, Singapore), and also won the Curtin University Malaysia Best Early Career Researcher Award 2021 (male category). He has published in and is a reviewer panel member for top-tier journals such as the Journal of Cleaner Production, Business Strategy and the Environment, Journal of Business Research, Computers and Education, Current Psychology, Knowledge Management Research & Practice and others.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Assoc. Prof. Marek Matejun, Ph.D., D.Sc.

Department of Entrepreneurship and Industrial Policy, Faculty of Management,
University of Lodz, Matejki 22/26, PL-90-237, Lodz, Poland

Entrepreneurial Opportunities and Innovation Performance in Small Business:
Survey Results

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. in 2006 and D.Sc. (Habilitation) in 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 specializes in the exploration and exploitation of entrepreneurial opportunities in small business development, taking up business activity, and entrepreneurial education. He is the author or co-author of over 180 scientific publications. He has participated in many Polish and international research projects and also in research visits to 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), University Scientific Notes (Ukraine) and Journal of Economics & Management (Poland). He closely cooperates with Eurasia Research and holds the position of the President of Social Science and Humanities Research Association (India). He is also a member of the Academy of Management (USA), European Association of Methodology (Germany) and the Polish Economic Society (Poland). He gave many keynote speeches at international conferences, e.g. in Singapore (2022), 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 award.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Associate Professor Csizmazia Roland Attila

Associate Professor Academy of Advanced Studies, Glocal Education Center,
Kwangwoon University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Topic: The Re-Opening of Face-To-Face Education in the Era of COVID-19

Csizmazia (Lee) earned his M.Sc. in Management of Information Systems and Management of Production from Vienna University of Economics and Business (Austria, Europe). He studied Korean language and culture at YKLS between 2010 and 2012. He is a dual citizen and speaks also Korean fluently. He is an Assoc. Professor of Academy of Advanced Studies, Glocal Education Center, Kwangwoon University, Seoul since 2012. Besides teaching, he assists foreign students at the university. Since 2019 he also prepares Korean students in a bilingual way for their internship mainly in the USA within the frames of the k-move project, which is run by the government. He is currently a phd student at the Faculty of Industrial Management Engineering of Korea University, Seoul. His research focuses on higher education, knowledge-driven economies, designing policies for SMEs and startup and for logistics.

PRESENTERS

(Applicants & Participants)

Oltan Evcimen
ERCICSSH2207067

Analysis of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Processes Carried out in Development Projects in Turkey

Oltan Evcimen

Department of Sociology, University of Erciyes, Kayseri, Turkey

Dr. Koray Değirmenci

Department of Sociology, University of Erciyes, Kayseri, Turkey

Abstract

One of the most significant challenges concerning developmental projects recently carried out in Turkey is this: either Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) processes have not been fully implemented in accordance with international principles and norms, which is obliged by international financiers to raise funds to these projects; or the regulations to which these processes must adhere have fundamentally conflicted with the provisions of Turkish national legislation in some basic areas. The European Union signed international conventions that regulate the principles under which SIA and EIA processes are completed; such rules are necessary to ensure developmental projects are considered sustainable, stable and equitable by relevant international organizations, such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC), World Bank (WB), and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Moreover, the European Union requires that any country must adopt these international conventions before accession to the Union. Turkey neither signed the Aarhus Convention, which is the basic document outlining implementation principles of SIA and EIA processes, nor did it adapt national legislation to the Aarhus Convention and the Equator principles, the other main document regulating the principles of these processes. The conflict between the regulations dictated by SIA processes and provisions of the national legislation, and the fact that SIA processes have not been carried out in full accordance with international standards, have generated the following problems among others: retraction of funds by international financiers; unfinished projects; or attempted problem solving through superficial and inefficient measures taken long after a project's initiation. Furthermore, despite being central to the SIA process, inadequate implementation of democratic participation mechanisms including active participation of the public as well as non-governmental organizations has generated a host of social problems. The basic assumption of this study is that while SIA and Public Participation processes implemented in accordance with international norms and principles formally uphold the principles of sustainability, stability and equity, they fail to represent successfully the sociocultural, socioeconomic and sociodemographic specificities of Turkey.

Keywords: Developmental Projects, Sustainability, European Union, Social Impact Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment, Public Participation, The Aarhus Convention, The Equator Principles

Introduction

The hypotheses that this study will establish in relation to different variables and events in the research area and test it in the process of reaching its theoretical and practical outputs are as follows

1. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) processes, which have been developed and carried out within the framework of international norms and principles in Turkey since the beginning of the 2000s, formally carry the governance principles of sustainability, transparency, participation and egalitarianism, but Turkey's socio-cultural, socio-economic and does not reflect their socio-demographic specificity.
2. Since the international principles and norms that define the framework of the SIA processes in our country directly guide the SIA processes that require the specificity of a particular locality to be taken into account, they are insufficient to reflect that locality and to meet the needs.
3. Even if the SIA and Public Participation processes are carried out in accordance with international norms and principles, the regulations required by these processes do not comply with the provisions of the national legislation, and as a result of this conflict, problems arise both in the project-specific and more comprehensive areas.
4. Turkey's institutional capacity regarding SIA processes is insufficient for the implementation of SIA processes to be carried out in accordance with international principles and norms and the implementation of their results.

Social Impact Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment were initially conceived as separate processes, but over time they were thought to be inseparable areas, with the idea that all impacts should be understood and evaluated together with biophysical and social changes (Slootweg et al., 2012). The process, which was named in two different ways as SIA (Social Impact Assessment) and EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment), was named ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) over time. Biophysical effects also include social effects, likewise social effects cause changes in the biophysical environment. Therefore, since social conditions are in a mutually determined relationship with biophysical conditions and are directly related to economic factors, there are no definitive tools for the determination and elimination of social effects, and the process needs to be constantly questioned and developed. Therefore, although there are many theoretical studies on how to maintain the SIA process, it is seen that there is no agreed and generally accepted practice method, since the SIA process is carried out in a specific social and cultural context and is determined by the specifics of that context.

The General Definition of SIA

While technical approaches to the SIA process focus on indicators that are relatively easy to measure and precise such as demographics, socio-economic profiles and employment, political approaches focus on more relative indicators such as social welfare, political efficiency, economic sustainability, and sociological approaches focus on indicators such as community ties, values and cultural meaning codes. It is rather difficult to determine, but focuses on indicators of fundamental importance. Therefore, in addition to an approach that focuses entirely on "objectively" observable effects and is based on quantitative data, there are also approaches that approach the phenomenon of SIA with a process-oriented approach and argue that the interests and ideas of the affected communities should be included in decision-making mechanisms (Lockie, 2001: 279). The multidimensionality of social impacts necessitates the SIA process and the background of theoretical approaches to the SIA process to reflect this multidimensionality. Another major problem with current SIA processes is the absence of formal procedures for measuring the quality of these studies. In different studies, it is stated that this problem is a major obstacle to the development of theoretical and practical fields related to SIA, and it is also stated that it will make it almost impossible to make an objective assessment of different SIA themes.

Social Impact Assessment is essentially a part of the planning process. Since the planning process is a process with very comprehensive political consequences, the SIA process itself

should be seen as the main determinant of these political outcomes. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) basically aims to identify and measure the social impacts of developmental interventions on human settlements. However, the main function of the process is to maximize the positive effects and minimize the negative ones. In the literature, it is accepted that the SIA process as an area of expertise started with the 1969 National Environmental Policy Act of the USA (Vanclay, 2003a; Burdge, 2004). According to Vanclay (2002: 388), SIA is the design and implementation of planned interventions (policies, programmes, plans, projects) and the designed or undesigned impacts on the human environment of any process of social change fueled by these interventions to create a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment. It is the process of analyzing (estimating, measuring, or considering) and managing.

Perhaps the most striking point in this definition is that the SIA process is not limited to just identification and measurement, but rather is seen as a fundamental part of the project management phase. As a parallel observation, according to Western and Lynch, SIA is an integral part of a set of strategies that includes feasibility and evaluation studies of the project (Western and Lynch, 2000: 35). While feasibility studies investigate the relevance of specific development strategies and the likelihood of achieving successful results, evaluation studies examine whether the results to be achieved are expected and planned. As part of the aforementioned set of strategies and in close relation with the feasibility/evaluation studies, SIA basically includes some phases. These stages show how SIA is actively involved in the management process of development interventions in Vanclay's definition we quoted above (Willigen, 2002: 182-186):

1. Description of the relevant human environment/affected area and current conditions.
2. Develop an effective public plan to include potentially affected populations.
3. Identification of other reasonable alternatives to the proposed action plan or policy.
4. Conducting studies to determine the full extent of possible social impacts.
5. Monitoring to define the boundaries of the SIA process.
6. Predicting reactions to social influences.
7. Establishing a monitoring plan and measures to eliminate negative effects.

The most important and functional feature of the SIA process, which is defined above and whose principles are determined by international and regional agreements, is that the process is not passive but active. The quality that gives the process its active character is the direct participation of the public. The active participation of the public in the SIA process requires identifying potentially affected groups from the very beginning of planning for the proposed actions and coordinating the process with them. Finsterbusch (1980) listed the main areas in which social impact assessment can be applied as follows:

1. Population changes
2. Employment changes
3. Relocation and resettlement
4. Local changes
5. Noise effect
6. Aesthetic effects
7. Access changes
8. Changes in leisure and recreational activities
9. Health and safety
10. Public reactions
11. Community impact

12. Changes in land use

In line with more recent developments and the principles set by the World Bank and IFC (International Finance Corporation), SIA areas have been developed to include areas for the protection of cultural rights and specificities and the local. The Rio Declaration, published at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio in 1992, is a basic document that sets out the most general principles of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment processes. Principle 1 of this declaration states that people should be at the heart of sustainable development and that all people have the right to lead a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. Principle 10 of the Declaration emphasizes that environmental issues can only be resolved with the active participation of all concerned citizens, that all citizens have the right to access all information about the environment and that the right to participate in decision-making processes is essential. The last article of the declaration, Principle 27, emphasized the need for all states to cooperate in the development of international environmental laws. With these principles, the Declaration lays out the most general but highly effective principles of the SIA and Public Participation processes. The Aarhus Convention, which entered into force in 2001, basically regulates the principles of access to environmental information and active participation in decision-making mechanisms on the environment. Within the framework of these principles, individuals are provided with the unconditional right of access to information on the current state of the environment and the measures taken. On the other hand, active participation in decision-making mechanisms on the environment is regulated as a right for people in the affected region and non-governmental organizations operating in the field of environment. This convention contains binding provisions for the signatory states regarding decision-making mechanisms and access to information. The Equator Principles, developed and constantly updated by private sector banks in 2003, are another set of international principles that determine the general principles of SIA and EIA processes. Currently, 79 giant international financial institutions have adopted these principles, which covers 70% of the international project finance market (Equator Principles official website: <http://www.equator-principles.com>).

The Problematic Points Regarding SIA Processes

As mentioned earlier, any planned development intervention directly creates changes in the area where the project is carried out and its environment. These changes are referred to as "impacts" in both the theoretical background of the SIA process and SIA practice, and have the potential to directly transform the biophysical environment, the people living in the affected area, and the way these people interact with economic conditions. In the early definitions of SIA, the concept of social impact is seen as the response of social systems to physical restructuring of the environment or external change factors, and social impact indicators are stated as resettlement, demographic, institutional and economic impacts, and impacts on community ties and lifestyles (Shields 1975; Branch; et al. 1984). Classical works on the methodological principles of the SIA process operating with these early definitions are particularly concerned with the problem of determining the basic conditions of the community to be affected, and then on which methods to base social impact predictions for the future (Finterbusch, 1980; Finsterbusch et al., 1983; Finterbusch, 1981). The connections between these effects and the "effect paths" as mentioned in the literature are among the elements that the first period definitions especially problematize. It is also emphasized that practitioners should emphasize the concept of value in decision-making mechanisms while guiding the SIA process and take into account subjective and objective indicators in the evaluation of impacts and the

creation of mitigation mechanisms (Olsen et al. 1985; Stolp et al. 2002; Vanclay 2004). Other studies include observations and discussions that the SIA process has become an increasingly fragmented process since its inception, and that although the arrangements required by the SIA process are highly technical, the sociological research underlying the process has become community-focused, oriented towards community control mechanisms, values, and perspectives (Ross, 2008). 1999; Gagnon et al., 1993; Manring et al., 1990).

The SIA process is such a complex process that when we look at the recent literature on the process, the “expectation for impacts” element, which is an integral element of the SIA process, can itself create a social impact, this impact causes other effects, leading to changes in the way people react, which in turn leads to other effects. (Powell and Jiggins, 2003; Vanclay, 2003b; Sloodweg et al., 2003). Moreover, since social conditions are in a mutually determined relationship with biophysical conditions and are directly related to economic factors, there are no definitive tools for determining and eliminating the effects, and the process needs to be constantly questioned and developed. Therefore, although there are many theoretical studies on how to maintain the SIA process, it is seen that there is no agreed and generally accepted practice method, since the SIA process is carried out in a specific social and cultural context and is determined by the specifics of that context. This point has been discussed in depth in different studies, while some approaches see this point as a positive aspect of the SIA process, other studies have discussed this feature as a kind of problem (Lane et al., 1997; Ross, 1999; Ross & McGee, 2006; Vanclay, 2006). As stated in the previous parts of the project proposal, the main difficulties arise in the direct implementation of the SIA process determined by international guidelines and agreements in the case of Turkey. Therefore, these studies emphasizing that SIA as a process is in a structure whose method and path are determined according to social and cultural specificities, contain valuable discussion points for the project.

However, it should be noted that no matter how the method and its course are determined, the importance of active public participation processes in the SIA process and the positive contribution of these processes in decision-making mechanisms have been documented in different studies with various examples from the field (Becker et al. 2003; Gagnon et al., 1993; Ross and McGee, 2006; Stolp. et al., 2002). However, this point does not show that there are no different approaches to public participation. There is a large body of literature on how to use and link technical and policy data, quantitative and qualitative analysis tools, both specifically for public participation and for the methods and principles of the SIA process (Lane et al. 1997; Manring et al. 1990). While more technical approaches focus on indicators that are relatively easy to measure and precise, such as demographics, socio-economic profiles, and employment, political approaches focus on more relative indicators such as social welfare, political efficiency, economic sustainability, and sociological approaches focus on identifying indicators such as community ties, values, and cultural meaning codes. It focuses on very difficult but essential indicators. These different approaches should not be seen as completely separate fields in any case, but as fields that tend to work in interaction in the SIA process and eventually form interdisciplinary forms regarding the method of the process (Lane et al., 1997; Vanclay, 2003a). However, while approaches that take into account the active participation of the public and social and cultural specificities is increasing, the number of studies claiming that decision-making mechanisms tend to focus more on technical indicators and not operate public participation sufficiently (Harris et al., 2003; Renn, 2004; Buchan, 2003).

Looking at the SIA process from a more sociological perspective, a classic study (Vanclay 2003b) written in this field defines the main purpose of the SIA process as achieving a more

sustainable level of development and ensuring the active participation of the people in the affected area in the decision-making processes. We see that Vanclay identifies the social impacts involved in the SIA process according to changes in the following areas (2003b: 4):

1. The way people live: how they live, work, play and interact with each other in their daily lives.
2. Their Culture: Their shared beliefs, customs, values, languages and accents.
3. Communities: Community ties, continuity, quality, services and opportunities offered by that community.
4. Political systems: The level of participation and democratization of people in decisions that affect their own lives.
5. Their Environment: The quality of the air and water they use, the quality of the food they consume and their level of access to these foods, the dangers and risks they are exposed to, the noise and pollution levels, the adequacy of sanitary cleaning, their physical safety, access to resources and control levels.
6. Well-being and health (health should be viewed as an indicator of physical, mental, social and spiritual well-being and not merely the absence of a particular disease).
7. Personal and property rights (especially if they have been economically affected and have been subject to an impact on the violation of civil rights and freedoms).
8. Fears and desires: Concerns and perceptions about their safety, fears for the future of their community, and desires and desires for the future of their children and themselves.

The problems in the implementation process of SIA have also found a very important place in the literature (Burdge, 2003; Burdge and Vanclay, 1995; Burdge and Vanclay, 1996; Chadwick, 2002; Coles, 2007; Taylor et al., 2004; Becker and Vanclay, 2003). One of the most important problems in the SIA process is the low quality of the process due to insufficient funding, time and personnel. The conduct of SIA processes, mostly by researchers who do not have sufficient experience and knowledge in social science methods, has been documented and discussed with examples in some studies (Burdge and Vanclay, 1996; Chadwick 2002). Apart from the use of quantitative and qualitative analysis and the correct articulation of these methods in the SIA process, the studies that point out the problems related to the processing and operational use of the directly collected data also explain how the SIA process is adversely affected by this inadequacy, and they do a lot to create alternative paths for the SIA process. contains valuable discussions (Coles 2007; Tilt et al. 2009). Another major problem with current SIA processes is the absence of formal procedures for measuring the quality of these studies. In different studies, it is stated that this problem is a fundamental obstacle to the development of theoretical and practical fields related to SIA, and it is also stated that it will make an objective evaluation of different SIA themes almost impossible (Ahmadvand et al. 2009; Sadler 1992; Marshall et al., 2005; Teigland, 2000). In addition to these studies, which elaborately discuss the main problems of the SIA process, comparative analyzes were made between international SIA themes in another group of studies that are very important for our study, and areas that seem contradictory with each other in terms of social impact variables were determined (Asselin & Parkins, 2009; Pollnac et al., 2006; Schooten et al., 2003; Vanclay, 2006; Webler and Lord, 2010).

Studies that aim to reveal the most universal possible impact types revealed by different SIA processes and theoretical analyzes of SIA are worth mentioning (Armour, 1990; Gramling & Freudenberg, 1992; Juslén, 1995; Burdge & Vanclay, 1995). Among these studies, discussions that attach special importance to the interdisciplinary approach better reflect the multi-purpose and disciplinary nature of the SIA process (eg, Austin et al., 2008) rather

than approaches that prefer conventional disciplinary distinctions in revealing social impact types (eg, Gramling & Freudenber, 1992). Some studies that use a detailed gradual classification in identifying social impact types and revealing the basic conceptual categories of SIA are of fundamental importance for our subject (Schooten et al., 2003; Vanclay, 2002; 2003b).

Conclusion: SIA Process in Turkey

The literature on the implementation of the SIA process in Turkey, the social impacts and theoretical dimensions of development projects is quite limited. A study of fundamental importance in terms of the subject of the project is a study in which the basic database, which has been the source of the resettlement plan and social impact assessment studies carried out within the framework of Yusufeli Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant Project, is presented (Çağlar, 2003). In this study, a detailed summary of the field research carried out within the scope of the Resettlement Action Plan and SIA studies, which international financiers have set as a prerequisite for financing, is presented. Studies that deal with the acquis aspect of the issue make a comparison between Turkey's national legislation and international legislation and conventions, indicate the deficiencies and offer some suggestions for harmonization. Ünal and Cowell (2009) consider Turkey's adoption of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Methodology significant in terms of policy harmonization on the way to EU accession and examine the contributions of this process to environmental governance. Güneş and Coşkun (2005) examine Turkey's Environmental Law in terms of public participation processes and offer suggestions for the development of these processes. This study is a useful study in terms of the subject of the project, as it includes suggestions for the development of public participation processes, which is one of the most important elements of the SIA. Another study conducted specifically for the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline Project examines the processes of public participation and informing within the scope of the project (Say and Babuş, 2011). The study investigates how efficient the public participation and information processes have produced within the scope of the project and the disruptions experienced during the project process. In different studies on EIA processes in Turkey, the development of institutional capacity and the evaluation of the quality of evaluation processes come to the fore (Innanen, 2004; Çevlik and Budak, 2007; Coşkun, 2005). In these studies, the limitations of Environmental Impact Assessment in terms of legislation in Turkey, the difficulties in the implementation of international norms and standards, and the development of the institutional capacity necessary for the operation of harmonization mechanisms are discussed.

Although SIA processes do not find a special place in these studies, they are useful studies for the proposed project, as the problems in the EIA processes and the problems in the SIA processes contain a certain level of parallelism and the studies focus on the example of Turkey. Another valuable study (Ünver, 1997) made on the example of the GAP project. The study discusses the sustainability problem in the GAP project in connection with the technical operation of the project and the EIA processes. However, the fact that the study was carried out in 1997 and the intensification of the EIA and SIA processes in line with international standards in the period after this date partially reduces the benefit. There is not yet a process similar to the SIA and Public Participation processes defined by the above-mentioned international principles and principles in our legislation. In Turkey, the SIA process is applied superficially, completely devoid of the above-mentioned active nature of the EIA process. In the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, which was published in the Official Gazette No. 26939 and entered into force on 17.07.2008, the SIA process was limited to a public participation meeting, which constructs the participation in a completely passive sense and only for the purpose of informing the public. However, development

projects in Turkey have been financed by the private sector and foreign credit institutions (development banks), especially since the beginning of the 2000s, and the execution of SED processes in accordance with international standards is a condition for providing international financing. Therefore, SIA processes in accordance with international standards have become a necessity. In other words, it is not possible to finance development projects from any development bank with the EIA and SIA procedures defined by Turkey's national legislation.

It is possible to understand how Turkey is trying to solve these problems, especially regarding the SIA process, by looking at the development of the SIA processes within the GAP (Southeast Anatolia Project), which is the biggest development project of our country. Until the 2000s, the SIA process was not implemented in any of the sub-projects implemented within the framework of the GAP (main examples such as Keban Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant, Keban Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant, Atatürk Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant and Urfa Harran Plain Irrigation Project can be given). The projects carried out in this period were resettlement that caused huge population movements, the opening of large areas to irrigated agriculture and changes in land use caused by geographical changes caused by dam lakes, employment changes due to changes in the production model and product pattern in the region, ethnic composition caused by external and internal migration. Although the changes in the cultural structure caused great social transformations, such as changes in the cultural structure, the SIA process was not implemented in any of these projects. Today, it has been clearly understood that none of these projects are projects that carry the principle of sustainability in the social sense. For example, with the Urfa Harran Plain Irrigation Project, the drainage problems that started with the opening of the plain for irrigation after 1995, and the use of water by wrong techniques, with the belief that more water would bring more products, caused salinization throughout the plain and agricultural activities came to a standstill. However, Urfa Harran Plain Irrigation Project could have been a sustainable project if an evaluation of the farmer's culture of using water in agriculture and an active participation process to go along with this evaluation were carried out. Moreover, it would not cause new investments and waste of resources. Examples on this subject can be developed much more within the scope of GAP. Even this single example shows us how important the SIA process is for sustainable development. As mentioned before, development projects, including the GAP, have started to be financed by the private sector and international financial institutions. The basic criterion for financing development projects by international financial institutions is the principle of governance based on sustainability, transparency, participation and egalitarianism. The basic condition for ensuring these governance principles is that the SIA and Public Participation processes are carried out actively and effectively in every project. In order to provide international financing for the recent subprojects of the GAP project, the SIA and Public Participation processes, which are not defined by the national legislation, had to be included. However, it would be appropriate to mention three main problems in these SIA and Public Participation processes:

1. The regulations required by the implemented SIA and Public Participation processes conflict with the provisions of the national legislation in many fundamental areas. For example, in 2001, a loan was obtained from ECAs (Export Credit Banks) for the Ilisu Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant Project, which required international financing, but a SIA and Public Participation process in accordance with international principles and contracts was requested as a prerequisite for the loan. The SIA studies, which lasted for a long time, were

unsuccessful due to the inadequacies in reporting. In a new SIA process carried out in 2005, in which the team that prepared this project proposal also took part, these deficiencies were eliminated and financing was provided. However, international financing support was withdrawn in 2010 as the regulations required by the conducted SIA conflicted with the provisions of the national legislation on many other issues such as expropriation, resettlement and institutional capacity building.

2. While the SIA and Public Participation processes determined by international conventions and principles should be carried out in coordination with feasibility and evaluation studies, the SIA processes carried out in these projects were included in the project in an eclectic manner after the project started (in other words, after the arrangements to be determined by SIA were made). For example, the SIA study of the Gebze–Orhangazi–İzmir (Including İzmit Bay Crossing and Access Roads) Motorway Project, which was initiated in 2010, only started after the request of international financiers in 2012, that is, 2 years after the foundation of the project was laid.
3. These international SIA principles, on which these SIA and Public Participation processes, which are thought to be made in accordance with international principles and conventions, are based, do not comply with Turkey's socio-cultural, socio-economic and socio-demographic specificities and are carried out in accordance with standard (imported) procedures. Although these SIA processes have been formally made in accordance with international agreements, the conceptual sets used and the problems envisaged by these procedures do not comply with the social and cultural characteristics of our country and lead to the inability to predict and evaluate possible social problems at the project sites and to take effective measures against these effects.

Implementation problems in the SIA and Public Participation processes, which are one of the most important problems of the development projects carried out in Turkey, and the contradiction of the provisions of the national legislation with the regulations required by the international conventions and agreements emerge as an important problem that awaits an urgent solution. Considering Turkey's EU accession process, the importance of this issue is better understood. Even if the accession process is removed from the agenda, the organization of development projects within the framework of the previously mentioned governance principles will achieve the benefits that our country will gain from these projects in the long run, and it appears as a necessity to reach the goal of increasing social welfare.

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<p>Dr Hamidreza Alipour ERCICBELLP2212051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Estimation of Tourism Demand Function in World</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr Hamidreza Alipour Department of Management & Economic, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Navidefarajkhiyabani Department of Management & Economic, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BijanSafavi Department of Management & Economic, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Tourism as an economic sector with high profitability allocates an important place to itself in the current state of the world that will be remembered as the tourism industry. With regard to tourist attractions in Iran, should be considered that the industry is able to single products out the dependence on petroleum. Therefore, the author intends in this article to show some effective factors on demand of tourism and share of each factor in Esfahan province that is one of the tourist province in our country and has an important role in this field. In this case, 8 tourist cities in a period of 2005 to 2011 were studied. By linear logarithm function and its estimation in panel data method, it was determined that variable number of hotels (TH) is the most efficient variable in the total demand for tourism. Meanwhile, the coefficient of this variable (TH), in addition, coefficient of variable of total tourism attractions (TJ) and total tourism and travel agencies(TA) is positive, showing direct relationship between number of passengers and three mentioned variables in that city. And the only negative variable factor is price of hotel(GH) and shows hotel prices are negatively relationship of number of tourists and this variable (GH), it can be justified in both foreign and domestic tourists, which caused the hotel prices have not significant effect on attract tourism.</p> <p>Keywords: Tourism, Demand Function, Panel Data, Price Index, Tourist Attractions</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Iran due to its diverse climatic conditions, ancient civilizations and vestiges, exquisite sights and natural landscapes, the art of architecture, handicrafts and other cultural advantages and especially the specific geographical location in the area, has a potential for attracting tourists and changing into a major pole in its area (Alvani, 2006). Our country stands among the foremost ten, five and three countries of the world respectively in terms of tourist attractions, diversity of tourism and variety of handicrafts. According to the released statistics by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2000, after India, Iran has the highest tourism rating in South Asia (Fateh and Abbasi nezhad, 2005). The Esfahan province could be a suitable model for scientific studies and also the implementation of tourism projects</p>

because of the special feature in terms of tourism so be provided the field for attracting foreign and domestic tourists. Studies show due to the availability of the potential and actual capabilities in Iran, especially in the tourism industry and particularly in the Esfahan province but the number of foreign tourists should be, tens and hundreds of times while an annual statistics of the number of foreign tourists show that exist about 50 thousand visitors from natural and historical monuments of province. Due to the potential that exists in Iran's tourism industry, especially in the Esfahan province, there is a hope that with the investment and planning in this industry, Iran becomes a major tourism pole in the area in such a manner that in medium and long term, its foreign exchange earnings propound as an effective factor in coming up from the Single-Product economy. On the other hand in this study according to tourism industry and the release of Single-Product economy, the country escaped from fluctuation's income of the changes oil price, that besides economic aspect, political aspect effects of adverse can be considered by policymakers. In this research the author intends to investigate the factors affecting on tourism demands in 8 selected city of Esfahan provinces. The cities have been selected based on the two criteria; the first is the number of tourists in the years before and the second is the number of tourist's attractions in the previous years. However, in this study the examination of the factors affecting tourism demands was a documentary one which its results can be used to present macro strategies for policy-making in country's tourism pale.

Problem Statement

Tourism is the third phenomenon of dynamic economy and in Iran tourism is facing with the problems such as high rate of unemployment, restrictions on foreign exchange and resource and Single-Product economy and it has won 74 ranking in terms of income from attract tourists. Tourism industry is among high-income and safe, clean, for the economy of any country. Prosperity of the industry in world is representing political stability, social, economic, security, cultural and scientific. In other words, the tourism industry by having exclusive privileges provide several objectives simultaneously in the country's national space, Thus, the development of tourism in order to diversify the sources of economic growth and foreign exchange earnings and also create new job opportunities in the country, and the prosperity of other economic sectors such as transportation, manufacturing, and distribution of food, fuel and energy, handicraft and the construction industry is very important. As the existence of tourism potential in the countries cause to attract significant foreign exchange earnings, governments take it into consideration. On the other hand, it is also favored by the countries which don't have desirable industrial productions for export or resources like oil to earn foreign exchange income (Romilly, 1998). There are many natural attractions and acquired in Esfahan province, there are natural sights, historic and cultural sites in different cities of Esfahan and can be determined behavior patterns of travel demand, considering by motivations tourists and travel of persons to visit tourist places. According to the type of tourists, Tourism industry is noteworthy in two dimensions: foreign and domestic tourists. Foreign tourists with entering foreign exchange to the country and changing it into the national currency or spending it directly in the tourism pale can improve the country's foreign exchange income. So the presence of foreign tourists is important for any country. On the other hand, a significant proportion of each county's tourists belong to domestic tourists. However those tourists do not earn foreign exchange for the country but from the viewpoint of creating job openings and spending costs in tourist areas they become important (Papoli Yazdi et al, 2006). Because of the lack of research in the field of tourism in each city of province and the Esfahan province is a popular tourist province, the main purpose of the author in this research is to examine the amount of effective factors on tourism demand in selected cities. In terms of object, this study is an applicable research

and in terms of the nature of the case and research method, it's a descriptive-analytical research and correlation. In this study, among the top cities in terms of the number of tourists and tourist attractions between the years 2005-2011, 8 cities have been selected. These cities are Esfahan, Ardestan, Khonsar, Shahreza, Kashan, Golpayegan, Natanz, Nain. Research objectives and hypotheses The main purpose of the author in this research is to examine the amount of effective factors on tourism demand in selected cities. According to the said purpose and on the basis of the selected variables, the following hypotheses were examined in this study: -H1: The number of tourist attractions in the selected city has a significant and positive correlation with the number of inbound tourists to each city. -H2: The number of tourism travel and service agencies in selected cities has a significant and positive correlation with the number of inbound tourists to each city. -H3: The number of hotels in each city has a significant and positive correlation with the number of inbound tourists to each city. -H4: The average price of hotels in each city has a significant and negative correlation with the number of inbound tourists to each city. Theoretical framework and model introduction. The domestic tourism demand theory is based on the consumer behavior and the starting point of the consumer behavior theory is the consumer rational behavior. It is assumed that the consumer among all goods which are available choose those cause the maximum satisfaction to him. It shows that consumers are aware of all options and be able to evaluate them. In other hand, the consumer choice is limited by his budget. In these circumstances people seek the best choices. Economic theorists generally believe that analyzing the consumer's behavior requires that consumer be able to rank products based on his preference. The consumer after ranking goods and services based on his taste and regarding to income limits, chooses a combination that has the highest utility for him (Henderson and Quandt, 2001). Demands functions can be extracted from the analysis of utility maximization. According to theoretical discussions of microeconomics, in the following part the extraction of demand function by the use of utility maximization (the dominant constraint on optimization is the limitation of individual's budget) is discussed (Summary, 1987). We assume that in a space of two-commodity, the consumer consumes a tourism good "qtourism" and the other good "qo" as a sample of other goods and services. The tourism demand function obtains from the consumer's Maximization utility (which is the result of consumption of both goods "qtourism" and qo) and the constraint budget is obtained as follows:

$$\text{Max: } u = u(q_{\text{tourism}}, q_o) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Subject to: } y_t = p_{\text{ttourism}} \cdot q_{\text{ttourism}} + p_o \cdot q_o \quad (2)$$

After forming the Lagrange function and solving the systems of equations, the tourism demand function is obtained as follows:

$$q_{\text{ttourism}} = f(y_t, p_{\text{ttourism}}, p_o) \quad (3)$$

Since analyzing the elasticity of price, income and intersecting of demand is the purpose of estimating the demand function, it is more suitable that the demand function estimates logarithmically. So if the initial shape of the demand function is as follows:

$$q_{\text{ttourism}} = \beta_0(y_t)^{\beta_1}(p_{\text{ttourism}})^{\beta_2}(p_o)^{\beta_3}e^{u_t} \quad (4)$$

We will:

$$\ln q_{\text{ttourism}} = \ln \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln y_t + \beta_2 \ln p_{\text{ttourism}} + \beta_3 \ln p_o + u_t \quad (5)$$

In this case each of the coefficients will be directly an estimation of elasticity's income, price and cross of demand. In the demand function, the said elasticity is stable (Maraseli, 1995). According to the previous studies on the field of tourism, the structure of this model made in a way that can describe both the need factors and the factors which affect on the selected cities' tourism demand. Regard to the used data consisted of the combination of time and

cross-sectional series, the model is estimated using panel data. Thus, the implicit form of the estimable model for the tourism demand function is:

$$TT=f(TJ,TA,GH,TH) \quad (6)$$

TT the number of inbound tourists to the city, TJ number of citie's tourist attractions, TA the number of travel and tourism services agencies in destination city, GH the average price of hotels in the city, TH the number of hotels in the city. This function shows the relation between tourism demand and factors affecting on their demand, so after the estimation of economic relations model, the identification and distinction of each factor's impact can be possible. Since the purpose of this study is "evaluation of the effects of each of these factors changing on the selected provinces' tourism demand", it is necessary to calculate the demand elasticity toward to each of these variables. Thus the most appropriate form of tourism demand function can be the Cup Douglas function which is a nonlinear function.

$$TT = \beta_0 T J^{\beta_1} T A^{\beta_2} G H^{\beta_3} T H^{\beta_4} \quad (7)$$

Now can turn it into a linear function by taking its logarithm, so the final form of the model is as follows:

$$\log TT_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log TJ_{it} + \beta_2 \log TA_{it} + \beta_3 \log GH_{it} + \beta_4 \log TH_{it} \quad (8)$$

This model is estimated for the 8 cities which are: Esfahan, Ardestan, Khonsar, Shahreza, Kashan, Golpayegan, Natanz, Nain. As the used data were in a both form of "cross-section" and "time series data", to estimate this model, the panel data method used and the model estimated for the period of 2005-2011.

The estimation of model

The tourism demand function in the previous section was obtained as follows:

$$\log TT_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log TJ_{it} + \beta_2 \log TA_{it} + \beta_3 \log GH_{it} + \beta_4 \log TH_{it}$$

The above model is estimated and its initial outputs are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Dependent variable: logarithm of the number of inbound traveler to the city. Log (TT) (The initial outputs of software).

Probability	Coefficient	T statistic	Independent variable
0.000	7.022	12.51	C
0.000	0.001	4.43	TJ?
0.000	0.012	4.34	TA?
0.275	-0.04	-1.10	LOG(GH?)
0.000	0.547	14.36	LOG(TH?)
0.000000		267.88	F-statistic
	0.95		R-squared
	2.01		Durbin-Watson stat

As can be seen, all coefficients are significant and their signs are also compatible with the theory. The value of R2 represents the high explanatory power of independent variable. Meanwhile, the value of F statistic is higher than its tabled value, so we can claim that the whole of regression is significant. And of course, the value of Durbin-Watson stat (2/01) represents that the model have no problem or deases. To determine the presence or absence of a separate intercept for each cities, the Limer test were examined and used to test among the accumulated and non-accumulated data (stable or random effects). In that test, the hypothesis H0 indicates the similarity of intercepts (the combined method) and the hypothesis H1 indicates the dissimilarity of intercepts (the Panel method). The needed Statistic for the above test is F statistic. If the computed F with the degrees of freedom (n-1) and (nt-n-k) is bigger than the table's F, then the hypothesis H0 is rejected. So the regression is not valid and various intercepts should be considered within the estimation (Ledesma et al, 2001, Lee and chang, 2008, Mobasheri, 2011)

Table 2. Test Results of verisimilitude test.

Test Results of verisimilitude test.	Test Results of verisimilitude test.	Test
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Results of verisimilitude test.	Test Results of verisimilitude test.	

As the value of probability is equal to 0.15 and the value of computed F statistic is equal to 1.67 and less than the table's F statistic, with the confidence level of 95% cannot be said that the null hypothesis rejects, so the regression is valid and various intercepts (stable or random effects method) should not be considered within the model. Thus, the model will be POOLED type. And the regression equation is as follows:

$$\log(TT) = 7.02 + 0.001TJ + 0.012TA - 0.045 \log(GH) + 0.547 \log(TH) \quad (9)$$

The coefficient on the number of hotels (TH) is positive and is equal to 0.54, and is the most effective variable in the demand for tourism, indicates direct relation between the number of incoming tourists and the number of hotel of that cities, and the positive sign indicates that there is a strong positive relation between them. Due to the seasonality of tourism and lack of travel demand management by consumers, generally ensure that there is suitable accommodation of destination is very effective decision for tourists. After a variable number of hotels, the highest coefficient is belonging to the number of travel and service agencies' coefficient than other cities' income (TA) with the positive value 0.012 is effective variable in the rate of tourism demand in recent years, keep pace with changing patterns persons consumer and be eager them to this product Providing cheap travel and raise awareness in this field by travel agencies caused, the number and function of these agencies have a key role in attracting tourism. The coefficient of the number of tourist attractions variable (TJ) is positive and is equal to 0.001. Its sign is consistent with the theory and indicates that there is a direct relation between the number of travelers and the number of tourist attractions of that cities. However, since the number of attractions in each area has not changed during the years of study therefore small coefficient of 0/001 was expected. Finally, the average variable cost of hotel (GH) the result is the hotel prices have an inverse relationship with the number of tourists, that is consistent with economic theory but prob over 0.50 this variable indicates the meaningless on the decision of persons to choose travel destinations in the cities of province. It can be justified in both domestic and foreign tourists. First, the cost of staying is not high on foreign tourists basket Therefore, these variables they are not sensitive towards these variables on the other hand, due to the existence of alternative accommodation for domestic tourists homes caused the hotel prices are not a significant effect on attract tourism.

Results and Discussion

Due to the importance of tourism in countries' economy and earning the high foreign exchange from this area, the author was determined to examine the effective factors on tourism demand. Although this study did not separate the domestic tourism from the foreign tourists but the effective factors can be significant for both types of tourists. Therefore, 8 cities of province were selected and their relevant data were collected during the years 2005-2011. Two criteria were considered for selecting the cities. The first criterion was the number of inbound tourists to these cities during the study period and the second criterion was related to the number of tourist attractions of each city. These discussed cities are: Esfahan, Ardestan, Khonsar, Shahreza, Kashan, Golpayegan, Natanz, Nain.

The introduced model to estimate in this paper was presented as follows:

$$\log TT_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log TJ_{it} + \beta_2 \log TA_{it} + \beta_3 \log GH_{it} + \beta_4 \log TH_{it}$$

The above model estimated based on random effects. All coefficients are significant except the variable of hotel price. The signs of all coefficients are also compatible with the theory. The value of R^2 represents that 95% of the variability is explained by the independent variables. Meanwhile, the value of F statistic is higher than its tabled value. And by having $\text{prob} = 0$, So we can claim that the whole of regression is significant and the value of Durbin-Watson stat is equal to 2.01, represents that the model have not any condition or disease. The coefficient on the number of hotels (TH) is equal to 0.54, and is the Most effective variable in the rate of tourism demand. It means 1% decrease in the total index of number of hotels will increase 14.36 domestic and foreign trips. So the third hypothesis is confirmed. After this variable, the highest coefficient belongs to the ratio of travel and service agencies' coefficient than other cities' income (TA) and with the positive value 0.012 is effective variable in the rate of tourism demand in recent years, according to significance of this factor so the second hypothesis is confirmed. The coefficient of the number of tourist attractions variable (TJ) is positive and is equal to 0.001. Its sign is consistent with the theory and indicates that there is a direct relation between the number of domestic travelers and the number of tourist attractions of that city. So the first hypothesis is confirmed. Finally, the average variable cost of hotel (GH) The result is the hotel prices have an inverse relationship with the number of tourists, that is consistent with economic theory but $\text{prob} > 0.50$, it means this variable indicates the meaningless on the decision of persons to choose travel destinations in the cities of province. This caused the hotel prices have not a significant effect on tourism according to this results the fourth hypothesis is not confirmed.

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<p>Oltan Evcimen ERCICSSH2207065</p>	<p>From National to Global Developmentalism: The case of Turkey</p> <p>Dr. Oltan Evcimen Department of Sociology, University of Erciyes, Kayseri, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The argument that the world has been witnessing a transformation from national developmentalism towards a new form of developmentalism especially after the 1980s has increasingly become more widespread in the development literature. Moreover, the concerned literature has recently been dominated by the provocative claim that the notion of development itself is no longer operational and meaningful. However, it is still very ambiguous as to how this new form of development which is primarily implemented by the hands of the international corporations and institutions rather than the nation-states is being conceptualized with regard to the existing models of development and how to name it. This paper advances the claim that the national developmentalism has given way to what will be called as the 'global developmentalism' in this context and it operates through the notions of the locality and particularity, which are conceptual elements intrinsic to the global capitalism. This paper will also attempt to reveal that the logic of global developmentalism no longer depends on the main conceptual categories of the notion of development; thus, it can no longer be regarded as a form of developmentalism. The field research of this study involves the analysis of several major and minor projects which are thought to be implemented within either national developmentalism or global developmentalism, or intermediate forms between these two. This paper will advance a discussion on the transformation from national developmentalism to global developmentalism and make a discourse analysis of these two forms of developmentalism by interpreting the data obtained from the deep interviews with experts that have worked in these projects, the local inhabitants in the project- affected areas, and from analysis of the observable consequences of these projects.</p> <p>Keywords National developmentalism, global developmentalism, local, global, global capitalism</p> <p>1. Introduction</p> <p>Claiming that developmentalism as a movement and an idea has undergone a transformation primarily entails a specific definition of developmentalism. To clarify it further, the movement called as "economic developmentalism" and was implemented by the nation-states during the period of the late 1940s to the late 1970s has not disappeared but only taken a different form. Thus, this observation requires an instrumental definition of developmentalism that defines it as an apparatus needed by capitalism to regulate and reproduce the cultural, economic and political spheres. Although the notion of developmentalism persists in different forms of developmentalism, namely global-developmentalism and national developmentalism, these are fundamentally different from each other in terms of the ways in which they reconstruct the social, economic and cultural realms.</p> <p>The notion of national developmentalism has lost its significance and dominance when capitalism enters into the stage of globalization. According to Ayşegül Kars, newly emerging scales are both above and below the nation-state. The scale referred by below the nation-</p>

state is the local scale. Local scale (cities, regions, districts) used to be defined as part of the spatial integrity of the nation- state (Kars, 2006: 3). However, with the processes of globalization, these localities have been separated from the integrity of the country with globalization and they have been articulated into the process of globalization by themselves. In this regard, today, globalization proceeds in conjunction with localization. The formation of these two spatial scales does not contradict each other, on the contrary, they are processes that complement and develop each other.

This paper will deal with the relation between capitalism and development with regard to the mutual reproduction of capitalism and developmentalism. Regulation and reproduction of developmentalism are necessary elements for capitalism to implement its own reproduction. Profitability of capital and motive of performing capital accumulation lies in the foreground behind this reproduction. Capital does not only work for social values for this purpose but regulates and reproduces international social relations as well. Reconstruction of the idea of developmentalism takes place through the dual movement of capital. This dual movement is spatial expansion and concentration of the capital. The components of this dual mechanism are not opposing or contradictory to each other. The consequence of this mechanism which is central in regulating the idea of development is uneven and combined development of regions, to use a Marxist conceptualization.

One of the basic aims of the study is to find out the differences and similarities between economic developmentalism and the global developmentalism in a historical perspective. To put more concretely: what is the difference between the developmentalist concept of Global Developmentalism implemented through the WB and the developmentalism concept implemented by the Nation-States in order to eliminate regional disparities? And what are the practical processes that create this difference and consequences?

The analysis of the remaining influence of economic developmentalism today (if any) on the social life, which has left its mark on the economic, political and cultural realms after the World War II, seems to be possible with a periodization of developmentalism which follows the general logic of Jameson's account of the development of capitalism (1991):

- The national developmentalism was based on an organizational model in a way to create a homogenized cultural and social structure within the territories of nation-state and correspondingly rigid forms of modernism. The basic premise of the national developmentalism was that the regional disparities could be resolved within a planned program based on the belief of the existence of universal and positivist knowledge ('social engineering').
- Briefly speaking, national developmentalism is a notion of developmentalism that is under the hegemony of the national market. It is so because the national market is the only space where the elements of production distribute freely without any limitations. Braudel describes the national market as a political space: "The national economy is a political space that is transformed into a harmonized and unified economic space and can be mobilized towards any direction in line with the needs and innovations of economic life by the state (Braudel, 1993: 90). National developmentalism has emerged as a part of the modernization project of the nation- state in this context. The second period is when capital tends to flow across the boundaries of the nation-states. Symbolizing the collapse of the national developmentalist model, this new period also refers to the end of a situation where almost everything is predictable, stability is a rule and instability is described as an anomaly. According to Lash and Urry, capitalist relations have lost its organized nature in the contemporary world, which have consequently brought about tremendous changes in the very relationship between structure and agent (Lash and

Urry: 1994). The fluidity of the global capital that extends beyond the boundaries of the nation state and establishes new balances of political power entails, according to Bauman (2000: 25), a more fluid, sweeping and rapid mode of modernity rather than a solid and stable one. However, it would be a narrow statement to assert that this notion of fluidity only applies in the economic sphere. The emerging cultural logic of late capitalism, to use Jameson's term, operates through the prominence of the fluidity of capital and the unorganized nature of late capitalism has given the transnational or international organizational and institutional agents primary roles in global capitalism.

Moreover, with the structural transformation of capitalism, national developmentalism has given way to what is called as global developmentalism. Although it is difficult to find procedural similarities between these two different modes of developmentalism, in both of these two models, capitalism attempts to redefine and redesign the cultural, social and political realms. The role played by the nation-state in the implementation of the national developmentalism was in a way adopted by the international or transnational organizations such as the World Bank (WB), in the implementation of global developmentalism, in a different manner though.

While the nation-state has moved from center to periphery during this transition from national developmentalism to the global developmentalism, the transnational organizations have settled into the center. However, the nature of the structure of the center has also changed tremendously. The center does not refer to an authority in this new context. To make an analogy, this change does not resemble the accession of the new king to the throne upon the death of the old. However, the monarchy persists still; it just has to proceed in an alternative form. This alternative way closely relates with the notion of disorganization in the organizational form of the late capitalism. The newly emerging centrality is rather a constantly shifting supra-discourse that transforms the established relationships accordingly. This new situation does not refer only to a change in the power structure, but also a procedural change in the notion of developmentalism itself. The motto of nation-state to homogenize cultural, social, political, and economic fields to attain integrity has given way to what is loosely called as fetishism of difference in this context of the global developmentalism. Thus, the motto of global developmentalism is to preserve differences and further foster the differentiation as has already been a mark of global capitalism. In fact, the old claim of universality of the national developmentalism that the differences among various localities will be wiped out with the development of these localities had long been refuted by the observed phenomena themselves.

2. National Developmentalism

The simplest definition of development is to bring 'good life' to people. Although the definition is very simple and naive, the concept itself is not. The notion of development is used in many political contexts, disguises itself under various discourses and ideologies, and the last but not the least, has the potential to transform a society altogether in pursuit of an ideal society or humanity depending on the context. The notion of development inevitably ties with the notion of progress, which constitutes one of the basic tenets of modernity, a belief in the capability of rationalized forms of power, ethical, political, economic, social mechanisms of decision-making so to speak, to create a better world for humanity. Thus, the concept of development directly brings us to the notion of modernity. Having its founding roots in the hegemony of modern rationality over nature (and tradition as well) and in the notion of unilateral development as an inescapable fact, modernity seems to be concomitant with the idea of development and progress from the very beginning. Today, everyone talks about the need for adapting or integrating with the global society for survival.

However, this urgent need for adaptation to or the integration with the West and concomitant processes of socio-economic transformation has a history of more than a century for the so-called underdeveloped countries. Especially in the second half of the 20th century, this need assumed a complete institutionalized form implemented by the states through several policies and giant infrastructure projects. This movement called developmentalism indeed expressed underdeveloped countries' zeal to become modern and to keep pace with the sweeping changes brought about by (high) modernity. The notion of development in this sense emerged just after the World War II, which was legitimized itself on the basis of struggle against poverty in both developed and underdeveloped countries.

The process of development inherently possesses an evolutionary perspective in which there are stages of development that a country has to follow in order. The notion of development, the national development so to speak, has put forward three interrelated criteria for the progress:

- Economically, sharp and sustainable increases in national product; generation of centers of self-sustained growth, mainly in industry.
- Socially, redistribution of national income on an egalitarian basis; incorporation of marginal masses into the market economy.
- Culturally, emergence of a new national self-image, confident of the future and willing to make sacrifices to bridge the gap with the developed world (Portes, 1973: 253).

The concepts of national developmentalism, such as economic growth, development, improvement, progress, modernization, and industrialization, have commonly been used interchangeably till the early 1980s in literature. The meanings attributed to these concepts by national developmentalism were penetrated into each other. Indeed, the relation between global developmentalism and national developmentalism can be examined by an analysis of how these concepts are articulated in their discourse in different contexts. National developmentalist discourse bears a linear relationship to these concepts unlike global developmentalism, which regard these concepts as instrumental tools that should be embedded with new meanings according to different contexts. The remarks of an expert who participated in a resettlement process implemented within the scope of ABHES project is worth quoting to clarify what is meant by the linear relationship between national developmentalism and those concepts:

...I have worked in a resettlement work in Adıyaman province. But I can't remember the name of the village right now... Since the village was going to be inundated by dam reservoir completely it should have been moved to a new settlement in a short time. We needed to gather data on the economic conditions of the households to initiate the implementation of resettlement activities. I will never forget the fact that 48 households out of 50 could not have reported any income generating activity to us. How could they earn their living? The village had a subsistence economy; money had almost no use. The material conditions were so poor that I had really difficulty to continue to work there ... I thought resettlement was a very good opportunity for these people to improve their life-standards and to rescue themselves from those poor conditions... but this didn't happen...¹

¹ Participant (Agricultural Engineer), GAP, Interview with the author, 23-04-2011, Ankara.

In the whole interview, the expert did not make any reference to social or cultural specificities of the region. From the perspective of national developmentalism, the problems (or opportunities) brought about by the proposed project and the existing conditions in a region are explicable only in economic matters.

Since the basic purpose of growth-oriented development emerged after the World War II was to shift the labor from agriculture to industrial and service sectors, the national income per capita has been assessed as the basic indicator of improvement in prosperity of the country. This approach entails the efficient management of economy and sustainable growth. However, it was understood in the late 1970s that the growth-oriented development model based on increasing the production capacity could not solve especially the social problems of the underdeveloped countries. Thus, the concept of development had been questioned and redefined so as to improve the relationship between economic growth and human development.

The concept of national developmentalism has generally been used with regard to the policies implemented in the countries which have their national dependencies after the Second World War to foster economic, social and cultural transformations. Such a usage of the term relates with the idea that the purest forms of national developmentalism have emerged in those countries (Chang and Grabel, 2004: 21). Actually, the movement of national developmentalism in this case was a response to the problem of underdevelopment. The perspective of National Developmentalism finds its utmost expression in its observation that the underdeveloped regions represented the majority of the world especially after World War II. Operating on the basis of the economic categories of savings, consumption and national income (but especially on the basis of the comparison of the savings regarding their share in the national income), this comparison yields a hierarchical classification among countries according to their levels of development.

Seers claims that economics that was unable to explain the economic crisis is now incapable to present a solution to the problem of poverty that ravages through Africa, Asia and Latin America (Seers, 1967: 1). After being criticized as such by many critiques, national developmentalist literature turned its interest to various problems brought about by capitalism rather than the problem of development itself. Amartya Sen (1983) offered an insight into developmentalist literature somewhat as a response to these critiques. He attempted to show that the notion of development cannot be dealt with by only looking at increase in national income, an approach that tend to confuse the phenomena of development and growth. For him, (1983:755-756) the notion of development specifically interests with 'good life'. Thus, one should focus on humans rather than the produced commodities when it comes to the notion of development.

Many countries had carried out great deal of national development projects after the World War II. Part of these projects have aimed to equalize the income distribution and to reduce the economic inequalities between regions by providing low-cost loans or forms of subvention to the underdeveloped countries. Çağlar Keyder states that (1993:103) although these projects were very high-cost projects, they hardly produced any lasting structural changes in those countries. Besides these infrastructural projects, they carried out land consolidation and land reforms. They conducted projects that required resettlement, which in turn aimed to transform the social structure of underdeveloped countries (Kubat 1994: 123). Regional Development Agencies (abbreviated as 'RDAs' hereafter) were founded all around the world to implement these development projects. Being founded in the Western Europe countries first, RDAs have gradually become widespread all around the world towards the 1960s in order to overcome the destructive effects of the World War II. Today many academicians and development experts harshly criticize the projects implemented by

the RDAs in the period of 1950-1980. These criticisms agree on the point that these large-scale projects have resulted in various ecological, social and cultural damages, many of which are irreversible (Escobar 1995; Keyder 1993; Carey 1995).

3. From National Developmentalism to Global Developmentalism

A major strand of criticism against developmentalism has come from Marxist and structuralist approaches especially after the late 1960s. A version of this criticism saw developmentalism as a futile attempt since, for the critics, there were structural factors that created the patterns of development and underdevelopment. The structural mechanisms of capitalism, imperialism and colonialism have generated and maintained the existing inequalities among regions and countries. The most influential criticism in the literature has belonged to 'dependency school', the theoretical formulations of which has determined the program of many political movements as well. The most prominent representative of this school, Andre Gunder Frank (1967) has found the reasons for underdevelopment in the mechanisms of capitalism and colonialism. The capitalist and colonialist relations have generated the conditions of underdevelopment.

There has been a vast amount of literature emerged since the late 1970s which has seriously questioned the notion of development and developmentalism. For the representatives of this strand of thought, development as practices and policies and developmentalism as conceptual framework and philosophy have been proved to be a failure and disappointment; developmentalism is even regarded as "the greatest failure of the century" (Pitt, 1976:16). This fact was explicitly appearant in the case of Latin America (Esteva 1987), where the criticism against development first emerged.

Thus, the development movement is similar to the project of modernity since they have both brought about disastrous social consequences. Indeed, taking its inspiration mainly from postcolonial studies and poststructuralist theory, these criticisms have regarded the development as intrinsically modern project. These criticisms have questioned (and sometimes deconstructed) the central concepts of developmentalism, such as progress, improvement, growth, welfare, development, etc., in a way to reveal the power relations behind those seemingly 'universal' concepts. As Slater (1993, 421) states the "Occidental framing and deployment of modernization theory for the so-called developing countries" legitimized itself discursively for a series of practical interventions and penetrations "that sought to subordinate, contain and assimilate the Third World as other."

For national developmentalism, as a planning logic that claims to foresee a century in the future, transformation should be organized from the center. However, the new developmentalism for Schumpeter (1939:82) is an unexpected moment that cannot be foreseen. Innovation comes unexpectedly whether it organizes the social field or the economic field and it incorporates itself into the existing mechanism. In this regard, the underdeveloped regions do not have to follow a line of development dependent on the developed regions. Indeed, that is also true for the global developmentalism. Global developmentalism does not expect underdeveloped regions to follow the same path that developed regions did earlier. Indeed, global developmentalism can best be understood by what Schumpeter has called as the new. Global developmentalism is a form of innovation invented and embodied by global capitalism. Certainly, the global developmentalism transformed the meaning attributed to the new by the nation state and national capitalism. The analysis of the consequences of the global developmentalism reveal the unexpected functions of the little things on the economic, social and cultural transformation processes. It is not coincidence that the primary focus in the global developmentalism is to extract small stories and its associated little things from what is loosely called as locality.

The global developmentalism refers to the mechanisms which implement new economic dynamics in the social field. Although global developmentalism might seem to be the successor of national developmentalism at first sight, their relations with the realm of the social totally differ from each other. While the national developmentalism aims transform the social and to attain social integrity within a centralized structure, the global developmentalism attempts to reconstruct the social by disintegrating and destroying the elements that provide integrity and homogenization. The transformation from national developmentalism to the global developmentalism can be summarized in the following shifts:

- There is a shift from a planning framework having central organizational structure with a predetermined targets to the one organized in a decentralized manner and established within the local.
- There is a transformation from a regular market structure that seeks for equilibrium state to the dynamic market structure that is based on creative destruction.
- While national developmentalism is based on a form of rationality that orients toward predetermined targets, global developmentalism is based on a logic that is open to (and having adjustment mechanisms for) many alternatives.
- There is a shift of concern from eliminating the regional inequalities to the recognizing differences of regions and developing them within their peculiarities. There is a transformation from a centralized mechanism to regulate what actors should do to the one where actors are oriented through institutional regulations.
- There is a shift from a process progressing with the scientific knowledge having priority over experience to the one in which experiment is given the first priority.

In this context, when we look into developmentalism, we see that nation states that fund national developmentalism projects in the past have been replaced with international finance organizations that fund global developmentalism projects. IFC, working as a subsidiary of WB, can be shown as one of the most important international finance organizations and as a leading organization in funding development related projects. The main objective of IFC, in addition to the WB's purpose, is to support private investors and public enterprises, as partners, in their productive investments especially in developing countries. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA), subsidiaries of WB like IFC, provide low interest loans, interest free loans and grants to developing countries to support their development projects.

In this context, another important international finance organization is European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). EBRD was founded in 1991 with the objective of creating and developing private sectors in a democratic environment in Middle and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet countries. EBRD operates stretching from Europe to Middle Asia to preserve market economies and democracy.

4. Conclusion: Global Developmentalism as Practice

In this part, the impossibility of actualization of a Project that is based on the global developmentalism with the language that national developmentalism is using for 30 years will be discussed and the answer of below question is to be found: "How can an expert and/or a plannersorking in development projects in Turkey who believes that national developmentalism is equipped with the knowledge which is able to figure out the mystery of the nature and the regular structure of the society, could have forgotten the language of national developmentalism?"

In other words, how could these experts and planners manage to speak the global developmentalism's concepts which could be described as a new language, within a short time? We could make a theoretical evaluation about the difference between the post and national developmentalism so far. Since it is impossible to give the details of field study in this limited paper, this part summarized views and opinions of the experts and planners working in the development projects.

Global developmentalism's emphasis on local aspects triggers a qualitative change in developmentalism. After this change, local aspects became the main element of the project. National developmentalism considers the local only as a variant that must be noticed in development. Project designing process must be planned on the basis of this variant, and this must be the way how local aspects included to the projects. The main tenets of global developmentalism can be briefly summarized as following:

- Projects designed in the logic of global developmentalism uses the term local instead of regional.
- The "new" projects focus on democratic participation rather than the activities of "disclosure".
- These projects are designed to foster diversity rather than focusing on equality.

Whereas national developmentalism breaks off all ties with the local, global developmentalism ensures the participation of a locality existing in its own perception. In this context, the two perspectives of developmentalism are not that different from each other. The localities that national developmentalism excluded on desk, is created on desk by global developmentalism and included to the development project. All in all, in both developmentalism perspectives, the relationship formed with the local is unilateral. However, the relationship that global developmentalism formed with the local differs in being participatory. Localities defined, found and created by global developmentalism are included to the global development projects.

The expert of global developmentalism develops a different perception of locality than it already is. The main reason for this situation is that he/she considers what he/she sees through his/her own semantic codes. The relationship that the global developmentalism's expert tries to establish is a process that develops on its own. The expert's relationship with the locals is a relation imposing a sense of locality formed through his/her own semantic codes and, in this sense, a relation that actually creates the local aspects. To what extent is that relationship bidirectional and to what extent coherent with the democratic participation principle of global developmentalism is not certain. Within this relation, the people exposed to certain impacts within the context of a project are included to the project through the expert's perception of local aspects. The essential point of this relationship is the fact that global developmentalism's expert's somewhat credulous consideration of local aspects as a thing worth being won over. Global developmentalism tries to win the local over but this locality tried to be won over is a locality defined, determined and even created by the expert. And the participation of this locality, created by the global developmentalism, in its project underpins global developmentalism's bidirectional communication formed with the local.

Global developmentalism's projects relationship with the local is more artificial than the relationship between the global developmentalism's experts and the local community. Despite the artificialness, this relation will restrain the local and eliminate the risks it poses. Global developmentalism's concern for understanding resembles whispering to a person who's not aware of his distinctiveness that he is distinct.

Global developmentalism is very much similar to the global capitalism a subsystem of it in its zeals, functions, and logic of operation. As has been stated, the general structural integrity of the global capitalist system does not depend on the equilibrium state which entails homogenization and predictability. Global capitalism has an incredible capacity to adopt or incorporate various elements that seem to be foreign (or sometimes threatening) to the system itself. The global developmentalism as a structure operating within the similar logic does not see the difference or the very differentiation as a threat or foreign element and is capable to articulate every element into its logic within a decentralized organization. Thus, its logic depends on the continuous processes of creative destruction in which the elements that seem to be foreign or threatening are successfully incorporated to the general logic of global developmentalism. One of the major criticisms against developmentalism was the postdevelopmentalism which altogether rejects the notion of development and abandons the idea of new models of development. Global developmentalism seems to incorporate and articulate the major points of postdevelopmentalism into its logic. However, the local, difference or the Other are tamed or domesticated within the discourses of global developmentalism as only offering a local flavor, which of course seem to have potential to attract more capital and foreign investment.

Thus, global developmentalism's eagerness to cooperate with the "local" should not be regarded as a respect for the difference or an attempt to benefit from the local insights and wisdom. The difference or the Other is, in a way, tamed or domesticated while being incorporated in to the very mechanism of the project, and thereby it helps to ensure the smooth processing of the project. Thus, in this regard way, rather than rejecting the postdevelopmentalist criticisms, which mostly take their inspiration from global colonial theory and post-Marxism, global developmentalism seems to incorporate part of the conceptual framework offered by this school into its logic and attempt to realize projects that depends on now a domesticated notion of difference and diversity. In this way, global developmentalism depends on a form of localism and the notion of particularity in contrast to the national developmentalism operating through the discourses of universality and a totalizing Westernism. However, unsurprisingly, global developmentalism overlooks the criticisms of postdevelopmentalism with regard to the relations of power in global capitalism and the global mechanisms of it that brought about increase in inequality and polarization among and within countries, and marginalization and poverty all over the world.

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<p>Kimberly Garibay ERICSSH2212059</p>	<p>Mano Po: The Experiences of Senior Citizens during COVID-19 Quarantine</p> <p>Kimberly Garibay Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In the Philippines, older Filipinos who are 60 years old and above, are referred to as Senior Citizens. As soon as the COVID-19 virus hits our country, data shows how senior citizens are significantly at higher risk of developing the virus. Thus, causing suffering, extreme fear, and hopelessness for senior citizens. The participants of this research study are the senior citizens who have caught COVID 19 with symptoms, without symptoms, and those who have comorbidities, notably those who were quarantined in a hospital facility. This study aims to determine the senior citizen's feelings, challenges, and coping mechanisms during their quarantine period in a hospital facility. Furthermore, the researchers utilized descriptive qualitative research which methods are used to answer questions about the experiences of senior citizens. After gathering our data, the researchers used thematization as the analysis of data, and it revealed that despite being in a difficult situation, many senior citizens did not lose any hope. Inevitably, they also faced a lot of challenges as well, mostly regarding their mental and emotional health. In a positive light, our participants also showed their determination and willingness to live as they thought and made their own coping mechanisms.</p> <p>Keywords: Senior Citizens, Quarantine, Pandemic, Experiences, COVID-19</p> <p>Introduction: Background of the Study As we look around today, the cries of hope from people can still be heard. The COVID-19 Pandemic is still around and we cannot help but think of the well-being of our children, our parents, and the most vulnerable in this pandemic, the senior citizens. In the Philippines, older Filipinos who are 60 years old and above, are referred to as Senior Citizens. Our background of the study describes the problem situation and cites different studies and data from previous studies that shape and portray the problem situation in both global and national perspectives. From a global perspective, a study conducted by Jaarsveld (2020) was about the effects of COVID-19 on the elderly population and how the pandemic's negative impact on psychological well-being has become very evident. These effects are magnified in the elderly population due largely to stricter lockdowns, the higher threat of illness, and loss of social support. Studies show that</p>

there is a rampant increase in anxiety, and depression in the general population, especially those facing extended lockdowns. Loss of socialization, increased mental strain and general mental health problems, and decreased exercise, could have substantial negative effects on the elderly population. In a study conducted by Manca, De Marco & Venner (2020). was all about social isolation and loneliness and how they negatively affect the mental health of the elderly. Persons with cognitive disabilities are more likely to experience a deterioration in their cognitive and mental health. Talking about the cognitive and mental health of elderly— isolation, and protection measures are crucial for the elderly population, who are at larger risk of COVID-19 related death. However, isolation and protective measures may additionally amplify problems that are already gifted in older adults, similar to loneliness, age discrimination, and excessive worrying. Many variables were related to poor psychological health and well-being, together with living alone, slashed social interactions, feeling on the point of death, high levels of COVID-19 related health worries, stress, health issues and not having psychological feature impairments. Moreover, a study by Balamurugan, Greenfield, Knox, & Brown (2021) was about the quarantine and isolation facility and the State Health Department's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This study shows that State Health Departments are at the helm of addressing the myriad needs during the COVID-19 pandemic, including those of vulnerable populations who do not have a place to self-isolate or quarantine to prevent the spread. As the COVID-19 pandemic persists, the need for a facility to meet quarantine and isolation requirements of the vulnerable populations is not just a critical mitigation strategy but is an ethical imperative. In addition to that, a study conducted by Ömer, Hasan & Kübra (2021) was about the rise in depressive thoughts, which is said to be physical inactivity that affects the mental health of the old. The decrease within the fitness and mental state deterioration naturally caused a decrease in the quality of life in the elderly. Physical activity levels in the pandemic have decreased considerably because of staying reception and this may cause a rise in the risk of the many secondary illnesses on elderly. Moving on from the national perspective, in the Philippines, the well-being of the elderly has been a source of public concern due to their vulnerability to illnesses and abuse. A study by Paul (2020) was all about the Philippines' senior citizens' vulnerabilities and how it increases because of COVID-19 lockdown. Many senior citizens are subjected to some form of abuse, including verbal, physical, and financial abuse, which is usually inflicted by their children and other family members. However, when the lockdown was imposed and a slew of severe precautions were put in place to combat COVID-19, the elderly's vulnerability increased. The COVID-19 pandemic, according to Risa Hontiveros, an advocate for senior citizens' rights and protection, has worsened the vulnerability of the Filipino elderly, particularly the impoverished. According to her, since the implementation of the Enhanced Community Quarantine, which prohibits people from leaving their homes except for frontline workers and other essential personnel, elderly Filipinos who still work have lost their source of income because they are also prohibited from going outside. They had no alternative but to rely on the food packages provided by the local government, but these packages were insufficient for them. Lola Rosita, 76, of Malabon City, claims that the government's relief supplies are insufficient and that they require medications to address

their present health issues, hygiene kits, and face masks, which they can't get because they are not allowed to go outside. A lot of senior Filipinos were also reported to be suffering from a shortage of food and medicine as they remained indoors. The government's quarantine regulations made it impossible for the elderly to obtain food and other basic necessities. As of June 28, 2021, 28.3 % of the reported older people have already had their first COVID-19 immunization. In the Philippines, patients aged 60 and older account for 7 out of 10 deaths. Vaccines are an important component of our COVID-19 protection, especially given the possibility of fast-spreading variations. As stated by Dr. Rabindra Abeyesinghe in 2021, the priority is to protect senior citizens the soonest and with the highest coverage. The main focus of the vaccination effort is for those at the greatest risk of severe disease to have the biggest impact on saving lives, especially since the global supply of vaccines is limited, a study conducted by Junio (2021). Furthermore, A study conducted about how COVID-19 infections have been reported in both the community and nursing homes, assisted living facilities, and other congregate living settings, are at high risk. Demographics and social welfare are two variables that have been suggested as increasing vulnerability to COVID-19 in elderly Filipinos. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority (2016), older Filipinos account for 7.5 million people in our country. Only 30% of the country's 7.5 million senior citizens receive a monthly social pension of P500, while 40% receive no pension at all (Senate of the Philippines, 2019). The inability of older Filipinos to receive health care and pay for medical expenses makes them more vulnerable to COVID 19. This demonstrates that poverty is one of the factors contributing to their high mortality rates. With what is said, the purpose of this research study is to learn about the first-hand experiences of senior citizens who were tested positive for COVID-19 and were quarantined in a hospital facility. This research is also done to share the stories and experiences of senior citizens during their COVID-19 quarantine period. The researchers aim to dig deeper and create a study regarding senior citizens in the pandemic as it is timely and relevant to discuss. Considering senior citizens are the most vulnerable at this time, this study would be a prominent platform for encouraging them and making them feel that they are not alone. The researchers make sure to create this study successfully and effectively to spread the goal and purpose of this research study. The significance of the study of our research is how this will benefit our respondents. Starting with the senior citizens, they will be able to express their sentiments and thoughts while going through COVID-19 quarantine knowing they are the most vulnerable. This will also offer them a voice to be heard that we should all prioritize and focus on the mental, physical, emotional, and social aspects of all senior citizens. This study also provides future researchers a 'bird's eye view' concerning the perception of the senior citizens regarding the pandemic and their quarantine period. Next, our study will also benefit front-liners as it enables them to comprehend the situation of Filipino elders and to execute a greater approach to them. And lastly, our research study will benefit a family and community, they will be more aware of the challenges the senior citizens are going through and look more after them knowing it can be their loved ones going through those challenges. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework Psychological Stress: The Lazarus Theory This theory states that a thought must come about your situation before

experiencing an emotion or psychological arousal. Lazarus presents the two concepts that are central to any psychological stress theory: appraisal. This theory distinguishes two basic forms of appraisal, primary and secondary appraisal. Primary appraisal concerns whether something of relevance to the individual's well-being occurs, whereas secondary appraisal concerns coping options (Lazarus, 1997). It is important to consider and prioritize as well the psychological and mental health of the senior citizens to show support and identify the psychological concepts and protective factors too. A Theory of Holistic Comfort In theory by Katherine Kolcaba, she developed and conducted a concept analysis of comfort that examined literature from several disciplines, including medicine, nursing, psychiatry, psychology, and English which is called The Theory of Comfort. Kolcaba described comfort existing in three forms: relief, ease, and transcendence. This theory also states that if specific comfort needs of a patient are met, the patient experiences comfort in the sense of relief (Kolcaba, 1994). Cognitive theory The third theory to support this research is the Cognitive Theory. Aaron T. Beck coined this supposition in 1967. This theory involves one's negative views on the world, the future or themselves being the fundamental cause of depression during negative life events. It is the belief that what one's thinking influences the feelings, behavior, and reaction to the environment and surroundings. Because of inaccurate and unhelpful core beliefs about oneself, one is susceptible to distorted thinking and a deficient emotional state. Helplessness, incompetence and undesirability are but a few of the feelings stated to be further enhanced with a negative experience recalled or lived through (Beck, (1972). It is usual for the elderly to self isolate since they are one of the people who are not allowed to go out since they can acquire the COVID-19 easily. With that, there is no doubt that they experienced and are experiencing a lot of challenges, and some might lack emotional support as well as physical help and financial help during the lockdown, which is one of the aspects that we all should be talking about in the society. Self-Efficacy Theory This last theory is all about Self-Efficacy theory which was first coined by Albert Bandura. Self-efficacy is about an individual's belief in their own ability to succeed in a particular situation. Having high self-efficacy will most likely have the resilience to stress, improved performance and healthy lifestyle habits (Bandura, 1977). In this study, the pandemic and the quarantine period of senior citizens who were tested positive for COVID-19, have a negative impact on their well-being and their lives that makes it harder for them to believe in their abilities and moreover, themselves.

1.3 RESEARCH PARADIGM Figure 1: Research Paradigm

1.4 STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES This research seeks to learn about the experiences of the senior citizens and by showing support to them, who went through COVID-19 quarantine. With this, the current study specifically aims to: (a) To explore the senior citizen's experiences during the quarantine period in a hospital facility. (b) Discuss the challenges of senior citizens who got tested positive and went on a quarantine. (c) Different coping mechanisms of the senior citizens.

Chapter II Methodology Research Design This study utilizes Qualitative Descriptive Design as it describes the experiences of those Filipinos age 60 and above who were quarantined from the public because they contracted COVID-19. To further explain our study's research design, qualitative research is used to explain "why" something happens while descriptive design is a scientific approach that includes

watching and documenting the behavior of our participants without altering it in any way. Also, qualitative methods were used to answer questions about experience, meaning, and viewpoint, most commonly from the participant's perspective, according to shuttleworth (2008). In short, Qualitative Descriptive research resolves the question "why" and "what." It combines both the terms "descriptive" and "qualitative", hence its name. This research design would help gain a profound understanding of the research subject based on first-hand experience.

Population and Locale of the Study The participants of the study were senior citizens who were tested positive for COVID-19 that were admitted and quarantined to a government and private medical facility in San Fernando City, La Union where the researchers got consent and approval. With that, the number of participants were 11 senior citizens. For this study's inclusion and exclusion, (a) the participants selected for our study were the senior citizens who have caught COVID 19 with symptoms. (b) Another one, the senior citizens who have caught COVID-19 without symptoms, (c) and those who have comorbidities. And all participants were quarantined in a hospital facility, were our inclusion. While those (a) who underwent home quarantine, (b) age 59 and below are excluded from our chosen respondents. Our participants were accompanied by their family members in answering the questions. Moreover, According to Crossman (2020), this study used purposive sampling also known as a judgment or selected sampling, which is a non-probability based on features of a population and the study's purpose wherein all participants are selected since they fit the particular profile and to understand the senior citizens' experiences, feelings, and coping mechanisms while they are in quarantine facilities or hospitals.

Data Gathering Tool The data were gathered through the data gathering tool of Qualitative Online Interview, which the researchers sent out online interviews with semi-structured questionnaires to the senior citizens with the help of their family members in answering. Our participants were asked to respond on how they felt during their quarantine period, the challenges they encountered, how they coped with it, and such. The researchers used Messenger to communicate with the participants and their family members more easily and effectively. Additionally, all the questions were made by the researchers. Moreover, the research team's data gathering method, and the way in which they interviewed and interacted with participants and their locale were all risk-free. Also, there were no reimbursements or monetary funds involved in our study. With that, the participants of the study were senior citizens that tested positive for COVID-19 and were quarantined to a hospital facility where the researchers got consent and approval. Furthermore, the researchers believe that online interviews with semi-structured questionnaires are the most suitable during the researcher's time constraints as this method is easier and more effective for both the researchers and the participants, especially in this time of the pandemic. Compared to other data-collection methods, sending out online interviews will be easily done in a bulk and is equally simple, and practical for the researchers to the matize expeditiously.

Data Gathering Procedure The researchers first required approval from their research adviser, their Research Panelists, the LORMA Colleges Research Ethics Committee, and the director of the Basic Education School before gathering data's. The researchers were tasked to comply and complete the different requirements for the

approval which includes the research protocol, consent form which this included information that participants needed to know in order to make an informed decision about whether or not to participate in the study, such as the research's purpose, procedures, participant rights, and how we would utilize the data. Another one, accomplishing the data gathering tool, endorsement form, and having them validated and submitted to the LORMA Colleges Research Ethics Committee. When the researchers were officially given a signal to continue their study, the researchers then identified their participants, 5 participants quarantined in a government hospital facility and 6 participants quarantined in a private hospital facility. The participants were senior citizens who were tested positive for COVID-19 and went on a quarantine in a hospital facility. The researchers approached the participants through Messenger with the help of their family members and began the procedure by explaining first the things that should be done and most of all, ensuring the trust and explaining the confidentiality of each of the participants. Since the research study's data gathering tool is an online interview through Google Forms, the researchers gave the participants a whole week to answer the eight (8) questions in their free time or when they were most comfortable in the set time frame of the researchers. Eventually, once the set time frame of the researchers was over, the researchers proceeded to encode and analyze the data assembled. Ethical Considerations Indeed, consent and Permission are important in the field of research. Therefore, before sending out the questionnaires through an online interview, the researchers first need to understand and be aware of the essence of consent and the privacy of each of the participants. Thus, throughout the data gathering procedure of the researchers, they ensured that all collected data from the participants were kept confidential from collection to publication which was evident in the Informed Consent Form. This form consisted of a brief introduction of the research study and the purpose of research. Moreover, it also contained the different types of research intervention which includes the Participant Selection, Voluntary Participation, Procedures, Risks, Benefits, Reimbursements, Confidentiality, Sharing of Results, the Right to Refuse of Withdrawal and lastly, Who to Contact. With that, the participants were assured that they have every right to refuse or withdraw as a participant. Moreover, the researchers also respect the decision of the participants, no force were to be done. The researchers recognize the value of a positive relationship and trust between them and the participants. Thus, in order to build trust among their participants, researchers introduced themselves and explained that they would make many efforts to preserve the confidentiality of their participants' information, assuring them that everything would stay private and exclusive. In addition to that, the researchers made sure that all collected data from our respondents will be kept confidential from collection to publication, maintaining the anonymity of the respondents was respected and observed throughout the study. Data Analysis According to Meg Sewell in 1996, thematization refers to the questions of "why" and "what" and how they need to be answered before the question of "how". It's very important for the research to be clear on its purpose and the topics to be investigated. The researchers used thematization in summarizing the results of the study for analysis and interpretation. To dig deeper, the "what" of the research would be defined by the statements of the questioned party as their

data are informative in providing its content on this pandemic. The “why” of the research would be satisfied from our respondent’s stated experiences, challenges, and their own perspective in their COVID-19 quarantine. Furthermore, through thematization, the researchers were able to discuss many underlying factors and sub-themes which were in the results and discussions. Thematization help presents the results of the data and information gathered and accumulated respectively by the researchers which were analyzed and categorized in order to answer the following research questions. This was done with the use of thematization table which the researchers utilized to organize the participant’s answers and to also check for its saturation. Thus, the researchers used thematization as our treatment of data as a way to be able to spread awareness on how the experiences of senior citizens during their COVID-19 quarantine and expand it on how they cope with those experiences and such. Chapter III Results and Discussion Results In this juncture, the researchers were able to gather sufficient data. This chapter presents the results of the data and information gathered and accumulated respectively by the researchers which they analyzed and categorized in order to answer the following research questions. Table 1 Excerpts from the Narrations of the Participants Major Themes Sub Themes Participant Code Significant Statements EMPATHIZING THE FEELINGS OF SENIOR CITIZENS Figure 2: Table 1- Excerpts from the narration of participants Discussion From the narratives of the participants, three major themes emerged: (1) Empathizing the Feelings of Senior Citizens (2) Facing and Overcoming Quarantine Challenges (3) Senior Citizen’s Different Cognitive Coping Mechanisms. These are presented with the corresponding sub-themes and significant statements. Major Theme Number 1: Empathizing the Feelings of Senior Citizens. The first major theme that emerged from the narrations of the participants is about empathizing with the feelings of senior citizens, the research study’s participants. The First Reaction. A study by Jaarsveld (2020) stated that these effects are magnified in the elderly population due largely to stricter lockdowns, the higher threat of illness, and loss of social support. Throughout the pandemic, the word “isolation” and “quarantine” became frightening to the senior citizens. The perception of the senior citizens towards hospitals and isolation facilities became negative. Their perception regarding these facilities is affected by negative feedback, anxiety, and fear of death. In table 1, participant 6 remembered being scared of what will happen to them in their situation. In addition, other participants supported the remark of participant 6 by saying how they were scared as well, and even said how nervous and shocked they were at that time. The Fear and Concerns of Senior Citizens. The COVID-19 virus brought so much fear to everyone, especially the senior citizens, to the point that it affects their way of thinking and mindset if they would still be alive or if this disease will be their end. Considering their age and immune system, it became hard for them as they are the ones who are vulnerable to this virus. In table 1, participant 3 shared how they fear going outside of their homes already, and participant 6 expressed how anxious they were about whether they would still live. Moreover, participant 7 also expressed how they will remember everything they’ll leave behind in life, and sometimes, it haunts their mind that they are also afraid to die. Participants 8, 9, and 11’s sentiments are about their worries for their families and how they might infect them as well. A Sense of Hope? Senior

citizens are more likely to develop severe illnesses as a result of COVID-19. Not only are they at a higher risk of neglect during quarantine, but data also shows that senior citizens have a significantly higher risk of mortality, which causes suffering, extreme fear, and hopelessness for senior citizens. In table 1, participant 5 considers losing hope at that time although they set their minds that they could do it. Meanwhile, participant 8 thought of losing hope but at the same time, manifests a sense of hope. Additionally, participants 7 and 9 did not lose hope and instead, resorted to praying. Major Theme Number 2: Facing and Overcoming Quarantine Challenges. The second major theme that emerged from the narration of the participants refers to the challenges faced and overcome by the senior citizens. Their Greatest Struggle. In this time of the pandemic, senior citizens' struggles and concerns seem to weigh them down and are hard for them to endure. During their quarantine, many concerns cross their minds, especially when they spend time alone in a hospital, worried about what may happen to them. Based on the study conducted by Lebrasseur, Fortin-Bédard & Lettre (2021), the cognitive and mental health of elderlies' isolation, and protection measures are crucial for the elderly population. In table 1, participant 1's greatest struggle was being alone, and participant 5 also expressed the same thing but adding to that, they conveyed how they struggled to be away from their family. Participant 6 revealed that the thought of their hospital bills was their greatest struggle. Then, participant 7 voiced out how they had intense thoughts about why they were tested positive for COVID-19, how long they could go out and recover from it, and how they wouldn't probably get neglected in the hospital facility. In addition to that, participant 9 expressed how they get tired quickly and get out of breath after a few walks. Participant 10 stated that depression and anxiety were their greatest struggle and stated how they could only rely on themselves, and prayed. Furthermore, participant 11 also conveyed how they could not go out and thought that they could lose their job. Psychologically Detrimental. The pandemic became detrimental to senior citizens. It dramatically affects their ideology concerning being isolated, inducing considerable fear, worry, and concern. A study by Manca, Marco, & Venner (2020) says, "social isolation and loneliness and how they negatively affect the mental health of the elderly." This shows that it can also lead to neurological and mental complications such as agitation, delirium, seizures, stroke, and death. In the table, all participant 1 could think of during their quarantine is their family. Likewise, Participants 8, 9, and 11 also voiced their thoughts about how they could only think of their family while being in that situation. The other participants expressed the same thought on how they might pass away in no time and how they were dependent on God at that time. The Effects of Mental and Emotional Strain on Senior Citizens. According to a study conducted by Lebrasseur, Fortin-Bédard, and Lettre (2021), isolation and protective measures amplify problems already present in older adults. Senior citizens suffer not only physically, but also mentally and emotionally. Moreover, when they are alone in a hospital facility, they may experience fear, loneliness, frustration, stress, depression, or anxiety. In the table, participant 3 conveyed how they were both affected mentally and emotionally during their quarantine period. To back it up, participant 5 claimed that it's normal to be emotional because they were alone. They can be mentally depressed too as they do not know what could happen to them. The other participants

expressed how they were affected emotionally and were depressed, stressed, and had anxiety. Major Theme Number 3: Senior Citizen's Different Coping Mechanisms. The third major theme that emerged from the narrations of the participants is all about the different coping mechanisms of senior citizens.

Their Entertainment. The uncertainties of senior citizens made them question where to begin again and how to deal with this pandemic. The participants had various ways to at least make their lives brighter and lighter, and for them to survive their quarantine period. Based on the study conducted by Ömer, Hasan and Şevgin (2021), the physical inactivity of the senior citizens affects their well-being. The decrease in their physical activity and the deterioration of their mental health can cause a decrease in the quality of their life. In table 1, most of the participants truly put their faith in our almighty Father for them to give strength to overcome their challenges. Some participants actually have solid entertainment for them to just put their attention away from the fact that they have COVID-19 like watching by. Participants 7 and 5 also expressed how they were able to cope with their situation by talking to their families. This sub-theme is clearly supported by the narrations of the participants in different forms. Family. One method of showing that we care for them is by providing them with their basic needs throughout their quarantine and inquiring how they are doing. It is important to show support and determine what they need. All the participants of the study clearly indicated that their families became a huge part of their quarantine period and serve as their coping mechanisms as well. On top of that, their families helped them in a way by giving and providing for their own needs. This finding supports the Cognitive theory, where Beck (1967), coined this supposition. This theory involves one's negative views on the world, the future or themselves being the fundamental cause of depression during negative life events. It is the belief that what one's thinking influences the feelings, behavior, and reaction to the environment and surroundings. The senior citizens expressed their thoughts on how their families helped them in their vulnerable times during their quarantine which influences their feelings, behavior and reaction to their environment and surroundings as well, like what the Cognitive theory was all about. Chapter IV

Findings and Recommendations Findings After the data had been gathered and analyzed, the following conclusions were validated: The researchers concluded that senior citizens had their own struggles, challenges, and feelings during their quarantine period. However, they also had different ways of coping. The pandemic's negative impact on the well-being of senior citizens has become very evident. There was a rapid increase in anxiety, and depression in the general population, especially those facing extended lockdowns. With that, discussions regarding the feelings of senior citizens during their quarantine period include their first reactions. Majority. The first reaction of the study's participants were feeling afraid and scared with their situation. Next, our participants had different fears and concerns and many still entailed how scared they were. To conclude the first major theme, our participants had their own mindset about hope in their situation. The rise in depressive thoughts, and the said to be physical inactivity, contrarily affects the senior citizens. The decrease within the fitness and mental state deterioration naturally caused a decrease in

the quality of life in the elderly. Physical activity levels in the pandemic have decreased considerably because of staying reception and this may cause a rise in the risk of the many secondary illnesses on elderly. This study tackles the challenges of the senior citizens and it includes their greatest struggle, how psychologically detrimental their experiences are, and the effects of mental and emotional strain on senior citizens. The second major theme heavily talks about their real and challenging experiences while they were quarantined in a hospital facility. Finally, yet importantly, this research study also tackled the coping mechanisms of the senior citizens that includes their different kinds of entertainment and how their families helped them with their way of coping. While being quarantined, the senior citizens had their own coping mechanisms like watching, reading, praying and more. In addition, the researchers conclude that the families of the participants played an important role while being quarantined in a hospital facility as it aided their well-being, may it be their emotional, physical and mental health. They were able to gain strength because of the support given by their family. Thus, the senior citizens should be prioritized and provide them with their needs as they are more at risk of illnesses and troubles regardless of how closely they adhere to the health guidelines. Wholeheartedly, beyond supplying and giving their medical needs, all they also need is attention and care. Recommendations

Whilst this research study fulfilled its objective of knowing, sharing, and understanding the experiences of senior citizens in the times of their quarantine period, the researchers have different recommendations in specific areas. 1. Researchers suggest that senior citizens must engage in physical activities and practice relaxation techniques in order to reduce the negative effects of the pandemic. 2. The researchers also suggest that the Future researchers could use this research study as their reference for a more profound result of their study as well. Plus, it could help them enhance not only this study but their studies over and above. In that way, we can really comprehend their experiences alongside their other difficulties.

3. Importantly, the researchers recommend that frontliners should give them attention or maintain giving them the right attention since they are the most vulnerable at this time of the pandemic. They can act as the voice of senior citizens to be heard by the officials and propose a program for them to ease their minds concerning the expenses as not everyone is wealthy enough to pay hospital costs and provide support. 4. Crucially, the governemnt should be able to consistently provide proper health assistance. The researchers suggest that the state must look in-depth into the situation of all senior citizens, moreover the senior citizens who are positive for the virus. 5.Finally, the researchers recommend that communities keep the elderly secure all the time during the pandemic. Communities should prioritize the health and security of senior citizens who were easily infected during the outbreak so as to limit the causality that the pandemic brought. They should be able to support senior citizens in any situation. Families should be able to think and act during the pandemic while prioritizing the health of the elderly. References Balamurugan, MD, DrPH, A., Greenfield, MD, W., Knox, DrPH, M., & Brown, NRP, G. (2021). Quarantine and isolation facility: A State Health Department's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. American Journal of Disaster Medicine, 16(3),203–205. Retrieved from

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<p>Mehmet Civelek ERCICSSH2207074</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Impact of Relationship Lending on Bank Credit Access of SMEs</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mehmet Civelek Department of International Trade and Business, Doğuş University, İstanbul, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Since many SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) have lack of internal resources, they usually look for external credits that banks are the main providers of. However, the most of those businesses' main concern is to gain credit access since these businesses are not very efficient when minimizing information asymmetries between them and their lenders. Thus, relationship lending that includes close interactions, long-term relationships and close-ties of SMEs and banks might reduce information asymmetries and might provide easier credit access conditions for SMEs. In this regard, this research aims to investigate the positive association among the length of relationship, the closeness of communication, the house bank status and access to bank credit. In line with this selected purpose, the researcher created an online questionnaire and collected data from 479 SMEs operating in Turkey. To examine the specified relationships, the researcher performed Binary Logistic Regression analyses. The results confirm the positive relationships between the variables of relationship lending and access to finance. Therefore, SMEs focusing on socializing and networking activities with banks might receive advantages to gain easier credit access conditions. The reasons of these results might be related cultural and executive-firm specific characteristics, including the structure of society, the sectoral experiences and the length of doing business, respectively.</p> <p>Keywords: SMEs, Bank credit, Relationship lending, Access to finance</p> <p>1. Introduction</p>

SMEs provide many benefits for economies since they reduce unemployment rates, increase amount of exports, and make positive contributions to GDP of countries. However, due to having lack of audited financial statements that cause high information asymmetries among lenders and borrowers, they face with many barriers in bank credit access (Beltrame, Grasseti, Bertinetti, & Sclip, 2022). For instance, compared to their larger-sized rivals, those enterprises encounter more credit rationing issues (Cotugno, Monferrà, & Sampagnaro, 2013).

To cope with this obstacle, relationship lending that reduces information asymmetries might be a solution (Degryse, Ioannidou, & Ongena, 2015). Compared to traditional lending methods that focus on hard data such as numerical transactions from financial statements (Berger & Udell, 2006), balance sheet, credit ratings (Cotugno et al., 2013), relationship lending method consists of soft information that can be gained by repeated and collaborative communications among lenders and borrowers (Beltrame et al., 2022). This is because soft information includes competencies, abilities and intangible assets of businesses and executives that cannot be documented (Cotugno et al., 2013). In this regard, close interactions, the length of relationship and strong ties among banks and SMEs might make banks gaining more soft information to reduce information asymmetries that are the main reason of bank credit constraints of SMEs. For this reason, this paper purposes to find out whether relationship lending positively affects bank credit access of SMEs or not. The research question is “Do the variables of relationship lending, namely, the length of relationship, the closeness of communication and house bank status have positive relationship with bank credit access of SMEs?

Some studies separately examine the different variables of relationship lending by considering the geographical distance, the length of relationship, the closeness of communication and house bank status (Cosci, Meliciani, & Sabato, 2016; Moro, Fink, & Maresch, 2015; Petersen & Rajan, 1994). But in today's world, especially during Covid-19 pandemic, bank officers and firms have been applied online communication channels more and make more frequent interactions by using mobile phones. Therefore, this paper has more focus on the closeness of communication, close ties and close interactions than other studies by including more variables of relationship lending. This fact makes this paper becoming a unique study and adding crucial values in the related academic literature. Thus, academicians, lending organizations, institutions, banks, SMEs and their executives might be interested with the results of this empirical research.

The remaining part of this research is organized in the following sequence. Section 2 gives details regarding previous studies and the development of hypotheses, while Section 3 explains the methodological purposes and data collection methods. Moreover, the results are clarified in Section 4. Section 5 discusses main results and declares some strategies for SMEs to reduce their credit access concerns. In the last section, this research concludes the main points, highlights the limitations and recommendations for further studies.

2. Literature Review

The length of the relationship between banks and SMEs is measured by the number of years that they have in this relationship (Angori, Aristei, & Gallo, 2019) and it also determines the relationship intensity and effectiveness (Fredriksson, 2007). Firms having higher number of years in their relationships with banks reduce information asymmetries among both parties because both parties become having repeated interactions and banks gain and accumulate more information about firms (Rotich, Wanjau, & Namusonge, 2015). For these reasons, firms having more year relationships with banks get better credit opportunities (Berger, Goulding, & Rice, 2014), such as having lower probabilities to face with credit rationing (Angori et al., 2019), high cost and collateral (Degryse et al., 2015). In

this regard, they become more likely to access credit comparing to other firms having lack of long term lending relationship (Cosci et al., 2016; Cucculelli, Peruzzi, & Zazzaro 2019; Rotich et al., 2015). These arguments of the studies make this paper setting a hypothesis as follows:

H1: There is a positive relationship between the length of relationship with banks and bank credit access of SMEs.

Another important fact that enables SMEs reducing information asymmetries in their relationship between banks is the closeness of communication. This is because banks having higher number of meetings and interactions with SMEs get more information about firms' quality, financial conditions and characteristics (Voordeckers & Steijvers, 2006). The closer relationship between SMEs and its borrower also decrease the amount of collateral (Ono & Uesugi, (2009) and the rate of interest and credit rationing that banks ask to lenders (Lehmann & Neuberger, 2001). Thus, SMEs having closer communication with banks gain easier credit access conditions and become more likely to access credit (Moro et al., 2015; Guida, & Sabato, 2017). In this regard, another hypothesis might be created as follows:

H2: There is a positive relationship between the closeness of communication with banks and bank credit access of SMEs.

Exclusivity or house bank status is determined by the percentage of the main creditor of SMEs in the total credit amount that they have received from various banks (Berger, Miller, Petersen, Rajan, & Stein, 2005; Cosci et al., 2016; Cenni, Monferrà, Salotti, Sangiorgi, & Torluccio, 2015). For instance, if a firm has only a credit relationship with a bank (called as main or house bank), the percentage that the bank has in the total credit amount will be 100%. The main bank usually has more interactions with firms and gain more knowledge about their borrowers comparing to other banks that have lower percentages in the total debt of SMEs (Berger et al., 2005; Cenni et al. 2015). Firms having multiple relationship with different banks, increase the competitiveness in banking industry and banks might become limited when providing better credit access conditions for SMEs (Degryse et al., 2015). Since the house banks receive more information, they charge SMEs with lower expenses such as credit costs, interest rates (Lehmann & Neuberger, 2001). or ask for lower amount of collateral (Harhoff & Körting, 1998) and become less likely to apply credit rationing (Cotugno et al., 2013). For this reason, SMEs having a house bank (main bank) in credit relationships benefit from easier credit access (Petersen & Rajan, 1994; Cotugno et al., 2013) and face with reduced credit obstacles (Beltrame et al., 2022). The results from those empirical studies make this research setting another hypothesis as follows:

H3: There is a positive relationship between the exclusivity or house bank status and bank credit access of SMEs.

3. Methodology

This empirical research purposes to investigate the impacts of relationship lending on bank credit access of SMEs. The researcher has created an internet-mediated survey to gain research data. For sampling purposes, e-mail lists of SMEs have been received by the researcher from the several chambers of commerce. Concerning sample selection, stratified random sampling and purposive sampling methods are employed and strata are based on seven geographical regions of Turkey. The link of the online survey was shared by e-mail to the randomly selected respondents and 479 Turkish SMEs fulfilled the survey. The survey respondents consist of owner or managers of SMEs.

To measure relationship lending, the following indicators, namely, the length of relationship (LOR), the closeness of communication (COC) and exclusivity/house bank status (EHS) are included into the analyses. These variables are scaled by categorical ranked data.

The survey questions that are used to measure these variables are depicted in Table 1. Moreover, the dependent variable namely, access to bank finance is measured by the following question “Did your firm received credit from its last bank credit application?”. Since the answers of this question is binary (yes-no, dichotomous), the researcher performs Binary Logistic Regression tests for analyze purposes. All the analyses were performed by the researcher in SPSS Statistical Program.

Table 1. Variables and The Measurements

Variables	Measurements
Length of relationship	“How many years have you been transacting with the bank?” <input type="checkbox"/> 0-4 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5-10 years <input type="checkbox"/> more than 10 years
The closeness of communication	“How many times have you been in contact with this bank? (in person, email, telephone etc)” <input type="checkbox"/> Once a month or less <input type="checkbox"/> Once a week <input type="checkbox"/> Several times a week
Exclusivity of house bank status	“How many percent of your total debt financing was provided by bank?” <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 100%

The researcher considers 5% level of significance for hypotheses testing. Hence, p values that are higher than this significance level make the researcher failing to support alternative hypotheses and accept the null hypotheses that assume the nonexistence of positive associations among the variables of relationship lending and access to finance. Regarding the research models, they are created as follows:

1st, 2nd and 3rd Binary Logistic regression models, respectively:

$$Y_1 = (\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1)$$

(1)

X_1 – Independent variable (LOR for Model 1)

X_2 – Independent variable (COC for Model 2)

X_3 – Independent variable (EHS for Model 3)

Y_1 – Dependent variable (bank credit access of SMEs in all research models)

$\beta_{1,2,3}$ – Regression coefficients

β_0 – Constant or intercept term.

Concerning the assumption testing, the researcher firstly focuses on Linearity and Independence of Errors. Since each research model only includes an independent variable, the author does not analyze multicollinearity assumption. To test linearity assumption, “the interaction term between the predictor and its log transformation” is included into the analysis (Field, 2009, p.273). Significant values ($p < 0.05$) of interaction terms do not confirm the fulfillment of this assumption. Table 2 is presented below to indicate the findings for linearity assumption. According to Table 2, p values (Sig. in the table) for interaction terms for all predictor variables are higher than 5% significance level (LOR= 0.176, COC=0.060, EHS=0.708). For this reason, this paper does fulfill linearity assumption.

Table 2. The Linearity Assumption of the Binary Logistic Regression Models

Variable	β	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(β)
LinLOR by LOR	1.246	0.920	1.834	1	0.176	3.478
LinCOC by COC	0.255	0.136	3.545	1	0.060	1.291
LinrEHS by EHS	0.343	0.917	0.140	1	0.708	1.409

Source: own processing

Another assumption that this paper investigates is Independence of Errors. This assumption examines the relationship between the cases in the research data, and a firm cannot be evaluated in various points in time (Field, 2009, p. 220). To analyze this assumption, the researcher employs Durbin Watson test statistics since this test indicates the autocorrelation.

As illustrated in Table 3, the values from Durbin Watson Test statistics for the research models are 1.974, 1.964 and 1.945, respectively. Since these values are close to 2, the errors have independence and this fact proves the fulfillment of Independence of Error assumption for the research models. Moreover, the volumes from -2 log-likelihood statistics and Cox-Snell R² and Nagelkerke R² are included to analyses for the assumption testing. For instance, while -2 log-likelihood statistics represent if the research data fits with the research models, Cox-Snell R² and Nagelkerke R² show the variabilities in the dependent variable that independent variables determine.

As indicated in Table, 2 log-likelihood with predictors in all of the research models have lower volumes than the Base Model's -2 LL statistics. Hence, the models fit with the data. In other words, adding various independent variables in the research models have caused better model fit than the base model. Concerning the volumes from Nagelkerke R², including LOR, COC, and EHS in the research models explain 1.2, 1.9, and 1.6% variabilities of the credit access of SMEs, respectively.

Table3. Model Fit and Independence of Errors Assumption of Binary Logistic Regression Models

Models	-2 Log likelihood					Cox-Snell R ² and Nagelkerke R ²		Independence of errors in regression models
	Base model's -2 LL statistics	-2 L likelihood with predictors	Chi-Square	df	Sig	Cox-Snell	Nagelkerke	Durbin Watson Test Statistics
Model 1	482.694	479.096	3.598	1	0.048	0.007	0.012	1.974
Model 2	482.694	476.830	5.864	1	0.015	0.012	0.019	1.964
Model 3	482.694	477.762	4.932	1	0.026	0.010	0.016	1.945

Source: own processing

Corresponding to the sample profile, 204 firms are microenterprises (having 0-9 workers), 143 firms are small enterprises (having 10 to 49 employees) and 132 businesses are categorized under medium-sized enterprises (having 50 to 249 workers. Moreover, majority of SMEs in the sample have minimum 10 years operational experience (337 SMEs), while the number of SMEs having less than 10 year experience is 142. On the other hand, 353 survey participants have minimum 10 year sectoral experiences, while other survey respondents (126 owners or managers) have less than 10 year sectoral experiences.

4. Results

The results of the Logistic regression analyses for Model-1 is depicted below in Table 4. According to Table 4, p value from Wald statistic is significant at 5% significance level. ($p=0.005<0.05$). Thus, the length of relationship is a significant predictor to access to bank finance. As illustrated in this table, β volume for this variable is positive (0.278). In this case, it can be stated that a positive relationship exists between the length of relationship and access to bank finance and SMEs having higher volumes in the length of relationship become more likely to access to finance. For this reason, this paper supports H1 hypothesis that assumes the positive relationship between the length of relationship and access to finance.

Table 4. *The results for the 1st research model*

Variable	β	SE	OR	95% CI	Wald statistic	p
(LOR)	0.278	0.147	1.320	[0.989 1.762]	3.556	0.005
Constant	0.829	0.302	2.291		7.520	0.006
Model-1	ATF= 0.829 + 0.284*LOR					

Source: own processing

Regarding the results of the 2nd research model, they are presented below in Table 5. P value for the closeness of communication is significant at 5% level of significance ($p=0.015<0.05$). Moreover, β coefficient for this variable is 0.320 and it is positive. One-unit increase in the volume of closeness of communication 0.320 times higher the odds of occurrence for access to finance. In other words, SMEs having closer communication with banks are more likely to access to finance. For these reasons, this paper also supports H2 hypothesis that assumes the positive association between the closeness of communication and access to bank finance.

Table 5. *The results for the 2nd research model*

Variable	β	SE	OR	95% CI	Wald statistic	p
(COC)	0.320	0.132	1.378	[1.063 1.785]	5.872	0.015
Constant	0.689	0.295	1.991		5.432	0.020
Model-2	ATF= 0.689 + 0.320*COC					

Source: own processing

When it comes to the findings for the 3rd research model, the results from Binary Logistic Regression analyses are illustrated in Table 6. Similar with other research variables that measure relationship lending in this paper, exclusivity or house banks status is also significant to predict access to bank finance ($p=0.027<0.05$). Due to having a positive β coefficient (0.364), it can be declared that when the value of SMEs for exclusivity or house bank status rises, SMEs become more likely to access to finance.

Table 6. *The results for the 3rd research model*

Variable	β	SE	OR	95% CI	Wald statistic	p
(EHS)	0.364	0.165	1.439	[1.041 1.988]	4.860	0.027
Constant	0.656	0.336	1.927		3.820	0.051
Model-3	ATF= 0.656 + 0.364*EHS					

Source: own processing

The reason for that is higher volumes in this indicator is positively related with higher probabilities to access to finance. In this regard, this paper supports H3 hypothesis that supposes the existence of positive relationship between house bank status and access to bank finance. On the other hand, the positive relationship among relationship lending and access to finance might be explained with another indicator namely, odds ratio. Since all of the odds ratios for the length of relationship, the closeness of communication and house bank status are higher than 1 (1.320, 1.378, 1.439, respectively), it can be clarified that as the volumes from these variables increase, the odds occurrence for access finance increase.

5. Discussion

As already mentioned, the positive relationship between relationship lending and access to bank finance is confirmed by the analyses of this research. The result of this paper that confirms the positive association among the length of relationship and access to finance is consistent with the studies of Cosci et al. (2016), Cucculelli et al. (2019) and Rotich et al. (2015) since these researchers also prove this positive association. However, this result is not compatible with the study of Cotugno et al. (2013) that find the nonexistence of association between length of the relationship and credit access.

Regarding the closeness of communication and gaining bank loans, this paper also find similar results with the studies of Moro et al. (2015) and Guida and Sabato (2017) since these scholars also substantiate the positive relationship among those variables. Moreover, the positive association between house bank status and credit access is also vindicated by this paper as other studies do (Petersen & Rajan, 1994; Cotugno et al., 2013). Similarly, Beltrame et al. (2022) investigate the role of house bank status in the relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and credit access of Italian and Austrian SMEs and confirm the positive contribution of house bank status on this relationship. However, this positive relationship has not been confirmed by some researchers (Carvalho, Ferreira, & Matos, 2015). This fact makes this paper opposing the findings of Carvalho et al. (2015).

The reason why this paper confirms this result might be related with collectivistic culture of Turkish people. According to Hofstede Index (2022), Turkey is a collectivist country and people usually cooperate together to overcome some tasks and time is crucial to develop trust in a relationship. Therefore, by being located in a collectivist society, SMEs and banks might have had close interactions to establish trust in relationship lending, and this fact might have made reducing information asymmetries among both parties. This argument can explain why a positive relationship exists between relationship and access to bank finance has been vindicated by the analyses of this research.

Since the most of SMEs have been operating for minimum 10 years and since the majority of SMEs' managers or owners having more than 10 years sectoral experiences, these firms and executives might have had long year relationships not only with banks but also with the officers of banks. By doing so, they could have had close interactions and frequent contacts that might enable them to giving more information about themselves and their firms. This might be another strong argument why this paper confirms the positive association among relationship lending and access to finance.

Communication has vital importance to establish trust between people, firms, institutions and other parties. The development of technologies has also provided many chances for people to have easier contact conditions. Even under the conditions of Covid-19 pandemic, borrowers and lenders continue to have interactions by having zoom meetings, or mobile phone calls. In this regard, SMEs that are interested in receiving bank

credit access need to have close interactions, and improve their relationships with banks. In this case, they can minimize uncertainties and signal their quality to lenders. It might also be beneficial for them to participate conferences, forums, meetings and other networking activities that banks organize. By doing so, they do not only develop trust with their lenders but also become more informed about lending conditions or new credit opportunities for them.

Conclusion

Although SMEs play an essential role in the development of economies, they encounter many impediments when accessing bank credit. To overcome this issue, they need to reduce information asymmetries that can be achieved via relationship lending. In this context, this paper investigates whether positive associations exist between the length of relationship, the closeness of communication, house bank status and access to finance or not. In parallel with this purpose, the researcher directed an internet-mediated questionnaire to the randomly selected respondents who were executives of 479 SMEs operating in Turkey. Concerning sample selection, the researcher employed stratified random sampling and purposive sampling methods.

To examine the relationship between the specified variables, the researcher used Binary Logistic Regression test. Moreover, the volumes from -2 Log likelihood, Cox-Snell R^2 and Nagelkerke R^2 , and Durbin Watson Test Statistics are considered by the researcher to test the assumptions of Logistic Regression. According to the results from assumption testing, this paper does not violate any assumption of Binary Logistic Regression test. Concerning the main results, this paper substantiates the positive associations among the length of relationship, the closeness of communication, house bank status and access to bank finance, respectively. The reasons why this paper finds these results might stem from the collectivist characteristics of the country where SMEs are located, the operational experience of SMEs and the sectoral experience of firm executives.

Although this paper examines relationship lending from a wider scope by including various indicators, this research has some limitations. For instance, this paper does not include any numerical, hard data that can be provided from financial statements. It only focuses on soft information that relationship lending provides for both parties of a lending relationship. Moreover, SMEs located in Turkey and bank credit are other limitations of this research. For this reason, further studies can also include and analyze transactional lending methods, other type of businesses from different countries and various credit options that businesses might receive to have a more comprehensive study.

Acknowledgements

The article came into being within the project no. 2019-20-D2-B05 entitled 'KOBİ'lerin Girişimci Davranışlarının ve Bankalarla Karşılıklı İlişkilerinin Krediye Erişimdeki Rolü ' financed by Doğu University conducted by Mehmet Civelek in the years of 2020 and 2022.

Use of Et Al. in APA Style

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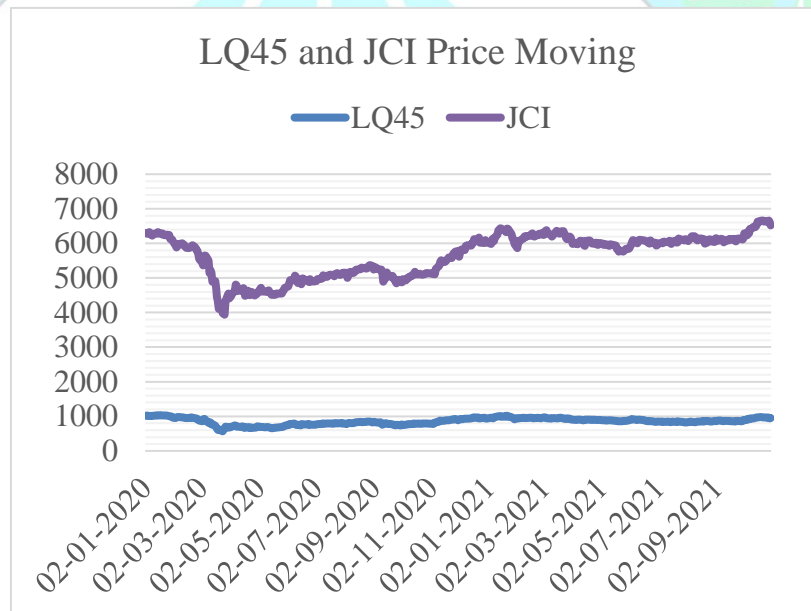
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<p>Dwi Firdasari ERCICBELLP2211054</p>	<p>LQ45 Stock Selection and Portfolio Optimization Using Conditional Drawdown at Risk</p> <p>Dwi Firdasari Accountancy Department, Dinamika University, Indonesia</p> <p>Arifin Puji Widodo Accountancy Department, Dinamika University, Indonesia</p> <p>Achmad Yanu Alif Fianto Management Department, Dinamika University, Indonesia</p> <p>Tony Soebijono Accountancy Department, Dinamika University, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The entry of COVID-19 in Indonesia caused a drastic decline in stocks price on the LQ45 Index which is the best performing and high-liquidity stock. Data from Indonesia Stock Exchange showed a 45% drop in prices on the index from its February 2020 highest price just the seventh day after the government declared the pandemic as a national disaster. That event is called a drawdown (a condition when an investment portfolio experiences a pull from the highest value to the lowest in a certain trading period and causes losses). Conditional Drawdown at Risk (CDaR) is the average value of the highest drawdown during the period of study that can be used as a parameter for determining the limit of risk that can be accepted by an investor in an investment portfolio. The purpose of this study is to produce optimal portfolio optimization of stable stocks in the LQ45 index with drawdown conditions using CDaR as a parameter that shows the magnitude of portfolio risk during a pandemic or financial crisis and which has the best Priority Index (IP) based on EPS, PER and PEG as an indicator for the selection of stocks with good financial fundamentals. The period that used study is February 2020 until October 2021. This study resulted in portfolio optimization with optimal weighting based on parameters (CDaR) with details of TBIG of 20.9% and BBKA of 79.1% with a risk of 1.98% as a minimum risk.</p> <p>Keywords: Portfolio Optimization, Stock Selection, Drawdown price, CDaR, Index Priority</p> <p>1. Introduction</p> <p>The stocks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) consist of various groups classified as several indices. One of the indices that is often used as a boost to the valuation of the Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) in Indonesia is the LQ45 Index. This index measures the price performance of the best stocks that have high liquidity and large market capitalization and are supported by good company fundamentals. There are 45 issuers included in the LQ45 index. The 45 issuers are classified by the IDX 2 times a year based on liquid level, issuer capitalization and other indicators.</p>

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on the world economy, including Indonesia. The economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic caused Foreign Direct Investment to experience an extreme decline of up to 35% or the same as experiencing a decrease of 20% greater than the economic downturn in 2009. The entry of COVID-19 news on March 2, 2020, which was officially announced by the President of Indonesia, supported the bearish trend in the JCI so that there was a decrease of 1.67% to the level of 5,361. Over time, JCI continues to experience a sharp decline. In trading on March 9, 2020, JCI closed down by 6.5% in one day to 3,937 as the lowest point of JCI for the last 5 years due to COVID-19. This caused the IDX and financial services authority of Indonesia (OJK) implement policies to hold market panic. The market condition at that time is called a drawdown which can also be interpreted as a condition when an investment portfolio experiences a decrease or pull from the highest to the lowest value in a certain trading period and causes cumulative losses from funds or securities.

Figure 1 and Table 1 below are the price movement of the LQ45 and JCI indices for the period January 2, 2020 to October 29, 2021. From the data obtained the description as follows:



Source: finance.yahoo.com

Table 1: Price and important date of LQ45 and JCI

	LQ45		IHSG	
Maximum price in 2020 before Covid-19 (A)	1032	14/01/2020	6325	14/01/2020
Minimum price when Covid-19 happened (B)	566	24/03/2020	3937	24/03/2020
Percentage of drawdown because of Covid-19 $((\frac{A-B}{A})\%)$	45%	24/03/2020	38%	24/03/2020

Source: finance.yahoo.com

From the data presented in table 1, it can be concluded that there was a decline in index prices to the lowest level in March 2020 because of the establishment of COVID-19 as a

national disaster and showed a drawdown on the exchange. The minimum price of LQ45 and JCI reached low prices with a percentage of 45% and 38% as the maximum drawdown. The data strongly supports the opportunity for a drawdown to occur with a large presentation in a short time on other stocks that are members of the JCI and LQ45.

Based on these problems, a solution is needed in the form of portfolio optimization in stocks included in the LQ45 index based on a history of drastic price declines or drawdowns. This study aims to produce optimal portfolio optimization of stocks that are stable in the LQ45 index with drawdown conditions using Conditional Drawdown at Risk (CDaR) as a parameter that shows the magnitude of portfolio risk during a pandemic or financial crisis and which has the best Priority Index (PI) based on EPS, PER and PEG as an indicator for the selection of stocks with good financial fundamentals as a support for the selection of stocks with good issuer fundamentals.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Priority Index

Priority Index (PI) is an analysis used to construct a portfolio in stock selection based on fundamental factors such as Earnings per Share (EPS), Price to Earnings Ratio (PER), wealth creation, undervaluation, and Price per Earning to Growth Ratio (PEG). PEG ratio is a ratio that developed to measure the growth rate of the company (Farina, 1969). This method created a portfolio with suitable return and risk at the same time and successfully reduced the risk by a selection and gave the investor long term stability (Sinha, Chandwani, & Sinha, 2015). In other study, PI also used to determine portfolio optimization in the Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) in 2014. On that study, stock selection using daily data has a higher average return than annual data. The results also showed that the method has an optimum period of up to five months to make an investment decision (Vasiani, Handari B, & Hertono, 2020).

2.2 Optimization Portfolio using Conditional Drawdown

Drawdown can be interpreted as a condition when an investment portfolio experiences a decline or pull from the highest to the lowest value in a certain trading period and causes a cumulative loss of funds or securities. Conditional Drawdown can be used as an indicator of risk measurement, especially during an economic recession, causing the market and exchange to experience a drastic decline (Chekhlov, Uryasev, & Zabarankin, 2005). In that study conducted by Chekhlov (2005) resulted in the development of optimization techniques to resolve the problem of asset allocation efficiency using Conditional Drawdown (CDD), Maximal Drawdown (MaxDD), and Average Drawdown (AvDD) measurements as risk measuring parameters for 32 derivative markets spread across the world from June 12, 1995 to December 13, 1999. The study resulted in an investment allocation that resulted in maximum reward and risk for an extreme decrease in the value of the investment from the highest value to the lowest value.

Another study, it is stated that simple portfolio drawdown constraints are linear and can be used to find the maximum portfolio value of risk adjusted for returns to refute the assumption that portfolio risk is a non-linear equation that cannot be used using linear programming (Davidsson, 2012). The other study mentioned that CDaR can be used as priority financial instruments that can identify the state of the market that is experiencing a drawdown, namely a decrease in the value of a single investment or investment portfolio from the highest to the lowest value in a certain trading period That study used to identify the HRFX index. The use of CDaR alpha in this study has similarities with alpha in classical

CAPM. This research provides a claim that CDaR alpha and CDaR beta are used to set priorities and identify the instrument under study at a time when the market is experiencing a pull (Zabarankin, Pavlikov, & Uryasev, 2014).

3. Method

3.1 Population and Sample

The population which used in this study is price of stocks in LQ45 index and numbers in financial report that listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in February 2020 to October 2021.

3.2 Data Analysis

3.2.1 Stock Stability Selection

The first step, stable stocks during the period conducted in this study are selected for the next step of the study

3.2.2 Identify Drawdown Stocks

The second step, Stocks which have drawdown price are selected for the next step of the study. The criteria of stocks which selected in this step are:

- After experiencing a drawdown, the stock price has risen to continue the uptrend after touching the lowest value
- The stock price has not experienced a continuous decline during the pandemic because it has reached the maximum value of the drawdown
- The stock price does not increase a little then continues the drawdown or downtrend

The result of this step are the drawdown stock and the best 10 stocks uptrend until the last research period.

3.2.3 Priority Index

The third step is calculation each PI of drawdown stock from second step. The following is formula which is used to calculate PI:

- Earnings per Share (EPS)
Net profit after tax / Number of shares outstanding
- Price To Earnings Ratio (PER)
Share price/earnings per share
- Price per Earning to Growth Ratio (PEG)
Price per Earning Ratio / Earning per Share

From the values generated from the above parameters, scoring is carried out by performing calculations using the formula below:

$$IP = S_{i1} + S_{i2} + S_{i3} \quad (4)$$

With the calculation of the score (S) for EPS using the formula:

$$S_{ij} = \frac{100 (X_{ij} - Min_{ij})}{Max_{ij} - Min_{ij}} \quad (5)$$

While the calculation of scores for PE and PEG uses the formula:

$$S_{ij} = \frac{100 (X_{ij} - \text{Max}_{ij})}{\text{Min}_{ij} - \text{Max}_{ij}} \quad (6)$$

The result of third step is stocks that have the biggest or the best PI value and also include in the best 10 stocks uptrend until the last research period.

3.2.4 CDaR Calculation

The fourth step is calculating CDaR of the stocks which is the result of the third step. The following are the formula which is used to calculate CDaR:

- Stock return

$$\text{Stock return } (R_{it}) = \frac{P_t - P_{t-1}}{P_{t-1}}$$

- Expected return

$$\text{Expected return } (E(R_i)) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n R_{it}}{n}$$

- Drawdown

$$D(x, t) = \max_{0 \leq \tau \leq t} \{w(x, \tau)\} - w(x, t)$$

- Maximum Drawdown

$$M(x) = \max_{0 \leq \tau \leq t} \{D(x, t)\}$$

- Value at Risk

$$\zeta = \min \left\{ \sum_{0 \leq \tau \leq t} E_{(R_i)}(x, t), \alpha T \right\}$$

- CDaR

$$\zeta \Delta_{\alpha}(x) = \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)T} \int_{\Omega_{\alpha}} [D(x, t) - \zeta]^+ dt$$

$$\Delta_{\alpha}(x) = \zeta + \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)} \sum_{k=1}^T \max \left\{ 0, \max_{0 \leq \tau \leq t} \{w(x, \tau)\} - w(x, t) - \zeta \right\}$$

The results of the CDaR calculation are then used as a reference in calculating optimization in the next step. CDaR is used as the maximum value of risk based on history and predicted returns that will be received by investors.

3.2.5 Portfolio Optimization

From the data from the calculation of the CDaR value, then optimization of a stable LQ45 stock portfolio was carried out which experienced a drawdown with the best priority index using the solver menu in Microsoft Excel. The linear equation entered in the program is the total weight of the entire selected stock ($\sum W = 1$). This stock optimization using Solver Microsoft Excel. Results in the optimization of selected stocks along with a comparison of

the allocation or weight of funds per each selected stock with the largest Risk / Reward value.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1 Stock Stability Selection

In the period from February 2020 to October 2021, there were 4 periods used by IDX in classifying the list of stocks included in the LQ45 Index. In the selection of stock stability, data collection was carried out on stocks that were stable in the index during the research period. From this step, the following results are obtained 38 stocks.

4.2 Identify Drawdown Stocks

The result of this identify are 5 downtrend stocks and 33 uptrend stocks after reaching the lowest price (drawdown). 25 of 33 reached higher prices than ATH before the pandemic in the research period. The following is table which present 10 uptrend stocks up to the end of the period:

Table 2: 10 Stocks uptrend selected

No	Symbol
1	ADRO
2	AKRA
3	BBCA
4	CPIN
5	ERAA
6	EXCL
7	ITMG
8	TBIG
9	TLKM
10	TOWR

4.3 Priority Index Calculation

In this calculation, there were 3 stocks from drawdown identification eliminated because the financial statements were not published on the IDX website or the official website at the time of research so their fundamental details were unknown. The table 3 below present the result of 30 stocks Priority Index (PI) calculation:

Table 3: The Result of PI Calculation of 30 stocks

Stocks	PI	Ranking
BBTN	217,44	1
TBIG	198,80	2
MNCN	186,74	3
INCO	186,28	4
ASII	181,28	5
KLBF	178,04	6
BBCA	176,86	7
PTBA	176,43	8
INDF	172	9

PWON	171,74	10
ITMG	170,53	11
PGAS	166,10	12
TOWR	164,63	13
SMGR	160,76	14
AKRA	160,55	15
TKIM	159,02	16
ANTM	151,40	17
UNTR	151,39	18
INKP	145,01	19
JSMR	142,67	20
PTPP	142,64	21
EXCL	141,45	22
JPFA	138,31	23
BMRI	133,20	24
BBRI	130,25	25
ACES	129,31	26
CPIN	126,78	27
ADRO	122,43	28
ERAA	118,96	29
BBNI	113,32	30

The result of PI calculation are the top 10 stocks with the best PI value and are included in uptrend stocks until the end of the research period. 2 selected stocks were obtained, namely BBKA and TBIG.

4.4 CDaR Calculation and Optimization Portfolio

The result of calculating the CDaR value in the initial calculation uses temporary stock weights. In this calculation is used with the total weight amount is 1. The provisional weights used on TBIG and BBKA shares were 0.61 and 0.39, respectively. The calculation result of the CDaR value with a temporary weight shows a value of 0.002015 with a return / risk of 0.967942.

Alpha	5%
Total Scenarios (T)	423
At Position	21
VaR (Zetta)	-0,02905937
CDaR	0,002015414
Target return	0,001950804
Return/Risk	0,967942006

Figure 1: CDaR result using temporary weight

4.5 Optimization Portfolio

After optimization using Solver of Microsoft Excel, the following results were obtained:

Table 4: *Result of the first optimization*

TBIG	BBCA	Σ Weight	CDaR	Return	Return/Risk
0,154321	0,845679	1	0,001982	0,000965	0,486701

Table 5: *Result of the second optimization*

TBIG	BBCA	Σ Weight	CDaR	Return	Return/Risk
0,104833	0,895167	1	0,001989	0,000858	0,431358

Table 6: *Result of the third optimization*

TBIG	BBCA	Σ Weight	CDaR	Return	Return/Risk
0,209489	0,790511	1	0,001981	0,001084	0,547207

From some of the optimization results, the weight value of the stock is taken which produces the greatest return/risk value, namely the third optimization. The details of the third optimization result are as follows:

1. Weight of TBIG shares with a rounding of 0.209
2. Weight of BBKA shares with rounding of 0.791
3. The value of CDaR as the maximum risk obtained in investment during the research period is 0.001981 or 1.98%
4. The return obtained is 0.001084 or 1.08%

5. Conclusion

Based on the result describe previously, it can be concluded that the LQ45 stock selection and portfolio optimization using Conditional Drawdown at Risk (CDaR) was observed from 2 stocks, they are BBKA and TBIG stocks. The proportion of each stock is 79,1% for BBKA and 20,9% for TBIG. With a risk of 3.19% and a return of 1.08% at the time of the covid pandemic during the study period. The risk obtained by using CDaR as a parameter is the maximum risk that is optimized by optimizing the minimum risk value.

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Heshw Ali
ERCICSSH2204052

The Impact of Taxation Accounting on Financial Statement

Heshw Ali

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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
ERICBELLP2204051


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

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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 Scores in Both Phases Exists. Thus, Physical Exhaustion Has a Detrimental Effect on the Reaction Time of the

	<p>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>Keywords: Physical Exhaustion, Sleepiness, Reaction Time, Naval Officers</p>
 <p>Olalekan Ezekiel Ajayi ERCICBELLP2238053</p>	<p>Traditional Methods of Conflict Management and Resolutions: The Case of Old Oyo Empire</p> <p>Olalekan Ezekiel Ajayi Dept of Business and Entrepreneurship Institute of Humanities, Management and Social Sciences, Kwara State University, Malete, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</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>Gurkan Yilmaz ERCICSSH2204055</p>	<p>Jung's Child Archetype in the Book of Dede Korkut Children of Dede Korkut</p> <p>Gurkan Yilmaz Arts Faculty, Szeged Hungary, Szeged University</p> <p>Abstract</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 Tepegöz 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>Keywords: Dede Korkut, Archetype, Child, Jung, Mythology</p>
<p>Abigail Victoria Exelby ERCICSSH2205051</p>	<p>The Diaspora of Jewish Refugee Survivor Women into London, 1939 -1950, An Argument for Altruistic Humanitarian Aid not Inimical British Policy</p> <p>Abigail Victoria Exelby BA (Hons) MA, Independent Researcher and Writer, University of Chichester, United Kingdom</p> <p>Abstract</p>

	<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 elite 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.</p>
<p>Cheng-Pei Chu ERCICBELLP2205054</p>	<p>The Influence of Psychological Temperature on Bidding Behavior of Luxury Goods</p> <p>Cheng-Pei Chu Department of Business Administration, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua</p> <p>Su-Hui Kuo Department of Business Administration, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua</p> <p>Abstract</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>Keywords: Psychological Temperature, Luxury Foods, Bidding Behavior, Embodied Cognition</p>
<p>Ashani Dhar ERICSSH2205064</p>	<p>Discriminated, Disadvantaged and Deprived: Is Participation in The Labour Force A Crime?</p> <p>Ashani Dhar</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Csmch, Jnu, New Delhi, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</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>Mohammed Gali Nuhu ERCICSSH2205066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Climate Change Adaptation Interventions in Agriculture and Sustainable Development through South-South Cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohammed Gali Nuhu 1Doctoral Program in Environmental Studies, University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8577, Japan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kenichi Matsui Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8577, Japan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Climate change poses a significant threat to agriculture and food security in Africa. The UNFCCC 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 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</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Climate Change Adaptation, Food Security, South-South Cooperation, Sustainable Development Goals, Africa</p>
 <p>Dr. Fadl Algalhadi ERCICBELLP2205056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Gender and Identity in John Osborne's Look Back in Anger</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Fadl Algalhadi Faculty of Education, Tamar University, Germany</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Gender, Social, Cultural, Individual, Psychological Issues.</p>
 <p>Musbau Bolaji Salau ERCICBELLP2206051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Impact of Innovation on the Performance of SMEs</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Musbau Bolaji Salau Business Administration and Entrepreneurship, Kwara State University Malete, Ilorin, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Technological Innovation, Non –Technological Innovation, Solvency Ratios, SMEs Performance</p>
 <p>Elizabeth Damola Ogungbade ERCICBELLP2206052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Change Management</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;">Abstract</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 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.</p> <p>Keywords: Corporate goals, Change Management, Organizational Change, Organizational Performance</p>
 <p>Khalid Adnane ERCICBELLP2206054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Development, Sustainable Development Goals and Intercultural Mediation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Khalid Adnane Applied Political School, Sherbrooke University, Sherbrooke, Canada</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Sags, North-South, Economic & Sustainable Development, Diversity, Intercultural Relations, Mediation</p>
<p>Dwi Haryadi ERICSSH2206053</p>	<p>Environmental Issues Related to Tin Mining in Bangka Belitung Islands</p> <p>Dwi Haryadi Faculty of Law, University of Bangka Belitung, Bangka, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</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>Keywords: Environmental Issues, Tin Mining, Main Media</p>
<p>Frederick Appiah Afriyie ERICSSH2206055</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Frederick Appiah Afriyie Independent Researcher, Accra, Ghana</p> <p>Abstract</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</p>

	<p>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>Keywords: islamic state in the greater sahara (isgs), jama'at nasr al-islam wal muslimin(jnim), sahel, jihadist</p>
 <p>Yaning Su ERICSSH2206054</p>	<p>Precarious Triangular Relations: Washington, Beijing and Taipei</p> <p>Yaning Su Nankai University, Tianjin, China</p> <p>Abstract</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>Keywords: China, US, Taiwan, Cross-Strait.</p>
<p>La Thoay Marma ERICBELLP2206055</p>	<p>Buddhist Moral Education</p> <p>La Thoay Marma Centre of Buddhist Studies, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong</p> <p>Abstract</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. Karma 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 "Kiriyaavada" (3) the human potentiality and effort to engage in morally good action "Viriyaavada". 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 "Kiriyaavada" understanding good and bad "viriyaavada" 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>Keywords: Buddhism, Education, Karma, Morality, Consequences</p>
<p>Robert Suleman</p>	<p>The Effects of Economic Growth and Innovation on CO2 Emission in Different Regions</p>

ERCICBELLP2206059

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Abstract

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.



Gum Prasad Gurung
ERCICBELLP2206066

Loan Approval Decision Using Artificial Intelligence in Banking

Gum Prasad Gurung

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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

	<p>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</p>
 <p>Kimsi Sonkar ERICSSH2206067</p>	<p>Are contractual employments proving an implementational loophole for the Maternity Benefit Amendment Act 2017?</p> <p>Kimsi Sonkar Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</p> <p>Abstract</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 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 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>Keywords: Maternity Benefit, Maternity Benefit Amendment Act 2017, Contractual, Case Laws on Maternity Benefit</p>
<p>Bennabhaktula Lavanya ERICSSH2206069</p>	<p>Importance of Archeology Labs at Universities Case Study of Telangana State</p> <p>Bennabhaktula Lavanya Department of History, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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 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>Keywords: Archaeology, Excavations, Heritage, History, Research, Tourism</p>
<p>Darcy Mueller ERCICSSH2206071</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Lost Princes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Darcy Mueller Student of History, Tufts University, United States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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>Kerrik Axwell Pan ERCICBELLP2206060</p>	<p>The Influence of Achievements of Corporate Social Responsibility and Consumers' Benefit on Corporate Image</p> <p>Kerrik Axwell Pan Marketing and Logistics Management Master's Program, National University of Education, Changhua, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>Keywords: CSR. Consumers' Benefit. Corporate Image.</p>
 <p>Jomyl Petracorta ERICSSH2206072</p>	<p>The Lexical Morphology of Gay Lingo that is Rooted in Kapampangan</p> <p>Jomyl Petracorta Language Department, University of Valenzuela City (Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Valenzuela), Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Kapampangan, gay, gay language, morphophonemic process, queer theory</p>
 <p>Chen-Wei Li ERCICBELLP2206061</p>	<p>The Impact of Uncertainty on Repetitive Decisions</p> <p>Chen-Wei Li Master of Business Administration, National Changhua University of Education, Taipei, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Uncertainty, Reward, Risk, Numerosity Effect, Nine-Ending Effect, Repetitive decisions.</p>
<p>Apple Rose Balanon ERCICBELLP2206063</p>	<p>Incomedia: Social media platforms as a portal for income source of young entrepreneurs</p> <p>Apple Rose Balanon Heath Allied Science Strand, Lorma colleges, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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 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</p>

	<p>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>Keywords: digitalization; social media; young entrepreneurs; online business</p>
<p>Willianne Mari Solomon ERCICBELLP2206064</p>	<p>Internet Haul: Impacts of Online Platforms on San Juaneño Customers</p> <p>Willianne Mari Solomon Researcher, Lorma colleges senior high school, San fernando, La Union</p> <p>Abstract</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>Keywords: intermediary, preference, factors, online shopping, experiences</p>
 <p>Shannu Narayan ERCICBELLP2206065</p>	<p>3c's of National Anti-Profiteering Authority: Competency, Cases and its Contribution</p> <p>Shannu Narayan Humanities and Liberal Arts in Management, Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode (IIMK), Kozhikode, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>by businesses. The structure comprises, among others, Director General of Safeguards (DGS), and National Anti-Profitteering 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.</p> <p>Keywords: GST, Anti-Profitteering, NAA, Court Cases, Consumers, business entities, enterprises</p>
<p>Ram Ballabh Sinha ERICSSH2206073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Unlocking the Potential of Smart Retrofits in Power Distribution</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ram Ballabh Sinha Symbiosis Institute of Business Management, Symbiosis International University, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Luiza Lydia Arruda da Silva Cabral Chaves ERICBELLP2206066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Intense Globalization Process and the Role of International Judicial Dialogue</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Luiza Lydia Arruda da Silva Cabral Chaves Mastering, Federal University of Amazonas, Manaus, Brazil</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rafael Vinheiro Monteiro Barbosa Professor, Federal University of Amazonas, Manaus, Brazil</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Globalization; Dialogue of sources; Constitutional right; Public International Law</p>



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

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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 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

	<p>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>Keywords: Anglo/Jewish, Immigration, Britain, Gender</p>
<p>Nuhu Mohammed Gali ERICSSH2205066</p>	<p>Climate Change Adaptation Interventions in Agriculture and Sustainable Development through South-South Cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa</p> <p>Nuhu Mohammed Gali Life and Earth Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Japan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Climate change poses a significant threat to agriculture and food security in Africa. The UNFCCC 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 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>Keywords: Climate Change Adaptation, Food Security, South-South Cooperation, Sustainable Development Goals, Africa.</p>
<p>Cheng-Pei Chu ERICBELL2205054</p>	<p>The Influence of Psychological Temperature on Bidding Behaviour of Luxury Goods</p> <p>Cheng-Pei Chu Department of Business Administration, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua City, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract</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>Keywords: Psychological Temperature, Luxury Foods, Bidding Behavior, Embodied Cognition</p>
<p>Amneet Gill ERICSSH2206058</p>	<p>75 Years of Indian Independence – Analyzing the guiding principles of the Indian National Movement</p> <p>Dr. Amneet Gill Department of Evening Studies, Multi-Disciplinary Research Centre, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India</p> <p>Abstract</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 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 needs to be highlighted and corrected.</p>
<p>Kimshi Sonkar ERICSSH2206067</p>	<p>Are Contractual Employments Proving an Implementational Loophole for the Maternity Benefit Amendment Act 2017</p> <p>Kimshi Sonkar Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</p> <p>Abstract</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</p>


	<p>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>Keywords: Maternity Benefit, Maternity Benefit Amendment Act 2017, Contractual, Case Laws on Maternity Benefit.</p>
<p>Hüseyin Emrah Karaoğuz ERCICSSH2206052</p>	<p>The Developmental State in The United States? An Institutional Perspective on The Debate</p> <p>Hüseyin Emrah Karaoğuz Department of International Relations, Kadir Has University, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</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>Keywords: Developmental State, State-Led Developmentalism, “Hidden Developmental State”.</p>
<p>Ibrahim Ibrahim ERCICSSH2206056</p>	<p>Environmental Issues Related to Tin Mining in Bangka Belitung Islands</p> <p>Dwi Haryadi Faculty of Law, University of Bangka Belitung, Bangka, Indonesia,</p> <p>Ibrahim Faculty of Social & Political Sciences, University of Bangka Belitung, Bangka, Indonesia,</p> <p>Darwance Faculty of Law, University of Bangka Belitung, Bangka, Indonesia</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Environmental Issues, Tin Mining, Main Media.</p>
<p>Elizabeth Damola Ogungbade ERCICBELL2206052</p>	<p>Change Management</p> <p>Elizabeth Damola Ogungbade Dept of Business and Entrepreneurship, Faculty of Humanities, Management and Social Sciences, Kwara State University, Malete, Ilorin, Nigeria</p> <p>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 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</p>

	<p>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>Keywords: Corporate goals, Change Management, Organizational Change, Organizational Performance.</p>
<p>Robert Suleman ERICBELLP2206059</p>	<p>The Effects of Economic Growth and Innovation on CO2 Emission in Different Regions</p> <p>Robert Suleman Finance and Economics, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana</p> <p>Abstract</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 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 Bricks 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>
<p>Alfred Quarcoo ERICSSH2207052</p>	<p>Gauging Nexus Between Electricity Use and Economic Growth in Sub Saharan African Economies. Does the Role of Human? Capital Matter</p> <p>Alfred Quarcoo Compliance and Quality Assurance, Central University, Ghana</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This Paper Examines the Role of Human Capital and The Long-Run Relationship Between Electricity Use and Economic Growth by Employing Models Established Based on Panel Data Spanning From 1990–to 2016 For 18 Sub-Saharan Africa Economies. With the Focus on Human Capital, The Study Specifically Incorporated Industrialization and Economic Growth as Additional Variables in A Heterogenous Panel-Based Econometric Model. Considering the Existence of Cross-Sectional Dependence and Heterogeneity, We Employed an Augmented Mean Group Estimation Approach as The Main Long-Run Estimation Method. The Key Findings Showed That Human Capital Has a Significant and Palpable Effect on Electricity Usage in The Panel Case Whereas for Country Specifics, Mixture of Significant Results Were Obtained. Causality Checks by Dumitrescu and Hurlin Test Finally Showed That There Exists a Uni-Directional Causality Running from Human Capital and Consumption of Electricity. Such Recent Methods and Findings Insinuate That the Role of Human Capital with Regards</p>

	to Electricity Consumption in Sub-Saharan Africa. Taking into Account the Empirical Findings, Further Feasible Policy Recommendations Are Suggested.
Esther Nandara ERICSSH2207053	<p>Energy Consumption and Economic Growth: Testimony of Selected Sub-Saharan Africa Countries</p> <p>Esther Nandara Pharmacy Department, 37 Military Hospital, Ghana, Accra</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The main purpose of this paper is to examine the causal relationship between energy consumption and economic growth in sub-saharan africa using panel data techniques. an annual data on energy consumption and real gdp per capita spanning from 1990 to 2016 from the wdi database was used. the results of the adf unit root test shows that the series for all countries are not stationary at levels. however, the log of economic growth in benin and congo become stationary after taking the differences of the data, and log of energy consumption become stationary for all countries and lgr in kenya and zimbabwe were found to be stationary after taking the second differences of the panel series. the findings of the johansen cointegration test demonstrate that the variables lec and lgr are not co-integrated for the cases of kenya and zimbabwe, so no long-run relationship between the variables were established in any country. the granger causality test indicates that there is a unidirectional causality running from energy use to economic growth in kenya and no causal linkage between ec and gr in benin, congo and zimbabwe.</p>
 Giorgi Macharashvili ERICSSH2207055	<p>Translated and Original Works of Ancient Georgian Historical Literature (Bibliography)</p> <p>Giorgi Macharashvili Associate Researcher, Giorgi Tsereteli Institute of Oriental Studies, Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Bibliographic Data of the Manuscripts Containing Georgian Original Historical Works "The Georgian Chronicles" (Literally "The Life of Kartli"), And of Other Original Historical Monuments of the Later Period Have Long Been The Subject Of Extensive Bibliographical Research, Which Cannot Be Said About Translated Historical Writings. To This Day We Do Not Have A Bibliography of Old Georgian Translations of Historical Literature. Besides, Bibliographies of Georgian Original Historical Works are Also Scattered Around in Various Editions. Collecting and Gathering Information Is What Our Research Proposes to Do - It Is Essential To Create A Combined Bibliography of Original and Translated Monuments Of Old Georgian Historical Literature.</p>
Karam Adibifar ERICSSH2207059	<p>Social Distancing and Individual Conduct in the Age of Pandemics</p> <p>Karam Adibifar Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Metropolitan State University of Denver Denver, Colorado</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Social distancing, which is central to social interactions and human relations, is a subjective concept and umbrella term with a multidimensional meaning. Social distance refers not solely to physical distance but is closely intertwined with physical proximity, not relevant to ties, bonds, or attachments. The purpose of this paper is to explore the role and impact of</p>

	<p>individual behavior on the well-being of others during pandemics, utilizing secondary analysis of data. A theoretical perspective potentially useful in explaining and understanding individual conducts in social contexts is sociological imagination. Sociological imagination is the awareness and ability of the mind to think beyond one's own environment. According to this theory, neither the life of an individual nor the history of a society can be understood without understanding both. This study finds that there are many contributing factors to why some people deviate from social norms during pandemics. These include but are not limited to error in logical reasoning, denial of self-involvement, self-exclusion, and mistrust in governments and media coverage, political polarization, maladaptive behavior, conspiracy theories, and illiteracy about some empirical reality. The findings also suggest that an individual's actions regarding societal norms during pandemics can result in further social distance. Overall, this study can be an additional avenue to literature reviews, specifically on research topics relating to how individual behavior in social settings might impact others' subjective and objective well-being.</p>
<p>Olukayode Oyenuga ERCICSSH221051</p>	<p>Philosophy and the Growth of Technology</p> <p>Olukayode Oyenuga Philosophy Faculty of Arts, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye, Ago Iwoye Ago Iwoye, Ago Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Given the present dynamics of technology worldwide, it is becoming increasingly complex to envision what scientists and technologists will do in the next hundred years. Almost the entire biology and chemistry of man have been unraveled and we are getting to a point where man is said to play God. Man has really demystified many baseless superstitions inherited as mysterious from the ancient man. Really, a definition of a new world order without integration of science and technology will be obviously incomplete. Apparently, technology has really transferred the blessing of man, with it every man can now testify to the power of science in conquering any problem. Yet when critically examined, especially within the optics of culture, the foundational principles of technology and its workings need a vigorous philosophy to blend it into human goods. In line with this, this paper will examine the role of philosophy in the growth of technology especially where technology inventions become problems will be enunciated and pragmatic solution given to it.</p>
<p>Mkouboi Anifa ERCICSSH2207060</p>	<p>Cohabitation Between Arabic and French in the Professional World in the Comoros</p> <p>Mkouboi Anifa School Group, Al Imane, Moroni</p> <p>In the Comoros, a small archipelago in the southern Indian Ocean, the Constitution recognizes two official languages: Arabic and French. These two languages are recognized as the languages of education and administration. In theory, Comorian parents can educate their children in Arabic or French. In practice, this is not obvious. Because that would mean that in each locality of the country, there is an Arabic-speaking school and a French-speaking school. However, the Comorian State, which only gained sovereignty in 1975, does not have the means to achieve this ambition. It is therefore content only with French-speaking education, inherited from French colonization, and the French language also dominates in the administration. However, in the capitals of the islands, Arabic-speaking education exists. Many families educate their children in this language, whether in public or private establishments. With an Arabic-speaking baccalaureate, these young people follow Arabic-</p>

	<p>speaking higher education, either in the very young university of the Comoros, or in Arab countries such as Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia or Kuwait. Once these young Arabic speakers have graduated, they must enter professional life, characterized by the omnipresence of the French language. What are the measures taken by the Comorian State to allow Arabic speakers to easily enter the professional world, dominated by the French language? How do these Arabic-speaking executives proceed to find a place for themselves and evolve in their professions? The objective of our communication is to show that the relations between the two linguistic communities are often conflictual. This work is a field research, carried out from surveys of French-speaking and Arabic-speaking executives in the private and public sectors.</p>
 <p>Silas Eugene Seminega ERCICSSH2207063</p>	<p>Social and Legal Protection of Orphaned Children Placed in Foster Families After Deinstitutionalization Process in Rwanda: A Multi-Method Exploratory Study</p> <p>Silas Eugene Seminega Private Law Department, University of Rwanda, College of Arts and Social Sciences, School of Law, Kigali, Rwanda</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Children placed in foster care arrangements constitute one of the groups of vulnerable children who need special protection in terms of social and legal protection to enable them thrive in their physical, mental, emotional, and personal growth. Children placed in foster care often grapple with various past experiences including abuse, abandonment by parents, neglect, parentlessness, and other different negative memories (Rebbe et al., 2017). The United Nations (UN) stipulates that governments have obligations to incorporate into their domestic laws how children get special care and assistance, and the UN further recommends that children be afforded with necessary protection (Assembly, 1989). Children irrespective of their backgrounds and their status should be prepared to live an individual life in society and should be brought up in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality, and solidarity (Assembly, 1989). The UN also states that children, by reason of their being physical and mental immaturity, need special safeguards and care including but not limited to appropriate social and legal protection, and living in a supportive, protective, caring, and nurturing family environment promoting their full potential (Assembly, 1989).</p>
<p>Goldame Yapit ERICBELLP2207061</p>	<p>Inco media: Social Media Platforms as a Portal for Income Source of Young entrepreneurs</p> <p>Goldame Yapit Health allied strand, LORMA Colleges, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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 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</p>

	<p>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>Keywords: Digitalization, Social media, Young entrepreneurs, Online business</p>
<p>Chantal Mikaela Palaroan ERCICSSH2207068</p>	<p>The Impacts of social media on Students' Social Interaction</p> <p>Chantal Mikaela Palaroan Student Researcher, Lorma Basic Education, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research investigated the effects that students' use of social media has on their interactions with one another. In this study, qualitative descriptive research was used, and the researchers interviewed 19 students from Lorma Colleges who had been selected by random sampling. The data that was acquired was analyzed using the method of thematization. According to the findings, social media is a powerful tool for communication that, in its own unique ways, can be both beneficial and destructive to users. It also discovered the factors that students consider when interacting through social media, and some of those factors were communication, staying updated, academic purposes, and entertainment. The findings also indicate that use of social media may lead to feelings of alienation and loneliness, as well as problems with mental health and privacy, addiction, distraction, anonymity, and insecurity. It was also discovered that the benefits of using social media on a person's social interaction include the fact that using social media is simple, effective, and advantageous.</p> <p>Keywords: Engagement, Pandemic, Perception, Social Interaction, Social Media</p>
<p>Arianne Courtney Nacar ERCICSSH2207069</p>	<p>Through A Victim's Eyes: A Study on Students' Perceptions of Depreciative Remarks and How It Affects their Behavior</p> <p>Arianne Courtney Nacar Health-Allied Strand, Lorma Colleges Senior High School, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Depreciative remarks can be destructive weapons that destroy a person's self-esteem before it even starts to develop. This study aims to determine the dimensions of depreciative remarks and its relation to a person's behavior that stick to identify the following: (a) Perception of students concerning depreciative remarks (b) Challenges encountered when receiving depreciative remarks (c) Coping mechanisms of students receiving depreciative remarks. A Qualitative descriptive research design was utilized and conducted through an online interview. After analyzing the data gathered through thematization, results revealed that students perceive depreciative remarks as a negative factor in their life as it personally attacks their character and makes them feel invalidated and unappreciated. The students linked depreciative remarks to behavioral challenges such as social isolation, emotional and mental struggles, and unproductiveness. However, the students identified turning to support systems and focusing on oneself as efficient coping mechanisms when faced with depreciative remarks. The researchers recommend that the beneficiaries attend seminars to learn how to manage their thoughts and behavior, while having a positive outlook in life. Seeking in-depth knowledge by providing a broader range of tools and respondents is recommended as well.</p> <p>Keywords: Behavior, Criticisms, Behavior, Shaming, Social Interaction, Verbal Bullying</p>

<p>Vannary Mikylla Tan ERCICBELLP2207062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Perceptions of Students in Learning Baybayin</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Vannary Mikylla Tan Student, Lorma Special Science High School, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Baybayin is a pre-colonial writing system that Tagalogs in the northern Philippines mostly utilize and has given the country its own ancient writing system. It was a form of communication we once used in our everyday lives. The system has been revived but not used. A qualitative descriptive research design was used to find out what the students thought about Baybayin. The researchers picked 15 participants from Lorma Special Science High School to be interviewed. One of the data collection tools for this research was a semi-structured interview. The data obtained from this research instrument was tallied and calculated for analysis based on the frequency in which the participants checked the objects. Thematization was implemented in the analysis of data. Our research findings state that Learning Baybayin is one way to preserve our country's cultural tradition and ensure that future generations do not forget it. However, learning Baybayin's writing style can be difficult and complex. People are unfamiliar with the Baybayin script. Learning a completely new writing system can be difficult as this generation is accustomed to using the alphabet.</p>
<p>Justice Joshel A. Miro ERICSSH2207071</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Shedding Light on the Opposite Standpoint: Determining the Contributing Factors Regarding the Anti-vaxxers' Refusal to Get Vaccinated Against COVID-19</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Justice Joshel A. Miro Basic Education School - Senior High School, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Charisha B. Buen Basic Education School - Senior High School, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ma. Crisanta Alcantara Basic Education School - Senior High School, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jennifer Noelle B. Abasolo Basic Education School - Senior High School, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Frances Lyza M. Carbonel Basic Education School - Senior High School, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Amer Al-Rashid P. Lucman Basic Education School - Senior High School, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Julius C. Gamalog Basic Education School - Senior High School, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study sought to determine the contributing factors that play a part in the anti-vaxxers' refusal to get vaccinated against COVID-19. The anti-vaxxers' perception toward getting vaccinated can reflect their awareness of information and influence their attitude and possible cooperation in their actions. This research investigation utilized the descriptive research design and employed the purposive sampling method in choosing the 20 participants who were questioned using a semi-structured questionnaire. The information gathered was evaluated and categorized through thematization, where the following conclusions were drawn. The factors that can affect a person's willingness to get a jab of the immunization include social influences, beliefs against its efficacy, emotion, and health-related anxiety. It was revealed that the majority of the participants surprisingly had a positive attitude toward the vaccine. Yet most of the anti-vaxxers' also expressed their complete rejection of the idea of getting vaccinated, unless the government mandates vaccination imperative. Determining the outlook of the anti-vaxxers toward the idea of getting vaccinated is essential since it can reflect their awareness of information and can influence their attitude and possible cooperation in their actions. Based on the findings, the researchers concluded that building public trust and enforcing mandatory vaccination uptake are two methods that can be implemented to overcome the problem of anti-vaccination and vaccine hesitancy.</p> <p>Keywords: Vaccination, COVID-19, Anti-vaxxers, Factors</p>
<p>Mohammed Al-Sadoun ERCICSSH2207072</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Role of Gender in Contemporary Art in the Middle East and North Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohammed Al-Sadoun College of Humanities and Social Sciences, UAE University, Al Ain, Abu Dhabi, UAE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper aims to examine the role of gender in contemporary art in the Middle East and North Africa in an attempt to understand the experiences of women artists, the challenges and problems they face in a harsh political, socio-political reality. A broader examination of issues related to gender and art reveals that women artists in this part of the Islamic world are bridging the gender gap in search of greater recognition and equality in a centuries-old male-dominated culture. Many women artists begin to use their art to question gender norms, stereotypes, marginalization and gender inequality. Furthermore, data analysis shows that women's art is increasingly becoming a vehicle for visual expression and protest against occupation, violence, discrimination, and the traditional position of women's role in society.</p> <p>Keywords: Gender, Equality, Gaze, Occupation, Discrimination, Stereotype, Marginalization</p>
<p>Bojan Trgić ERCICSSH2207073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Use of Social Media in Modern Education</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bojan Trgić Journalist, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Balkans</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Social media today is one of most important factors of development of children and the formation of their attitudes, but looking at education, it is still an underused tool, although it offers enormous opportunities in the acquisition of new knowledge and skills. Children mostly use the media as a source of entertainment, and the least for educational purposes. Since new generations of students grow up in a completely new information and communication environment, social media is an integral part of their everyday life and they</p>

	<p>spend most of their time with them. Media pedagogy and didactics mostly deal with this issue. The aim of this paper is to point out the importance and application of social media in the education of young people, as well as the role they can play in the implementation of the teaching process. By using social media in education, we are actually creating a new learning culture that the knowledge society is striving for. With a modern approach and the use of social networks, we create a "social mirror" which is an inexhaustible source of information and knowledge, but also an indicator of the level and efficiency of the education system of each country.</p> <p>Keywords: Social media, Education, Knowledge society, Learning Culture, Media pedagogy</p>
<p>Jhanner Navalta ERCICBELLP2207064</p>	<p>BOTANTE o BOT-ANTI? Factors Influencing Voter Registration and Non-registration among Senior High School Students in the 2022 Philippine Elections</p> <p>Jhanner Navalta Senior High School, LORMA Colleges Basic Education Schools, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The elections are known to pave the way for change, but recent voter turnouts highlight deficits in election participation that lower the vitality of democracies. Registration is the first step in this change-making. Herewith, this study sought to bring to light the perceptions of senior high school students on the 2022 Philippine Elections, and the factors affecting their voter registration or non-registration. Following a qualitative-descriptive research design, this study employed purposive sampling and aggregated data from thirty (30) students of LORMA Colleges Senior High School at least 18 years old residing in La Union, fifteen (15) of which are registered to vote and fifteen (15) of which are non-registered. Data were collected through a textual interview governed by a semi-structured questionnaire facilitated through Facebook Messenger and were analyzed through Thematization. Upon analysis, students were found to perceive the elections as an opportunity for change, a center of public interest, a period of distress and disorder, and a youth-driven undertaking. Moreover, participants who registered to vote were seen to be pushed by their contribution to poll outcomes, family and peer influence, potential betterment of the status quo, and political and constitutional interest. Meanwhile, those non-registered to vote were identified to be influenced by shortcomings in the registration systems, high political ignorance, low political prioritization, and the monotony of Philippine politics. These findings underscore that while youths demonstrate general awareness towards the national undertaking, there is a need to intensify and revamp voter education methodologies targeting the youngest in the voting-age population.</p> <p>Keywords: Elections, Politics, Voter Education, Voter Registration, Youth</p>



Smaro Agagiotou
ERCICSSH2207075

Overqualification and Education – Job Mismatch in the Coffee Sector

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Abstract

Overqualification and education-job mismatch are two phenomena that are usually met in the tourism industry and especially, in the coffee sector in Greece. The aim of this quantitative study was to identify the impact of educational level of employees of a Greek coffee chain company on several factors of work well-being, that is job satisfaction, job retention, work engagement and organizational commitment and on their productivity. The sample of the study consisted of 402 employees. The required data were collected using Job Training and Job Satisfaction Survey (only the part related to job satisfaction) developed by Schmidt (2004), a single question regarding job retention, Utrecht Work Engagement Scale developed by Schaufeli et al. (2002), Organizational Commitment Questionnaire developed by Porter, Steers and Mowday (1994) and finally, Job Performance Scale developed by Williams and Anderson (1991). The results of this study showed that higher education graduates reported lower levels of job satisfaction, job retention, work engagement, organizational commitment and productivity than their colleagues, who were high school or post-secondary education graduates. The above results indicate an imbalance of studies and job position as a major problem in a significant sector of the Greek economy.



Paulina Dubas
ERCICBELLP2207065

Self-Management in the Spotlight of MBTI

Paulina Dubas

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Abstract

In the world changed by pandemic various organizations face the necessity of operating in a turbulent and unstable environment. Many of them are based on hierarchical structures which influence the speed of information flow as well as determine the employee's position in the organization. Hierarchical institutions often reduce the role of an employee to the so-called "cog in the machine". This implies a kind of subordination, performing specific tasks and not going beyond them. The self-management culture, in which the employee manifests responsibility and full commitment, becomes a remedy that allows the company to successfully operate in a turbulent environment. The aim of this article is not only to examine the concept of self-management, but to take a one step further - to examine the personality type of an employee and to indicate under which conditions he or she follows the self-managing practices. For this purpose, the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) has been used and the relationships between specific personality types and self-management were examined. The author of the article conducted over 70 semi-structured interviews. The results show that self-management is common among specialists and freelance professions. Personality types with an "F" preference need support, often in the form of the mere presence of a mentor / supervisor; personality types with a "J" preference show the need for autonomy and freedom in making decisions - they are ready to change employer if such conditions will not arise.



**Fauzan Raudatul
Hayat
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ABC Platform Strategy in Building A Used Car Business Ecosystem

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Abstract

The automotive industry is one of the mainstay sectors of Indonesia in the national economy. The manufacturing sector generally contributes an average of 20 percent annually to national income and absorbs 17.5 million workers. Meanwhile, exports from the industrial sector contributed 80.3 percent of the total national exports of 163.3 billion United States (US) dollars in the 2020 period, with the realization of investment in the industrial sector of as much as Rp. 272.9 trillion. Based on this, it is in line with the growth of the used car business in Indonesia. Based on the conventional concept, used car sales in Indonesia still rely on used car dealers or brokers in buying and selling transactions. Problems that often occur are the absence of information disclosure regarding the condition of the vehicle, prices that are not transparent, the high level of fraud crimes, and it takes a long time for a price match between the seller and the buyer. The ABC platform tries to provide solutions to these problems. For five years, the ABC platform has overgrown, but the average market share of the ABC platform, compared to the total used car industry in Indonesia, is 0.7%. The C2B and multi-sided market business models sometimes require more effort to increase profits for the company. The ABC platform's market share is small compared to the industry caused of external and internal factors such as political and economic policies that the ABC platform cannot control, Not maximizing business funnels that make buying or selling used cars not optimal, and The business model used by the ABC platform are : C2B which in practice cannot answer all the needs of sellers and buyers, The high costs incurred by the ABC platform, and the limited operational area of the ABC platform due to the limited development of technology infrastructure. This study uses a mixed method (using an exploratory, descriptive approach). As a result, it can qualitatively explain the ABC platform strategy in building a used car business, but quantitative data also supports it. Thus, the strategy carried out by the ABC platform has benchmarks, so it can be said that the strategy is appropriate and to the company's expectations. Based on the results of research and analysis, several solutions can be done by the ABC platform in answering the problem of the low market share of the ABC platform compared to the market share of the industry, including: making employees efficient, increasing employee productivity, providing home service, opening an offline store /Showroom used cars, Doing business expansion to other cities in Indonesia, Conducting education to sellers and buyers, Making media planning either traditional or digitally, And having to carry out internal audits. This study concludes that the low market share of the ABC platform is caused by external and internal problems, including those related to the problem of the business funnel being not optimal. The business funnel can explain what problems the ABC platform is facing. Then rather than that, the ABC platform must increase productivity so that the ABC platform becomes more profitable than before. The ABC platform must also make short-term and long-term plans against the recommendations given to the ABC platform. These programs must be arranged based on priorities and which of these programs significantly impact the ABC platform's operational sustainability.

Keywords: Used car, multi-Sided market, Business ecosystem, C2B

<p>Ali Fallahzadeh ERCICSSH2208051</p>	<p>Goldman's Pluralistic Approach to Aesthetic Experience in Case of Piet Mondrian's Intuitive Neo-Plastic Art</p> <p>Ali Fallahzadeh Faculty of Art, Department of Artistic Research, Alzahra University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Objective of This Article Is To Demonstrate The Credibility Of Pluralistic Approach To Aesthetic Experience, Mainly Focused On Goldman's Recent Argument, In Case Of Neo-Plastic Paintings Which Is Chosen As The Most Mature And Sophisticated Paradigm Of Pure Abstract Art. Furthermore, This Article Aims To Assess The Validity Of The Thesis Of Contemporary Aestheticians, Particularly Goldman, Who Purport That Even When Spectators Attend To Form And Formal Qualities, They Should Attend To Art Object Through A Pluralistic Mode: Interactive And Simultaneous Involvement Of All Mental Faculties Namely Perception, Imagination, Emotion, And Cognition. Hence, This Article Proposes This Hypothesis That Neo-Plastic Art, As One Of The Most Sophisticated Instances Of Pure Abstract Painting Created Based On Premises Of Formalism, Can Be Truly Perceived By Using A Pluralistic Mode Of Aesthetic Experience. To Authenticate Such Hypothesis, Mondrian's Writings Will Be Examined In The Light Of Two Different Viewpoints To Aesthetic Experience: Formalists Intuitive Approach And Goldman's Pluralistic Approach. At The End Of This Article, We Will Realize That Although Mondrian, And Majority Of Scholars, In Several Instances In His Writings Emphasizes On The Role Of Intuition For Creation And Aesthetic Perception Of Spiritual Content (Universal Beauty As Truth) Of His Neo-Plastic Art, But His Approach For Aesthetic Experience Of Works Of Art, Similar To Recent Argument Of Goldman, Is Pluralistic; Meaning That For Appreciation Of Aesthetic Value Of Neo-Plastic Paintings All Mental Faculties, Except Imagination, Are Correlatively Involved. Undeniably, Having A Vigorous and Compelling Account on Tenability Of Pluralistic Approach To Aesthetic Experience In Case Of Pure Abstract Art, Greatly Expands The Quality Of Spectator's Aesthetic Appreciation For This Genre Of Art Which Its True Aesthetic Value Has Been Often Obscured For Spectators.</p> <p>Keywords: Aesthetic Experience, Disinterested Contemplation, Formalism, Intuition, Pure Abstract Art, Alan H. Goldman, Piet Mondrian</p>
<p>Cloie September S. Lang-ay ERCICBELLP2208052</p>	<p>A Glimpse of Reality: The Challenges of Expectations on First-Born Overseas Filipino Workers</p> <p>Cloie September S. Lang-ay Lorma Senior High School, Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Fernando City, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study determined the challenges of expectations faced by first-borns and described their coping mechanisms of its implications. Data were collected through a video interview of 12 first-born Overseas Filipino Workers ages 24-35 years old from La Union. This captured emotions and unfolded life experiences that explored the factors of parental expectations and stereotypes. Results showed portraying good image to siblings, burdens of financial support, and inner dilemma of family beholdness has allowed adherence to perceptions such as being breadwinners, overwhelmed of the adaptability processes, and posed difficulties to their current situations. However, such struggles urged established motivational trust and independence that led to role fulfillment, discovered passion, and</p>

	<p>gained life satisfaction. Peer influence with means of familial sacrifice drove their persistence in hopes of better opportunities and life growth. First-borns amidst hardships and societal perceptions stood amidst hurdles, manifesting resilience, and embodying accountability even to their future generations.</p> <p>Keywords: First-born, OFW, Challenges, Expectations, Experiences</p>
<p>Balbir Bhasin ERCICBELLP2208053</p>	<p>Clash of Cultures: Implications of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) into Myanmar</p> <p>Balbir Bhasin University of Arkansas Fort Smith, USA</p> <p>Lee Keng Ng University of Arkansas Fort Smith, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>China has embarked on a massive infrastructure development project across and through its Southeast Asian neighbor Myanmar (formerly known as Burma). This grants China access to the oil rich Bay of Bengal as well as the Myanmar coastline. China is the world's second largest economy whilst Myanmar is on the United Nations' list of 48 least developed countries (LDCs) with over 70% of the population living in rural areas and dependent on agriculture. More than that the two countries are cultural opposites. China has no religion while Myanmar's culture is immersed in Theravada Buddhism. Differences in the socio-cultural environment which include history, language, political realities, tribal tensions, work ethics, educational systems, national priorities and customs and traditions are at variance. These are bound to raise tensions and conflicts, with some already manifested in the early implementation stages of the project. This paper highlights the implications and pitfalls to avoid for both countries.</p> <p>Keywords: China, Myanmar, Belt, Road Initiative, Culture, Infrastructure Development</p>
<p>Krittanan Deedenkeeratisakul ERICSSH2208055</p>	<p>Identifying Domestic Customers' Perceived Value toward Thai Cultural Product</p> <p>Krittanan Deedenkeeratisakul Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>Assistant Professor Duang-kamol Chartprasert Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>As Thai Cultural Identity is one of the remarkable assets in Thai culture and has gained wider attention, the market is increasingly capturing local customers' behavior. However, people's perceptions of the product may differ from their evaluations. Perceived value and product value evaluation become the crucial dimensions that influence customer purchasing decisions and satisfaction. This study investigates consumers' value perceptions and purchase intention of Thai cultural products by extending consumption value theory through four values (functional, social, emotional-related, and social responsibility). Data were collected from 412 participants aged 18 to 65 using online questionnaires. Research data were analyzed by structural equation modeling, cluster analysis, and content analysis from in-depth interviews with 9 selected participants. The results demonstrate that perceived value is positively related to purchase intention and customer satisfaction. Social responsibility is the most significant value that people perceive, followed by social,</p>

	<p>emotional-related, and functional values. However, different demographic perceives and evaluate the value differently. The result further indicated that people under 25 years old perceived social value as less than those over 56 years old, and regular customers perceived this value more than the non-frequent buyer. Customer groups were separated into three clusters: Creative and Authenticity-focused group, Aesthetic-focused group, and Function-focused group. Craft and uniqueness were the significant factors of purchase intention, especially for males, LGBTQ, and the older generation. Female and younger age groups tend to focus on product function. Each group contained a specific character that allowed marketers and local producers to understand their target market deeply. Accordingly, the findings offer implications for practitioners and policymakers in designing strategies that encourage people to purchase Thai cultural products. Companies should design strategies that apply product function with emotional value to improve social value using modern design and engaging content, such as storytelling, based on each product's background.</p> <p>Keywords: Consumer behavior, Cultural product, Domestic market, Perceived value, Purchase intention</p>
<p>Chen Haocheng ERCICSSH2208056</p>	<p>The Social Welfare Services of Protestant Churches in Hong Kong and South China: from 1830s to 1940s</p> <p>Chen Haocheng Department of Chinese Culture, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper is a review on the previous researches on the development of the social welfare services provided by protestant missionaries and churches from 1830s to 1940s. This paper reviews the origin of the integration of welfare services and the protestant Christianity. Such integration can be traced back to 18th century in Britain which was to respond to the social issues from the Industrial Revolution. This paper found that such integration in Hong Kong and mainland China was also pioneering in the world history. In the 19th century, there were missionary schools held in Hong Kong including the Ying Wa College and the Morrison School. The number of graduate students of these schools was limited while these schools trained some persons to be the channels between China and west. In the 19th century, the western medical services provided by protestant missionaries influenced a wide range of dwellers in Hong Kong and other port cities in south China. The dwellers included the people from different social status in these cities. In Hong Kong, it should be admitted that the influence of such medical services was very limited for the Chinese dwellers in this period. This paper reviews various welfare services institutions held by protestant churches and missionaries in Hong Kong from late 19th century to 1940s. Some churches provided welfare services not by establishing a new institution but by providing such services by its own department. And the paper discusses that the development of these services in Hong Kong was related to its colonial status in the late 19th century so that it was convenient for protestant missionaries and churches to implement their institutions.</p> <p>Keywords: Hong Kong, Missionaries, Social Welfare</p>

<p>Anne Juliah ERCICBELLP2208056</p>	<p>Business Strategy Formulation for Carbon Ethics to Achieve Financial and Non-Financial Sustainability as Social Enterprise</p> <p>Anne Juliah Bandung Institute of Technology, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Agung Wicaksono Bandung Institute of Technology, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Indonesia is a well-respected country with largest economy in Southeast Asia and fourth highest population in the world. In the year of 2015, Indonesia Government is committed to improve its emission reduction target of 2020 to 2030; from 29% to 41%. This is an increase if compared to scenario of running things as usual. This is also an increase from what's committed in 2010 which was 26%. Blue Carbon ecosystem can keep more carbon than forests (about 10 times more). This makes blue carbon ecosystem very important for the climate crisis. However, blue carbon ecosystem is predicted to be at the highest rate of destruction as compared to other ecosystems on the planet. Indonesia with aggressive ambition to achieve low carbon needs participation from cross sectors and societies. CarbonEthics was established in 2019, with primary objective to decelerate the climate crisis through education program, reduction as well as offset of carbon footprint. CarbonEthics starts with small scale initiative and now turns to be an official non-profit organization. CarbonEthic is trusted by the partners, individuals as well as organizations. The Author brings the study to answer the primary question which is to know the strategy to deliver CarbonEthics financial & non-financial sustainability as social enterprise. The methodology of data collection for this study is done with mixed method approach. This means it combined both primary and secondary data. The Author suggests 4 recommendations as enhancement for the business model canvas in order to achieve sustainability for CarbonEthics. First is to ensure sufficient capital for seeding stage. Second is to explore new partnerships for coopetition, best practice and learnings. Third, to include technology as key resource. Last one is digital program advancement.</p> <p>Keywords: Emission, Blue Carbon, Sustainability, Business Model Canvas</p>
<p>Risha May Vera Balanon ERICSSH2208057</p>	<p>First Time Voters' Political Bet: Conformity or Conation</p> <p>Risha May Vera Balanon Student, Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Elections are a common practice in a democratic country, around the world different countries are implementing elections including the Philippines. In the Philippines the first National election was held on September 16, 1935, and until now a free election is still in practice. Today, youths are able to voice their opinions through social media platforms regarding politics but not everyone. This study aims to identify the perception of first-time voters on political engagement in social media and also to determine the factors affecting the decisions of the voters. Moreover, due to the pandemic, the researchers utilized a descriptive-qualitative research design and semi-structured interview which was held using online video conference platforms. After gathering the needed data, the researchers utilized thematization wherein it tells that social media was used as a source of information and a campaign material. The social media's massive role in the campaigning brought light to the</p>

	<p>problems and difficulties a first-time voter would encounter. This study found an embedded problem for first-time voters, thus the importance of the Department of Education, Commission of Elections, Department of Interior and Local Government, and other government agencies in partnership with Non-Government Organizations' involvement in an immense voter education network nationwide is critical.</p> <p>Keywords: Elections, First-time voters, Social media platforms, The Philippines</p>
 <p>Thu Zar Lin ERCICBELLP2208057</p>	<p>Gender and Work-Family Balance: Evidence from Northeast Thailand</p> <p>Thu Zar Lin Khon Kaen University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to explore the difference across genders in work-family balance. We used a mixed-method approach and a quantitative test for a linear regression model consisting of three main variable categories (demographic variable, family measurement variables, and organizational measurement variables) prediction across gender in northeast thailand. We collected 237 respondents actively working age population over 25 years and we used convenience sampling method. A qualitative test for in-dept interviews with seven respondents, unique case studies in northeast thailand, 2022.</p> <p>The mainly that we find no conclusive evidence of gender difference but there are some differences across gender. We have discovered that income must be more work-family balance for males than females and family members support and mutual understand are effective to work-family balance for female. We noticed that extraversion (active behavior) is linked to improved work-family balance for females, and conscientiousness (good organization, planning, and time management skills) is linked to better work-family balance for males. We have discovered that organization culture matters more than supervisor and coworkers, so to improve work-family balance we must address organization culture.</p> <p>The findings from this study would raise awareness of the continued difference across genders in northeast thailand, how family life relates to work life, and their underlying explanations. This will in turn help with policy design regarding work-family both at the government and organizational level, which is gender-specific in order to level the economic playing field across all genders while generating the most value for workers and the economy.</p> <p>Keywords: Work-Family balance, Family measurement variables, Organizational measurement variables, Organization policy</p>
<p>Temitope B. Oriola ERCICSSH2207058</p>	<p>Deadly Resistance and Female Suicide Terrorism</p> <p>Temitope B. Oriola Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, University of Alberta, Canada</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Talal Asad (2007: 40) in his book, <i>On Suicide Bombing</i>, poses a fundamental question: "Why did he do this terrible thing?" (Mehmeltalics original). This SSHRC-funded research inverts Asad's question: Why did she refuse to do this terrible thing? This presentation focuses on the agentic and gender(ed) dimensions of female suicide terrorism. Much contemporary scholarship draws on data garnered from families and associates of suicide terrorists. This presentation uses primary qualitative data garnered through interviews with former sex slaves and suicide bombing candidates of Boko Haram to understand the organizational</p>

	<p>dynamics behind female suicide terrorism and the contours of resistance to terrorists. How do female terrorist captives, who managed to escape serving as human bombs, make sense of their experiences? What are the policy implications of the lived experiences of such women and girls? The presentation highlights the stages in the suicide-bomber deployment process, women's resistance against terrorism and implications for criminology.</p> <p>Keywords: Female suicide terrorism, Boko haram, Necropolitics, Gender and terrorism.</p>
<p>Kadir Aden ERICBELL2207067</p>	<p>What Can African Countries Could Learn from Asian State's Rapid Development: A Case Study of Singapore and South Korea.</p> <p>Kadir Aden Department of Law, Economics and Management, Université De Djibouti, Djibouti</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>African countries have been struggling over the past years, despite predicting that most of the African states would witness rapid development in the context of economics. However, this seems unlikely. The paper examines the cause of the slow economic development of African states by investigating four factors (Education, Political reforms, Corruption, and economics) while comparing them with two Asian countries (South Korea and Singapore). Both countries were selected because of their rapid development. Although South Korea was under an authoritarian regime during this period (1961). But it had witnessed an increase in its GND before the financial crisis. Education as a tool for economic development and investing in manpower skills were studied as well. In addition, the effects of corruption on public institutions were addressed. If African countries to succeed economically, politically, and culturally, they must have powerful academic institutions, fortify civil and political institutions, and revamp their trade policies.</p> <p>Keywords: Corruption, Comparative studies, Education, Public policies, Economic development.</p>
 <p>Wei Sun Leong ERICSSH2208052</p>	<p>Lifelong Learning Concepts and Perceptions in Singapore</p> <p>Wei Sun Leong Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore, Singapore</p> <p>Brian Teck Kin Heng Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore, Singapore</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>"Lifelong learning for all" has been identified as one of the sustainable development goals by United Nations to be achieved by 2030. To promote lifelong learning habits and develop individuals to their potentials, Singapore launched the national Skills Future initiatives, providing training funding to individuals to deepen their skill specialization or reskilling themselves for emerging sectors. In this qualitative research project, we conducted in-depth interviews with workforce individuals, collected their perspectives on lifelong learning, and established a framework for lifelong learning concepts in Singapore. A comparative study would be proposed to identify similarities and differences in lifelong learning concepts between Singapore and other countries. In short, the findings provide insights to social scientists and policy makers in both developing and developed countries towards the quality education sustainable development goal set by United Nations.</p>
<p>Nitin Singh</p>	<p>Sport Analytics: A Review</p>

<p>ERCICSSH2208054</p>	<p>Nitin Singh PhD, Professor - Operations Management, Information Systems, Indian Institute of Management Ranchi, Ranchi, India</p> <p>Abstract We present a systematic review of research in the emerging field of sport analytics, which is receiving increasing attention in practice and research circles. The purpose of this study is to understand the state of research on application of sport analytics and its emerging sub-fields in business. Various publications are analysed by applying a structured search in databases; which are then classified based on business context and analytical methodology. The discussion presents key findings and the synthesis of review in sport analytics.</p>
<p>Mohammed Abu Jahed ERCICBELLP2209051</p>	<p>CSR Orientation and Competitive Advantage in Business-to-Business Markets: Examining the Serial Mediation Effects of Trust and Corporate Reputation</p> <p>Mohammed Abu Jahed Ph.D., Department of Management, Saint Bonaventure University, New York, USA</p> <p>Mohammad Asif Salam Ph.D., Faculty of Economics and Administration, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Abstract This study investigates how corporate social responsibility orientation (CSRO) and competitive advantage (CA) in the context of business-to-business markets. Specifically, an attempt is made to examine the intervening role of trust and corporate reputation to explicate the above linkage. Data from 326 Saudi Arabian firms with extensive business-to-business (B2B) operations in international markets are analyzed using the partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) approach and mediation tests using the Hayes PROCESS macro. CSRO was found to show both direct and indirect effects on competitive advantage. Moreover, results supported the serial mediation model where CSRO was found to exercise its influence on trust and corporate reputation in a sequential manner. This study enhances our understanding of how firms' intangible resources mediate the relationship between CSRO and competitive advantage by examining the multifaceted serial mediation process. It thus contributes to the extant literature by advancing understanding of the underlying mechanisms through which CSRO affects competitive advantage in the B2B context. Keywords: CSR Orientation, Competitive Advantage, Trust, Corporate Reputation, Resource-Based View, Business-To-Business Market, PLS-SEM, And Process Macro.</p>
<p>Deepak Verma ERCICBELLP2209053</p>	<p>Continued Intention to Use Telemedicine in Post Covid-19 Era: A Study of Indian Consumers</p> <p>Deepak Verma Department of Management Studies, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India</p> <p>Aastha Soni</p>

	<p>MBA Student, Department of Management Studies, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Healthcare as of today, is wearing the crown of being one of India's largest sectors, not just in terms of revenue but employment as well. During the period April 2000 to June 2021, FDI inflows for drugs and pharmaceuticals sector in India was reportedly US\$ 18.12 billion. (As per the information released by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)). And as per as employment is concerned, India has concrete and strong plans to give rise to 1 million skilled healthcare providers by the end of 2022. The healthcare system in India is observed to be growing exponentially owing to the improved coverage area, cost-effective services, and rise in funding by the public and private entities both. The Indian healthcare industry is tremendously diversified, with opportunities in all segments, including providers, suppliers, pharmaceutical companies, biotech, and medical technology. From Rs. 4 trillion (US\$ 61.79 billion) in FY 2017 to Rs. 8.6 trillion (US\$ 132.84 billion) in FY 2022, the hospital segment of India's healthcare business is forecasted to rise at a CAGR of 16–17%. By 2025, the Indian government aims to rise the expend on public health by around 2.5 percent of the GDP. In the domain of digital health and technologies the capital investments have grown exponentially. The industry was on the receiving end of 53 percent of angel contributions in 2019. With a 50 percent growth in volume from 2019 to 2021, the healthcare industry saw a profitable scenario. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Govt. of India has launched a range of e-Government initiatives in India's health care sector in an effort to shift forward with the Digital India project. E-Health refers to the use and adoption of all types of information and communication technology (ICT) in the health sector. In India, where the mobile internet industry is increasingly gaining momentum, this will may lead to significant proliferation of digital health initiatives.</p>
<p>Divesh Kumar ERCICBELLP2209052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Problems and Prospects of Digitization for Sustainable Agriculture in India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Divesh Kumar Department of Management Studies, Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Due to the global slowdown, many economies have altered their development strategies to focus more on inward economic development, India is not an exception. A large pocket of population of India depends on agriculture. Development objectives of Indian Government therefore require to put emphasis on the development of agricultural sector. Essence of government objectives for agriculture sector can be summarized as follows: Providing input to farmers (irrigation facility, fertilizer subsidy, crop specific schemes, training, awareness about new technologies, soil health card, weather information, agriculture loan etc.). Helping in selling the agriculture output (providing e-platforms to reduce middlemen, market access, setting minimum selling price, government purchase, developing storage facility). Providing cover to any uncertainty (Crop insurance, direct benefit transfer of government support). In achieving these objectives, albeit government has developed various platforms and tools (such as Smartphone based Applications, websites, DD Kisan, Radio program etc), the implementation, reach, effectiveness and awareness about these government efforts are still in question. Extension of technology to the remote area of the county is the need of time. In agriculture, farmers still use the traditional method of cropping</p>

	<p>because of lack of access to new technology and information. There is no dearth of literature focusing on both ICT Adoption and the agricultural industry. The main focus of earlier studies is to identify the determinants of adoption of ICT and choice of technology. However, this study is focused on another important aspect, which may have impact of the factors that drive adoption, is the timing of government initiatives. This study will focus on the effectiveness of the various government initiatives and suggest a policy to reap the optimum benefits in increasing agricultural productivity using digitization.</p>
<p>Barry Ackers ERICSSH2209053</p>	<p>The contribution of State-owned enterprises (SOEs) to the African Union's aspiration of "A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development"</p> <p>Barry Ackers Department of Auditing, College of Accounting Sciences, University of South Africa, South Africa</p> <p>Dr Adeyemi Adebayo College of Accounting Sciences, University of South Africa</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Effectively governed state-owned enterprises (SOEs) could assist their owning countries to sustainably provide required public goods and services. Within that context, by leveraging their SOEs to deliver their mandated objectives, governments can contribute to sustainable socio-economic development of their countries and collectively meaningfully contribute to achieving the African Union's aspirations of Agenda 2063. To understand the relative influence of SOE corporate governance across African Union member states, we utilise a specifically developed corporate governance conformance index derived from two recognised frameworks for good SOE corporate governance practices, namely, the World Bank Toolkit for Corporate Governance for SOEs and the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance for SOEs. Although the study population included all 55 African Union member states, the study sample was confined to two purposively selected SOEs, in two countries, for each of the eight African RECs. On the premise that since SOEs are public entities, they are obliged to account to the public, we use the conformance index to evaluate and score the extent to which corporate governance related disclosures contained in publicly available reports of selected SOEs, conform with the identified corporate governance best practices. Despite the mixed results, we provide insights into the corporate governance components, especially those requiring improvement, that governments should consider adopting, implementing and enforcing, in relation to the SOEs owned by them.</p> <p>Keywords: African Union's Agenda 2063, Corporate governance, OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance, Socio-economic development, State-owned enterprises (SOEs), World Bank Toolkit</p>
<p>Rogen Panicker ERICSSH2209055</p>	<p>Sensory Branding of Romantic Love: An Indian Context</p> <p>Rogen Panicker Institute of Management, University of Kerala, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>New marital failure rates are alarming in India. Affairs end up in a campus farewell. Studies worth sizeable currency have become ineffective in demystifying the dearth of romantic love. Couples are bombarding eyes and ears of each other with sweet communications. The</p>

	<p>remaining three sense organs viz skin, nose and tongue of the partners are equally potent in receiving stimuli; but Indian culture either underestimate the power of these remaining senses or are yet to accept ways to seduce these senses. Sensory branding or multisensory branding is a domain in which a partner as brand appeal to all the five sense organs of the other in a unique, synergistic and integrated manner. This study is on the potential of sensory branding in the making or breaking of romantic love. Sensory branding draws heavily from the disciplines of environmental psychology and neuromarketing. The study investigates variables which could potentially appeal to the five sense organs, in romantic context. Insights connecting sensory branding and success in relationships are being presented. Futuristic research areas in the domain are suggested as well. Ambiguous sub domains like sixth sense, intuitions and the role of luck are excluded from in this study.</p>
<p>Vyshnavi Manogaran ERCICSSH2209056</p>	<p>Increased Militarization in The Post- War Context: A Barrier to The Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in Sri Lanka</p> <p>Vyshnavi Manogaran Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>War contributes significantly to a wide range of human rights violations and negatively affects people's lives. Even if the war is over, the post-war environment places additional demands on people who have been affected by the conflict. War and postwar periods have a significant impact on women's lives, especially when compared to men's lives, and they increase women's vulnerability. In addition, women face obstacles in their efforts to participate in the post-war peacebuilding process. Due to the escalation of internal and international war situations, the importance and necessity of protecting women, as well as the necessity of incorporating them into the peacebuilding process in the post-war period, have emerged as the primary topics of discussion throughout the world. Several attempts were made to ensure women's participation and protection both during and after the war. One such attempt is the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325). This was the first thematic resolution on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), and it acknowledges women's role in the conflict as actors in conflict prevention and resolution, as well as equal participation in peacebuilding and decision-making. The United Nations Security Council has urged member states to implement UNSCR 1325 by developing National Action Plans (NAPs) or other national-level strategies. However, many countries are having difficulty implementing UNSCR 1325 at the national level due to a variety of factors, including a lack of political will and a firm commitment to gender equality, a chronic and critical challenge to the effectiveness of governmental mechanisms for advancing WPS, and a lack of strategic partnerships between government mechanisms and the private sector and the increased militarization in the post-war contexts. With respect to UNSCR 1325, this paper aims to examine how increased militarization in post- conflict contexts creates barriers to its implementation by looking at the Sri Lankan context, which endured 30 years of civil war before finally ending in 2009. This paper aims to provide an overview of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and its implementation at the global level. Afterwards, it will provide an overview of the UN Security Council Resolution's implementation in Sri Lanka and an analysis of how increased militarization is creating a barrier to the resolution's implementation.</p> <p>Keywords: UNSCR 1325, Women, Post-war, Peacebuilding, Sri Lanka, Militarization</p>

<p>Deepak Verma ERCICBELLP2209053</p>	<p align="center">Continued Intention to Use Telemedicine in Post Covid-19 Era: A Study of Indian Consumers</p> <p align="center">Deepak Verma Department of Management Studies, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India</p> <p align="center">Aastha Soni MBA Student, Department of Management Studies, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Healthcare as of today, is wearing the crown of being one of India's largest sectors, not just in terms of revenue but employment as well. During the period April 2000 to June 2021, FDI inflows for drugs and pharmaceuticals sector in India was reportedly US\$ 18.12 billion. (As per the information released by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)). And as per as employment is concerned, India has concrete and strong plans to give rise to 1 million skilled healthcare providers by the end of 2022. The healthcare system in India is observed to be growing exponentially owing to the improved coverage area, cost-effective services, and rise in funding by the public and private entities both. The Indian healthcare industry is tremendously diversified, with opportunities in all segments, including providers, suppliers, pharmaceutical companies, biotech, and medical technology. From Rs. 4 trillion (US\$ 61.79 billion) in FY 2017 to Rs. 8.6 trillion (US\$ 132.84 billion) in FY 2022, the hospital segment of India's healthcare business is forecasted to rise at a CAGR of 16–17%. By 2025, the Indian government aims to rise the expend on public health by around 2.5 percent of the GDP. In the domain of digital health and technologies the capital investments have grown exponentially. The industry was on the receiving end of 53 percent of angel contributions in 2019. With a 50 percent growth in volume from 2019 to 2021, the healthcare industry saw a profitable scenario. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Govt. of India has launched a range of e-Government initiatives in India's health care sector in an effort to shift forward with the Digital India project. E-Health refers to the use and adoption of all types of information and communication technology (ICT) in the health sector. In India, where the mobile internet industry is increasingly gaining momentum, this will may lead to significant proliferation of digital health initiatives.</p>
<p>Divesh Kumar ERCICBELLP2209052</p>	<p align="center">Problems and Prospects of Digitization for Sustainable Agriculture in India</p> <p align="center">Divesh Kumar Department of Management Studies, Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur, India</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Due to the global slowdown, many economies have altered their development strategies to focus more on inward economic development, India is not an exception. A large pocket of population of India depends on agriculture. Development objectives of Indian Government therefore require to put emphasis on the development of agricultural sector. Essence of government objectives for agriculture sector can be summarized as follows: Providing input to farmers (irrigation facility, fertilizer subsidy, crop specific schemes, training, awareness about new technologies, soil health card, weather information, agriculture loan etc.).</p>

	<p>Helping in selling the agriculture output (providing e-platforms to reduce middlemen, market access, setting minimum selling price, government purchase, developing storage facility). Providing cover to any uncertainty (Crop insurance, direct benefit transfer of government support). In achieving these objectives, albeit government has developed various platforms and tools (such as Smartphone based Applications, websites, DD Kisan, Radio program etc), the implementation, reach, effectiveness and awareness about these government efforts are still in question. Extension of technology to the remote area of the county is the need of time. In agriculture, farmers still use the traditional method of cropping because of lack of access to new technology and information. There is no dearth of literature focusing on both ICT Adoption and the agricultural industry. The main focus of earlier studies is to identify the determinants of adoption of ICT and choice of technology. However, this study is focused on another important aspect, which may have impact of the factors that drive adoption, is the timing of government initiatives. This study will focus on the effectiveness of the various government initiatives and suggest a policy to reap the optimum benefits in increasing agricultural productivity using digitization.</p>
<p>Barry Ackers ERICSSH2209053</p>	<p>The contribution of State-owned enterprises (SOEs) to the African Union's aspiration of "A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development"</p> <p>Barry Ackers Department of Auditing, College of Accounting Sciences, University of South Africa, South Africa</p> <p>Dr Adeyemi Adebayo College of Accounting Sciences, University of South Africa</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Effectively governed state-owned enterprises (SOEs) could assist their owning countries to sustainably provide required public goods and services. Within that context, by leveraging their SOEs to deliver their mandated objectives, governments can contribute to sustainable socio-economic development of their countries and collectively meaningfully contribute to achieving the African Union's aspirations of Agenda 2063. To understand the relative influence of SOE corporate governance across African Union member states, we utilise a specifically developed corporate governance conformance index derived from two recognised frameworks for good SOE corporate governance practices, namely, the World Bank Toolkit for Corporate Governance for SOEs and the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance for SOEs. Although the study population included all 55 African Union member states, the study sample was confined to two purposively selected SOEs, in two countries, for each of the eight African RECs. On the premise that since SOEs are public entities, they are obliged to account to the public, we use the conformance index to evaluate and score the extent to which corporate governance related disclosures contained in publicly available reports of selected SOEs, conform with the identified corporate governance best practices. Despite the mixed results, we provide insights into the corporate governance components, especially those requiring improvement, that governments should consider adopting, implementing and enforcing, in relation to the SOEs owned by them.</p> <p>Keywords: African Union's Agenda 2063, Corporate governance, OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance, Socio-economic development, State-owned enterprises (SOEs), World Bank Toolkit</p>

<p>Rogen Panicker ERICSSH2209055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sensory Branding of Romantic Love: An Indian Context</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rogen Panicker Institute of Management, University of Kerala, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>New marital failure rates are alarming in India. Affairs end up in a campus farewell. Studies worth sizeable currency have become ineffective in demystifying the dearth of romantic love. Couples are bombarding eyes and ears of each other with sweet communications. The remaining three sense organs viz skin, nose and tongue of the partners are equally potent in receiving stimuli; but Indian culture either underestimate the power of these remaining senses or are yet to accept ways to seduce these senses. Sensory branding or multisensory branding is a domain in which a partner as brand appeal to all the five sense organs of the other in a unique, synergistic and integrated manner. This study is on the potential of sensory branding in the making or breaking of romantic love. Sensory branding draws heavily from the disciplines of environmental psychology and neuromarketing. The study investigates variables which could potentially appeal to the five sense organs, in romantic context. Insights connecting sensory branding and success in relationships are being presented. Futuristic research areas in the domain are suggested as well. Ambiguous sub domains like sixth sense, intuitions and the role of luck are excluded from in this study.</p>
<p>Vyshnavi Manogaran ERICSSH2209056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Increased Militarization in The Post- War Context: A Barrier to The Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in Sri Lanka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Vyshnavi Manogaran Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>War contributes significantly to a wide range of human rights violations and negatively affects people's lives. Even if the war is over, the post-war environment places additional demands on people who have been affected by the conflict. War and postwar periods have a significant impact on women's lives, especially when compared to men's lives, and they increase women's vulnerability. In addition, women face obstacles in their efforts to participate in the post-war peacebuilding process. Due to the escalation of internal and international war situations, the importance and necessity of protecting women, as well as the necessity of incorporating them into the peacebuilding process in the post-war period, have emerged as the primary topics of discussion throughout the world. Several attempts were made to ensure women's participation and protection both during and after the war. One such attempt is the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325). This was the first thematic resolution on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), and it acknowledges women's role in the conflict as actors in conflict prevention and resolution, as well as equal participation in peacebuilding and decision-making. The United Nations Security Council has urged member states to implement UNSCR 1325 by developing National Action Plans (NAPs) or other national-level strategies. However, many countries are having difficulty implementing UNSCR 1325 at the national level due to a variety of factors, including a lack of political will and a firm commitment to gender equality, a chronic and critical challenge to the effectiveness of governmental mechanisms for advancing WPS, and a lack of strategic partnerships between government mechanisms and the private sector and the increased militarization in the post-war contexts. With respect to UNSCR 1325, this</p>

	<p>paper aims to examine how increased militarization in post- conflict contexts creates barriers to its implementation by looking at the Sri Lankan context, which endured 30 years of civil war before finally ending in 2009. This paper aims to provide an overview of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and its implementation at the global level. Afterwards, it will provide an overview of the UN Security Council Resolution's implementation in Sri Lanka and an analysis of how increased militarization is creating a barrier to the resolution's implementation.</p> <p>Keywords: UNSCR 1325, Women, Post-war, Peacebuilding, Sri Lanka, Militarization</p>
 <p>Khalil Jebran ERCICBELLP2210051</p>	<p>Board diversity and corporate Tax Avoidance Incidences: Evidence from China</p> <p>Khalil Jebran School of Business Administration, Dongbei University of Finance and Economics, Dalian, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In this study, we investigate how the overall diversity of a board influences corporate tax avoidance. The board diversity is quantified into several different dimensions, such as tenure, education, gender, expertise, and age. Considering an overall diversity index of five different attributes, we show that firms having more diverse boards have a lower propensity of tax avoidance incidences. We find consistent evidence that higher board diversity reduces corporate tax avoidance practices in Chinese listed firms from 2004 to 2016. The findings remain consistent using alternative measurements, addressing endogeneity issues, and propensity scores matching. Overall, our findings imply that studies should take into account several dimensions while considering the influence of board diversity on corporate decisions.</p>
<p>Fathi Soumaa ERCICBELLP2210052</p>	<p>The Nature and Dimensions of Language Education</p> <p>Fathi Soumaa Faculty of Education, Tanta University, Tanta, Egypt</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Language enjoys a high position in preserving culture and heritage and in enabling it, because of its importance, and it is the cultural roots of societies, the carrier of heritage, and the preserver of culture. As much as the size of the linguistic presence of a nation, the size of its cultural presence is, as it is difficult to separate language from culture, just as it is difficult to learn a language that is abstracted from its cultural and social origins. There is no doubt that the education of the citizen linguistic education has a great impact in preserving culture, preserving heritage and keeping pace with the era of technological development. Other means of communication, satellite channels and electronic newspapers, the spread of international languages and dialects, and the vernacular spread on satellite channels and social networking sites, and since language is a flexible and open system, it faces challenges, obstacles, development and change. In this research paper, the researcher will address: the concept, nature, reality, dimensions of language education, and its means and media, through the following topics:</p> <p>The first topic: the concept of language education.</p> <p>The second topic: the characteristics of language education.</p> <p>The third topic: the importance of language education.</p> <p>Fourth topic: the objectives of language education.</p> <p>The fifth topic: means and methods of language education.</p>

	<p>The sixth topic: mediums and institutions of language education.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working on educating young people with sound language education. • Adhering to the teaching of the classical language and teaching it in all educational levels. • Inculcating a love of classical language, speaking and practicing it in education, in the street and on social media.
<p>Victoria Mateos De Manuel ERCICSSH2210052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Hermeneutics of Dance on Jérôme Bel's Isadora Duncan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Victoria Mateos De Manuel Complutense University of Madrid, Higher Council for Scientific Research, Madrid, Spain</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This conference has two main research goals. The first one is to develop a cultural critic, in the Frankfurt School sense of this aesthetical category, on Jérôme Bel's Isadora Duncan. The second one is to open, broaden and introduce in an international scene the nascent philosophical field of Hermeneutics of Dance in Spain, which started barely in January 2022 with an opening skilled seminar on this field in Logroño.</p> <p>I am mainly going to take into account two research methodologies for this conference: Heidegger's book <i>Sein und Zeit</i> (1927) and Gadamer's <i>Wahrheit und Methode</i> (1960), which are going to be used as reading hermeneutical tools of Jerome Bel's dance-theater performance on Isadora Duncan (2019) and Isadora Duncan's written biography <i>My life</i> (1927). In January 2022 I coordinated the first seminar in Spain on Hermeneutics of Dance, in which the Philosophy researcher Herminia Pagola exposed the main conclusions of her Ph.D. on the 20th-century Spanish philosopher Eugenio Trias' aesthetical Hermeneutics for the development of a clearly demarcated philosophical field of Hermeneutics of Dance. The video of the seminar is available at the following link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hvm4dRdC20Q. My conference continues the dialogue I began with this researcher, focusing now on a case study that could help in the initial delimitation of this philosophical subject: the dance-theater performance on Isadora Duncan directed by Jérôme Bel in 2019, and that I had the opportunity to enjoy as a spectator at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin. This research is useful for the following research lines that are promoted in this conference: "a deeper understanding of arts, culture, language, religion, commerce, governance and society", "physical education, sports promotion, and recreational activities", and "a new analysis of history, influential personalities, and civilizations", and "studies on Languages and Literature". In a practical sense, the analysis of Jérôme Bel's Isadora Duncan through the concepts of Heidegger's and Gadamer's hermeneutical circle (horizon of sense, understanding, interpretation, and application, among others) is helpful for the opening of a solid and rooted theoretical and historical framework on Hermeneutics of Dance that helps to the development of this academic discipline, which is still very green and recent because it fails a stronger connection between theory and practice, between philosophical readings and scenography materials. The participation in this congress and the publishing possibilities of the text in English can helpfully contribute to important enriching exchange possibilities during the congress, and to the internationalization and further consolidation of the group and individual research that I am developing as a member of the Spanish Research Project and the Research Seminar on Dance Theory and History, which are based at the Complutense University Madrid (UCM) and the Spanish Scientific Research Council (CSIC).</p>

<p>Pauline Olea ERCICSSH2210055</p>	<p>Keywords: Aesthetics, Philosophy of dance, Hermeneutics, Gadamer, Isadora Duncan</p> <p>A Glimpse of Reality: The Challenges of Expectations on First-Born Overseas Filipino Workers</p> <p>Pauline Olea Humanities and Social Sciences Strand, Lorma Colleges Senior High School, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study determined the challenges of expectations faced by first-borns and described their coping mechanisms of its implications. Data were collected through a video interview of 12 first-born Overseas Filipino Workers ages 24-35 years old from La Union. This captured emotions and unfolded life experiences that explored the factors of parental expectations and stereotypes. Results showed portraying good image to siblings, burdens of financial support, and inner dilemma of family beholdenness has allowed adherence to perceptions such as being breadwinners, overwhelmed of the adaptability processes, and posed difficulties to their current situations. However, such struggles urged established motivational trust and independence that led to role fulfillment, discovered passion, and gained life satisfaction. Peer influence with means of familial sacrifice drove their persistence in hopes of better opportunities and life growth. First-borns amidst hardships and societal perceptions stood amidst hurdles, manifesting resilience, and embodying accountability even to their future generations.</p> <p>Keywords: First-born, OFW, Challenges, Expectations, Experiences</p>
<p>Ibrahim Tahat ERCICBELLP2210053</p>	<p>Some Associations between Factors Likely to Have an Influence on Multinational Corporations Foreign Direct Investment: Evidence from Jordan</p> <p>Ibrahim Tahat University of Pecs, Pecs, Hungary</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The research objective is to discover associations between Factors Likely to Have an Influence on Multinational Corporations' Foreign Direct Investment in Jordan, this study has adopted quantitative methods (non-experimental) because we are able to measure the relationship between the set of variables and set of scores. The study designed based on the international business literatures that includes economic, legal, social political factors. Questionnaire survey used to collect that data from sample of 50 companies in operate in Jordan and either owned by foreign inventors or are subsidiary of multinational companies. the study results indicate mixed views among MNCs because of the current situation and our research results demonstrate that MNCs' location decision is immensely influenced by economic and political factors, and less by both legal and cultural factors. This indicates there is a similarity with other neighbouring countries and significant difference from western countries. The research finding indicates that policy maker in Jordan should concentrate on supporting the macroeconomic environment and maintain its political stability to continue attract FDI. The existing MNC theory did not jointly examine the factors influencing location decisions, given the scarcity of national publications in the field of international business in Jordan, this research aims at enriching the national literature in this field.</p> <p>Keywords: Multinational Companies (MNC), International Business, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).</p>

Krista Mae Ramos
ERICSSH2210056

Conscription or Constriction: Perception of Students on the Reinforcement of Compulsory Military Service

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Abstract

With the recent proclamation of the possible reinforcement of Compulsory Military Service in the Philippines, debates and societal talks rose and circulates as opinions and perceptions regarding the topic continue to clash. This study aims to determine the perception of the youth on its reimplementation, and identify various advantages and disadvantages based on their perspective. The responses were gathered through a virtual call interview, underwent the process of thematization and were categorized into different themes. Results reflect that the students perceive compulsory military service as a necessity for national defense but requires a long time that can hinder their education and needs a strong foundation to be implemented and sustained. The participants acknowledged that the practice will instill discipline, patriotism and nationalism, develop an individual's physical abilities, provide skills and knowledge and improve a person's self-defense. However, there are also concerns regarding the prominent military shaping and abuse, their loss of freedom of choice and the chances of health deterioration.

Keywords: Compulsory, Military, Service, Reinforcement, Perception



Afewerk Meselle
ERICSSH2210057

Human Trafficking in Ethiopia the case of South Wollo zone, Amhara regional state

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to examine situations of human trafficking with particular reference to South Wollo zone, Amhara regional state. Crosse sectional research design was applied and 40 Participants were took part in the study using availability sampling technique. This means those who were available at agar Ethiopia refugee's camp during the time of data collection were inculcated into the study. The required data was collected through questionnaire and interview and then data was analyzed by using both quantitative methods such as one sample t-test and percentage as well as qualitative methods like thematic analysis. The finding of this study in on one sample t- test revealed that, the status of human trafficking, in the sample zone is high; there is increment of migration of Amhara dwellers from their native area to Areb countries. The root causes for the outbreak of human trafficking is linked with economic reason, be fool of brokers, inappropriate contestation among parents who live in the same geographical area. In line with the consequences of human trafficking, the trafficked have encountered different challenges such as exploitation of money for brokers, rape by brokers as well as paymasters as well their relatives and assassination too. Among these, rape is the most common one that the majority of trafficked are faced.

<p>Yasmine Frances Capili ERICSSH2210058</p>	<p>BOTANTE O BOT-ANTI? Factors Influencing Voter Registration and Non-Registration among Senior High School Students in the 2022 Philippine Elections</p> <p>Yasmine Frances Capili Senior High School, LORMA Colleges Basic Education Schools, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The elections are known to pave the way for change, but recent voter turnouts highlight deficits in election participation that lower the vitality of democracies. Registration is the first step in this change-making. Herewith, this study sought to bring to light the perceptions of senior high school students on the 2022 Philippine Elections, and the factors affecting their voter registration or non-registration. Following a qualitative-descriptive research design, this study employed purposive sampling and aggregated data from thirty (30) students of LORMA Colleges Senior High School at least 18 years old residing in La Union, fifteen (15) of which are registered to vote and fifteen (15) of which are non-registered. Data were collected through a textual interview governed by a semi-structured questionnaire facilitated through Facebook Messenger and were analyzed through Thematization. Upon analysis, students were found to perceive the elections as an opportunity for change, a center of public interest, a period of distress and disorder, and a youth-driven undertaking. Moreover, participants who registered to vote were seen to be pushed by their contribution to poll outcomes, family and peer influence, potential betterment of the status quo, and political and constitutional interest. Meanwhile, those non-registered to vote were identified to be influenced by shortcomings in the registration systems, high political ignorance, low political prioritization, and the monotony of Philippine politics. These findings underscore that while youths demonstrate general awareness towards the national undertaking, there is a need to intensify and revamp voter education methodologies targeting the youngest in the voting-age population.</p> <p>Keywords: Elections, Politics, Voter Education, Voter Registration, Youth</p>
<p>M.P. Ramaswamy ERICBELLP2210056</p>	<p>Emerging European Regulatory Standards Governing Digital Services and Markets and its Potential Reference for Other Jurisdictions</p> <p>M.P. Ramaswamy Law, University of Macau, Zhuhai, Macau</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The European Union, in its pursuit to consolidate digital sovereignty and to balance the interests of business innovation and protection of consumers, has a renewed mandate of developing regulatory standards governing digital services and market. As an agenda of the digital decade, regulatory actions have been initiated in various frontiers including Artificial Intelligence (AI), Cyber Security, Data Protection, Digital Skills and Identify, Digital Services and Digital Markets. The evolution of regulatory standards resulting from this agenda gains a distinct characteristic because of the underlying motivation of the European Union to develop its own set of focused standards instead of following those of other jurisdictions. This characteristic arguably enhances the utilitarian of the evolving European regulatory framework for comparative law studies as well as an inevitable reference for other jurisdictions aiming to enhance regulation of their respective digital services and markets. Especially, other key major global players in the digital frontier including USA and China need to take cognizance of the evolving European developments to ensure a harmonized legal</p>

	<p>environment to effectively take advantage of digital interface opportunities in international trade and commerce. The proposed paper aims to examine the evolving key regulatory standards governing digital services and markets in Europe and assess its potential effectiveness in achieving the desired legislative objectives. The paper will mainly undertake doctrinal and comparative law methods to critically evaluate the relevant standards and identify unique elements. The paper will make a comparative analysis of the relevant regulatory framework of digital governance in the People's Republic of China to determine whether the evolving European regulatory standards could be of any relevant reference for the purpose of facilitating bilateral trade and services among the two markets. The paper will finally conclude with an exposition of how a harmonized regulatory standard in the two markets could prompt other jurisdictions to follow suit.</p>
<p>Wai Chung Yeong ERCICBELLP2211052</p>	<p>Economic and Economic-Statistical Designs of the Side Sensitive Synthetic Coefficient of Variation Chart</p> <p>Wai Chung Yeong 1School of Mathematical Sciences, Sunway University, 47500 Petaling Jaya, Malaysia</p> <p>Zhi Lin Chong Lee Kong Chian Faculty of Engineering and Science, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, 43000 Kajang, Malaysia</p> <p>Khai Wah Khaw School of Management, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 Pulau Pinang, Malaysia</p> <p>Peh Sang Ng Faculty of Science, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, 31900 Perak, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Control charts are useful tools to monitor signs of assignable cause(s) that result in poor quality products and services, especially in engineering applications. By convention, control charts monitor for shifts in statistical parameters, for example in the mean and standard deviation. However, certain processes do not have a consistent and. For such processes, conventional charts will result in dubious conclusions. This motivated the development of charts monitoring the coefficient of variation, which monitors the stability of the relationship between and instead. One of the recent charts proposed to monitor is the side sensitive synthetic chart. However, the existing side sensitive synthetic chart is designed based on statistical considerations, i.e. by minimizing the average number of samples required to detect a shift of a specific magnitude, while at the same time satisfying constraints in the false alarms. The weakness in this design is that it ignores the cost of implementing the chart, which is important in most practical applications. Thus, in this paper, economic and economic-statistical designs of the side sensitive synthetic chart will be proposed. The economic design minimizes the cost without considering the statistical performance, while the economic-statistical design includes statistical constraints. A Scicoslab program is developed to obtain the optimal cost, charting parameters and statistical performance for several numerical examples. The impact of various cost and process parameters are also studied.</p> <p>Keywords: Coefficient of variation, Control charts, Economic-statistical design, Side sensitive, Synthetic chart</p>

<p>Wiseman Ndlovu ERICSSH2211052</p>	<p>Building Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Traditional Institutions: A Theoretical Model for Traditional Leadership Participation in Agriculture Development</p> <p>Wiseman Ndlovu Institute for Rural Development, University of Venda, South Africa</p> <p>Ndlovu W, Mwale M & Zuwarimwe J Institute for Rural Development, University of Venda, Thohoyandou, South Africa</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels is part of the Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved by 2030. Each country is expected to devise and systematically develop mechanisms to achieve this goal. Traditional institutions like the traditional leadership are the backbone of rural development. However, their effectiveness and relevance to different sectors of rural development has recently been questioned in the Sub-Saharan Africa. This study proposes an evidence-based theoretical model that can be used to foster effective, accountable and inclusive participation of traditional leadership in agriculture development. The study followed an exploratory mixed method design and data was collected in two phases to explore issues first and secondly to conclude on the association and impact between dimensions of traditional leadership contributions and agriculture development. The model has three stages namely, areas and ways of potential participation; participation decision making and improvement zone; and indicator of effective participation. The theory illustrates how effective participation of the traditional leadership can help farmers build resilience and increase the potential for farmers to succeed. Moreover, the model reflects the imperatives of understanding institutional effectiveness against disruptive eventualities in promoting agriculture development.</p> <p>Keywords: Local Institutions, SDG Goal 16, Traditional Leadership, Traditional Institutions, Agriculture Development</p>
<p>Sumitra Sahoo ERICSSH2211054</p>	<p>Meria: A Cultural Representation of Dongria Kondh; Behind the Story of Victory Over a Decadal Struggle with Multinational Corporation</p> <p>Sumitra Sahoo Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Indigenous struggle for livelihood and land is an old social pathology. Tribal livelihood is mostly associated with natural surroundings like forests, natural water bodies, trees, and agricultural fields. All of sudden a new developmental project emerges in the name of nation-building and growth. It is a shock for them. The fear of loss of land and livelihood is one side and their cultural and indigenous right over the resources is another major issue for them. In the context of Niyamgiri, the habitat of two PVTGs and another indigenous people's struggle for livelihood went more than a decade. The community ownership of the movement become vital for their legal victory. This paper tries to discuss how the cultural tool help for a corporal victory over the MNCs.</p> <p>Keywords: Livelihood, Indigenous, Niyamgiri, community ownership.</p>

<p>Imad Jabbouri ERCICBELLP2211056</p>	<p>E-Commerce Adoption Among Moroccan Agricultural Cooperatives: Between Structural Challenges and Immense Business Performance Potential</p> <p>Imad Jabbouri School of Business Administration, Al Akhawayn University in Ifrane, Morocco</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper explores the barriers that Moroccan agricultural cooperatives face in adopting E-commerce and the perceived impact this approach would have on their business performance. We survey 120 Moroccan agricultural cooperatives and interview 13 cooperative presidents to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. We use descriptive and inferential statistics including independent t-tests, One-way ANOVA and post-hoc analysis for quantitative data while we use thematic analysis for qualitative analysis. Our results reveal that the most important barrier to the adoption of E-commerce in Moroccan agricultural cooperatives is the lack of information related to the low digital literacy of the cooperatives in question. We found that this factor is significantly more relevant for cooperatives operating in rural regions. Type of product was also significant in determining the importance of the factors in question. Further, we deduced that cooperatives believe that E-commerce will have the highest impact on their brand image and competitiveness but will have the lowest impact on operating speed. Our results show that the higher the level of digitalization the higher the perceived impact of E-commerce on business performance of Moroccan Cooperatives. Our study provides a strong basis for understanding the challenges faced by Moroccan agricultural cooperatives in adopting E-commerce. Our results can be used to craft policies and programs that ease the integration of this segment into the digital ecosystem of Morocco. This is the first study that documents both E-commerce adoption challenges in Morocco for agricultural cooperatives and its impact on financial performance.</p> <p>Keywords: E-commerce, Agricultural Cooperatives, Local Products, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMES), Morocco, Business Performance</p>
<p>Yuchen Wang ERCICBELLP2211057</p>	<p>On a US Act in the Application of the Countervailing Duty Provisions to Non-Market Economy Countries</p> <p>Yuchen Wang Faculty of International Law, Southwest University of Political Science & Law, Chongqing, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The countervailing law of America is the first set of domestic law about countervailing in the world, and which has been modified and perfected all the time. Based on the various factors both at home and abroad, such as politics, economy, law, etc., the United States modified its countervailing law in March 2012, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. approved the act which is applied to the countervailing duty provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 to non-market economy countries successively and has come into force after signed by President Obama. The bill breaks the precedents of no applying countervailing methods to non-market economy countries in the history of America and provides a clear statutory basis for the investigation authority to apply the U.S. countervailing law to non-market economy countries. The article has been divided into four parts. The first part gives information about the definition of non-market economy and the legislative backgrounds and the legislative reasons of the act. This part reviews the historical development of the</p>

	<p>legislation and the practice of the the U.S. applying its countervailing law to non-market economy countries. On this basis, this part also analyses the legislative reasons of the act mainly through political, economic and legal aspects. The second part is about the main contents of the act and some problems exist in the act. This part elaborates the main contents of the Act, including the clauses of applying the American countervailing law to the non-market economy countries and the clauses of adjusting the anti-dumping duties levied on non-market economy countries' goods to avoid double remedies when anti-dumping and countervailing investigations initiated simultaneously to non-market economy countries by America. This part also demonstrates the legality of the act to apply countervailing law to non-market economy countries from international and domestic law basis, and also puts forward the problems exist in the provisions of retrospective effect and preventing double remedies; The third part is about the effects and the enlightenment of the act to non-market economy countries. This part introduces the influences of the act to non-market economy countries in detail and proposes some corresponding measures non-market economy countries should take to deal with the countervailing investigation to them initiated by the United States; The fourth part gives a conclusion about the whole article</p> <p>Keywords: Non-market Economy Countries, Countervailing, Retrospective Effect, Double Remedies</p>
 <p>Kadir Aden Dirir ERCICSSH2211056</p>	<p>What Can African Countries Could Learn from Asian State's Rapid Development: A Case Study of Singapore and South Korea</p> <p>Kadir Aden Dirir Faculty of Law, Economics and Management, University of Djibouti, Djibouti</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>African countries have been struggling over the past years, despite predicting that most of the African states would witness rapid development in the context of economics. However, this seems unlikely. The paper examines the cause of the slow economic development of African states by investigating four factors (Education, Political reforms, Corruption, and economics) while comparing them with two Asian countries (South Korea and Singapore). Both countries were selected because of their rapid development. Although South Korea was under an authoritarian regime during this period (1961). But it had witnessed an increase in its GND before the financial crisis. Education as a tool for economic development and investing in manpower skills were studied as well. In addition, the effects of corruption on public institutions were addressed. If African countries to succeed economically, politically, and culturally, they must have powerful academic institutions, fortify civil and political institutions, and revamp their trade policies.</p> <p>Keywords: Corruption, Comparative studies, Education, Public policies, Economic development.</p>
<p>Deepak Verma ERICBELLP2209053</p>	<p>Continued Intention to Use Telemedicine in Post Covid-19 Era: A Study of Indian Consumers</p> <p>Deepak Verma, Department of Management Studies, Malviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India</p> <p>Aastha Soni</p>

MBA Student, Department of Management Studies, Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur

Abstract

Healthcare as of today, is wearing the crown of being one of India's largest sectors, not just in terms of revenue but employment as well. During the period April 2000 to June 2021, FDI inflows for drugs and pharmaceuticals sector in India was reportedly US\$ 18.12 billion. (As per the information released by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)). And as per as employment is concerned, India has concrete and strong plans to give rise to 1 million skilled healthcare providers by the end of 2022. The healthcare system in India is observed to be growing exponentially owing to the improved coverage area, cost-effective services, and rise in funding by the public and private entities both. The Indian healthcare industry is tremendously diversified, with opportunities in all segments, including providers, suppliers, pharmaceutical companies, biotech, and medical technology. From Rs. 4 trillion (US\$ 61.79 billion) in FY 2017 to Rs. 8.6 trillion (US\$ 132.84 billion) in FY 2022, the hospital segment of India's healthcare business is forecasted to rise at a CAGR of 16–17%. By 2025, the Indian government aims to rise the expend on public health by around 2.5 percent of the GDP. In the domain of digital health and technologies the capital investments have grown exponentially. The industry was on the receiving end of 53 percent of angel contributions in 2019. With a 50 percent growth in volume from 2019 to 2021, the healthcare industry saw a profitable scenario. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Govt. of India has launched a range of e-Government initiatives in India's health care sector in an effort to shift forward with the Digital India project. E-Health refers to the use and adoption of all types of information and communication technology (ICT) in the health sector. In India, where the mobile internet industry is increasingly gaining momentum, this will may lead to significant proliferation of digital health initiatives. India, given a highly trained and young population, is currently witnessing a huge boom in the start-up culture. Technology-driven service models are at the heart of a significant number of digital health start-ups. Some of the leading start-ups in this domain include Netmeds, 1MG, and Practo, and are now significantly disrupting the healthcare landscape. While a decent chunk of digital health firms currently are targeting patients in metropolitan areas, there are also some ventures, like HealthPlix and Karma Healthcare, that are trying to reach out to and serve patients outside of metros, urban and tier-1 cities. Now there are alternate options available to those who are not in the physical, financial or mental state to physically go to avail healthcare from a hospital due to any reason. The concept of 'Healthcare at Home' is gaining momentum.

COVID-19 outbreak in 2020 was a huge disruption world-wide. Not only did it bring forth the huge disparities in access to quality healthcare, it lead to change in how various business and industries fundamentally function. Further, it also acted as a catalyst Healthcare was no exception. With the advent of national public health initiatives, India has a wonderful opportunity of becoming a leader in the domain of digital health. With national public health efforts like Ayushman Bharat and the National Digital Health Mission, India has a wonderful opportunity to become a digital health leader. To accomplish so, however, the hurdles to patients and professionals embracing digital technologies must be overcome. COVID-19 has had a severe impact on India, but it has also generated a host of positive advances, including the introduction and adoption of new and improvised digitally enabled health technologies and significant changes in how therapy is administered. The crisis, on the other hand, has highlighted a key gap: the dire requirement for updates, reliable and real or near real-time access to credible data.

Remote medical consultations and telemedicine have proven to be increasingly crucial in dealing with health and medical issues amid the COVID-19 crisis. In practically every element of life, the use of social distancing tactics has resulted in a reduction in technology distance. In this study, we argue that telemedicine has broken the initial inertia, and that it is time to shift it from the old set peripheral ways to the mainstream of the healthcare system. Further, given that there is a significant reduction in the number of COVID-19 cases, there is a general sense of returning to normalcy in day-to-day lives. It will be interesting to study identify whether that adoption was a temporary switch or whether people have actually incorporated usage of remote consultation apps into their routine lives. The primary aim of this study is to check if the consumers will keep using remote consultations and telemedicine in the post COVID-19 era or will have the tendency to revert to the traditional face-to-face consultations. This study employs Expectation Confirmation Theory (ECT), proposed by Bhattacharjee (2001), and relies on the premise that consumer expectations vis-à-vis perceived value which ultimately decides customer satisfaction and the user intention for continuance of usage. A research model integrating the expectation-confirmation theory was developed and validated using data obtained from a survey conducted using a questionnaire involving 230 Indian citizens who have already used remote consultations and telemedicine services. The sampling was purposive and the candidates who answered affirmatively to the question – “Have you ever used any remote consultation app?” were included in the sample. Subsequent to data collection, a two-step SEM approach as recommended by Anderson and Gerbing (1988) was used. The structural model based on the research framework as presented in Figure 1 was tested using PLS-SEM. In the first stage, A CFA was conducted to assess the reliability and validity of the scale. All indicator loadings were found to be above 0.7. To test if the measurement model was internally logical, the recommended Cronbach’s α , Composite Reliability and rho_A, indicating internal consistency reliability, were checked. All values were found to be within the acceptable standards. Next, average variance extracted (AVE) were checked to assess the convergent validity of the scale. All values were found to above the acceptable value of 0.50. Lastly, the discriminant validity of the measurement model was also established using Fornell-Larcker criterion (using square root of AVE) and HTMT method and found to be acceptable. In the second stage, assessment of the structural model was carried out. The overall goodness of the fit (χ^2 , SRMR, d_ULS, d_G and NFI) were all falling under acceptable ranges indicating a good model fit. No collinearity issues were observed. Following hypotheses were tested and found to be statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$). H1: Expectation positively influences confirmation. H2: Perceived value positively influences confirmation. H3: Confirmation positively influences satisfaction. H4: Satisfaction positively influences continuance intention. Additionally, all path coefficients in the structural model were found to be statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$). The results of the study indicated that there is a positive inclination towards continuance in the use of remote and teleconsultations. The concept is increasingly proliferating from tier-1 to tier-2 and tier-3 cities. The initial inertia to remote consultations and telemedicine has been overcome. However, the sector is still in its nascent stages. Given that there is a positive intention to continue using the services, healthcare and technology service providers now also need to work on their retention and relationship management strategies, in addition to customer acquisition.

Mohammed Jahed
ERCICBELLP2209051

CSR Orientation and Competitive Advantage in Business-to-Business Markets: Examining the Serial Mediation Effects of Trust and Corporate Reputation

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Abstract

This study investigates how corporate social responsibility orientation (CSRO) and competitive advantage (CA) in the context of business-to-business markets. Specifically, an attempt is made to examine the intervening role of trust and corporate reputation to explicate the above linkage. Data from 326 Saudi Arabian firms with extensive business-to-business (B2B) operations in international markets are analyzed using the partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) approach and mediation tests using the Hayes PROCESS macro. CSRO was found to show both direct and indirect effects on competitive advantage. Moreover, results supported the serial mediation model where CSRO was found to exercise its influence on trust and corporate reputation in a sequential manner. This study enhances our understanding of how firms' intangible resources mediate the relationship between CSRO and competitive advantage by examining the multifaceted serial mediation process. It thus contributes to the extant literature by advancing understanding of the underlying mechanisms through which CSRO affects competitive advantage in the B2B context.

Keywords: CSR Orientation, Competitive Advantage, Trust, Corporate Reputation, Resource-Based View, Business-to-Business Market, PLS-SEM, and Process Macro.

<p>Alisher Abdullaev ERCICBELLP2210054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Perception of Electric Cars in Uzbekistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alisher Abdullaev International Relations, Tashkent State University of Economics, Tashkent, Uzbekistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abdullaev Alisher Tashkent State University of Economics, Uzbekistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The transition to the cars with low carbon footprint has important social and policy implications. While perceptions and factors predicting preference for electric cars in high income countries are subject to extensive research, there is only handful evidence from developing countries. This study investigates what is the attitude of car owners in Uzbekistan to the prospects for a gradual transition from traditional cars to cars equipped with electric motors. To answer this question, we compared interviews that were conducted with 241 car owners. Our analysis shows a strong correlation between personal income of an individual and its perception of benefits of the electric cars. To illustrate, we conclude that as personal income level rise, the ability to charge a car on its own is more important to a person, while people with lower incomes are more likely to report lower energy costs for a car compared with traditional cars. Moreover, the results also revealed that insufficient infrastructure is a barrier to the use of electric vehicles for all groups of people. In conclusion, from a government perspective, this study emphasizes the need to take into account that flexible programs should be implemented to facilitate the transition from the traditional cars to electric cars for people with different backgrounds and levels of personal income.</p> <p>Keywords: Electric Cars, City infrastructure, Level of income.</p>
<p>Olukayode Oyenuga ERCICSSH221051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Philosophy and The Growth of Technology</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Olukayode Oyenuga Philosophy Faculty of Arts, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ogun State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Given the present dynamics of technology worldwide, it is becoming increasingly complex to envision what scientists and technologists will do in the next hundred years. Almost the entire biology and chemistry of man have been unraveled and we are getting to a point where man is said to play God. Man has really demystified many baseless superstitions inherited as mysterious from the ancient man. Really, a definition of a new world order without an integration of science and technology will be obviously incomplete. Apparently, technology has really transferred the blessing of man, with it every man can now testify to the power of science in conquering any problem. Yet when critically examined, especially within the optics of culture, the foundational principles of technology and its workings need a vigorous philosophy to blend it into human goods. In line with this, this paper will examine the role of philosophy on growth of technology especially where technology inventions become problems will be enunciated and pragmatic solution given to it.</p> <p>Keywords: Philosophy, Technology, Development.</p>



**Sónia Moreira
Cabeça**
ERICSSH2212055

Post-pandemic Tourism: opportunities for Creative Tourism

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Abstract

Tourism was one of the most affected sectors by the outbreak of COVID-19 in early 2020, and the travel sector has faced a dramatic challenge, with the pandemic's devastating impact on the economy. In tourism, as in other sectors, there is a pre-pandemic and post-pandemic era, and several researchers are now trying to comprehend the future of tourism in a post-pandemic world. In this exploratory text, based on a literature review, we question if creative tourism can play a major role in the rebuilding of the tourism industry, once it is a type of tourism that relies on place-based experiences that uses local resources and involves communities and tourists in immersive activities. In fact, creative tourism seems to be a response to the challenges that actual tourism is facing, namely the change in the tourists' perception about physical distancing, the need to avoid over tourism, mass tourism and touristification, the desire to reconnect with other people and to have enriching emotional experiences, the increase of awareness about sustainability (for places and future generations) and about the resident's needs and their living conditions degradation. Our approach relates the ongoing research on post-pandemic tourism, from several points of view – the tourist's perceptions and demands, the communities and territories' needs, and the new visions of tourism planners... – with creative tourism, addressing the new opportunities for such type of tourism, and questioning its feasibility and potential contribution to a more meaningful tourism for both hosts and guests, to local economies growth, and overall, to making tourism a more sustainable industry.

Keywords: Post-pandemic Tourism, Creative Tourism, Sustainability, Residents & Visitors



Ruken Macit
ERICSSH2212056

The Drug Dealers' Worlds

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Abstract

This study examines the range of perceptions and attitudes about drug, drug dealers and legalization from the dealers' perspective. It applies the widely influential work of Boltanski and Thévenot's theory of the six 'orders of worth' or 'worlds' of justification in order to understand the drug dealers. In this research, semi-structure interviews were conducted with 20 drug dealers who were formerly convicted in Turkey's Diyarbakır province. Turkey is a key country in the delivery of drugs due to its geographical location. It is believed that the information provided will shed light on drug trafficking in a different perspective.

Keywords: Drug, drug dealer, the market world and Turkey.

Zhaozhang Sun
ERICSSH2212052

Using Social Networking Analysis in Health Communication Research: Identify Key Diabetes-Related Social Media Influencers in the UK

Zhaozhang Sun

	<p>Department of Culture, Media and Creative Industries, King's College London, United Kingdom</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Health communication is essential in promoting healthy lifestyles, preventing unhealthy behaviors, managing disease conditions, and eventually reducing health disparities (Parana and Bass, 2020; Williams, 2014). Nowadays, social media provides unprecedented opportunities for enhancing health communication for both healthcare providers and people with health conditions (Elnaggar et al., 2020), including self-management of chronic conditions such as diabetes. Meanwhile, a special group of active social media users have started playing a pivotal role in providing health 'solutions' (Alam, 2007; Valente and Pumpuang, 2007). Such individuals are often referred to as 'influencers' because of their 'central' position in the online communication system and the persuasive effect their actions and advice may have on audiences (Lou and Yuan, 2019; Enke and Borchers, 2019). Work on social media influencers (SMIs) has gained much attention in a specific research field of "influencer marketing", which mainly focuses on emphasising the use of SMIs to promote or endorse brands' products and services in business (Adweek, 2015; Audrezet et al., 2018). Yet to date, a lack of well-studied and empirical evidence to guide the identification of health-related SMIs have been identified (Greenhalgh et al., 2004; Valente and Pumpuang, 2007). The failure to determine health-related SMIs can significantly limit the effectiveness of communicating health on social media (Greenhalgh et al., 2004). This article, therefore, presents a study of Twitter-based social networking analysis to identify key diabetes-related SMIs in the UK to bridge the research gap that exists in terms of linking work on influencers in marketing to health communication. The multidisciplinary theories and methods in social media, communication and marketing have been adopted, seeking to provide a more practical and promising approach for health-related SMIs identification in social networks who in turn will play a significant role in health communication interventions. The analysis is based on a dataset composed of all tweets including hashtags of the three events selected for this study: Diabetes UK Professional Conference 2022, Diabetes Week 2021, and Insulin Safety Week 2021. Following a two-step flow model of communication, the influential Twitter users and their statistical features in all three diabetes events based on in-degree and out-degree centrality measures by establishing their relationship in published Twitter content have been identified. Subsequently, statistical measures can be used for detecting the outliers to further unpack who are the 'abnormal' ones in creating and disseminating diabetes-related content. The paper is organised as follows: first, the theoretical and research background of health communication and social media influencers was discussed. Second, the methodology was described by illustrating the procedures for social network and statistical analysis, followed by the results and discussions. The limitations and contributions of this study were highlighted in summary.</p> <p>Keywords: Health Communication; Diabetes; Social Media Influencers, Social Networking Analysis</p>
<p>Joshua Abiezer Marayag ERCICSSH2212057</p>	<p>Botante O Bot-Anti? Factors Influencing Voter Registration and Non-Registration Among Senior High School Students in the 2022 Philippine Elections</p> <p>Joshua Abiezer Marayag Basic Education Schools, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The elections are known to pave the way for change, but recent voter turnouts highlight deficits in election participation that lower the vitality of democracies. Registration is the first step in this change-making. Herewith, this study sought to bring to light the perceptions of senior high school students on the 2022 Philippine Elections, and the factors affecting their voter registration or non-registration. Following a qualitative-descriptive research design, this study employed purposive sampling and aggregated data from thirty (30) students of LORMA Colleges Senior High School at least 18 years old residing in La Union, fifteen (15) of which are registered to vote and fifteen (15) of which are non-registered. Data were collected through a textual interview governed by a semi-structured questionnaire facilitated through Facebook Messenger and were analyzed through Thematization. Upon analysis, students were found to perceive the elections as an opportunity for change, a center of public interest, a period of distress and disorder, and a youth-driven undertaking. Moreover, participants who registered to vote were seen to be pushed by their contribution to poll outcomes, family and peer influence, potential betterment of the status quo, and political and constitutional interest. Meanwhile, those non-registered to vote were identified to be influenced by shortcomings in the registration systems, high political ignorance, low political prioritization, and the monotony of Philippine politics. These findings underscore that while youths demonstrate general awareness towards the national undertaking, there is a need to intensify and revamp voter education methodologies targeting the youngest in the voting-age population.</p> <p>Keywords: Politics, Registration Systems, Voter Education, Voting</p>
<p>William Collins ERCICBELLP2212054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Corpus Stylistic Study of Mind-Style in William Faulkner's Sanctuary</p> <p style="text-align: center;">William Collins Center for Language Studies, Nagasaki University, Nagasaki, Japan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Stylistics investigates how formal linguistic and semantic patterns, conceptual metaphor, pragmatics, and discourse architecture interact to enable the activating consciousness of the reader to access the text world and fictional minds in a work of literature. Recent research in corpus stylistics has shown how quantitative evidence of key words and semantic fields combined with close reading can yield valuable insights into the mind-style of author, narrator and characters, enhancing our understanding of the cognitive processes involved in reading literature. This study uses the UCREL Semantic Annotation System in the corpus annotation tool Wmatrix to explore the mind-style of the narrator and the character of Horace Benbow in William Faulkner's Sanctuary.</p> <p>Keywords: Corpus Stylistics Cognitive Poetics Mind-Style Conceptual Metaphor Wmatrix Semantic-Tagging Discourse Architecture</p>
<p>Liping Liao ERCICBELLP2212055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Research on Intellectual Property Protection in Cross-Border Data Flows</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Liping Liao International Law School, Southwest University of Political Science and Law, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p>

	<p>In the Internet era, cross-border data flows have become increasingly efficient and convenient. A large number of digital products containing intellectual property protection have entered other countries and regions with cross-border digital flows, and cross-border digital intellectual property protection issues have also emerged. The current situation is that many literature and patent databases provide global cross-border services, and users can download and copy them at will, which poses a threat to the author's copyright. However, there are many difficulties in the current legal regulation of this issue. On the one hand, internet technology is changing with each passing day, new problems are emerging in digital intellectual property protection, so there are many gaps in legislation. On the other hand, in the judicial aspect, intellectual property infringement is hidden, and it is more difficult for the judiciary to determine illegal acts. There is a conflict of laws applicable to intellectual property disputes over cross-border data flow, which requires guiding rules for the application of law. Cross-border dispute resolution procedures create difficulties for the infringed party in safeguarding its rights. The solution of this issue should be promoted from the following two aspects: First, establish an international digital intellectual property management and protection organization to further strengthen international collaboration and facilitate the formulation of international rules. Through this organization, the global digital works can be managed uniformly and centrally. Second, clarify the scope of data copyright and restrictions by improving domestic and international legislation. The scope of authority for reproduction and network dissemination should be further clarified and expanded.</p> <p>Keywords: Cross-Border Data Flow, Intellectual Property Protection, Legal Regulation</p>
<p>Yufan Yang ERICSSH2212061</p>	<p>Exploring Feminist Issues and Future Development from a Chinese Perspective and Legal perspective</p> <p>Yufan Yang Feminism, Women's Rights, Southwest University of Political Science and Law, Chongqing, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>With the development of the national liberation movement since World War II, the continuous improvement of human rights theory and the development of the world economy, the huge productive forces of the economy have driven the operation of the ideological gear, and the feminist movement has also been in full swing in various countries. Women's rights have become an important part of social issues. The research on women's rights in China is typical for the color of the ancient patriarchal society has invaded the culture for too long, which has hindered the development of the feminist movement. However, great achievements have been made since the Republic of China. While affirming development, we must also see the hidden problems in it. I will take China as an example and use scientific research methods to illustrate the point of view. One indispensable factor accounting to the difficulty of implementing the three-child policy is difficult to implement is the awakening of female consciousness. One of the reasons is that the protection of women's rights and interests in the general environment has not met women's psychological expectations and needs to be improved; When discussing gender-related violence, if the gender field is discussed included in the discussion, there will always be people with ulterior motives who mistakenly deconstruct it as gender opposition; although explicit sexism has been reduced, a large part of it has turned into hidden potential sexism... These issues are the thorns in the development of women's rights and interests. However,</p>

	<p>It is also a breakthrough point. From the perspective of feminism development in China, it can reflect the problems existing in the process of women's rights struggle in the world, and also provide ideas for breaking the problem. It is not difficult to see whether it is the foreign masterpiece <i>Gone with the Wind</i> in the last century or the teleplay <i>Menghualu</i> recently in China reflects the epitome of female authors reflecting the voices of women in the era; it is necessary to improve the law on the protection of women's rights and interests, eliminate employment discrimination, and incorporate the gender field into the field of crimes involving gender-based violence rather than sowing discord. I supposed that these measures are an indispensable part of the feminism movement</p>
<p>Ali Akbar Shaikhi Fini ERCICBELLP2212056</p>	<p>Effectiveness of Executive Function Training on Reading Performance in Elementary Students</p> <p>Ali Akbar Shaikhi Fini Department of Education, University of Hormozgan, Bandar Abbas, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>One of the most common problems among students is reading problems, which has received considerable research attention. The aim of this study was to examine the effectiveness of executive function training on the reading performance in elementary students. The research method is quasi-experimental using a pre-test - post-test design with a control group. Accordingly, among the students studying in the primary school of Bandar Abbas, Iran in 2021, 30 elementary students with learning disabilities were selected and randomly assigned to two groups of 15 people (experimental and control groups). The reading performance questionnaire was used to collect data in two stages of pre-test and post-test. Executive function intervention was implemented in the experimental group during seven 90-minutes sessions, one session per week. Control group participants did not receive any intervention during this period. The results of multivariate analysis of covariance showed that executive function intervention had a significant effect on students' reading performance with reading learning disability ($p < .05$). Considering that the intervention of executive functions is effective, it can be concluded that the components of executive functions such as working memory, planning, and mental organization are very closely related to reading skills and thus can affect reading performance.</p> <p>Keywords: Reading Performance, Executive Functions, Elementary Students</p>
 <p>Mohammed ALFattah ERCICBELLP2212057</p>	<p>Lexical Difficulties of Translating the Constitution Encountered by Yemeni Senior Translation Students</p> <p>Mohammed ALFattah Department of English, Amran University, Sana'a, Yemen</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The present study is an attempt to investigate the difficulties of translation faced by Yemeni senior translation students during translating the Yemeni constitution. It followed the analytical, descriptive method. To achieve the objectives of the study, the researchers used two instruments: 1) Translation Test aims to investigate the difficulties; 2) Questionnaire aims to identify the reasons behind the existence of these difficulties from the students'</p>

point of view. The researchers selected a sample affiliated to senior translation students from Sana'a University and University of Science and Technology (UST), enrolled in translation B.A program during the first semester of the academic year 2018/2019. The results of the study revealed that the Yemeni senior translation students encountered different types of lexical difficulties: 1) lexical difficulties which include archaic terms, technical and general words, polysemous words, homonyms, synonyms, antonyms and hyponyms and functional words; 2). The results also revealed some reasons that caused such difficulties. These reasons are related to the students' knowledge and competency, the language, the legal texts, the administration and teaching staff and related to the syllabus and teaching strategies.



Bita Afsharinia
ERCICSSH2212062

The Food Security Determinants of Children School Dropout During Covid-19 Pandemic In India

Bita Afsharinia

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Abstract

Background: COVID-19 pandemic has intensified the household food security issues particularly among vulnerable households in India which has indirectly associated with academic disruption among children in terms of large-scale school dropout. We aim to investigate how the education of children belonging to gig economy households (with higher economic crisis during the pandemic) has been impacted by the food security and the nutritional status during the pandemic. Objective: The current study assesses a population-representative sample of gig economy labours in India to examine the role of food consumption score, as a proxy determinants of household food security, in enrolment and dropout from schools among the vulnerable children from gig economy households. Methods: Data from 2830 individuals the age group between 15-80 years old were collected across gig economy labours in India. Using a cross-sectional survey conducted in two durations of July-Nov 2018-19 and Dec-Jan 2020. In addition to socio-demographic factors, the information gathered from the survey include livelihood factors such as education of children, food intake, and employment among others. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicator used to categorize and tracking household's food security across the two time periods. The FCS measure were calculated as per WFP's recommendations, classified as a household having poor, borderline, or acceptable food consumption. We employ Binary Logistic Regression model which brought out the factors associated with likelihood of children dropping out of school. Results: First, the results indicate that not sleeping hungry during lockdown is a significant contributor to less likelihood of children school dropout. Second, consumption of a lesser number of meals per day and two per day (versus normal 3 meals per day) increased the probability of child school dropout, majorly due to focusing on essential food to fulfil hunger and survival. Conclusion: The findings highlight the importance of availability of three normal meals during pandemic contributes to eradicate hunger and poor status of household food consumption. The school closure led to deprivation of a free school meal schemes (e.g., Mid-Day-Meal) particularly for

	<p>vulnerable children. Further, the study suggests the optimal redesign of food and nutritional schemes in India to deliver the food for vulnerable population and reduce the risk of children school dropout.</p> <p>Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic; Food security; child school dropout; India; Gig economy household</p>
<p>Mohammadreza Mohammadi Vosough ERICSSH2212063</p>	<p>Evaluation of child-friendly city parameters from the perspective of children</p> <p>Mohammadreza Mohammadi Vosough Department of Architecture, Islamic Azad University Mashhad Branch, Mashhad, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Research in child-friendly cities, especially in Europe, has been in the spotlight since the 1980s. The main focus of this research was on allocating citizenship rights to children and addressing their wants and needs. Today, child-friendly cities are the focus of urban planners and administrators, as the number of children in urban areas of the world (cities in developing countries) is increasing. Child-friendly city projects are mainly about creating opportunities for children to shape or change their environment, and the criteria for a child-friendly city are examined from a children's perspective. Children and adolescents, as members of the community, are involved in building child-friendly city projects. The purpose of this study is to examine the response of today's cities to the needs of children from the perspective of a child-friendly city approach. The type of research is quantitative and based on library studies and documents and field studies. Using a kind of questionnaire, the opinions of the children of the Al-Ghadir neighborhood were examined about the characteristics of their lovely city. A case study of the Al-Ghadir neighborhood showed that 64% of children believed that a large number of trees, green spaces, and playground equipment should be created in this neighborhood. These were criteria from a children's point of view for a child-friendly city.</p> <p>Keywords: Child-Friendly City - Child Rights - Child Safety And Security In The City - Urban Space And Child Education - Child Development Psychology</p>

Tiandra Alyani
ERCICBELLP2212059

Food Label Awareness and Use on Packaged Food Product: A Case Study of Generation Z Consumer in Indonesia

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the awareness and use of food labels among Generation Z in Indonesia and the relationship with demographic characteristics. 177 randomly selected participants with age range from 16-25 years old are collected for the research through online survey. The study finds that respondents are highly aware of the product name (95.5%), expiry date (91.1%), and halal logo (84.2%), where product name (92.7%) and expiry date (82.5%) are also the label information used most, with halal logo (68.4%) referred more frequently by Muslim respondents. The study indicates that among the demographic characteristics, age ($X^2 = 9.917$, $df = 4$, $p = 0.042$) is suggested to have an association with food label awareness, whereas gender ($X^2 = 0.115$, $df = 2$, $p = 0.944$) has no relationship with awareness of food label elements. On the other hand, gender is the only demographic characteristic determined to influence the use of food label information ($X^2 = 6.592$, $df = 2$, $p = 0.037$). The study concludes that although most respondents exhibit a relatively satisfactory level of awareness of food label elements, the actual use of the label information among those respondents is still comparatively low. Implications of this research can assist food manufacturers in determining what product labels younger generations are concerned with and, as a result, focusing on displaying that information to entice purchase. In addition, this study also underlines the importance of raising consumer awareness about the value of food label information in enabling Generation Z in Indonesia to make healthier food choices. Future research scope may include examining the relationship between awareness of food label elements and whether it influences the use of food label information.

Keywords: Generation Z, Food labeling, Consumer behavior, Food packaging



Dyah Sawitri
ERCICBELLP2212061

The Effect of Technology-Based Marketing Strategy and Service Quality as Mediation Variables on Customer Loyalty of the main Branch of Bank Jatim

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Abstract

Marketing strategy is a form of directed planning in the marketing sector to obtain optimal results. Service quality is generally seen as a result of the overall service system that consumers receive. Loyalty as a condition in which customers have a positive attitude towards a brand. The objectives of this study are: i) Knowing and analyzing technology-based marketing strategies that affect service quality. ii) Knowing and Analyzing Technology-Based Marketing Strategies affect Customer Loyalty. iii) Knowing and Analyzing Service Quality affects Customer Loyalty. iv) Knowing and analyzing the significant influence of Technology-Based Marketing Strategies on customer loyalty by mediating service quality in Bank Jatim. This type of research uses a quantitative research approach. The sample used was 44

	<p>respondents. The analysis used is Path Analysis. The results showed that: i) Technology-Based Marketing Strategy has a positive effect on the Service Quality of Bank Jatim Main Branch. ii) Marketing strategy has a positive effect on Customer Loyalty in Bank Jatim Main Branch. iii) Service Quality has a positive effect on Customer Loyalty in Bank Jatim Main Branch. iv) Technology-Based Marketing Strategy has a significant effect on Customer Loyalty by mediating Service Quality.</p> <p>Keywords: Technology Based Marketing, Service Quality, Customer Loyalty</p>
 <p>Busejra Daci ERCICBELLP2212062</p>	<p>Turkish Language and Literature in the Balkans</p> <p>Busejra Daci Social Science and Economy, Istanbul Rumeli University, Skopje, Macedonia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Turks and the Balkan peoples who politically coexisted from the 14th century to 1912 and have shared the same culture to date have influenced each other in all aspects of life. This interaction also holds true for their languages. The Balkan languages and Turkish have similarities and many common lexical items although they belong to different language families. Of no less significance for the region's stability and democratic and economic progress has been Turkey's growing presence in the Balkans. Balkan Sprachbund is defined through the convergence of grammars, rather than just their borrowings from a common source. It is defined by shared morphological categories and syntactic constructions: a convergence such that, if you replace a Greek sentence with Albanian, word for word and suffix for suffix, the results will more or less make sense. In that regard, the contribution of Turkish has been marginal. The "supposedly" suffix of Turkish, -miş, counts as a new morphological category, and has found favour in at least one dialect of Aromanian. That instance aside, the morphology and syntax of Turkish have remained quite distinct from that of the Balkan languages.</p>
<p>Noriko Tanuma ERCICBELLP2212063</p>	<p>Digital Wallet: Analysis of Users in Daily Life in Indonesia</p> <p>Noriko Tanuma International Business, Bandung Institute of Technology, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Digital wallet is an electronic type of payment method that functions to deviate money to carry out financial transaction activities both online and offline. In current developments, Indonesians are increasingly focusing on digital wallets to fulfill and execute their everyday needs. The purpose of this study is to examine the benefits of digital wallets for users and the issues that digital wallet users experience in everyday life in Indonesia. The survey and interview methods were employed in the research. This study employs a quantitative approach, with data collected through a questionnaire from respondents and analyzed in terms of benefits and security from the perspective of electronic wallet users. The interview method is a qualitative research method. Users in Indonesia who use digital wallet applications are the focus of this study. The findings of the survey indicate that (1) Users utilize digital wallets because of the benefits they offer, one of which is an easy-to-use online payment method, which got the highest score. (2) The security of digital wallet services for users is categorized as safe, one of which is security in the features found in the digital wallet with the highest score. The findings of the research from the interview method showed that</p>

	<p>(1) The benefits of digital wallets for users include the advantages it has over cash payment methods, the availability of many features, and is safe to use. (2) Issues faced by informants include problems with money fraud, internet connection issues, card identity verification issues, lack of integration with existing features, and voucher purchasing faults.</p> <p>Keywords: Digital Wallet; Features; Application</p>
<p>Rafli Darmawan ERCICBELLP2212068</p>	<p>From a Niche Market to Mainstream Media: The Recent Trend of the Anime Industry</p> <p>Rafli Darmawan Faculty of International Management, Institute of Technology, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research studies the recent trend that is occurring in the anime industry that is consequently changing the social perception towards the fans or the audience of the anime industry since it was leaning more toward negative rather than positive. With a descriptive and qualitative methods to find the answer for the questions that has been raised as well as the objectives that are identified, Depending on secondary data from various media from the Internet and previous research that is similar to this research to describe the phenomena that is contributing to the trend, the research found there are several factors that has an impact and these are: the declining population and low birth-rate of Japan thus forcing the industry to make more appealing content to Western culture and globally subsequently making the distribution more accessible throughout the world, globally known personas such as Elon Musk publicly showing love towards the medium via social media which lessens the negative stereotype that is present, well-known fashion and shoe brands collaborating with shows from the medium such as Coach, Jordan, and Asics as well as the Fortnite video game collaborating with Naruto, local small and medium enterprises dedicating their brand towards the medium creating an unofficial merchandise store. In short, the medium is in this position because of its passionate and dedicated fans.</p> <p>Keywords: Anime, stereotype, niche market, mainstream media.</p>
<p>Artemis Latifya ERCICBELLP2212069</p>	<p>The Effectiveness of Content Creation on Instagram towards Audience Engagement for Generation Z</p> <p>Artemis Latifya School of Business and Management, Bandung Institute of Technology, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Technological progress within the digital world has continuously provided developments towards the types of activities individuals engage in. One of the most frequent uses of the internet is the utilization of social media among the younger generation, preferably Generation Z. Known for being the generation that grew up with the enhancements of the digital platforms, these generations are the most active users of social media by a high percentage. With the frequent use of social media, many individuals, companies, and organizations have started to build their online presence as a means to reach a broader market. With an online presence, these users have high regards towards producing content for their audience. The research is focused on the effectiveness of content towards the</p>

	<p>overall engagement rates of a particular account with reliable data to foresee these results. With that, the research aims to know the criterias that the audience looks at regarding contents. The overall quality can impact the way the audience perceives a brand based on the contents that's published for the public. Better content quality can be a convenience towards the betterment of the customer experience within the platform. Additionally, a standard within the community on how to utilize the information obtained from contents and its impact will be utilized. This means that the content creators should hold their jobs in high regard, as their job can have a major impact towards the way the audience perceives certain things.</p>
<p>Abedalfattah Al-Abedallat ERCICSSH2212068</p>	<p>Effect of Financial Inclusion on Economic Empowerment of Women, Economic Growth, and SMEs A case study on Jordan</p> <p>Abedalfattah Al-Abedallat Faculty of Business and Finance, The World Islamic Sciences & Education University, Jordan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Financial inclusion includes the possibility for individuals to easily access financial services, and this has a major role in supporting small and medium enterprises, economic empowerment of women, supporting economic growth, and this is the basis of sustainable development. The purpose of research is to identify the determinants of financial inclusion and the reality of women in Jordan and Arab countries in the labor market, access to financial services, and the problems experienced by the Jordanian economy and small and medium enterprises, the qualitative approach used to investigate the problem of the study. The study concluded that determinates of financial inclusion are: economic variables ,physical infrastructure variables and banking variables .and Increasing female access to financial services enhances women's financial independence , and achieving economic opportunities, in Jordan the percentage of women's participation in the labor force is 18.1%, and the percentage of financial inclusion is 26.6%.in compared to the global average 64.8% and there is a reciprocal relationship between financial inclusion and women's economic empowerment. The most important recommendations of the study are: is necessary to eliminate the obstacles of the financial inclusion(economic variables ,physical infrastructure variables and banking variables) ,and the Central Bank urges banks to ease the conditions for opening an account and obtaining loans, especially for women and small projects, and this contributes to increasing domestic product and economic growth.</p> <p>Keywords: Financial Inclusion, Economic Empowerment of Women, SMEs, Economic Growth, financial Inclusion Index</p>
 <p>Taufiqurrahman Hasyi ERCICBELLP2212070</p>	<p>Observing the Opportunity of Cheating on the Semi-Proctoring Examination System for the Final Project Test (TAP) Among UT Students Abroad</p> <p>Taufiqurrahman Hasyi, Ali Muktiyanto Universitas Terbuka, Tangerang Selatan, Indonesia.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The implementation of online-based exams for Open University (UT) students who live and work abroad requires a comprehensive system, especially in the distribution of questions and supervision, one of which is the Take Home Exam (THE) and Online Examination (UO)</p>

	<p>with the Semi Proctoring Examination system. This paper aims to identify opportunities for cheating as well as to formulate appropriate concepts as an effort to minimize cheating during the semi-proctoring online exam. This research is a qualitative research based on case studies with observation methods, and unstructured interviews involving 50 students in the Final Stage Program (TAP) exams in Malaysia and Hong Kong. The result: (1). The mechanism for implementing the semi-proctoring online TAP exam which is held for two years, namely 2021-2022, still has the potential for cheating. (2). UT needs to consider the strength of the mobile device and also the network. (3). Participant must be controlled by a remote camera covering a large surrounding area during the exam.</p> <p>Keyword: Online Semi proctoring examination, Indonesian Migrant Worker, Cheating</p>
<p>Djoudi Aissa ERCICBELLP2212071</p>	<p>The Comparative Study of Civilizations, Linguistics</p> <p>Djoudi Aissa Language and Letter, University of Setif, M'sila, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Like the comparative study of civilizations, linguistics is a doubly anomalous discipline. It cannot neatly specify its subject matter; nor can it place itself unambiguously on a multidisciplinary spectrum of learning. Students of civilization (whom I prefer to call historiologists¹) cannot agree on precisely what civilization is. Linguists have the same difficulty with language. Is it an artifact—a tool for communication? Is it a sociofact—a unifying institution? Or is it a mentifact—a way of expressing one's thought? What are the boundaries of language? Is it exclusively vocal, as Structuralists have maintained since the 1920's? In the view of such Structural linguists as Edward Sapir and Leonard Bloomfield, speech is the essence of language; and visual expressions of language, whether gestured or written, are imperfect representations of speech, truncating it by transferring it to an alien</p>
<p>Houda Harrouch ERICSSH2212070</p>	<p>The Role of the Universities in the Regional Entrepreneurial ecosystem</p> <p>Houda Harrouch, Salah Koubaa Faculty of Legal, Economic and Social Sciences Ain Chock, Hassan II University of Casablanca , Morocco</p> <p>In the learning economy, and with the emergence of the regional development agenda, the role of the entrepreneurial university includes a third task - entrepreneurship - and plays an integral role in the growth of the entrepreneurial ecosystem (Cunningham, Guerrero and Urbano, 2017). The dynamics and interrelationships between the local context, entrepreneurial activities and regional development offer significant potential for job creation and economic growth in the regions. Universities play a role in strengthening the operation for innovation and entrepreneurship, thus developing a win-win relationship within its regional entrepreneurial ecosystems (Ierapetritis, 2019). furthermore, by the institutional isomorphism perspective developed by DiMaggio and Powell (1983), the role of higher education institutions has evolved from a supporting role to a key partner, amplified synergies to stimulate knowledge in the spatial context (Leydesdorff, 2012). This study is for regional economic growth; by emphasizing the importance of universities as entrepreneurial institutions and the need to create linkages to increase their impact,</p>

	<p>including in third mission activities (spin-offs, spin out...). For those reasons, we put down the following research question: how are universities involved in developing regional entrepreneurial ecosystems? Several research questions have emerged from this central question: What role does an entrepreneurial university play in the growth of a region? What role do the entrepreneurial ecosystem and geographical factors play in developing entrepreneurial universities? What role does the entrepreneurial ecosystem play in regional growth? We plan to use a mixed-methods approach, with a quantitative component in the form of a survey aimed at academics in Moroccan universities in three regions: the Eastern, Souss Massa, and Casablanca-Settat, and a qualitative aspect in the form of interview guides for regional entrepreneurial actors.</p> <p>Keywords: Learning Region, Entrepreneurial University, Regional Entrepreneurial Ecosystem.</p>
<p>Rabbia Aslam ERCICSSH2212072</p>	<p>Dowry as Substitute for the Inheritance Rights of Women in Punjab(Pakistan)</p> <p>Rabbia Aslam Visiting Researcher at Institute of Social Studies, Institute of Social Studies, Hague, Netherlands</p> <p>Dowry is used as substitute for the inheritance right of women in the Punjab. The objective of the study was to find out the relationship between the inheritance right of women (moveable and immoveable property) with dowry. The research design was quantative in nature. The sample size consists of 335ever married women. The locale of the research was Sargodha and Gujarat. The Six localities of each district were selected randomly for conducting the research. The self-design questionnaire was used for the collection of the data. The data was subjected to T test and correlation to test the hypothesis. The findings of the study show that mostly women have got the share in the form of moveable property such as Jewelry, cattle's and utensils etc. There was a less proportion of women from the targeted sample who got the immoveable property at the time of their marriage. Further, research indicates that there is a myth amongst the women that price of the Dowry is equivalent to the price of land. This study finding shattered their myth that price of land is not equal to price of immoveable property. On the other hand, dowry is always considered as pre mortem inheritance for woman. Therefore, she does not demand her due right.</p> <p>Keywords: Quantative, land right, Dowry² women, Punjab³</p>
<p>Isaree Karnreungsiri ERCICSSH2212051</p>	<p>Developing Green Business Strategies Based on The Consumer Perception of Green Restaurant Practice</p> <p>Isaree Karnreungsiri Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The increasing demand on being environmentally friendly has driven the restaurant business to focus on sustainable or green practices for providing green products and services that meet consumer needs while reducing environmental issues. As the restaurant business in</p>

Thailand still has a chance to grow amidst economic fluctuation and the growth is mainly the result of chain restaurant expansion, therefore, this research is embraced the context of the chain restaurants in Thailand. A survey research based on a quantitative approach is employed along with a self-administered questionnaire to gather the data from the 400 samples. Data collection by a convenience sampling method is applied over a shopping area in the downtown of Bangkok which located many chain restaurants: Silom, Sathorn, Asok, Ratchada, Ratchaprasong, Siam, and Pratunam, etc. The scope of a study compassed an examination on consumer perception toward both the green practice importance and the green practice performance in Thai chain restaurants. Three areas of green practices are explored: food-focused green practices, environment-focused green practices, and administration-focused green practices. Finally, Importance-Performance Analysis (IPA), a simple but effective tool is adopted for measuring quality attributes in two dimensions: performance and importance. These two dimensions are then integrated into a matrix that guides businesses to identify the most appropriate green strategic options to enhance competitiveness in consonance with the attitude of eco-conscious consumers.

Keywords: Green business, Green restaurant practice, Importance-performance analysis, Restaurant business, Thai restaurant.



Diamond Osemene
ERICSSH2212064

The impact of Organizational resilience in post-covid-19, the moderating and mediating role on organizational innovativeness, and employee turnover intention

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Abstract

The impact of Organizational resilience in post-covid-19, the moderating and mediating role on organizational innovativeness, and employee turnover intention Over the years, organization and innovation have been socially responsible and responsive to organizational growth. This employee and organizational innovativeness are a strategy to improve the employee and the environment in which it operates, employees' perceptions of treatment in family businesses: Implications for organizational attraction, job pursuit intentions, work attitudes, and turnover intentions it's a social responsibility program of employee and innovative organizational behavior. However, this study's finding supports that the need to improve employee and organizational resilience has become universally accepted; this improvement is through efficient and effective corporate policy and behavior. This study finding proves that organizational resilience is a direct outcome of an executive and innovativeness that clearly outlines the organizational performance and supportive approach. It has further become necessary, given the advancement in post-covid-19, the modern world to reflect on the challenges and how employees and organizations feel about their job's innovativeness. Therefore, the challenges to approaches and leverage investing in organizational resilience become necessary. Thus, the existing challenges in research on organizational resilience are to predict faultiness, prioritize corporate turnover intention, and impact innovativeness outcomes. Limited studies have affected how organizations: such as employee resilience connected to organizational vision, goal, and mission. Motivating employee development offers considerable challenges. The challenges, in line with the outcome of organizational strength, and innovativeness, help ensure that corporate and employees possess the learning skills. The resilience skill they need to perform their job effectively; will mitigate challenges for an organization's turnover intention created by covid-19 pandemics and grow and lower labor turnover and employee anxieties due to covid-19 pandemics.

Ali Akbar Shaikhi Fini
ERCICBELLP2212056

Effectiveness of Executive Function Training on Reading Performance in Elementary Students

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Abstract

One of the most common problems among students is reading problems, which has received considerable research attention. The aim of this study was to examine the effectiveness of executive function training on the reading performance in elementary students. The research method is quasi-experimental using a pre-test - post-test design with a control group. Accordingly, among the students studying in the primary school of Bandar Abbas, Iran in 2021, 30 elementary students with learning disabilities were selected and randomly assigned to two groups of 15 people (experimental and control groups). The reading performance questionnaire was used to collect data in two stages of pre-test and post-test. Executive function intervention was implemented in the experimental group during seven 90-minutes sessions, one session per week. Control group participants did not receive any intervention during this period. The results of multivariate analysis of covariance showed that executive function intervention had a significant effect on students' reading performance with reading learning disability ($p < .05$). Considering that the intervention of executive functions is effective, it can be concluded that the components of executive functions such as working memory, planning, and mental organization are very closely related to reading skills and thus can affect reading performance.

Keywords: Reading performance, executive functions, elementary students

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