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<p>NurhaminNaharUsman GIC1543052</p>	<p>District elections of Indonesian political system: Does it accelerate the process of democracy?</p> <p>NurhaminNaharUsman, Ph.D.</p> <p>Indonesian Political Practitioners</p> <p><u>nurhamin.kpuriau@gmail.com</u></p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In 1998, Indonesia encountered a political shift from the Suharto's New Order to a Reformation era. The reformation era has brought positive attitudes to Indonesian political systems. However, the fact that the Suharto's New Order has existed for 40 years, and deeply ingrained in Indonesian political system, is undeniable. Some critical questions such as: To what extent does the shift merely change the</p>
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	<p>behavior of political elites? Does it accelerate the process of Indonesian democracy?</p> <p>The study explores the political behaviors of elites and voters in Kampar, regency in Riau, Indonesia. It is to ascertain how the new regulations have opened political opportunities for parties' elite, local elite, bureaucrats and the general election commission. New regulations were assumed to bring a bright stimulus to the voters' behavior in the regency. This study applied qualitative and quantitative methods. The data were associated to the basic concepts of political culture and electoral behavior theories. In the analysis, the data was compared to the roles of Suharto, parties and local elites in the election of the head of district during the New Order.</p> <p>The result showed that the district election was an expansion of oligarchy, and patron-clientele of the New Order. The district election has highlighted a practice of a Suharto's authoritarianism. The political autonomy of regency has determined the local and non-local ethnic representatives to be appointed as the head of regency. The hypothesis of receiving an optimistic impression from the district election has failed to be proven. The behavior of voters and elites did not show any changes, as the political elites did not provide any sufficient political education to local voters. Thus, the district election has decelerated the process of democracy.</p> <p>Keyword: political shifts, general election, democracy, informal politics</p>
 <p>Bingling Wei GIC1553054</p>	<p>A Changing Discourse on the Red Cross Society of China beyond Civil Society</p> <p>Bingling Wei</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper explores the place of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in China where the Communist Party of China (CCP) has such an extensive influence over society that the Western notion of NGOs operating in civil society has to be reconceptualised. To analyse this unique situation, this paper examines the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC), a member of the International Federation that has had a distinct role in China but also provides a general exemplar of how NGOs operate within a Party-State environment. The research traces the origin of the Red Cross Society of China, exploring the reasons why it moved to Taiwan in 1949 and how it was reorganised in Mainland China. This research is significant as it goes beyond services the Red Cross Society of China provides to citizens and places these services within Western theories on the public sphere and civil society. It surveys archives to support the perspective on theoretical and the changing of the Red Cross Society of China.</p> <p>Key words: public sphere, civil society, non-government organisations, Red Cross</p>



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Perception Of Academic Failure Among Undergraduates

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Abstract

The concern for mental health is growing among researchers due to the changes in attitude and value system that is prevalent in the society. There is dwindling academic performance and the attitude of students towards failure is appalling. This study tried to identify the factors associated with poor attitude to academic matters. 249 undergraduates drawn across all faculties in the university were involved in the study including 118 females and 131 males. The instrument employed were self esteem scale, Locus of control questionnaire, General health questionnaire and perception of academic failure questionnaire, while birth order was measured by a single item requesting the participant to indicate the position they occupied among their siblings. The result revealed that Individuals with internal locus of control showed a more serious attitude towards failure than those with external locus of control. The first and second born individuals perceived failure as serious issue than those occupying later positions, mental health did not have any significant influence on perception of failure neither did self esteem has any influence on it contrary The study recommended additional study that will include the assessment of the personality of students and measure their achievement motivation, as understanding of the influence on their attitude will help them to develop the right attitude and also change their orientation to a more fruitful one.



Isaac Owusu
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Economics Cost Benefit Analysis of Charcoal Production Technologies in Ghana

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Abstract

About 2.5 billion people in developing countries rely on biomass fuels (such as firewood, charcoal and dung) to meet their cooking energy needs, and the demand is expected to increase to 2.6 billion by 2015, and 2.7 by 2030 due to population growth and urbanization. In Ghana about 90% of households use firewood or charcoal as their primary energy source for cooking and the trend is likely to continue in the foreseeable future as long as the feedstock supply and the demand from impoverished people exist. The objectives of this study is to investigate charcoal production technologies and its profitability, its proposition on the natural resources and lessons that can be learnt to ensure sustainable resource management. The study was conducted in the Kintampo North District of Ghana. Multistage sampling technique was employed to sample 300 charcoal producers and interviewed using semi structured questionnaires and focus group discussions. Charcoal production was an important economic activity and major livelihood income source in the study areas involving mostly males (85%). Traditional earth kiln is the most used method of charcoal production. At 20% discount rate, all the charcoal production technologies were profitable with the metal kiln (BCR: 1.36, NPV: 3259.71 and IRR: 37.90) being the most profitable although it is the most expensive to acquire and maintain for charcoal production. There is the need for charcoal producers to adopt modern methods of charcoal production as earth mound kilns is least efficient compared to others like the brick and metals kilns. It is recommended that the Government of Ghana should consider subsidizing cost of improved kilns to enable the charcoal producers obtain them.

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Crime and Its Effects in Society

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Abstract

State hate crime laws impose tougher penalties on criminals who target their victims because of the victim's race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or disability. So, if a criminal assaults a person because that person is Jewish, the crime would likely be a hate crime. State hate crime statutes are typically "penalty enhancement" statutes, which means that they increase the penalty for an offense if the victim or target is intentionally selected for violence because of his/her personal characteristics. Whenever a bias-motivated crime is committed, the victim's entire community is left feeling victimized, vulnerable, fearful, isolated, and unprotected by the law. Such crimes can also lead to reprisals and a dangerous spiral of escalating inter-group tension and violence. Thus, the impact of the

	<p>crime is far greater than the already terrible impact on the individual. We will conclude crime as a negative human behavior impact has a very damaging effect in society through this paper.</p> <p>Keywords: Crime, Law, justice.</p>
 <p>Zoya GIC1553060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Indo-Pak Cricket Resumption: A Peace Plan for Resolving the Conflict</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zoya (Lecturer) & Asma Awan (Assistant Professor)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Department of Political Science</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Pakistan and India, the most important states of Asian region, have been in constant state of conflict since their inception in 1947. Both the states, once part of British sub-continent, had severe clashes with each other over the difference of opinion on religion, social norms, cliché and life styles. Both the countries have undergone hostile relationships. The turmoil was observed on social political and economic aspects. However, masses of both the states possess and feel equal sentiments for cricket that has become a victim of long lasting political venom and weak diplomatic ties between the two. It's been ages Indian cricket team has visited Pakistan for any tournament and whenever both the teams have played against each other anywhere in the world, frenzy, amusement, passion and vigor was observed. This study aims at analyzing and evaluating the factors hindering the sports of both the countries and depriving its masses from interacting with each other. The nature and typology of the conflict is intangible political conflict. A conflict progression model or nested model is applied to make an attempt to resolve the conflict. Primary as well as secondary research was carried out to examine the role of Pakistan Cricket Board in resuming Indo-Pak cricket, the way forward they have adopted and role of government in reshaping sports activities. Semi-structured Interviews were conducted from PCB officials to have an insight on the ongoing status of dialogue between the cricket boards of both the countries. It can be concluded from the research that Indo-Pak cricket conflict is outgrowth of rigidity and failure of diplomatic relations between the two states. If the governments adopt the recommended peace plan that includes the participation of higher leadership, middle level leadership and leadership at grass root levels, only then the issue can be transformed and can be put forward for resolution. This attempt can result in socio-political and economic prosperity of the region along with strengthening the sports between both the states.</p> <p>Keywords: Conflict Resolution, Political Conflict, Nested Model, Peace Plan, Indo-Pak Cricket</p>
<p>Isaac Nunoo GIC1553061</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Economics Cost Benefit Analysis of Charcoal Production Technologies in Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Isaac Owusu¹ and Isaac Nunoo²</p> <p style="text-align: center;">¹Rural Education and Agriculture Development International</p>

	<p>²Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology / CSIR-Forestry Research Institute of Ghana</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>About 2.5 billion people in developing countries rely on biomass fuels (such as firewood, charcoal and dung) to meet their cooking energy needs, and the demand is expected to increase to 2.6 billion by 2015, and 2.7 by 2030 due to population growth and urbanization. In Ghana about 90% of households use firewood or charcoal as their primary energy source for cooking and the trend is likely to continue in the foreseeable future as long as the feedstock supply and the demand from impoverished people exist. The objectives of this study is to investigate charcoal production technologies and its profitability, its proposition on the natural resources and lessons that can be learnt to ensure sustainable resource management. The study was conducted in the Kintampo North District of Ghana. Multistage sampling technique was employed to sample 300 charcoal producers and interviewed using semi structured questionnaires and focus group discussions. Charcoal production was an important economic activity and major livelihood income source in the study areas involving mostly males (85%). Traditional earth kiln is the most used method of charcoal production. At 20% discount rate, all the charcoal production technologies were profitable with the metal kiln (BCR: 1.36, NPV: 3259.71 and IRR: 37.90) being the most profitable although it is the most expensive to acquire and maintain for charcoal production. There is the need for charcoal producers to adopt modern methods of charcoal production as earth mound kilns is least efficient compared to others like the brick and metals kilns. It is recommended that the Government of Ghana should consider subsidizing cost of improved kilns to enable the charcoal producers obtain them.</p>
<p>Elmer G. De Jose GIC1553064</p>	<p>Quality of Life and Stressors of Older Adult Professionals: Findings from a Survey of University Professors in the Philippines</p> <p>Elmer G. De Jose¹, Juan C. Birion¹², Pedrito Jose V. Bermudo³, Antonio R. Yango³</p> <p>¹ Polytechnic University of the Philippines ² Taguig City University ³ University of Perpetual Help System</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study explored the quality of life (QoL) and the stressors of older adults, 60 years old and over, who teach in three state higher education institutions in Manila, Philippines. Anchored on Lawton's (cited in Kalfoss, 2010) theoretical quality of life, QoL was measured based on the four domains, namely, the physical health, psychological, social relationships, and environment domains. One hundred eighty-eight (188) were randomly selected from the roster of 356 older adult faculty members. Findings revealed that the university older adults have a generally satisfactory quality of life in all the four domains of QoL. They are satisfied with their capacity for work and have enough energy for everyday life. Psychologically, the older adult professionals are</p>

	<p>contented about life in general, have positive body image, are able to concentrate, and find meaning in life. They maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships as well as sexual relationships and activities. They are also generally happy about the conditions of their living place and are financially capable of meeting their day-to-day needs. However, the respondents typically complain about age-related bodily pains and physiological discomfort. They also disclosed worries about some social, family, and financial-related stressors. This group of older adult professionals is only mildly strained with occupational-related stressors. Significant inverse correlations were observed between the physical health dimension of QoL and their experienced life stressors. It was also revealed that older university professionals with higher income are more likely to report higher level of physical and social QoL; males are more susceptible than women with the adverse effects of social-related stress; males who have lower academic ranks are more prone to health- and family-related stress; and males with lower educational attainment are more likely to be worried with occupational and financial matters. Recommendations were focused on the role of university administrations for espousing the development of a wellness agenda that will look into the needs of senior professionals who are important human and intellectual resource of every academic institution.</p> <p>Keywords: older adult professionals, quality of life, stressors</p>
 <p>Emily Pond GIC1553065</p>	<p>The Influence Of Socioeconomic Status On Psychological Distress In Canadian Adults With Attention Deficit Disorder / Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder</p> <p>Emily Pond, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Dr. Ken Fowler, Memorial University of Newfoundland</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The relationship between socioeconomic status (SES) and comorbid psychiatric disorders of individuals with attention deficit disorder (ADD)/attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is unclear. In the general population, there is an association between low SES and diagnoses of mental illness. SES is also found to be lower in individuals who have ADD/ADHD compared to those without ADD/ADHD. Also, adults with ADD/ADHD are at a greater risk of comorbid mental illnesses. These various relationships lead to questions: is low SES responsible for comorbid psychiatric disorders of people with ADD/ADHD, or does a diagnosis of ADD/ADHD engender the emergence of comorbid psychiatric disorders independent of SES? The purpose of the current study was to identify the extent that psychological distress differs between Canadian adults with ADD/ADHD and the general population. A secondary purpose was to examine the impact of socioeconomic status (SES) on psychological distress among adults with ADD/ADHD.</p> <p>Methods: This correlational study encompasses cross-sectional data from 488 male and female adults (20-64 years) who reported that they have been diagnosed with ADD/ADHD. Data was collected by administering the Canadian Community Health Survey - Mental Health 2012 questionnaire to Canadian adults through computer-assisted interviewing. A one-sample <i>t test</i> was used to compare the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10) score means between participants</p>

with ADD/ADHD and the larger sample of the general population. Also, a two-way between subjects analysis of analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted to examine the effects of sex and income on K10 scores. Finally, a stepwise multiple regression analysis was conducted to identify which sociodemographic variables are the strongest predictors of K10 scores.

Findings: It was found that adults with ADD/ADHD have higher levels of psychological distress, as measured by the K10, than the general population ($t(486) = 16.233, p < .001$). Women with ADD/ADHD experience more psychological distress than men with ADD/ADHD ($F(1, 431) = 7.574$). It was found that income was the greatest predictor of psychological distress among the sample ($F(1, 306) = 51.699, p < 0.001$). Income accounted for 14.5% of the variance in the K10 scores ($R^2 = .145, \text{Adjusted } R^2 = .142$). Alcohol abuse in the past year ($F(2, 305) = 36.235, p < 0.001$) was the secondary predictor of psychological distress in the sample and lifetime drug dependence (excluding cannabis) was the third predictor ($F(3, 304) = 26.450, p < 0.001$). The three predictors, income, alcohol abuse in the past year, and lifetime drug dependence (excluding cannabis) accounted for 20.7% of the variance in the K10 scores ($R^2 = .207, \text{Adjusted } R^2 = .199$).

Discussion: The findings suggest that negative outcomes associated with ADD/ADHD are not necessarily pervasive. High SES, especially in terms of income, may be a protective factor of psychological distress among people with ADD/ADHD. If conditions are put in place to help people with ADD/ADHD achieve, they may experience lower psychological distress.

Dr.Rachappa I Ingalalli
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Knowledge and Value in Yoga Philosophy

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Abstract

In indian culture and civilization Yoga plays a significant role. And now, its scope is extended to global level in order to cultivate value based knowledge system.The aim of the proposed paper is to analyse and formulate the significant contributions of classical Yoga in Indian Philosophy in the field of human knowledge and value.The Yoga school, in its epistemology.accepts three sources as methods of knowledge(*pramāna*), namely, sense perception(*pratyākṣa*), valid inference(*Anumana*) and Testimony, (*agama*). Sense perception apprehends both the specific (*viśeṣa*) and generic (*sāmānya*) nature of an external objects and avoids errors in perception.The second source is a sound inference in logical reasoning to get inferential knowledge based on the premises as data. One of the elements is a law like statement to justify conclusion.Next,verbal testimony(*agama*), is the third source of knowledge accepted by Patañjali’s Yoga. It is the relaying of accurate information through the medium of words by a trustworthy person who has perceived or inferred the existence of an object or a fact.Trustworthy statements cannot be contradicted. A trustworthy person has sense organs appropriately working in a suitable external environment.He/she is compassionate and free from defects such as illusion, laziness, deceit,

dull-wittedness and so forth. The words of such a reliable authority enter the ear and produce an image, *vytti*, in the mind of the hearer that corresponds to the *vytti* experienced by the trustworthy person. The person receiving the information in this manner has neither personally experienced nor inferred the existence of the object of knowledge. Consequently, testimony is unique method of getting true cognitions.

Conclusion: In Yoga ethics, Mahrshi Patanjali has formulated the system of universal moral values such as truth, non-violence, wisdom etc. The coordination of cognitive and conative faculties yield fruitful knowledge required for the humanity.

Keywords; Classical yoga, Knowledge, Value, co-ordination of values

Forced Displacement and Changing Socio-Economic Status of Migrant Women in the Urban Kurdish Communities of Istanbul.
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Abstract

In this paper I explain the changes in migrant Kurdish women's socio-economic status who were forcibly displaced from their hometowns as a result of the conflict between PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party) and TAF (Turkish Armed Forces) in the 1990's. As part of my ongoing research, so far I have gone through a select bibliography and conducted field research which includes in-depth interviews with internally displaced Kurdish women residing in various neighbourhoods of Istanbul. This paper reveals what it means for Kurdish women to withdraw from production, which they used to participate actively in the rural areas prior to internal displacement. The paper also questions how increased awareness of their gender identity through political mobilization has an effect on the empowerment of migrant Kurdish women socio-economically. Most of the interviewees are housewives who are neither formally nor informally integrated into economic life. Despite their withdrawal from production in the urban setting, migrant Kurdish women gain more control over re-distribution of means of livelihood in the family in the metropolis. In the conclusion part, I present the findings



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	<p>of my work in progress which aims to elucidate how traumatic experience of displacement transformed social relations between men and women in these communities.</p> <p>Keywords: Kurdish Migrant Women; Internal Displacement; Gender Relations; Employment Structures; Political Mobilization</p>
 <p>Dr. Moushumi Datta GIC1553072</p>	<p>Socio-Economic Status Of The Tea Gardens Of Duars, West Bengal By DR. MOUSHUMI DATTA</p> <p>Associate Professor, Department of Geography, NagindasKhandwala College, Off S. V. Road, Malad West; Mumbai 400064</p> <p>datta_moushumi@yahoo.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The study area is extended between 26° 15' 50" and 27° 17' 00" North Latitudes and 88° 13' 40" and 88° 52' 58" East Longitudes. It is bounded in the north by Bhutan and Sikkim, in the east by Assam, and the south by Bangladesh and Koch Bihar district of West Bengal and in the west by part of Bangladesh and parts of districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts. The study area comprises of 13 blocks or PanchayatSamitis. The main objective of this research paper is to study the socio-economic structure of the study area. A household survey has been conducted in the grass root level to assess the socio-economic condition of the region. Random sampling is done in identified villages of these 13 blocks covering selected households who participated in the survey as respondents. To assess the socio-economic condition of Duars seven important socio-economic variables are taken into account. These are Demography and Family Size, Livelihood and Income, Land Use and Agriculture, House Type, Education, Water Resource and Health. Results show that the total sample family of Duars is 822 constituting a population of 3947 with an average sex ratio of 941 females per 1000 of males. Daily labours, agricultural, NTFP collection and allied activities are major activities. According to sample survey average monthly income of the study area is approximately less than Rs 3000. The survey indicates that about 59.25% of families possess less than 3 kathas of agricultural land. Agriculture of Duars is mainly based on single crop culture (88 %) whereas multiple crops are limited in the region. The dwelling units are mostly semi pucca type. Education is very limited. The study reveals that the health care facilities and the condition of health centers are deplorable.</p> <p>The present study unfolds a realistic and true picture of socio-economic environment of Duars. Out of 13 blocks, 8 blocks are found to be highly vulnerable due to lower income, low level of education and poor conditions of health centers of Duars whereas 4 blocks are found to be moderately vulnerable in socio economic environment. It is suggested that there is an urgent need to develop infrastructural facilities with proper planning and policy implementation in the study area. The study brings out the fact that there is a need to FOCUS on DEVELOPMENT-SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.</p>

	<p>Keywords: socio-economic structure, limited education, deplorable healthcare facilities, infrastructure, sustainable development</p>
<p>DrAsmaa Abdel Salam Abdel Qader GIC1553073</p>	<p>Educational Scientific Research in The Arab World and The Educational Reality Between The Gap and The Acrimony</p> <p>DrAsmaa Abdel Salam Abdel Qader Assistant Professor in Foundations of Education Faculty of Arts University of Dammam</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study comes at a time in which efforts are being made to introduce policies education reform and develop the scientific research in the Arab world. The study has discussed the educational research and activating its application in the educational field from an analytical perspective. The study showed the most important obstacles that prevent the utilization of the scientific research results, and the educational research as a part to solve the educational problems that hinder the development of education. The study pointed out the systematic and practical vision for the best activation concerning making these educational researches up to use to benefit from them in the field of education through submitting a visualized proposal to take advantage of making the educational researches in the Arab world.</p>
 <p>NasiraMuneer GIC1553074</p>	<p>Status of Marketing Mix in University Libraries of Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>NasiraMuneer</p> <p>Comsats Institute of Information Technology, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>nmunir@ciitlahore.edu.pk</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Currently libraries have been transformed from collection-centered to client-centered approach. Therefore marketing strategies have become widely applicable in libraries and information services (LIS), which revolve around client satisfaction. The purpose of the study isto explore the status of marketing application in the university libraries of Lahore. The research design is mostly quantitative along with few qualitative parameters. The study sample was comprised of 33 libraries located across the district Lahore. The measuring instrument was a structured questionnaire (covering 5 Ps of</p>

	<p>marketing mix) along with observation record sheet as physical evidence (6th P). Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 21) was applied for data analysis. The finding of the study reveals that traditional methods of library orientation are commonly used in university libraries. Librarians mostly use the verbal communication method for promotion and provision of information products. Electronic means of information delivery are not properly utilized for the promotion of information products. Little attention has been paid towards interior of libraries to make them attractive and alive. The findings of the study may help the librarians to plan strategically and apply the marketing approach in libraries. It would also be helpful to create awareness about LIS marketing and provide baseline information for future studies in the field of LIS marketing.</p> <p>Key words: client-centered, marketing, library and information services.</p>
 <p>ZamiraAlimemaj GIC1553075</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">How to translate English Names into Albanian ZAMIRA ALIMEMAJ PhD. University of Vlora Department of Foreign Languages Albania</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>zalimema@univlora.edu.al</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Translation is an activity which is carried out in a given cultural context. Translation has many challenges every translator faces with. One of them is the problem of translating proper names from one language to another. It is very complicated because the translator should consider all peculiarities of the proper names such as sex, geographical belonging, history, specific meaning, playfulness of language, phonemic and grammatical formation, and cultural connotation. The focus of this study lies on the translation of proper names from English into Albanian language and especially the problems of the orthography of these names.</p> <p>Key words: orthography, source, target, language, Albanian</p>
<p>AradomGebrekidanAbbay GIC1553076</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Social Capital, Transaction Costs And Geographical Distance: An Empirical Analysis Of Social Networks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AradomGebrekidanAbbay</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper uses spatial economic data from Ethiopia to investigate the cost minimizing capacity of social capital which is underexplored from spatial perspective. Following the identification of the domains of transaction costs that could be minimized, a propensity score matching technique is applied to estimate the effects of rural households' participation in social networks in minimizing transaction costs. While framing the analysis from the perspective of rural households' spatial proximity to a town, the paper hypothesized active participation in social</p>

networks as a mechanism for reducing market transaction costs. According to the results, households that are located farther away from the town have significantly active level of participation in social networks than do those closest ones. The farthest households are basically characterized by limited access to telecommunication services and other infrastructures. Given these realities, thus, the findings suggest that these households might not have economical options other than using the available social networks to obtain market related information which would have then minimized their transaction costs and finally affected their livelihoods. In due course, they preferred to make a considerable effort to be involved in the social networks in a way which minimizes their transaction costs that could have been expended and compensate the income gap created as a result of distance. These findings bestow a clue that if a rural household, who resides in a relatively far rural hinterland, actively participates in different social networks he is able to significantly reduce the transaction costs that could have been incurred had he used other mechanisms. This confers an alternative strategy for rural people to improve their livelihoods.

Overall, while the paper scrutinized the role of social capital in minimizing transaction costs and has contributed to the customary debate on the way it provides an alternative livelihoods strategy for rural people, there would be further paybacks from research in to the different particulars which possibly influence its nature and facilitate its pattern of measurability in different contexts. In any case, it is palpable that the aforesaid findings are so marked, giving a new roadmap for further explorations on the ongoing rich debate about the role of social capital.

African Descendants, Chronic Poverty and Discrimination in Latin America

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Abstract

For many Latin Americans, the 21st century has been a time of unprecedented progress. However, a large population in Latin America, namely African descendants has not benefited much from the impressive economic growth. In fact, they have remained constantly poor since the beginning of this century. This paper aims to explore the question of why African descendants in Latin America suffer from persistent chronic poverty with a specific focus on African descendants living in Brazil. The first section of this paper explains what chronic poverty is, and the drivers of chronic poverty. Then, a case study of Brazil is presented to identify the main causes that lead to African descendants' persistent chronic poverty. Furthermore, the paper highlights the role racial discrimination plays in limiting the range of opportunities available to African descendants and in ensuring the persistence of chronic poverty in their communities. Finally, the paper discusses what could be done for



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	<p>African descendants to over-come chronic poverty.</p> <p>Key Terms—Chronic poverty, Latin America, African descendants, Racial discrimination</p>
 <p>Dr AnshulBajpai GIC1553078</p>	<p>The comparative analysis of the Issues of Corruption and Insecurity: With special reference to Nigeria and India</p> <p>AnshulBajpai</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The issues of corruption and national security have generated substantial interest particularly regarding its meaning, nature and dimensions. Yet the two issues have remained major challenges in the political economy of contemporary Nigeria as well as India. To this extent, this research article merely analyse two questions. First, what is the relation between corruption and national security? Second how has the reality of corruption and national security interacted and thereby impacted the political economy of the Nigeria as well as India?</p> <p>In this paper, it has been tried to analyse comparatively these issues of corruption and insecurity with special reference to Nigeria and India. I am Indian and have been working in Yobe state university, Nigeria since one year.</p> <p>Some scholars like HeildenheimerJohnton and Le Vine identified three definitions of corruption namely the public officers centred, market centred and the public interest centred.</p> <p>The public office centred perception views corruption is an act of misuse of public office for personal interest. Market centred corruption means the act of extra legality for influencing by a group or individual. The public interest centred definition views corruption mainly as a damager of public interest.</p> <p>Besides these numerous types of corruption have been identified. Among these are supportive corruption, extortive corruption, political corruption, defensive corruption, transactional corruption, and nepotistic corruption, local, national or international corruption etc.</p> <p>Now what is the national security? To be secured is to be protected from certain risks. A hungry man may view security in ability to provide food. Similarly, national security is the ability of states to ward off all forms of thread to the survival and sustenance of states and its people as well as ability of a state to protect its legitimate interests with all measures including war.</p> <p>In reference to India, the relation between corruption and national security has been clearly observed and described in this paper but in case of Nigeria general relation between corruption and insecurity whatever I have personally observed would be described in paper.</p> <p>Key Words</p> <p>Political Corruption – The political corruption generated from black money (Specially in India) and Money to power and again power to money(Black) continuing in political corruption. Political corruption is sometimes seen as similar to corruption of greed as it affects the manner in which decisions are made, as it manipulates political institutions, rules of procedure, and distorts the institutions of government</p> <p>National Insecurity- Below thanminimum required security whether it related in social aspect or in political aspect is National Insecurity</p>

	<p>Economical Corruption – Politician corruption is always causes of economical corruption. In capitalism, the big political leaders make the policies in the favour of some Industrialist on the cost of nation’s common public interest</p>
 <p>Dr.RukhsanaIftikhar GIC1553079</p>	<p>Historical Review of Medieval feminisms: Amir Khusrau’s work</p> <p>Dr.RukhsanaIftikhar</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Literature is considered an important source of history. Different types of historical literatures were produced in India during medieval period. MinhajSiraj, HasanNizami, Fakhri-i-Mudabbir, Zia-ud-Din Barani were the professional historian who revealed the political history of medieval India. In medieval tradition of historiography, historical works could be written in a special style and might combine the oratory and poetry. Amir khusrau(1253-1325A.D) was a multifaceted ,multi talented poet to whom the term “renaissance man” genuinely applies. His poetic version described the minute details of political, social and cultural aspects of Indian life; even he criticized the public activities of women.</p> <p>Amir Khusrau was associated with three dynasties of Sultanate period in Hindustan. Amir Khusrau integrated into his vast poetic output, many perspicacious observations about contemporary Indian mores. His work is valuable not only as literary source but also for historical, social and political insight. Amir Khusrau is also known as the harbinger of the cultural synthesis between Hindu and Muslim civilization. His work is a defining moment in Indo Persian literature as it makes available crucial insights into his intellectual heritage and cultural intricacies of his age. Amir Khusrau was a known poet of his age, acknowledged as “Tuti-i-Hind”. His primary concern was to demonstrate his literary works, gained lasting reputation and got the reward of his literary performances. His work including his five Diwans and Masnavis such as Ijaz-i-khusrawi, Nuh-i-Siphar, Hast-Bhaist, Matla-ul-Anwar, Khazain-ul-Futuh, Qiran-us-Saadain covered many aspects of Sultanate history. Amir Khusrau narrates political, religious and social life of medieval period through his poetry. Amir Khusrau’s work also depicts the moral standards of that time regarding women. Khusrau addresses various issues of women through his masnavis. Although, his work is an alternate source of history but it is remarkable in portraying the real face of feminisms in Middle Ages. This article basically encompasses those literary works of Amir Khusrau which dealt with the status of women during Sultanate period.</p>



NishaBhagwatGosavi
GIC1553080

Balancing Changing Lifestyles as Reflected in Tennessee William’s Selected Plays

NishaBhagwatGosavi

Abstract

In Tennessee Williams literary career his big break was *The Glass Menagerie* (1944), followed by *A Streetcar Named Desire* (1947). *Cat on A Hot Tin Roof* (1955) is probably the best play Williams wrote in the 50s. In all these selected three plays *The Glass Menagerie*, *A Streetcar Named Desire* and *Cat on aHot Tin Roof* we meet variety of characters. The common thread among these characters is they try to maintain balance between their changing lifestyles and relationships. The present paper demonstrates the journey of their attempts and the ultimate outcome of their attempts. Today everyone wants to become successful, wealthy but in their attempts many people run to achieve goals but they forget to draw a balancing line between their commitment to work and relationships. And this leads them towards lack of communication, loneliness, stressful life etc. Big Daddy Brick, in *Cat on A Hot Tin Roof* is a good example. Through his character Tennessee Williams shows how a person runs behind money, commercial success and in this race fail to give attention to his family life. Big Daddy tries to meet Brick as an affectionate father but fails.

Key Words: variety of characters, balance, changing lifestyles, relationships.

Dr. Abdullah Z. Sheikh
GIC1553083

Performance Management in the British Higher Education Sector

Dr. Abdullah Z. Sheikh

Abstract

Theoretical enquiry and empirical studies demonstrate the significance of performance management in Universities. Despite the perceived weaknesses of people management in the HE sector, the current period of rapid and substantial contextual change might necessitate greater formalisation of HR practices, especially, the more systematic management of the resourcing and performance of academics leading to significant changes in performance regimes. This is of particular interest if these changes are likely to create resistance from the academic staff and further exacerbate the already deteriorating employment relations across the sector. This study aims to explore the features of performance management system in place and how can the formation of performance management systems in HEIs be assessed to capture the current dynamics and direction of change? In addition to the changing role of the HR function and line managers, these changes may result in a more stringent performance regime across the sector, especially among the hard-pressed institutions thus shifting employment relations.

Key words: Performance management, Employment relations and Higher education

Joyce EgbeAgbor
GIC1553085

Tourism: Transport infrastructure as the heart of the tourism industry: The case of Cameroon

Joyce EgbeAgbor

Abstract

Tourism, as broad as it is, can loosely be defined as the ensemble of activities related to or having to do with sightseeing and its attendant socio-economic benefits to a particular region or country.

An entire series of factors, ranging from a developed infrastructure, a culture of hospitality, peace and security, to a mentality of organization and orderliness are key to the development and survival of tourism of any kind. Imagine what will become of an area which is richly blessed with natural physical attractions and other touristic potentials but lacks one or more of the above key factors.

This abstract is based on work which aims at demonstrating how the non-development of transport infrastructure have been responsible for the relative underdevelopment of tourism in Cameroon despite the country's rich tourism potential. Cameroon, which, due to its geomorphological uniqueness, characterized by its numerous spectacular waterfalls, craters, cascades, mountains etc, has been rated second in Africa only after the Democratic Republic of Congo in terms of natural potential for hydro-electric power generation, tourism should naturally be one of its great foreign exchange earners Why? The answer lies in the neglect of the development of transport network infrastructure.

To this effect, poor road and rail network infrastructure renders the above-mentioned spectacular sites inaccessible. The few good roads and highways that the country boasts of usually serve as places of police harassment of car and bus drivers which in turn keeps most nationals from freely touring the country.

The result of all this is that these touristic sites do not need to be maintained by proper care which in turn makes them to fall into desuetude and ruins



CorinaDondaş
GIC1553086

The Impact of Hypnosis on the Affective Dimension of Pain: A Literature Review

CorinaDondaş and Ion Dafinoiu¹

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Abstract

Interest in hypnotic treatment for pain conditions seems to be on the rise and recent evidence shows that hypnotic analgesia interventions result in substantial cost savings following medical procedures (Lang et al., 2000). Experimental studies suggest that hypnosis can differentially modulate the sensory or affective dimension of pain depending on the nature of the suggestions (Rainville, Carrier, Hofbauer, Bushnell &

	<p>Duncan, 1999). However, there have been few systematic approaches to quantifying this effect across literature and less attention has been given to the specific procedures and suggestions used in hypnotic treatment in research. The present literature review evaluates the magnitude of the effect of hypnosis on the affective component of pain. It also presents the scientific background and the usefulness of a hypnotic approach that uses emotion specific wording that would elicit prior positive experience to intervene at both the sensory and affective dimensions of pain. Such an approach would enable patients who cannot effectively dissociate from the sensation of pain, to diminish their affective response. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings for future hypnosis research and for the clinical applications of hypnotic analgesia and it also emphasizes the utilization of positive state dependent learning (Rossi, 1986) advocated by Milton Erickson who advised practitioners to “discover their patterns of happiness” (Parsons-Fein, 2005).</p> <p>Acknowledgement: This work was co-funded by the European Social Fund through Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources Development 2007 – 2013, project number POSDRU/187/1.5/S/155397, project title “Towards a New Generation of Elite Researchers through Doctoral Scholarships.”</p>
 <p>NawhathThanvisitthpon GIC1553087</p>	<p align="center">Social Impact Assessment by Tourism Development Policy in Heritage City, the Study of Ayutthaya Historical Park</p> <p align="center">NawhathThanvisitthpon</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>The research aimed to study on the social impact assessment (SIA) from tourism development plan. Connecting the strategic policy and the development plan both national, regional levels and provincial groups in comparison to SIA and to evaluate people living conditions in the city. The results were considered by expert’s analysis and secondary data. The researcher had used the population survey from the people live around Ayutthaya historical park for all 529 households. The sampling had been made for 193 persons by using the area sampling and group sampling selection. It was found that the policy was necessary to realize to the suitability or capability to develop such tourism. The income from tourism development increased little income for the locals because the weakness of people’s participation and lack of harmony and strength in the communities are factors leading to the development.</p> <p>Keywords: SIA; Tourism development; Heritage city; Policy; Participation</p>
<p>Neha Sharma GIC1553088</p>	<p align="center">Quality of life and symptom experience in domestic violence survivors after participating in psycho-educational support program: a retrospective analysis</p> <p align="center">Neha Sharma</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p>

Post-treatment survivorship has not been extensively studied, despite long-standing evidence that after domestic violence support services, women need continuing support to deal with their physical, psychosocial and safety concerns .

OBJECTIVE:
The purpose of this quasi experimental pilot study was to examine the quality of life (QOL) and symptom outcomes of a psychoeducational support program for women in the first year of post domestic violence survivorship.

METHODS:
The sample consisted of 58 female survivors assigned to liberty support group. The psychoeducational support program consisted of individual face-to-face education, and small-group meetings. Study instruments were self administered questionnaire ranging from 0-6 scale.

RESULTS:
Compared with the pre intervention, survivors in the group reported higher QOL overall and higher emotional well-being. The intervention group reported lower psychological symptom distress than the pre enrollment.

CONCLUSIONS:
A psychoeducational support program may promote a better overall QOL and symptom experience in transition to survivorship among female domestic violence survivors.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE:
Support groups are in a position to provide education and support to assist violence survivors in managing their symptoms and adjusting to life after the assault. Research determines optimal strategies to improve survivors' overall quality of life.



DevanshiDalal
GIC1553090

Doesn't India deserve a more balanced Sexual harassment law ?

A critical analysis of the pro-woman tilt of the law & it's implications for men in India

Abstract

With the recent outcry and public furor on the Delhi Rape Case, the Indian Government had constituted a Committee under Justice Verma to suggest guidelines for protection of women.

This paper is an attempt to analyze and evaluate the biased nature of these laws in India towards women and the scope of their misuse. It attempts to make a strong case for more specific laws that are gender neutral and laws that protect the victims rather than making them tools for vengeance.

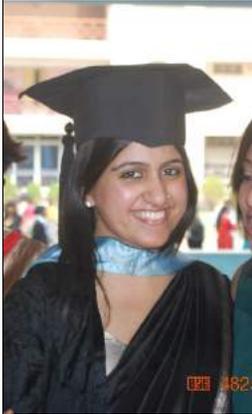
It is important to have laws that proactively protect women and at the same time, not leave men open to harassment. Drafting & promulgating laws is a very serious business with far reaching consequences. They should focus attention on enforcement instead of merely enacting laws that allow privileged women to exploit a situation and make no impact at

	<p>the grass root level</p> <p>This paper with reference to the above analyzes laws added to the Indian Penal Code of 1860 by The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 with specific reference to the offence of stalking and voyeurism, its nature, punishment and profound implications for men in India.</p>
 <p>NisshantLaroia GIC1553090</p>	<p>Doesn't India deserve a more balanced Sexual harassment law ? A critical analysis of the pro-woman tilt of the law & it's implications for men in India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>With the recent outcry and public furor on the Delhi Rape Case, the Indian Government had constituted a Committee under Justice Verma to suggest guidelines for protection of women.</p> <p>This paper is an attempt to analyze and evaluate the biased nature of these laws in India towards women and the scope of their misuse. It attempts to make a strong case for more specific laws that are gender neutral and laws that protect the victims rather than making them tools for vengeance.</p> <p>It is important to have laws that proactively protect women and at the same time, not leave men open to harassment. Drafting & promulgating laws is a very serious business with far reaching consequences. They should focus attention on enforcement instead of merely enacting laws that allow privileged women to exploit a situation and make no impact at the grass root level</p> <p>This paper with reference to the above analyzes laws added to the Indian Penal Code of 1860 by The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 with specific reference to the offence of stalking and voyeurism, its nature, punishment and profound implications for men in India.</p>
 <p>RohiniChandricaWidyalkara GIC1553091</p>	<p>A judicious analysis of The Nightingale and the Rose for people of fifteen</p> <p>Prof. RohiniChandricaWidyalkara, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka, rdhrcw@yahoo.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Wilde's parodic fairy tale <i>The Nightingale and the Rose</i> is often considered a critical enigma due to its artistic ambiguity. The teller himself has restricted his tale to 'childlike people between eighteen and eighty'. The target population of this study consists of fifteen year old students who are embarking on the path of appreciating literature in Sri Lanka and the tale is contained in their anthology. It is a rich artifact due to its dexterity of plot, multiple themes, dramatics and the powerful poetics in the discourse. Analyzing the short story, which has intricate motifs woven into its fabric, this study depicts it as an aesthetic</p>

	<p>experiment with an inherent transformative power. Yet pedagogic caution is a requisite as Wilde himself has stated that the tale has ‘many secrets, many meanings and many answers’ embedded in it. Judicious analysis of Wilde’s tale will make the young adults explore some age relevant secrets, meanings and answers while discovering the beauty of his art.</p> <p>Keywords: Appreciating literature, fifteen year old students, pedagogic caution, The Nightingale and the Rose.</p>
<p>OrathaiPiayura GIC1553092</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Asean Masculinities: A Comparative Study</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OrathaiPiayura</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KhonKaen University, KhonKaen, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">orapan@kku.ac.th</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This article is a part of the qualitative research entitled ‘Gender and Sexuality in ASEAN Literature’. The discussion emphasizes on the meaning and practice of masculinities being represented via male characters in SEA Write Awarded Literature by authors of selected ASEAN countries namely; Thailand, Cambodia, Lao and Vietnam. The texts were analysed through Davis and Lapovsky Kennedy (1989)’s framework of ‘hegemonic masculinities’ where masculinity is perceived as ‘an ideal of male behavior which men are strongly encouraged to aim, which is calculated to guarantee the dominant position of some men over others’.</p> <p>Keywords: ASEAN, Masculinity, Literature</p>
 <p>A.M.N.ChamindaAbeyasinghe GIC1553094</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Impact of the Decentralization on Local Educational Development: A Study on the Provincial Council System in Sri Lanka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.M.N.ChamindaAbeyasinghe, Ph.D.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Department of Economics</p> <p style="text-align: center;">University of Kelaniya</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In the end of the 1970s and early 1980s, notwithstanding their level of development, many countries around the world which were following the state-centered development approach tended to introduce decentralization reforms as a multi-purpose strategy. The main objective of introducing decentralization strategy was to overcome the governance related issues which became a hindrance to the development of the respective countries. In order to achieve those objectives most of the countries, brought about institutional innovations in the sphere of governance through a structural change in state centered governance mechanisms under the decentralization reform. By taking example from other developing countries who have heavily suffered from governance issues Sri Lanka introduced the provincial council system to the Sri Lankan government apparatus in 1987 under the 13th amendment to the</p>

	<p>constitution. This study focuses on evaluating the impact of decentralization reforms on local education development in Sri Lanka introduced under the provincial council system. Out of nine provincial councils two were selected as case studies and a mixed method was used to evaluate the impact of the decentralization on educational development. This study finds that, despite the fact that devolution reform has contributed towards the creation of a healthy governmental environment to educational development, it has negatively affected the efficient, effective and equitable service provision which were the main determinants of the national education polices in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Key words: Decentralization, Impact of decentralization, Education, Provincial Council System, Sri Lanka</p>
<p>EnginAkçay GIC1553095</p>	<p>Turkey’s Opening Policy to Africa: The Oretical Inferences from the Past Decade (2005-2015)</p> <p>EnginAkçay</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Turkey started taking some political initiatives in the axis of Central Asia, Balkans, and Middle East with the change of international conjuncture at the end of 1980s. As to Africa, the relations between the continent and Turkey gained concrete acceleration with the declaration of the year 2005 as the African Year. After a decade, this study aims to theoretically analyse Turkish opening to the continent conducted so far. In the article, whilst analysing Turkish case the theoretical streams, which fit Turkish foreign policy, are taken into consideration as a methodological approach. Based on the practical examples under the opening framework, it evaluates the related steps taken between 2005 and 2015. Thus the analysis provides a picture to see how the mutual positioning between Turkey and African countries and transformed during this period. It’s foreseen that while the regional dynamism especially starting with so-called Arab Awakening has influenced the perception of Turkey in Northern Africa, the case has more complexity in the Sub-sahara for Turkey. Recent events indicate that Turkish policy toward African continent needs an overhaul in harmony with not only the discourse and practice but also the expectations and outcomes.</p> <p>Key Words: Africa, International Relations, Turkey, Turkish Opening to Africa.</p>
 <p>Noor Zohra GIC1553096</p>	<p>Social Isolation and Loneliness among People in Old Age Homes of Lahore</p> <p>Noor Zohra, Dr. TahiraRaana</p> <p>Department of human development and family studies</p> <p>Government college of home economics, gulberg, lahore</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study was conducted to examine degree and reasons of social isolation and loneliness. The respondents for this study were elderly people of old age homes of Lahore. An interview schedule was</p>

	<p>conducted by using a self conducted questionnaire of social isolation and UCLA loneliness scale for knowing the degree and reasons of social isolation and loneliness among people in old age homes of Lahore. A sample of 100 people was chosen out of which 56 people were enrolled according to the inclusion criteria. The data was collected from Heaven Home, Happy old age Home, Dar ulAafiyat, Dar ulKafaala, Great Home Bait ulMaal. The data was analyzed statistically using the SPSS. The degree and reasons of social isolation and loneliness among people in old age homes were determined with the help of frequencies and percentages. ANOVA and t-test was applied to know the significance of the factors affecting social isolation and loneliness among people in old age homes of Lahore. The results of the study revealed that there were very few factors like present interaction with friends showed significant effect of.041 for loneliness and .000 for social isolation. There was a higher degree of social isolation and loneliness found among most respondents. Whereas 79% had higher degree of social isolation and 57% had a higher degree of loneliness. A study on residential elderly can also be conducted.</p> <p>Social isolation concerns the objective characteristics of a situation and that refers to the absence of relationships with social circle. Persons with a very small number of social ties are said to be socially isolated. Gierveld, Tilburg and Dykstra (2006), suggested that loneliness is not directly connected to objective social isolation but the association with it is of a more complex nature.</p>
<p>Kledkapexhiu GIC1553097</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Repetition and content implications in advertising wear out. A practitioner’s view</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kledkapexhiu</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>One of the main dilemma of advertisers is how long should keep running their commercials or campaigns. Repeating it might enhance awareness, but too much exposure might diminish its effectiveness. The article examines theories that support the declining effectiveness of advertising over time, and suggests exposure and content strategies to advertisers. The literature review stresses that added repetition leads to greater and faster wearout. Ease of processing, as a result of ad content, and resource availability speed up wearout.</p> <p>The study suggests that along traditional effectiveness measures, advertisers should test their ads and campaigns for wearin and wearout. These test should provide information on adverting and campaign longevity.</p> <p>Keywords: advertising, wearout, effectiveness, information processing.</p>



AsthaDhanda
GIC1553098

Victims' Assistance In India, Need For Legislative Reform

AsthaDhanda

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Abstract

In India, there is a need for victim focused and victim friendly laws. Assistance is provided by way of benevolence by the state and not as a right to the victim. This paper highlights the status of victims of crime in India and the need for associated legislative reforms. Preliminary analyzes of global victims' assistance legislations suggests the urgent need for a victim centric approach in legislative drafting in developing countries. These laws will be analyzed critically in suggesting the drafting of a victim sensitive Indian legislation for crime victims.

The author examines jurisprudence developed by the Supreme Court of India on compensation provided to crime victims. The criminal justice system recognized victims post the 2009 amendment that introduced section 357A in the Criminal Procedure Code of 1973. State governments are mandated to enact schemes to compensate victims of crime and review these schemes and the incongruence in their structure will be discussed.

The penultimate segment will aim to examine the mental health and rehabilitation aspect of victim support in India. The availability of psychological counselling, emotional support and medical treatment to victims in India and significance of the same will be assessed.

Finally, the authors will present outcomes of the aforesaid study reflecting the need for a central victim focused legislation for victims' assistance in India. We aim to draw out a basic structure of the proposed legislation, taking a victim centric approach, keeping in mind the global and domestic jurisprudence.

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