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Development Services**

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Linton University College, Persiaran Utl, Kampung Gebok Batu 12, 71700
Mantin, Negeri Sembilan, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr Jehangir Bharucha

H R College of Commerce and Economics, Mumbai, India

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Gnanaprakasam Chinnappan

School of Accounting and Finance, KTG Education Group, Mantin, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

IjeomaChidiebere Samuel GICICSSH1613051	French Language Teaching in Nigeria: Which Future with Technology? IjeomaChidiebere Samuel Department of French, Imo State University, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria +234-8038941599, chidisamuel1979@gmail.com

Abstract
The impact and importance of technology in all domains of existence cannot be over emphasized. It is like a double edged sword which can be both constructive and destructive. The paper therefore tends to evaluate the impact of technology so far in the teaching and learning of French language in Nigeria. According to the study, the traditional methods of teaching French as a Foreign Language and recognized as our cultural methods of knowledge transfer are being fast replaced by Digitalization in teaching. This, the research tends to portray and suggest the best way forward. In the Nigerian Primary Education System, the use of some local and cultural Instructional materials (teaching aids) is now almost history which the paper frowns at. Consequently, the study has these questions to ask?; Where are the chalks and black boards? Where are the 'Handworks' (local brooms) submitted by school children as part of their Continuous Assessment? Finally, the research is in no way against the application of technology in the Nigerian French Language Teaching System but tries to draw a curtain between Technological methods of teaching French as a Foreign Language and the Original Nigerian System of teaching the language before the arrival of Technology.

The Semantics and Metaphors of Higher Education in Nigeria and Challenges of the Knowledge Society

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Abstract
The paper employs a cognitive semantics framework in examining the meaning of "higher education"(HE) in Nigeria. This is approached by analysing some conceptual domains and metaphors normally associated with "higher education" in the country (and elsewhere). The last section of the paper provides a few suggestions as to how we might "reframe" the notion of "higher education" in a knowledge society. The analysis reveals that HE is polysemous and that the various meanings of HE are as a result of constraining it in different (though not unrelated) conceptual domains. In addition, the linguistic expressions and discourse used to describe and talk about "higher education" are highly metaphorical. Together, the conceptual domains and the metaphors for higher education create a complex semantic structure for the phrase "higher education". The constructs also allows the meaning of HE to evolve and expand (with older meanings for the concept becoming outdated as new meanings come into existence as a result of metaphorical extensions and conceptual domain). Accordingly, new ways of talking about various meanings and understanding of "higher education" could help us face and overcome the challenges of the knowledge society and knowledge economy.
Key words: semantics, education, metaphor

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Abstract
The paper employs a cognitive semantics framework in examining the meaning of "higher education"(HE) in Nigeria. This is approached by analysing some conceptual domains and metaphors normally associated with "higher education" in the country (and elsewhere). The last section of the paper provides a few suggestions as to how we might "reframe" the notion of "higher education" in a knowledge society. The analysis reveals that HE is polysemous and that the various meanings of HE are as a result of constraining it in different (though not unrelated) conceptual domains. In addition, the linguistic expressions and discourse used to describe and talk about "higher education" are highly metaphorical. Together, the conceptual domains and the metaphors for higher education create a complex semantic structure for the phrase "higher education". The constructs also allows the meaning of HE to evolve and expand (with older meanings for the concept becoming outdated as new meanings come into existence as a result of metaphorical extensions and conceptual domain). Accordingly, new ways of talking about various meanings and understanding of "higher education" could help us face and overcome the challenges of the knowledge society and knowledge economy.
Key words: semantics, education, metaphor

Globalization, Governance and Role of Public Administration

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Abstract
'Globalization' and 'governance' are concepts that have become popular worldwide. These have appeared in scholarly writings in political and management discussions, in education fora, the media and in all circles of human enquiry all over the world. These term have evoked various conceptual, intellectual, political, economic and social reactions worldwide. One of the major issues in Governance and Public Administration is the extent to which these are influenced by globalization. The essence of this article is to evaluate these most contentious contemporary issues in administrative etymology to find out how globalization has influenced governance or otherwise and how these terms propels the smooth functioning of Public Administration. The instrument adopted in this study was incursion on related literature on the concepts understudy. Theoretical framework on globalization was also applied, to find out why there are poor or bad governance in some countries of the world despite the wave of globalization and suggestions were made based on the roles Public Administration is expected to play, to make the prerequisites of good governance realizable in a globalized world.
Key words: Globalization, Governance, Public Administration.

Omabe Celestina   **The Impact of Education on the Empowerment of Nigerian Women**

Chinenye GICICSSH1613056	**Omabe Celestina Chinenye** **Department of Social Studies, Ebonyi State College of Education, Ikwo, Nigeria** omabechinenye@gmail.com **Abstract** **The concern of a nation to develop its women folk is a propeller to championing and achieving maximum socio-economic and political development. The pertinent capacity of education to equip it's beneficiaries with skills and attitudes to meet the highest level of needs of the society makes it an inevitable tool for empowerment. Educating the women folk is therefore very crucial to empowering almost 50% of the nation's population towards self actualization and consequently the nation's development. This paper appraises both the traditional and contemporary-roles of women and how education has helped to fulfils such roles. The paper reviewed some empowered women in the world and in the final analysis the opposing challenges to women education as well as the consequences of failure to educate the women folk were enumerated as a proof to establish the fact that women empowerment can best be attained through qualitative education.**
 Nino Mainguy-Bardzimashvili GICICSSH1613057	**Autofiction origins and development of the phenomenon** **Nino Mainguy-Bardzimashvili** **Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University**
 Rohini Jha GICICSSH1613058	**Language: A Cutting Edge Tool For Expressing Pure Literature In Post Colonial Period** **Rohini Jha** **V.K.S.University, Ara, (Bihar), Department of English, India** rohinienglishliterature@gmail.com **Abstract** **This paper sheds light on the way literature has utilized language in the post colonial period. The Research methodology would be content analysis of selected texts of post colonial Writers. My paper shall answer some questions related to literature. How literature would have been treated if it has ignored the significance of language? Can we imagine pure literature without language? Is Post colonialism all about expression of language? Language is that fertilizer which nourishes the seeds of any literature. Ever since humans had acquired language to communicate with one another its power had increased tremendously. Literature is incomplete without words and readers enjoy its enigmatic charm. This lurch for word game in literature is impossible without language. Frankly, language is a wonderful tool for digging and reaching the depth of ocean called Literature. To gain supremacy over language was one of the aspects of colonialism. Honestly, it is impossible to enjoy pure literature without effective language. The relevance of literature would have become vague subject without language. Literary world is no less than a vast ocean where we find different languages scattered like conchs and when we blow these conchs the original sound of Literature is heard round the globe.**

	Keywords: Literature, Pure Literature, Language, expression, post colonialism
Dr. nahid ferdousi **GICICSSH1613059**	**Human Rights based Child Protection System: Issues and Concerns in Bangladesh** **Dr. nahid ferdousi** **School of Social Science, Bangladesh Open University, Bangladesh** **nahid329@yahoo.com** **nahid329@yahoo.com** **Abstract** **Recently, children are facing violence in a range of settings including at home and in the family, in schools and in care and justice systems, in workplaces and in the communities. Although morals and laws have the same goals but lack of professional ethics of concerned authorities, the children did not get improved social services from the judges, prosecutors and investigators. The consciousness is reflected in the international legal instruments as well as in the Constitutions of Bangladesh to protect children against neglect, cruelty, exploitation and to provide equal opportunities to children for development. Furthermore, the government has been enacted the Children Act in 2013 on the basis of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) 1989 and adopted the provisions for protection and wellbeing of the children.** **The Children Act 2013 provides different kinds of professional responsibilities in a number of settings, such as, child help desks in the police station, separate children's court and child development centres, national child welfare board and probation officers. In practice, committed personnel with requisite skills, knowledge and ethical approach are one of the major challenges in treatment of children.** **In this context, ethics, values and morality have been playing phenomenal role in nourishing and building social relations and growth of society especially in the management of child protection. There is needed the human rights-based approach and emphasizes prevention as well as the accountability of the government agencies. Therefore, an ethical approach must be taken by all concerned to ensure that the children of this country may achieve the fulfillment of their rights. The study focuses on the state responsibility towards international obligations for improving the human rights and value-based child protection system where children can enjoy their basic human rights.** **Keywords: Human Rights, child protection, international obligations, professional responsibility**
S.K.Meti **GICICSSH1613060**	**Farmers' perception, knowledge and impact of mechanized paddy transplanting and laser land leveling technology in Hyderabad-Karnataka region of Karnataka** **S.K.Meti** **University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur - 584104 Karnataka India** **skmeti05@rediffmail.com** **Basavaraj Hulagur**

Abstract

The present study was conducted purposively in Raichur (Sindhnur), Koppal (Gangavathi), Gulbarga and Bellary districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka region of Karnataka state coming under the jurisdiction of University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur during 2013-2014. List of farmers who have adopted the mechanized paddy transplanting and laser land leveling was obtained from the Farm Power and Machinery Department of College of Agricultural Engineering, Raichur and all the farmers who adopted the technologies were contacted personally. The data was collected from the 99 respondents using structured pretested interview schedule developed for the study. The collected data was analysed using appropriate statistical tools. The results of the study revealed that, Cent percent of the respondents indicated less seed rate in machine transplanting and high seed rate in manual transplanting. Majority (62.50 %) of the respondents indicated that time required for transplanting is less in machine transplanting. Majority (72.50 %) of the respondents indicated more number of tillers in machine transplanting. Slightly more than fifty (52.50 %) per cent of the respondents indicated medium cost of cultivation in machine transplanting and with regard to net profit, 87.50 per cent of the respondents indicated more net profit from machine transplanting. With regard to individual aspects of laser land levelling technology, majority (74.58 %) of the respondents were having full knowledge regarding labour saving in sowing and harvesting and Knowledge about various Advantages of the technology on crop cultivation (72.88 %). Majority (86.44 %) of the respondents correctly perceived Laser leveling facilitates various field operations efficiently like use of cone weeder etc followed by Laser leveling helps for top soil management by incorporating of crop residue in soil and Laser leveling enhances the water holding capacity of the soil (79.66 %). Raising and management of seedlings in trays are difficult as utmost care is needed is the major constraint as experienced by cent per cent of the respondents in adoption of machine transplanting. High cost of the equipment which cannot be maintained by small farmers and technology is not suitable for small land holdings were the major constraints experienced by the majority (62.71 %) of the respondents in case of laser land levelling technolgy.

Keywords: Impact, Knowledge, Laser land levelling, Machine transplanting and Perception

Leader's Attitude towards Terrorism: Critical Discourse Analysis of Dr. Mahathir Mohamad's Diplomatic Letters

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Abstract

Mahathir Mohamad was the longest-serving Prime Minister of Malaysia (1981—2003). During his reign, he has always been openly critical to foreign policy on terrorism of USA and also Western countries. The aim of this research is to examines patterns of representation of the word terrorism in his diplomatic letters publish in 2007. Moreover, the writer eager to draw his attitude towards terrorism issue in the world. The data are 13 diplomatic letters on terrorism

written in 1993-2003. The method from critical discourse analysis, systemic functional grammar, and corpus linguistics are used to process the data. The result shows struggle performed by Mahathir Mohamad to clarify discourse which discredit Muslims and Islam. He shows a great attention on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina (1995), and military invasion to Afghanistan (2001), Iraq (2003), which attributes them as the discrimination acts toward Muslims. Furthermore, by using analysis tool in Sketch Engine, the writer found two most collocate words which describe the struggle of Dr. Mahathir Mohamad. The words fight and against represent his position on terrorism and his mission to stop it.

Keywords: terrorism, CDA, corpus linguistics, diplomatic letter.

Street Begging Amongst Women In Sokoto State: An Abuse To Womanhood

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Abstract
Sokoto state (Seat of Caliphate) is a balkanized entity of what used to be part of the extensive Sokoto Caliphate founded in 1804. The state was created in October 1976, when the then Northwestern state was split in two, Niger and Sokoto state respectively. In August 1991, Kebbi state was carved out of the state and subsequently in 1996; it was further bifurcated when Zamfara state also carved out of Sokoto state. However, street begging in this historic state has become a profitable business venture among the youth and women in the society. The Almajiri integrated school initiative and skill acquisition centers were some efforts made by the state government to wipe out the menace among the youth and women so as to become self reliant and contribute towards the development of the state. But all in vain, women both young and old parade the street all in the name of earning a living. By doing so, they tarnish their image, self respect and dignity towards womanhood. Therefore, the research will attempt to examine the root cause of street begging in the state and possible ways to eradicate the menace in the society, using evidences gleaned from diverse sources. Finally, the paper would make strong recommendations that would have positive impact towards the development of the state as a whole.

Keywords: Sokoto state, Street begging and Women.

Power relations of muhammad mursi's speech At 67th united nations general assembly: A critical discourse analysis

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Abstract
Speech given by the orator contains power relations toward hearers. This study aims to explain the language strategies used to establish power relations to the hearers. That speech was delivered in Modern Standard Arabic. The method used in this research is descriptive and explanatory qualitative method. This study employs Faiclough's (2010) Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as the core theory.

	CDA used as the core theory involves the other theories, for instance Halliday's (2014) functional grammar, Nida's (1979) components of meaning, Yule's (2010) presupposition, and the theory of power relations by Foucault (2008) and Fairclough (2015). The result shows that there are six language strategies which were used. Those are the use of powerful dictions, epistemic modalities and interjectional particles functioning imperative, emphatic particles and nouns, the use of knowledge, the state of orator identity, and the deletion of several participants. Keywords: Arabic language, critical discourse analysis, Muhammad Mursi, speech, power relations
Afsah Idrees Akhtar **GICICSSH1613064**	**Kamal al-Din Bihzad: A Paragon of Classical Timurid Style** **Afsah Idrees Akhtar** **Fine Arts Department, Scientific College of Design, Muscat, Oman** **afsah@scd.edu.om** **afsahidrees@gmail.com** **Abstract** **Kamal al Din Bihzad is considered the paragon of excellence in the historical annals of Persian miniature painting. He belonged to Herat, the capital of Timurid dynasty founded by Shah Rukh in 1405 after the death of his father Timur famous as Tamerlane, the Great. Later in Herat, under the patronage of the youngest son of Shah Rukh named Baysunghur developed a distinct Classical Timurid style of miniature painting titled 'Baysunghur Style.' Bihzad glorified the Timurid style and was titled by Sultan Husayn, a descendent of Shah Rukh as second Mani, an eminent painter of mythical skills mentioned in the Persian traditions. The core of the Timurid manuscript is assigned to Bihzad named as Bustan of Sadi dated 1488. His painting style can be distinguished from the 'Early period' (1480- 87) to 'Mature Period' (1488- 1510).** **The formal analysis of some of his prominent miniature paintings show the characteristics of harmonious depictions of elements of art, central position of the human figure, diagonal compositions and creative expressions soaked with mystical love and devotion with the Divine. He successfully developed his distinct classical Timurid style during the 15th and 16th centuries in the central Asia which inspired the later prominent Muslim painters for about more than two centuries including the Mughal India. Thus, he can be considered the most influential miniature painter in the history of Muslim Art.** **Key Words: Muslim Miniature painting Timurid Manuscript Baysunghur Style**
Noraien Mansor **GICICSSH1613067**	**Let's Talk And Let's Go Global: A Distinctive Approach In Enhancing Communication Skills** **Noraien Mansor** **English Learning Centre, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Malaysia** **aien@umt.edu.my** **Abstract** **English language in Malaysia has taken numerous transformations in order to cater to the demands of the industry which is to be proficient in English. Previous researches has proven that ESL students are still having difficulties in communication skills. Thus, in order to improve the current difficulties, teachers or instructors are called to incorporate modern language teaching and learning tools as well as reducing the class sizes to smaller classes to ensure that the students can fully benefit from the language learning process. Social interaction**

	and communicative approach using the target language are also crucial to the progress of an individual language learners in improving their proficiency level. The findings from Let's Talk and Let's Go Global program indicate that incorporation of social media, smaller class size and authentic communicative approach should be taken into consideration as the basis for English language learning. Keywords: language learning, communication skills, interactions, social media, communicative approach.
Tehzeeb Sakina Amir **GICICSSH1613068**	**Machiavellianism and Leadership Styles at workplace** **Tehzeeb Sakina Amir** **Department of Business Psychology, College of Education & Social Sciences,** **Institute of Business Management, Karachi** **tehzeeb.sakina@iobm.edu.pk** **Abstract** **The purpose of this study was to determine the leadership style of people who have found to be high on Machiavellianism. The study established that people high on Machiavellianism personality attribute would show a different leadership style as compared to people with low Machiavellianism. For this purpose, three hundred and thirty men/women graduate and post graduate students and working at supervisory/managerial level having a minimum of total three years experience were selected randomly from different geographical background and having different socio-economic status. The sample was administered a battery of tests which included: Mach IV Scale, and Leadership Style Indicator along with the demographic sheet. The data has been statistically analyzed using suitable descriptive and inferential statistics, central tendencies, measurement of variability and measurement of correlation to determine the relationships that exist between the variables. Individuals on their basis of their scores on Mach IV scale have found to differ significantly in terms of their preference for selection of leadership styles. Different leadership styles were indicated by individuals with high and low Mach IV scores. Alpha levels of used measures are moderately high and have found to be significant. Correlation values are found significant at 0.01 level.**
Md. Abdullah Al Helal **GICICSSH1613069**	**Slum Women and Their Socio-economic Characteristics: A Study in Dhaka City** **Md. Abdullah Al Helal** **Assistant Professor,Centre f or General Education,Northern University Bangladesh** **helalabdullah111@gmail.com** **Abstract** **An estimated 3.4 million people live in the overcrowded slums of Dhaka. Among them a hand some amount of population is women. These slum women are considered as poorest of the poor. Because their household activities are not recognized as productive ones. Study shows that, they have limited access to urban facilities such as water, gas, electricity and sanitation. Apart from these, they are living in unhygienic environment and facing a lot of challenges in slum life. The study was conducted on 150 women living in 10 slums of Dhaka city out of 4500 based on survey method. Besides, the study also suggests some solutions to improve the overall situation of slum women.** **Key Words: Slum Women, Socio-economic Characterisitcs, Dhaka City**
Sidrah Raza **GICICSSH1613071**	**Relationship of Self Esteem and General Decision Making Styles among Depressed and Normal Adolescents**

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Abstract

The relationship of general decision making styles and self esteem among depressed and normal adolescents was studied with a sample of 100 males and 100 females recruited from different universities and hospitals of Rawalpindi and Islamabad, Pakistan. General Decision making styles questionnaire (GDMSQ) was used to measure decision making styles and Rosenberg Self Esteem (RSE) to measure Self esteem. Significant differences in SE and GDMSQ among depressed and normal adolescents was found. The normal adolescents tend to have high whereas depressed adolescents have low Self esteem. The results also revealed that depressed adolescents tend to have avoidant decision making style whereas the normal adolescents tend to have rational decision making style. Among the depressed adolescents strong association between low self esteem and avoidant decision making style was found however, among normal adolescents strong relation between High self esteem and rational decision making style was found. Study concluded that self esteem contribute in predicting decision making styles. This study will be helpful for the medical professionals, psychologists, psychiatrists and educators in creating awareness about relationship of self esteem with general decision making styles.

Key words: self esteem, general decision making styles, depressed adolescents,

The Future of the Sabians in Iraq Today

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ABSTRACT

The paper will deal with the issue of the Sabians, one of the ancient minorities in Iraq. Great majority of these people used to live in Iraq for over two millenniums. The paper will investigate the reasons behind the exodus of the Sabians in Iraq and mainly the rise of Islamic fundamentalism following the American invasion of Iraq in April 2003. The article discusses the Sabian name and its meaning and the origin of the Sabinans, called also the Mandaeans. The number of their population is discussed in various times along with their education, carriers, and existence. The Mandaeans language, religion and religious teachings and its cores are explained. The article discusses history of persecution, migration, and concentrate mainly on the future of Sabians an ethnic/ religious group, not just in Iraq but the whole world.

Accident analysis and animals habitat potential on road between padamara-karangcegak in geospatial perspective

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	Abstract This research needs to be done related to the high incidence of animals hit by mode of transportation on road between Padamara-Karangcegak. The incidence of animal accidents are the result of interactions between the physical environment namely the animal habitats and non-physical environment namely human activity on the use of transport. This study aimed to find out the number of the accidents of animals and animal species dominance in the accident and to find out the spatial distribution of animal accidents on road. This research analysis on the animal's accident was viewed from geospatial prespectives. The method in this research is the analysis of primary and secondary data using Geographic Information System (GIS). It uses qualitative analysis techniques to analyze 1) the number of animals and animal species dominance as the accident victims, 2) map the animal accidents, 3) maps of potential habitat based on land use. The research resulted 1) The number of animals in the accidents and domination of animals taken from April to July 2016 were 20 Frog (Amphibian), 3 Chicken (Aves), 27 Snakes (Reptile) and 35 rats and 4 Cats (Mammals) , 2) Distribution of the accident in spatially scene on each animal is evenly distributed along road between Padamara-Karangcegak. 3) Condition of spatial land use cited from Google Earth shows that the land use in villages along the right and left road are dominated by rice fields, allowing potential animal habitats dominated by Rat, Frog and Snake. From the accidents spread and spatial animal habitat indicates the correlation between many injured animals getting accidents and the habitat where they live in most area of the villages along road between Padamara-Karangcegak. Keywords: Spatial, Animal Accidents, Road, Geospatial
Dr. Shabiba Khan **GICICSSH1613073**	**Transformation of Education in India** **Dr. Shabiba Khan** **Head of Department – English Language and Literature Saifia Arts, Commerce & Law College, Bhopal – India** **Shabiba.khan@Gmail.com** **Abstract** India is passing through a transformational stage in the field of Education. On one side there is the factor of power and modernism and on the hand we have the introduction of digitization in the field of education on an unprecedented scale. Even in the field of education, the strong digital system has permeated into not only in the progressive urban cities but even in the remotest hilly areas. In spite of this emerging trend, there continues to be a serious lack of funds with the common public to access these facilities. The Indian government along with other state governments in their own efforts to improve the scenario has been providing free or subsidized laptops and other equipments to access education and knowledge digitally. In some cases the meritorious students are getting these aids as awards for their success at various levels. The last decade has also witnessed a simultaneous revival of the Oriental System of Education (Guru Shishya Parampara) which was not only effective but also has been a part of the Indian culture and society. It is an open system of education with contrasting rigid invisible boundaries. The class in this form of education can be anywhere, even under the shade of a tree, the closer to nature, the better. However, this has lead to the question as to whether these two systems which are apparently poles apart can be effectively implemented without conflict? Disillusioned with modern system of school education, people have been genuinely interested in "going back

to the roots" and on the other hand there have been strong voices for replacing the oriental method of education with modernity of IT to keep abreast with the advancements in the world. Meanwhile, the third emerging idea is of Constructivism, the concept which is old, but has the potential to develop and expand in modern context.The problem statement of this study is finding the most befitting education system which is flexible enough and which fulfills the local needs as well as the global requirement in terms of education and skill building in workforce of the future. The hypothesis of the topic is that conflicts not only lead to destruction but also gives way to solutions in which mission, vision and goal is not lost but flow with the current and has the ingredients of flexibility to adjust according to need of the country but also fit in filling the global needs.

A questionnaire has been floated to more than five hundred respondents to give their concrete weightage on the following four concepts:

1. Traditional education system, constructivism through digitization and revival of the Indian oriental system (guru shishya parampara). The option covered mostly philosophy and thought , theory ,method of teaching and its impact. Five points on Likert Scale are:

- **Most important**
- **Important**
- **Least important**
- **Moderately important and No comment**

The respondents showed their interest and gave free and frank opinions on the system of transformation of education in India. The respondents were classified and statistically processed with the help of SPS software. The validation of population and samples has been checked and the T test and Z test show that variance is written to a tolerant limit i.e. below 5%.

The findings of the study indicated that the constructive system of education is learnt, used and practiced with sincerity but without identifying the elements of constructivism and their mutual relationship. The constructivism and process of learning and teaching is propagated and practiced by the Education Board at the Center and in the states. Another point which has been noticed is the cultural background of the country as India offers one of the most diverse and complex cultural mix The study has given hope that there are genuinely bright chances of the development and implementation of a constructive way of learning for acquisition of knowledge skill, values and accountability. Another important aspect revealed in the study is that old theories of constructivism and education which were coined and propagated in the West have been incorporating changes in these systems based on Indian culture and the Vedic system of education. The findings have universal appeal and can be approached and accessed in other developing countries. The education is fully confined to fulfill the countries economical and developmental needs .There is noteworthy reason that cultural weight and value system should not be sacrificed which is the weight for existence of humanity.

| Dr. Nuzhat Shaheen GICICSSH1613074 | **Politics Of Polarisation(With Especial Reference To India)** |

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H O D Political Science Saifia Arts And Commerce College Kohefiza , Bhopal ,MP , India

Abstract
Today's world is the victim of politics of polarisation .This ideology divides the whole world, nation ,society and mindset into two extreme level it is also called Negative politics playing this game a candidate win this election but ultimately it ends with disaster for a nation if take the example of India this politics is

	destroying development process and person to person relationship Contemporary polarisation of politics is damaging the democratic standards.This politics is dividing world specially middle east countries as in Syringe! Egypt so on so forth . The is on the world scenario what is gained and what is lost is a big question Key Word : Polarisation ,Negative politics, democratic standards, ideology
Igwe Liga Everistus GICICSSH1613075	**Globalization, Governance And Role Of Public Administration** **Igwe Liga Everistus** **Department Of Social Studies, Ebonyi State College Of Education, Ikwo, Nigeria** **ligaigwe@g.mail.com** **Abstract** 'Globalization' and 'governance' are concepts that have become popular worldwide. These have appeared in scholarly writings in political and management discussions, in education fora, the media and in all circles of human enquiry all over the world. These terms have evoked various conceptual, intellectual, political, economic and social reactions worldwide. One of the major issues in Governance and Public Administration is the extent to which these are influenced by globalization. The essence of this article is to evaluate these most contentious contemporary issues in administrative etymology to find out how globalization has influenced governance or otherwise and how these terms propels the smooth functioning of Public Administration. The instrument adopted in this study was incursion on related literature on the concepts understudy. Theoretical framework on globalization was also applied, to find out why there are poor or bad governance in some countries of the world despite the wave of globalization and suggestions were made based on the roles Public Administration is expected to play, to make the prerequisites of good governance realizable in a globalized world. Key words: Globalization, Governance, Public Administration.
Ibrahim Bala GICICSSH1613077	**Socio-cultural Impact of Fashion To the Societies** **Ibrahim Bala** **Department of Fashion Design and Clothing Technology, Hussaini Adamu** **Federal Polytechnic Kazaure Jigawa State, Nigeria** **Ibrahimkazaure@yahoo.com** **Abstract** This paper discusses the socio-cultural impact of fashion to the societies in general. This paper also highlight the key factors of fashion in developing nations. Fashion is part of the cultural industries and identity of a country. Fashions and Individual or collective Identities are born out of the social, political and economic context and are understood in a specific place and are understood in through the lenses of its history. Clothing and Fashion are embodied practices Identities can be performed, adopted or constructed to challenge or conform to social norms, however the dominant culture and dress codes assist us in understanding societies. Keywords: Fashion, societies, Impact and Socio-cultural
Rufa'i Tanimu GICICSSH1613078	**Globalization, Governance And Role Of Public Administration** **Rufa'i Tanimu** **Department of Fashion Design and Clothing Technology, Hussaini Adamu** **Federal Polytechnic Kazaure Jigawa State, Nigeria** **rufaikazaure@gmail.com**

Abstract
This paper examines the changes and influence of fashion to Hausa/Fulani tribe situated in northern Nigeria. This paper also highlights some of the changes occured to this tribal group from olden days to present. Since fashion is a popular thing for a period of time, it keeps changing and developing. However, fashion is almost always related with the way people looks and dress according to their culture or religion. Fashion has now become unseparate part of human's life as it influenced on many aspects of Hausa/Fulani traditional attires and their contemporary life. The clothes that Hausa/Fulani wear differs and can make a statement about their lifestyle, aspirations and class.
Key words:Fashion, changes, Influence, Hausa/Fulani, Tribes, Centuries and Present

Social Stratification And Language Variation

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Abstract
Social stratification means to divide the society into different social classes. So, social stratification is considered a helping tool in realizing the different people of the same society. Social stratification exists in every society which is measured by economy of the society. The aim of the present paper is to explore the relationship of social stratification and language variation in the same city (Lahore). It is reported that Lahore is a heterogeneous city where the languages also exist heterogeneously. In this regard, three different social classes were selected for analyzing the objective of the current studies. These social classes are high class, middle class, and lower class. The division of the social classes based upon the monthly income of the particular class. Therefore, sociolinguistics theories have been adopted in the current paper for illustrating and exemplifying the different points on how people use language in different situations and circumstances in Lahore city. The universe of the paper consisted of 60 participants, 45 participants contributed in the filling of the questionnaires, 15 participants from the each social class. 15 people were selected for recording the data in informal setting, 5 participants from the each social class. The data was collected form structured questionnaires, recording of informal discussion, and personal observation. The questionnaires based on three types: closed ended questionnaires, open ended questionnaires and partially closed and partially open ended. Raw data have been organized by using Microsoft Excel. The data is evaluated while formatting the table, graphs and percentages while using Microsoft Excel. Consequently, this study will highlight that how difference in social classes are linked with the language variations.
Keywords: languages, higher class, middle class, lower class, questionnaires.

Cathartic Effect Of Dark Tourism

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Abstract

"Dark Tourism" which was defined by Foley and Lennon for the first time in 1996, as a new academic field, has been investigated from different social, psychological and economical perspectives in order to interpret various perspectives. Dark tourism is a perplexing phenomenon implying visiting the sites which are marked and associated with fear, death, disaster, terror and tragedy. There is a significant sheer growth in popularity of this type of tourism and the motivations and fascination of people in such a visit is mysterious. Although different researchers of this field have investigated dark tourism, the aspects, features and the reasons to its rise, there has been paucity in finding out what encourages individuals to go to such tragic sites. As an interdisciplinary study, this article is an attempt at introducing the idea of "catharsis" as the genesis for this type of tourism. The term was firstly expounded by Aristotle in Poetics as he defined it as a part of the meaning of tragedy as an imitation of an action which causes fear and pity and the purification of such emotions. It is considered to be the social and psychological impact of tragedy which leads the individuals leave the place as if identification has helped them be liberated. The places and sites connected to the tragic incidents are playing the same role for the visitors.
Keywords: dark tourism, catharsis, tragic effect, liberation

Cathartic Effect Of Dark Tourism

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Abstract

"Dark Tourism" which was defined by Foley and Lennon for the first time in 1996, as a new academic field, has been investigated from different social, psychological and economical perspectives in order to interpret various perspectives. Dark tourism is a perplexing phenomenon implying visiting the sites which are marked and associated with fear, death, disaster, terror and tragedy. There is a significant sheer growth in popularity of this type of tourism and the motivations and fascination of people in such a visit is mysterious. Although different researchers of this field have investigated dark tourism, the aspects, features and the reasons to its rise, there has been paucity in finding out what encourages individuals to go to such tragic sites. As an interdisciplinary study, this article is an attempt at introducing the idea of "catharsis" as the genesis for this type of tourism. The term was firstly expounded by Aristotle in Poetics as he defined it as a part of the meaning of tragedy as an imitation of an action which causes fear and pity and the purification of such emotions. It is considered to be the social and psychological impact of tragedy which leads the individuals leave the place as if identification has helped them be liberated. The places and sites connected to the tragic incidents are playing the same role for the visitors.
Keywords: dark tourism, catharsis, tragic effect, liberation

Lieli Suharti
GICICSSH1613081

Social Entrepreneurships and It's Role Towards Poverty Reduction: A Comparative Study between Indonesia and Thailand Context

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Abstract
The importance of ASEAN Economics Community (AEC) sustainable development for ASEAN has been highlighted throughout the region. However, unemployment and poverty are still become part of the social problems in ASEAN countries, including Indonesia and Thailand. Social Entrepreneurship (SE) is believed as one of the ideal solutions to reduce the number of unemployment and poverty. Some prior studies suggest that SE may leads to significant changes in the social, political, and economic contexts for poor and marginalized groups.
This research aims to examine and analyze SE in Indonesia and Thailand context. The main purpose of the research is to find out whether local social enterprises can become   drivers of poverty reduction in the region. More specific, the research questions of this study are:
1.   How is SE evolved in the region?
2.   What are the internal and external factors that drive the raise of SE in the region?
3.   How does SE benefit for local people and poverty reduction?
**   The target population of this research involves SE in Indonesia and Thailand. The study design was a multiple case study. The study provides a comparative analysis of 6 cases of SE in each country.**
The results showed there are differences with regard to the emergence and development of SE in Indonesia with SE in Thailand. The study also found there are number of internal and external factors that pushed the raise of SE in the region. Finally, the results also showed that the SE provides a lot of benefits to local community, among others in the form of employment, increased prosperity and increased quality of life of the local people.
Key words: Social entrepreneurship, poverty reduction, comparative study, Thailand, Indonesia

Oman Sukmana GICICSSH1613082	**Social Movement Lapindo Mud Disaster Victims Against The Domination Of State And Corporate (Studies in Sidoarjo - East Java)**

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Abstract
A phenomenon that became the focus of attention in this study is the phenomenon of social movements Lapindo mudflow disaster victims (Lula) in Sidoarjo. The main problem of the research is: How do the dynamics of the emergence and development of social movements of Lapindo mudflow disaster victims in Sidoarjo to against the domination of state and corporate? The results showed

that the maps and the dynamics of social movements Lapindo mud disaster victims can be divided into three periods, namely: First Period, occurred on May 29, 2006 until April 2007; Second Period, on the 8th April 2007 to April 2009; and Third Period, occur at times between April 3, 2009 until December 2014. The social movement of victims of Lapindo mudflow disaster appeared on the initiative and the advocacy role of NGOs. However, initiatives and advocacy NGOs that had failed, causing distrust of the Lapindo mud disaster victims to NGOs. Victims of Lapindo mudflow disaster then organized themselves to build a social movement in demanding compensation for land and building assets that destroyed the stagnant mud. The social movement Lapindo mudflow disaster victims reaches peak strength when the formation of the group (organization) social movements. In the next development, the strength of the social movements Lapindo mudflow disaster victims undergo a process of weakening. The weakening process occurs because of the differences in interests between the actors group leader (organizations) that led to the emergence of friction between groups (organizations) social movement Lapindo mudflow disaster victims, and their co-optation of political and corporate powers.

Keywords: Social Movement, Domination, Disaster

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">**Ferhat Pirincci**
GICICSSH1613084</td><td>**A Discussion on the Future of Iraq's State Structure**</td></tr>
<tr><td>

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Abstract
Syrian crisis has gradually aggravated the existing problems pertaining to the state structure in Iraq, some of which were already there since the American invasion in 2003. The state authority has been weakened and/or almost disappeared in some parts of the country. The question about the partition of Iraq's territory, which had already been discussed since the end of the Saddam era, has become a more serious topic of discussion by 2014. The effect of the Syrian crisis on the state structure of Iraq has evolved in parallel with and mutually affected other effects of the crisis. While analyzing the effect of the Syrian crisis on Iraq, an analysis of the problems in the state structure of Iraq, which were there even before the Syrian crisis, may be useful to understand the spillover effects. However, Syrian crisis has also somehow had a positive effect on the state structure of Iraq. The state structure, which was in the making in the post-Saddam era up until the Syrian crisis and the invasion of Mosul, was always contested. This questioning pertaining to the state structure of Iraq included a wide range of criticisms, such as the problem solving capacity of the political mechanisms, the consolidation of the state authority, the military structure of the Iraqi army, and the sensitivity of the central government in avoiding discourses that endanger the national integrity. This paper aims to examine the effect of Syrian crisis on Iraq's state structure with a prospective analysis by regarding the most recent events including the fight with DAESH and possible sectarian and/or ethnic conflicts.
Key Words: Iraq, Iraqi State Structure, Mosul Offensive, Iraqi Government

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<tr><td>**Dr. Oman Sukmana, M.Si.**
GICICSSH1613087</td><td>

Social Movement of Lapindo Mud Disaster Victim against the Nation and Corporation Domination (A Study Conducted In Sidoarjo-East Java)

Dr. Oman Sukmana, M.Si.
The Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Malang-Indonesia

</td></tr>
</table>

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Abstract

The phenomenon that became the focus of attention in this study is the social movement of Lapindo mudflow victims (Lumpur Lapindo is also known as LuLa) in Sidoarjo. The major concern of this study encompassed two issues: How did the movement emerge and how does its progress against the nation and corporation domination? The study result which employed the mapping and dynamic of social movement of the Lapindo mudflow victims can be grouped into three periods, they are: First Period, it occurred during May 29,2006 to April 2997; Second Period which occurred during April 8,2007 to April 2009; and Third Period which occurred during April 3, 2009 to December 2014.

The movement emerged based on the initiative and advocacy role of the non-government organization. However, they did not fully successful in their attempt to achieve the goals which resulting in the victims' distrust toward the organization itself. Therefore, the victims managed to organize a social movement in claiming the damaged land and building assets due to the mudflow disaster. The social movement of Lapindo mudflow victims gained its ultimate power when the organization was established. The movement then underwent attenuation during the next stage of development. This occurred due to the difference of interest among organization leaders. That resulting in the emergence of frictions among organizations that deal with the social movement of Lapindo mudflow as well as the co-optation of the political and corporation power.

Key terms: Social Movement, Domination, Disaster

Dr. Ratugamage Asha Nimali Fernando GICICSSH1613088	**The Concept of Moral Relativism: Special reference from Gilbert Harman and David B. Wong** **Dr. Ratugamage Asha Nimali Fernando** **Senior Lecturer , University of Sri Jayawardenepura, Gangodawila, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka** **Abstract** This study examines the long-standing dispute between the moral relativist and moral universalist. I examine this dispute from the coherentist perspectives. For both moral relativism and moral universalism I identify a key conviction underlying the position and I attempt to deliver a theory that accommodate both of these two conviction in a coherent method. Common and dominated view in religion and traditional ethics is that morality is universal, meaning that moral statements follow from general moral principles that apply to everyone and everywhere, put simply, what is wrong for me here and now is also wrong for you, and is likewise wrong were it to occur somewhere else. Moral relativism, in contrast, means that there are moral principles that do not apply to everyone, or everywhere, and moral judgments are relative to culture, individual, context, or framework etc. It claims that there is no universal morality as pointed out by moral universalism/ absolutism. Relativism is recent years has been in the ascendancy in intellectual circles and has been associated with the intellectual fashions of different discipline in philosophy. As well, it is spared to historicism, deconstructionism and the so-called linguistic turn in Philosophy. Historicism has suggested that all so-called universal moral judgments are actually relative to their historical and cultural contexts and can only be justified –or appear to be justified-within those contexts. Deconstructionism has flourished in literary studies and has taught that there are no stable reference points between language and reality. The so-called linguistic turn in philosophy is a variant of historicism and deconstructionism; more extreme versions hold that all our references to the

external world, other people and communities, or our own inner feelings are mediated through inherited language traditions that leave us with only interpretations of these realties, not the realties themselves. But the challenges that face us in the world today have raised again the question of whether these various philosophies of relativism are adequate to give a certain solution to the question of moral issues in modern cyber society. Therefore once again the discussion of adequate moral system arise in current moral debates. Therefore, it is necessary to re-examine the nature of moral judgment and its application to present metropolitan world. In this scenario modern moral relativist Gilbert Harman made an excellence contributes to develop and clarify the concept of moral relativism. According to him, it has no a single true morality. There are a variety of possible moralities or moral frames of reference, and whether something is morally right or wrong, good or bad, just or unjust, etc. is a relative matter-relative to one or another morality or moral frame of reference. Something can be morally right relative to one moral frame of reference and morally wrong relative to another. David B Wong argues that a relativist theory can account for a considerable measure of moral objectivity and that it provides maximal reconciliation between those features of experience suggesting moral objectivity and those feature suggesting moral subjectivity. Wong believes that the relativism can provide the best explanation to the diversity and disagreement of moral belief. He aware that absolutes have ways of trying to explains diversity and disagreement but in the end he argues that their explanations are inadequate. Wong go beyond the relativism and he introduced the new concept that is pluralistic relativism. This research paper will introduce and evaluate relativistic thoughts on morality from Harman and Wong in comparatively.

Zeynab Jalali **GICICSSH1613089**	**A comparative study of using cohesive devices in writing of bilingual and monolingual EFL learners** **Zeynab Jalali** **Department of English language and literature, faculty of letters and humanities, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Ahvaz, Iran** **jalali.zeynab24@gmail.com** **Mohsen, Jannejad** **Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz: Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Department of English Language and Literature** **m_jannejad@yahoo.com** **Abstract** **In today's world, most of the nations are bilingual. Thus the issue of bilinguality gained importance in recent years in ELT literature. The aim of the present study was to trace any differences in the use of grammatical cohesive devices (reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction) in the writings of Iranian Arab bilingual and Persian monolingual EFL learners. The participants were all female learners at high-intermediate level of proficiency. They were put in two different groups of Arab-Persian bilingual EFL learners and Persian monolingual EFL learners. The total final number of the participants of the study was 74 learners. Thirty four of them were Arab-Persian bilingual and 40 were Persian monolingual. Their homogeneity was assured by the placement test that their language institute has taken from its learners. Then, the participants were asked to write a two paragraph composition. The grammatical cohesive devices of each composition were identified and counted based on Halliday and Hasan's (1976) taxonomy of cohesive devices. The data collected from the compositions were analyzed using Mann-Whitney U. The result of this statistical procedure showed no significant**

	difference between the two groups in terms of their use of cohesive devices. Key words: Monolingualism, Bilingualism, Cohesive Devices
Varun Sharan Khare **GICICSSH1613090**	**Cloning Under International Law** **Varun Sharan Khare** **Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur** **varunkhare94@gmail.com** **Swatantra Pandey** **Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur** **Abstract** Cloning is a process through which an exact copy of an organism is asexually reproduced by splitting embryo cells. This scientific process has been marred by controversies since its inception. Social thinkers, religious leaders, science experts and others have since long questioned its viability as well as its adverse consequences on mankind. Apart from social, religious and scientific problems, cloning has also led to the initiation of a debate on its legal implications worldwide and the same has resulted in the passing of certain declarations by the United Nations Organization (UNO) banning human cloning of all forms. But the bans was non-binding and all the nations were free to legislate on the issue in their own jurisdictions. Further negotiations in the UN also failed to make cloning-ban binding. This research paper analyses the issues that crop up due to cloning in the social, religious and the legal sphere and also examines the possible ways to solve the problem. It also delves into the evolution of international law on cloning in relation to the United Nations and its various declarations and proposals on the issue. Keywords- Cloning, legal implications, ban, United Nations, international law
Suratha Kumar Malik **GICICSSH1613052**	**Being Global: A Feminist Perspective** **Suratha Kumar Malik** **Department of Political Science, Vidyasagar University, India** **surathajnu@gmail.com** **Abstract** The main objective of this research article is to explore the impacts of globalization on gender empowerment. Previous research on globalization and development have either used women's access to formal work or education or gender development scores as an indicator of women's empowerment and have not captured women's empowerment completely. Here I have tried to overcome this limitation by defining empowerment as a complex of access to resources (access to education, formal and informal labor force, employment opportunity, marginalization, decision-making power, and gender-equality as the empowerment scores). Here the question addresses globalization as an economic process, and raises how far that have been gender neutral. Has it weakened patriarchy and created greater employment opportunities and greater equality for women. There is a need for an assessment from a feminist and socialist standpoint, since the bourgeois/ non-feminist scholarship makes invisible both the class and gender dimensions of the dynamics of power and capital distribution. The article focuses on the myths of empowerment and realities of women's marginality in the multicultural and international spheres in the era of Globalization. It confronts in a more holistic manner, the clarification of the wider interfaces between women's global experiences, cross-cultural gender relations and the consequences of global policies in engendering equality and

equity. Another part of the article has also focused on identifying and redefining the fault lines of primary assumptions on globalization, which suggests that it is part of a reconfiguring and rethinking of contemporary social theory and politics that have inevitably assumed the trajectories of hegemonic masculinity, sexist imagery and patrimonial-patriarchal dominance as directing principles (Kofman 1996). In short, the article theoretically situates within specified global space the questions of evolving gender gaps and the integrative / inclusive strategies earmarked to bridge them. More specifically, the paper attempts to trace how these policies have impacted on women's access to employment and their enjoyment of social rights. While there has been significant criticism of the way in which neo-liberal stabilization and structural adjustment policies have impacted on poor women in much of the developing world, the debate on the impacts of trade liberalization on female employment has been far more sanguine. In fact, one argument that is frequently made in favor of globalization, and trade liberalization in particular, is that it has brought about higher rates of employment in developing countries as the locus of manufacturing has shifted from the North to the South, and that within developing countries women have emerged unequivocally as the winners. This argument is questioned in this paper. In this paper, I want to provide some illustrations of the contradictory effects, globalization has had on women. For the most part, the effects have been negative, but the forces of globalization have also created opportunities for women to organize and to seek new and creative responses to the problems posed by these forces.

Effectiveness Of Mindfulness Based Cognitive Therapy On Quality Of Life, Life Satisfaction And Depression Of Patients With HIV/Aids.

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Abstract
Background of the study: Mindfulness based cognitive therapy (MBCT) is a psychological therapy designed to aid in preventing the relapse of depression, specifically in individuals with Major Depressive disorder. It uses traditional Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) methods and adds in newer psychological strategies such as mindfulness and mindfulness meditation. MBCT helps in promoting successful aging in people with HIV. The total number of people living with HIV in India is estimated at 2.4 million with uncertainty bounds of 1.93 to 3.04 million in 2009. People who are infected with HIV are faced with a profound sense of loss of many levels. It can lead to depression and has a profound effect on the quality of life and life satisfaction. **Material and Method:** This study was conducted at the outpatient clinic for HIV at Anti Retroviral centre (ART) of Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College and Hospital, Aligarh Muslim University. 50 HIV/AIDS diagnosed patients aged 18-60 years were taken for the study between, January 2016 to June 2016. MBCT was offered as a group therapy to patients as an addition to the basic treatment. **Result and Discussion:** In this study 25 patients were selected for MBCT and 25 did not. It was found that patients who received MBCT an addition to pharmacotherapy showed significant improvement in QOL, life satisfaction and level of depression as compared to those who only

receive pharmacotherapy.
Key Words: Mindfulness, HIV/AIDS, Quality of Life.

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Tourism In Sikkim: Its Impacts And Further Suggestions

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Abstract
The paper highlights the economic benefits and negative impacts from tourism and also states Mass Tourism fails to look at local benefits and environment conservation or preservation aspects of ecotourism that is considered a better option for development as it promotes sustainability offers income opportunities to local folk and satisfy the nature lovers. It further suggests for promotion of Ecotourism in Sikkim that has great potential.
Keywords: Mass Tourism, Ecotourism, Sustainability.

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How Entanglement Phenomenon Offers a Conscious Universe

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Abstract
In this paper, by the aid of entanglement phenomenon from modern physics, the existence of universal memory will be demonstrated. We focus on the argument based on memory in order to support our contention about a conscious universe. In this regard, the memory-like characteristics associated with the world is a step towards establishing the claim that the world manipulate consciously. Interestingly, there are numerous intellectual achievements following the results of entanglement theory in our social life that shows the fact that not only human society is not made of separated and solitary individuals but also human togetherness is effective and influential to the whole world. Therefore, the key point herein is the presence of a universal memory, which record any information

from individuals and then afterwards, mutually sends the information back to us, Thereby, due to the closely linked inseparable relationship between memory and consciousness, with existence of universal memory and application, usage or utilization from it, the world is necessarily conscious. One purpose of this study is to indicate that like a human as a live conscious existence has a memory, the world definitely does as well. And also, human is able to utilize from his memory, so the universe also is.

Keywords. Entanglement, Conscious Universe, Universal Memory, Collective Consciousness.

Listeners

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» 14th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 13-14 June 2017, Singapore

» 11th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 13-14 June 2017, Singapore

» 15th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 20-21 June 2017, Kuala Lumpur

» 12th International Conference on Business Management & Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 20-21 June 2017, Kuala Lumpur

» 16th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 July 2017, Bali, Indonesia

» 13th International Conference on Business Management & Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 11-12 July 2017, Bali, Indonesia

» 17th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 18-19 July 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

» 14th International Conference on Business Management & Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 18-19 July 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

» 18th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 06-07 June 2017, Rome, Italy

» 15th International Conference on Business Management & Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 06-07 June 2017, Rome, Italy