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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

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Buddhist Dance Traditions and Rituals in Sri Lanka

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ABSTRACT

The groups of Aryans who came to Sri Lanka were accompanied by artistes who were well versed in the 64 forms of art (Mahavamsa). These groups brought along with them the dance forms referred to earlier and these, through a process of assimilation with those found in the Sri Lankan Buddhist tradition, resulted in the birth of an indigenous form of dance, singing and instrumental music. The reason for the nominal existence of classical theories in the early forms of Sri Lankan dance, singing etc is attributed to the fact that most early writers of the subject happen to be bhikkhus who paid scant attention to worldly subjects. Saratchandra (1972) emphasises that the reason for almost non-existence of dance forms was because most of the early writers were bhikkhus who could not participate in such art forms. Although a classical tradition of drama cannot be seen among the Sinhalese there were certain forms of kolam, nadagam, thovil and various other ceremonies established as folk drama. Quite often such traditions continued orally rather than in the written form or from generation to generation and caste to caste. Some such art forms came to be committed to writing in the recent past.

Sinhala ritual healing ceremonies existed among the Sinhalese which transformed itself into drama although it was not at all consistent with the religious or philosophical aspects of Buddhism (Dissanayake, 1989). Buddhism, instead of rejecting Vedic deities altogether, acknowledged them and clothed them in Buddhist attire and turned them as a medium for the teaching of ethical and philosophical teachings of Buddhism. (Marasinghe, 1974). The same social institution maintains this Buddhist religion and folk religion without any conflict and is described as initial Buddhism and Buddhism containing belief in deities (Gombrich, 1971) or as minor tradition and major tradition (Obeysekera, 1963). This clearly shows that various folk beliefs and ritual healing ceremonies have been assimilated into Buddhism since its inception. In such a way they do not come into conflict with the essential teachings of Buddhism. (Adhikaram, 1953). The best example that could be cited in this instance is the Sri Lankan forms of dancing, instrumental music and singing. These Sri Lankan performing arts are nourished by the main dance forms of Uda rata, (Kandyan), Pahata rata (low-country) and Sabaragamu and the folk drama traditions of kolam, sokari and nadagam and other ritual healing ceremonies such as madu, thovil and bali.

In Sri Lankan dance traditions three distinct dance traditions are evident. Known as 'Kandyan, 'low-country' and 'Sabaragamuwa', they can be identified in relation to historical or geographical areas. Accordingly, the dance tradition known as Kandyan dance is spread in such Kandyan regions as Mahanuwara, Udunuwara, Yatinuwara, Satkorale, Satarakorale, Harispattuwa etc and the dance tradition known as low-country or 'Ruhunu dance' is spread in the coastal regions such as Galle, Matara, Mirissa, Udupila and Hambantota. The

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	Sabaragamu dance tradition found in areas like Ratnapura, Kahawatte, Balangoda etc is believed to be the oldest dance tradition in Sri Lanka. Various opinions have been expressed about these geographical divisions as Kandyan, low-country and Sabaragamu and according to Vitarana (1997) this division is not justified. According to him these zones are 'sub-cultural' zones whose boundaries cannot be marked distinctly on a map. People living in such areas traditionally use one common language and engage in common forms of dance, singing, instrumental music but even among them there are identifiable differences. In most of the Kandyan, low-country, Sabaragamu dance traditions the same kind of information, origin stories, events, sacrificial objects, clothes, recitations etc. are observed. Similarly, there are features which are unique to each form. These similarities and dissimilarities seem to come because of local identity. Apart from this there is one trend or style as regards their content, meaning and form. Professor Dissanayake (2003) describes the reasons and events that led to the similarity between certain events, contents and birth stories of ritual healing ceremonies. According to him such similarities could be identified in events regarding the doladuka (craving of a pregnant woman) lust, namely the events regarding the lust between women and men and the procurement of children, conception and protection are such occasions. A surprising similarity could be observed even in verses, singing, offerings and materials used in ritual healing ceremonies. These are used in keeping with the canons of the respective traditions, and sometimes the appellations used show local differences.
Abdul Mughees **GICG16106052**	**Social Issues in Indian Arabic Poetry** **Abdul Mughees** **Banaras Hindu University, INDIA** **ABSTRACT** **This paper will discuss on the important role played by Indian Arabic poets in social reform of the society in their respective country and it also studies the evolution of social poetry in modern times and how the poets used it as a weapon to uproot the evils of society and to expose the tyrants and corrupt rulers.** **The social poetry started at the end of thirteenth century and and the beginning of the fourteenth century against injustice, tyranny, poverty, backwardness, moral deviations and the suffering of women when the Delhi Sultanate was founded. In eighteenth century some Indian Arabic poets sheds light on freedom because of the ongoing conflict with the British colonial powers that the poets realized the importance of their role in society and felt their responsibility towards their countrymen.** **Following are the some important findings of the study:** **• The issues of women were one of the most controversial issues that divided the poets into several teams all of them with a very different point of view on this issue, and all of them have their share of contribution in the process of liberation and empowerment of women** **• There is a vital difference between poets in their approach to social issues due to the difference between their social, economical, and literary background.** **• Most of the poets in their desire for reform were not influenced by the religious sentiments but were affected by ideas of reform coming from the west.**

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	• In their social poetry the poets preferred the use of simple and easy language because this kind of poetry was meant to address the common people who had very low literacy rate at that time. • Indian poets describe incidences of rape in our country and how the society should react towards this menacing crime.
Muhammad Farooq **GICICSSH1610053**	**Predicaments of the Women Empowerment in Pakistan** **Muhammad Farooq** **Department of Sociology, GC University, Faisalabad, Pakistan** **ABSTRACT** **The present study was designed to examine the predictors affecting on the women empowerment. Women are facing several barriers in Pakistani society i.e, child preference, honour killing, low status, restriction to get higher education, and doing outside job. Women are fighting the tough battle of their lives for providing the prosperous and comfortable life to their families. Different problems such as attitudes of the people, prejudices and non-recognition which the working women encounter with regard to their status and role in the economic life adversely affect the utilization of their talents and work capabilities. The present research explores those predictors which are considered main barriers in the way of women empowerment i.e. family environment, cultural norms and values, law mobility facilities and misinterpretation, of religion. The undertaken research was carried out in two district of the Punjab Pakistan i.e. Faisalabad and district Chiniot. One hundred and fifty respondents were taken as a sample from the target population. Multistage sampling technique was used to draw the sample from the both district i.e. Faisalabad and Chiniot. The uni-veriate analysis indicated that majority of women were associated with disguise labour, their paid job involvement was negligible, lack of resources, less educated as compared to male and group participation was not encouraging. It was further concluded that they had less decision making ability, less control over resources, less mobility and lower level of participation in family discussions. The analysis based on key informant interviews reveals that safe and secure future of women ensures their social and economic autonym.** **Key words: women empowerment, Cultural factors, Social barrier, Crime, entities, mean and standard deviation, multiple linear regression**
Shiri Vivek **GICICSSH1610054**	**Partner Engagement In Business To Business Relatinoships: A Framework** **Shiri D. Vivek** **Associate Professor of Marketing and Supply Chain Management** **Eastern Michigan University** **507, Owen Building** **300 W. Michigan Avenue, Ypsilanti, MI, USA 48197** svivek@emich.edu **Vivek Dalela**

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This paper reports the empirical development and conceptualization of engagement in business-to-business context, as it applies to international supplier relationships.

Design/methodology/approach: Based on in-depth qualitative interviews with an extensive pool of executives from a variety of industries, this research proposes a definition and nature of the concept of partner engagement, distinguishes it from the closely related concept of collaboration as it develops the concept of partner engagement and its nomological framework.

Findings: The paper empirically develops a framework and propositions conceptualizing Partner Engagement (PE), episodes of intense interorganizational resource and social exchanges between two independent or interdependent business entities, directed towards common outcomes. The study proposes the influence of environmental and relational factors on partner engagement episodes.

Research limitations/implications: The framework presented here sets the stage for the empirical verification of the proposed relationships. However, more empirical research is needed before generalizable hypotheses about this unique concept can be made.

Originality/ Value: Since 2007, about a third of the articles on Google mentioning engage or engagement do so in the business-to-business context. However, no attention has been paid to developing an understanding of the phenomenon. This research investigates how the different episodic engagement events over the duration of the relationship influence its long term health.

KEYWORDS

Engagement, partner engagement, international alliances, interorganizational relationships, collaboration, trust, commitment, opportunism, networks.

Migration and Induced Displacement: A Comparative Study of Tibetan and Afghan Refugees in India

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ABSTRACT

Refugees are those who flee their countries to find refuge from war, natural disasters, political persecution and are commonly identified as asylum seekers in some other country. Such persons are protected by UNHCR and the signatory parties thereof which run various humanitarian assistance programme. India is neither a party to 1951 UN Convention on Refugees nor 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. The lack of specific refugee legislation in India

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	has led the government to adopt an ad hoc approach to treat refugees that have raised certain doubts and uncertainties. Tibetan and Afghan refugees in India are directly governed by UNHCR through its various implementing partners for the benefits of education, housing, health, naturalization and other entitlements. Plethora of crises-crossing complexities confronts over Tibetan refugees, headed by the Dalai Lama's own flight to India peacefully, faced minimal opposition despite several challenges. Most refugees inherited from the ideology of Buddhism, victims of Chinese policy of persecution, incursion and annexation, gradually moved to India as fairly trustworthy numbering somewhere 150,000. On the other hand, Afghan refugees belonging to three sects: Sikhs, Hindus and Muslims representing somewhere 10,000 in India, roughly fifteen times less than Tibetans who are given different treatments. Unfortunately, however, Afghans refugees, often linked with the Islamic Policy of Taliban, remain debated topic now and then. Afghanistan experienced widespread human rights violation in worst form of civil war like extrajudicial killing, torture, violence against women and restrictions on certain basic rights. In term of geo-political settlements in India, both Afghans and Tibetan refugee have similar cases mostly living in Delhi NCR, Punjab, J&K, U.P., M.P., Sikkim and other parts of India in scattered form. Tibet (Identity of religion and culture) and Afghanistan (Islamic Fundamentalism) is really an interesting case study. However, it is also important to identify the diverse category of refugees in terms of socio-religious identities living in India. The study will broadly highlight the role key players: NGOs, decision makers, bureaucracy, media personnel, legislation and transnational agents in case of deportation and repatriation of refugees. Besides, the assessment of immigration policy of India in the light of racial and religious barriers, ethnic variation and political segregation is also important. At this stage it is imperative to identify legal issues pertaining to livelihood possibilities and the preservation of a distinct identity in the context of numerous policies with Indian government. The findings are likely to bring meaningful discussion regarding the treatment and practices by Government of India about four categories of refugees: Buddhists, Sikhs, Hindus and Muslims who migrated to India under different socio-economic and political circumstances.
Aljenica Vargas Ocampo **GICICSSH1610057**	**Payatas Dumpsite: The Effects to the Health of the Youth** **Ocampo, Aljenica V.** **University of Santo Tomas** **gwapaljenica@yahoo.com** **ABSTRACT** **Mounds of garbages is a sign of poverty within a country especially the lack of proper waste disposal. In the Philippines, there is a dumpsite located in Quezon City which is the source of livelihood of the people living there. The wastepickers or scavengers that were finding "Gold" despite of waste materials were not fully aware about the consequences of their work that leads to their exposure to hazardous substances especially the pollutants. Pollutants are threat to the health of the human body, it can be found in soil, water and air. There are diseases caused by the contamination of drinking water sources near the dumpsite. Leachates are substances that seeps underneath the ground and free flows in**

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	direct contact through the waters. Exposure to harmful substances can lead to different types of exposure such as Chronic and Acute Exposure. By helping these wastepickers or scavengers through training they can have a livelihood that will not need their health to be put into risk. Keywords: Pollutants, Wastepickers, Scavengers, Leachates, Chronic Exposure, Acute Exposure
Andris Adhitra **GICICSSH1610058**	**Travel Motivation-University Student of Indonesia Attending International Cultural Festival** **Andris Adhitra** **School of Management Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai, Thailand** **ABSTRACT** As special-interest tourism, attending cultural festival tourism is becoming emerging among youth in Indonesia. Knowledge about tourists' travel motives would enable industry in meeting their needs. The purpose of this study is to understand the travel motives of university student who visit International Cultural Festival. This research study used a qualitative method specially designed to acknowledge participants' motivations to attend cultural festival. The findings showed that attendees were motivated by a variety of factors which were associated with the focus on the different elements. They create a good venue to tap into future target markets for tourism development. Keyword: travel, motivation, student, festival, tourism, cultural
Mingming Zhang **GICICSSH1610059**	**Attribute and perceived risk affect tourist shopping satisfaction** **Mingming Zhang,** **Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai** **zmm8318@gmail.com** **ABSTRACT** Shopping is one of the major travel activities which is conducted by tourists at the destination, and souvenirs are one of the dominant product that tourists purchase for themselves or relatives and friends. Shopping attributes (for example products, price or environment) and perceived risks (for example lose of money, lack of shopping time or quality of products) are significantly influencing tourists satisfaction about shopping experience. The aim of this study is to evaluate key attributes and perceived risks that influence Chinese mainland tourist satisfaction when they are shopping at souvenir stores in Chiang Rai. The data collection for pilot study was conducted by means of 50 questionnaires which were distributed at souvenir stores in three major areas in Chiang Rai, where Chinese mainland tourists are visiting. Descriptive and inferential statistical analysis was used in this study which included T-test, ANOVA and Correlation. Preliminary results show that price, tangible attributes such as operation time, and access are the key attributes which significantly influence Chinese mainland tourists shopping in souvenir stores in Chiang Rai. Meanwhile, among the perceived risks, satisfaction risk namely product quality, service and interaction was found to be the dominant perceived risk when tourists conduct their shopping in Chiang Rai. Furthermore, tangible attributes has positive effects on tourist satisfaction, satisfaction risk has negative effects on tourist

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	shopping satisfaction. Keywords: Customer satisfaction, souvenir, shopping attributes, perceived risk.
Danielle Marie Irish T. Te **GICICSSH1610060**	**Development and Design of HIV/AIDS Prevention Campaign Plan for High School Students in Digos City, Philippines** **Danielle Marie Irish T. Te** **De Lasalle University, Taft, Manila, Philippines** **ABSTRACT** The study entitled, "Development and Design of an HIV/AIDS Prevention Campaign Plan for High School Students in Digos City, Philippines" developed and designed a communication campaign plan for HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention among the youth in Digos City Philippines, given the increasing number of HIV/AIDS-positive individuals in the city from age 15 to 24 years old, and the need of a year-long campaign blueprint for the Provincial Health Office to use. This involved a formative evaluation using self-administered questionnaires involving 180 high schools students from the three high school institutions. It also made use of focus group discussions among teachers, principal, students, parents and politicians to establish an in depth understanding about the issue. To add, statistical analysis was used to analyze the relationship between variables during the formative evaluation. The Chi-square Test of Independence showed the relationships between behavioral determinants of HIV/AIDS prevention and socio-demographic characteristics of the target participants. Also, building from its significant statistical results, a set of strategies for the campaign plan was designed. Campaign components like (1) objectives, (2) audience segmentation, (3) campaign branding and positioning, and (4) message design and media selection were included in the communication plan. The strategy design was followed by the Implementation Plan which spelled out the plans for pretesting of materials to disseminate significant information, training of Staff and other Partners in the Campaign and Partnership Plan. Monitoring and evaluation spelled out the plans for process assessment and impact. Finally, provision for sustainability was included, so that the success of the plan will be sustained upon the acceptance of the program implementer which is the Provincial Health Office of the city.
Cedric van Eenoo **GICICSSH1610061**	**Absence and Storytelling** **Cedric van Eenoo** **University of Technology, Sydney** **cflvae@gmail.com** **ABSTRACT** Cinematic narratives are generally investigated in their structure, articulation and development in time. This study focuses on the missing segments and empty gaps in the storyline. Absence, emptiness and silence distort the perception of time and space, leading to contemplation through the experience of duration, with no direct relation to cause and effect. Hiatuses can create an unspoken cinematic language. Beyond the structural analysis and the immersive 'timeimage' aspect,

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	the role of music and its emotional implications in the story are explored. A different dimension of storytelling can emerge when it focuses on a sensitive experience.
Wirya Ahmed Ameen **GICICSSH1610063**	**Fun-class Activities and Foreign language Teaching (FLT)** **Wirya Ahmed Ameen** **Department of English,College of Languages, Salahaddin University/ Erbil-Iraq** **ABSTRACT** Everywhere, teachers of English as a foreign language are faced with enormous challenges in their classrooms. They are expected to meet the needs of an increasingly diverse number of learners every year; and there is more content to teach each year as well. Providing teachers with different strategies and teaching methods is the area of Applied Linguistics. This paper aims at highlighting the value of adding some sort of fun-class activities to the miscellaneous teaching methods that are at the discretion of foreign language teachers. It explores the role of such activities in motivating students, the effect they have on reducing the boredom of teaching and learning processes, as well as their significance in rendering the whole process as interesting as possible. To tackle the topic, the paper is organized into five sections: section one is introductory. It sheds light on the topic in general and the type of fun-class activities involved. Section two, dwells on the discipline of applied linguistics and its contribution to the process of foreign language teaching. Section three, exhibits the various methods and approaches put forward by applied linguists to assist foreign language teachers in the teaching process. Section four is the core of the study in which different fun-class activities are presented along with the linguistic aspect they support in language classes. Section five, eventually presents the conclusions the study has arrived at. The paper ends with a list of the references consulted. **Key Words: language , fun-class , teaching**
Chamkaur Gill **GICICSSH1610064**	**Maximizing Asian ESL Learners' Communicative Oral English via Drama** **Chamkaur Gill** **Department of Humanities, Faculty of Society & Design, Bond University, Australia** **ABSTRACT** This paper proposes that activities based on a variety of drama-based techniques could be valuable in giving Asian ESL learners opportunities to use communicative spoken English confidently and without restraint. These learners often get anxious when in situations where they are required to speak in English. Fears about making errors related to grammar, fluency and clarity that might cause them to be embarrassed stand in the way of unencumbered speech output. In addition, cultural issues linked to voice-projection and body language can hinder oral interaction in English and hamper their motivation to speak. They are, therefore, deprived of much-needed speaking practice. I find that drama lets my students speak communicatively, free of the dread of constant correction, in a relaxed and enjoyable learner-centred environment that appears to help diminish their anxiety and inhibitions. As a result, their motivation to speak increases,

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	leading to extended speech production.
Dr. Avinash Salve **GICICSSH1610065**	**Bosco Gramin Vikas Kendra Sustainable Rural Development** **Dr. Avinash Salve** **Arts, Commerce & Science College,** **Sonai, Dist -Ahmednagar. (India)** **ABSTRACT** Agriculture is the main enterprise in rural area. The less agricultural production is due to unavailability of adequate water, untimely rainfall, soil degrkation due to erosion, incorrect cultivation practices and lack of management. The production can be increased and therefore economic condition of entire rural area can be improved, if integrated watershed development program is adopted. Bosco Gramin Vikas Kendra (BGVK), kedgaon, Ahmednagar understood the cause and therefore tried to find the solution to the problem by taking watershed development programs.
Dr. Kameran Ahmed Mohamedamin **GICICSSH1610066**	**The New Trading of Oil and the Reformulation of Regional Relations** **(A Research in the Strategy of Regional Relations)** **Dr. Kameran Ahmed Mohamedamin** **Mosul University, College of Arts , Dept. of History, Mosul** **ABSTRACT** After the First World War, the political map of the world was reformulated to meet the interests of the powers that won the war. As a result, a group of countries were established in the middle-east, of which some were oil-countries. Thus, oil was an important and strategic factor in the process of reformulating the political strategy of the region as well as the political relations of the countries involved. Oil became a decisive factor in changing the geopolitics of the area. For some time, the changes slowed down or came to a standstill. But after 2010, the changes started more actively once more. This paper is therefore an attempt to trace these changes in the light of the oil trade effect which has caused a change in the regional relations. The aim of the research is to show the effect of the new unlawful trading of oil on the new reformulation of regional relations and its reflection of the Kurdish question. The problem this paper is trying to handle is whether the new trading of oil has a positive or negative effect on the reformulation of the regional relations? Is this type of oil trading the consequence of unexpected and abnormal conditions of the region, or a natural grow of the relations between the regions themselves? What consequences those changes will have on the role of Kurdistan Region and its regional relations? The hypothesis put forward in this paper is that the reformulation of the regional relations which is about to take place due to the new trading of oil is the reflection of a progress in the international political environment in the region which is different from centrality of power. And this will have a positive effect on the political condition of the regions which are established as a result of the collapse of the bigger states. The following points are the bases required for achieving the aim of the study:

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1. The remaining of the current political conditions as they are
2. Keeping the balance between the international and regional powers to
  Serve the new political agenda which is in the offing

The method adopted in the research is that of a modern constructive realism method. To correctly utilize this method, we are in need of certain facts such as: an Establish regional relation, internal and external pressure on this relation, a political identity of the regional governments, etc.

No research, to the best of our knowledge, is written on this issue since the changes in the political relations in the region are still fresh and the results cannot be easily predicted in advance. The terminologies referred to in the paper can be identified as follows:

1. New trading of oil: the selling of oil which is illegal and outside the rules and regulations of customs and tax systems.

2. Regional relations: this refers to the relations held between countries in the region, especially those on which Kurdistan is distributed.

3. Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS): the extremist Islamic power which has occupied a large territory in Iraq and Syria and practically distorted the borderlines between these countries.

The difficulty faced in the writing of this paper is lack of previous literature on this topic, and this has made the researcher depend largely on his concepts and analyses regarding the subject in question. Such analyses are undoubtedly more difficult than analyses made on issues which have come to an end.

Concerning the sources consulted in the research, we can say that the paper has mainly depended on documents and reported news announced in the media, as there are no writings on this topic, and if there are any, they are written in other languages like Arabic for example.

To tackle the topic, the research has taken the following format: it consists of an introduction and four sections. The introduction sheds light on the effect of oil on the strategic changes in the region. Section one, analyses the role of oil in the reformulation of the states in the area in question; section two, deals with the reformulation and the balance of power between the states involved; section three, dwells on the effect of the changes in the region on initiating a new trading of oil, and the effect of the latter on the regional relations; section four, eventually, is devoted for the regional traders of oil. The research ends with the findings and a list of the references utilized.

Social Utility Of Human Rights

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ABSTRACT

21st Century is the century of reforms in each and every field. In this century Science, Knowledge, technology comes across massive strength. By this, human relations became very complicated. Human beings are facing corruption, internal struggle, and killer completion in each and every field. For this the Idea of Human Right has become an important in the modern age. Human Right is a

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	moveable / changeable Idea or concept so people of each and every country try to accept or implement it as their needs. Many times human Rights are considered as fundamental Rights, natural rights the Idea to defend of human rights come across through the massive assault nearby 60 lakh of done by Nazi soldiers and raining of Bombs done by USA in Second World War. As a result United Nations organization proclaims the Declaration of Human Rights on 10th of December 1948. By this declaration a new chapter beans in the field of human beings across the world. All Declarations which gives like civil. Political rights, social rights ware related to these fundamental principals like liberty, equality and brother hood.
Ana Khristina S. Puatu **GICICSSH1610069**	**From Leader to Leadership: Lessons On Community Empowerment From Naga City, The Philippines** **ABSTRACT** **Traditionally, governments are perceived to have the sole mandate over public sector governance. But various constraints persistently challenge their conventional structures and processes, preventing them from being consistently effective. Under such context, some governments have ventured into collaborative arrangements with other stakeholders in the community. Especially at the local level, governments work with the private sector and civil society to advance public purpose and accomplish development goals.** **In the Philippines, a growing number of local government units (LGUs) have adopted innovative ways to involve their communities in the governance process. Of these LGUs, Naga City has consistently been recognized for its "best practices" in local governance. With over 140 awards and recognitions under its belt, the city's good governance model is a potent reference on how to effectively harness and institutionalize an active partnership between the local government, the private sector, civil society and the people.** **But will governance innovations stand the test of time? Will they be affected by changes in the government and its leadership? This paper, in describing Naga City's recent history, offers fresh insights on the sustainability of governance innovations and their long-term impact on the government, the city's policy structure and the community.**
 Zulkifli Harza **GICICSSH1610070**	**Anti-Drug Governance in Malaysia through Government Transformation Program** **Zulkifli Harza** **University of Tsukuba, Japan** **ABSTRACT** **This paper aimed to explain the process of illicit drugs eradication in Malaysia and identifying factors that influence the efforts in governing the related phenomenon. This paper explains the prevention efforts of drugs issues, trafficking on it, as well as its misuse. Therefore, require the drastic response of the country to combat on it. The analysis of this paper covering the aspect of state policy regarding illicit drugs and trafficking activity. Drug abuse and its eradication efforts such as prevention, law enforcement, and treatment is also included. Hence, the challenges faced by the authorities also part of the analysis. The analysis started from the Government Transformation Program of Malaysia**

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	that leads to a transformation on Illicit Drugs Phenomenon in the country. Keywords:Illicit Drugs, Drugs Trafficking, Government TransformationProgram
Salar Mahmud Muhamad Salih GICICSSH1610071	**Patriotic Kurdish and English Poetry written in English in First half of 20th century** **Salar Mahmud Muhamad Salih** **Dept of English, Garmian University, Iraq** **ABSTRACT** The study aims at comparing the various stylistic techniques that used in both sides to express the same feeling and reactions toward their homelands in the first 50th year of 20th century which includes the two world wars that encouraged the enthusiastic morals to write patriotic themes. Kurd is also one of those nations that sacrificed seriously for the sake of their freedom in for their lovely Kurdistan. so, it's an attempt to introduce Kurdish poets in modern era to the international public through comparing with English poetry at the same age.
Nino Mainguy-Bardzimashvili GICICSSH1610072	**Autofiction origins and development of the phenomenon** **Nino Mainguy-Bardzimashvili** **Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia** **ABSTRACT** Autofiction has been a broadly discussed subject in literary circles for some years now and yet, once mentioned, it raises many questions in people. The ambiguity of the term is at the same time intriguing and not easy to define. Since the term autofiction was first used in 1977 by Serge Doubrovsky, the literature that is associated with it developed and changed quite a bit. However, it still remains as the literature of self-exploration, self-invention, self-reexamination. Autofiction writers are certainly distinguished by their openness, audacity and intrepidity when it comes to writing about taboos, sexuality, drugs, sexually transmittable diseases, relationships with parents, lovers and so on. Starting from the authors such as Serge Doubrovsky, Herve Guibert and following by Marguerite Duras, Annie Ernaux, Catherine Millet, Nelly Arcan, Hitomi Kanehara and others, one can observe that autofiction has become more than just a literary phenomenon. A number of manifestos and theories trying to define autofiction and announce it a separate genre, are almost always created by the autofiction writers themselves and very often contradict each other. Most of master and PHD works written on autofiction avoid approaching it theoretically and mostly discuss works from autofiction writers. In spite the fact that there is no solid theory which would support the idea of the autofiction being a separate literary genre, we can argue that it is at least a semi-genre. This article will explore the origins and the development of autofiction and will try to define the term and create a strong theoretical basis which can be used to find the place of this literary phenomenon in literary theory.
	How to Apply Mobile Technologies in Traditional Classroom Learning Environment?

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ABSTRACT
With the advances of mobile technologies, it is a viable way to support various traditional classroom learning environments. In recent years, the powerful computing and emerging web/native application techniques of mobile technologies have revolutionized and democratized the delivery and accessibility of education. There is no denying that the portability and mobility of mobile technologies are huge superiorities to minimize constraints of time and place in the learning environments. In addition, mobile technologies can effectively connect real-world and digital-world resources. Therefore, it is important to investigate how a well design and application of mobile technologies in traditional classroom learning environments can effect students' learning performance. However, there were few studies to concern this issue in past ten years since most of mobile technology-based learning researches were focus on outdoor learning. In this chapter, the use of mobile technologies in nurse education and engineering education were proposed to investigate effects on students learning performance. This issue concerns how mobile technologies can support suitable pedagogies to activate traditional classroom learning environments. The investigated results revealed that applying mobile technologies to support nursing training and engineering education in traditional classroom learning environments that is helpful to students in improving learning performance. Moreover, most students showed favorable perspectives towards the usage of the mobile technologies.
Keywords: Mobile Technology, Nurse Education, Engineering Education, Pedagogy

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Leadership styles in public sector:
A study on branch managers of bank of punjab, lahore region

ABSTRACT
It is substantial to study the transformational leadership and relatively newer concept authentic leadership in the banking sector. The purpose of this research study is to find that which leadership style amongst transformational and authentic leadership is more practiced by the branch managers of a Public Sector Bank. It also examines the relationship between transformational and authentic leadership and the relationship between personal attributes on the leadership style of branch managers. A quantitative study was carried out across 69 branches of the bank of Punjab. The survey was conducted in all 69 branches of Lahore, so there was no sampling technique used. The survey tools used were TLQ (Transformational Leadership Questionnaire) and ALQ (Authentic Leadership Questionnaire).Using the SPSS software version 16, tests used were paired sample statistics and Spearman's rho correlation. Finding of the research

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	revealed that branch managers practice both leadership styles. Also there is a positive correlation between the both styles and there is no impact of personal attributes on the leadership styles. The significance of this study is that it investigates the transformational and authentic leadership in the public banking sector, providing the in depth correlations between the variables.
Dr. Meera Vasani **GICICSSH1610080**	**Glimpses of New Womanhood in India as found in the regional novel Saat Pagala Akash Ma** **Dr. Meera Vasani** **Assistant Professor (English)** **Institute of Infrastructure Technology Research And Management** **(IITRAM)** **Khokhara Circle** **Maninagar (East)** **Ahmedabad – 380026** **meeravasani@iitram.ac.in** **drmeeravasani@gmail.com** **ABSTRACT** **Indian woman has to prove herself habitually as a good daughter, a faithful wife, a devoted mother and at last a caring grandmother. In her married life, she has to defend herself against her in-laws and save herself from mental, physical and emotional annoyance. If she by any means is not ready to follow the set role models then she is discarded and disowned by the so called reputed Indian patriarchal society.** **Indian feminist movement, which was initiated by men and later joined by women, was against the social evils like: Sati, the custom of child marriages, abolishing the disfiguring of widows, banning the marriage of upper caste Hindu widows etc. Their writings were considered to be the writings with social or political crusades. However, with the development of time, feminism has been established in India, setting aside the so called patriarchal roles imposed upon them.** **In the contemporary writings, writers, both male and female, are expressing their case of 'womanhood' and the existing social (gender) inequality. In today's writings one can come across the old wives tales and the condemnation of the exploitation and also can forecast the face of the fast changing pace of the new Indian society.** **One such writer, Kundnika Kapadia, the winner of the Sahitya Akademi Award for her novel Saat Pagala Akash Ma, expresses her views on the new womanhood. The attempt in this paper is to study the regional (original) version of the novel and thereby critically present the Indian Womanhood in general and the Gujarati Womanhood in specific. In the process, the compare contrast between the Western and the Indian feminism is but obvious.** **Key words:** **Feminism, Indian feminism, patriarchy, freedom, Anandgram**
Dr. SUBAIR PM **GICICSSH1610081**	**Halal Fiction: A proven alternative. A study with special reference to Leila Aboulela**

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the new sub-genre of fiction in English literature, conveniently called "Halal fiction. The word "Halal" connotes many things like Islamism, strict abiding of religious conventions etc.. When a plot or content of a fiction wants to convey these connotations, it is called Halal fiction. Though Halal-fiction genre has not been prevalent yet among literary circle as an established one, this term is applied to those fictions which try to convey these connotations as their subject-matters. Thanks to migration-boom from the African and other third world counties to the Europe after industrialization, many writers with strong Islamic-bound settled in Britain and other European countries. In the course of time, they began to assert their religious identity in the loose-cultural milieu of Europe through different ways. Fiction writing was one of the tactics of writers among them. This type of fiction is ear-marked with the term "Halal fiction". Among the writers belonging to this category, Leila Aboulela is a prominent figure whose works are characterized by all basic features of Halal Fiction.
Keywords : Halal fiction, Leila Aboulela, The Translator, Minaret, Fiction

To Foreignize or to Domesticate: That's the Question

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ABSTRACT

This paper shows the distortive effects of using domesticating translation strategies, especially when it comes to translating cultural elements. The paper makes use of excerpts extracted from some Arabic novels translated into English. The paper will analyze the examples and their translations, showing the translation strategies used, and their effect on the quality of the translation. In most of the cases, a contorted translation is produced due to the use of domesticating translation methods. Much of the intended meaning, if not all, is lost, the identity of the original text is sacrificed, and its uniqueness and particularity are denuded.

Each selected text is going to be retranslated by the researcher using a foreignizing approach. The suggested translation is going to be analyzed and compared to the original translation to show which translation is closer to the original text and keeps its identity; and to show which translation adds to the knowledge of the TL reader, and enriches the TL text.

It goes without saying that translation should be faithful to the original text in the first place. But it should also teach the target audience about the source culture, its people, literature, and language. As a process of transculturation, or even cross-fertilization, translation should also help enrich the target language, its literature and culture through introducing new linguistic, stylistic, and cultural elements to the target language and culture. Domesticating methods of translation deactivate and disrupt this vital function. Foreignizing methods, however, will

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	prove to be better, especially when it comes to translating cultural elements.
Sovann Mam **GICICSSH1610083**	**Reconciliation: The Conditions of Possibility That Enable Practices in the Anlong Veng Community, Cambodia** **Sovann Mam** **Skype: mam_sovann** **M.A. Candidate of Faculty of Social Sciences (Development Studies),** **Faculty of Social Sciences, Chiang Mai University** **mamsovann85@gmail.com** **ABSTRACT** **The purpose of this paper is to analyse the conditions of possibility that enable practices of reconciliation in the Anlong Veng community, Cambodia. A qualitative method including secondary data analysis as well as field research interviews is being employed. The practices – i.e. negotiation – have been taken into consideration the discourse of power relations for many years but have not been theorized as elements of reconciliation. Several scholars point out the processes of reconciliation in Cambodia in the aftermath of the Khmer Rouge (KR) regime and civil war, emphasizing how the roles of both state and non-state actors rehabilitate the relationships between different Cambodian adversaries, and rural Cambodians (including victims, perpetrators and bystanders) overcome the trauma from the KR period and live peacefully side-by-side in their villages. Relating the practices that enable reconciliation in the context of Anlong Veng, the strongest KR military front and the final KR stronghold in the 1990s, this paper defines the conditions of possibility as discursive practices to dialogue space, collective memory, and truth-seeking/regimes of truth. This paper regards the dialogue space as a central component, which reveals the narratives in reconciliation process. The investigation of the conditions of possibility that enable practices of reconciliation, this paper looks at: multiple negotiations (safety guarantee, amnesty, truth building), forgiveness (apology, acknowledgement and confession, compassion and empathy, forgetting), and Buddhism/belief perspective (self-healing).** **Key words: Khmer Rouge, reconciliation, dialogue space, collective memory, truth-seeking/regimes of truth, discursive practices**
Dr. Fawaz Alanezi **GICICSSH1610084**	**Luxury consumption gulf countries as model** **Dr. Fawaz Alanezi** **Sociology, Kuwait University , Kuwait** **ABSTRACT** **The current study seeks to investigate and analyze the problematic recreational consumption and its impact on the Gulf Society structure, and shows how this type of consumption pattern, and its risk of impact, is not limited to the economic aspect only, but extends to the social and political side. On this basis, the study tried to detect the vocabulary of the culture of recreational consumption and its impact on the Gulf society, and how various factors, such as globalization, play a major role in spreading the culture of recreational consumption. it also shows that the impact of the spread of the culture of recreational consumption on the values inherent in the Arab Gulf societies, and the risk of the spread of this type**

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of this culture on the security of the Gulf society. The study also tries to reveal the relationship between the spread of the culture of recreational consumption and the emergence of social and economic problems in the Gulf society. Finally, the study concludes that the consumer recreational approach, which dominates the economic behavior of the Gulf citizen, has led to the depletion of resources, as well as leading to the personal consequences of debt and loans, and contributed to the erosion of physical and social surplus of the Gulf in general.

How Green Practices are working on Hotel Industry: Evidence from Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Star Hotels of India

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ABSTRACT
As a service industry, the tourism sector is particularly interesting as the focus of an investigation on environmental management practices for two main reasons. First, this sector has an increasing economic importance. Second, the tourist industry shows an increasingly higher environmental concern (Hunter, 1997). Such distinctive characteristics of tourist industry are especially dominant in India, where this industry generates 7 percent to India's gross domestic product (WTTC, 2015). The tourist industry involves two main activities, namely: accommodation and transportation. In this study, we focus on the accommodation sub- sector for both its outstanding role in the offer of tourist services and for its impact on the environment. This paper investigates the Green Practices (GPs) among different categories of star hotels   (three star to five star deluxe only) in Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) which includes both Hyderabad and Secunderabad of India. It aims to identify the level of stakeholders on GPs participation and whether GPs contribute to overall hotel performance. To achieve these objectives, stakeholder theory is selected as the theoretical basis to explicate the proposed hypothesis i.e. whether all stakeholders (government, activists, industry association, competitors, customers and top management) positively influence the green practices and whether hotels with GPs are able to drive towards better financial and non-financial performance. Data collection is carried out from 51 star hotels in the GHMC through questionnaire. A test on the hypothesis using the hierarchical regression supported the fact that stakeholder influence in the participation of GPs among GHMC star hotels are only at a moderate stage. This means that more than half of star hotels do not have written environmental policy and very few are certified to   iso-40001. It also means that except top management, activists, other stakeholders do not influence or influence in minimal in implementing green practices in star hotels.
Keywords: Stakeholder; Green Practices; Star Hotels; Hyderabad and Secunderabad

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Gay Man or Transwoman: A Metaethical Discourse on Their Lived Experiences

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ABSTRACT
This paper focuses on the moral aspects to the life of any gay man residing in the Philippines. When a discourse about them is made, it is quite inevitable not to deal with issues like the growing number of HIV cases in the country, their unorthodox life choices and the perceived immorality of their actions. But in spite of the criticisms that are hurled against them, we have progressed with regard to how they are treated. In 2013, GMA network aired, My Husband's Lover. Prior to its showing, nobody really dared to dwell on such an issue at least in the mainstream media. As a result, people learn to have a more profound understanding of the members of the LGBTQ community.
In this paper, I will inquire about the lived experiences of gay men and even transgender women. There are some people who tend to display their natural contempt for the members of LGBTQ. There are also some people who are a bit welcoming because generally speaking, the members of this group are tolerated but not their actions. After that, I would like to show that the principles of meta-ethics can be applied to the discourse on gender and homosexuality.

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Discovering The Parameters Related With The Number Of Online Hotel Reviews: The Case Of Ankara Hotels

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ABSTRACT
The technological advancements within internet which named as Web 2.0 and enables users to create content, can be regarded as a milestone in the consumer behavior context because it is an indisputable fact that this new technology has been changing the way of consumers' information production and the knowledge acquisition in terms of their consumptions. This evolution shows itself in many fields, and hospitality industry as well. While tourists are arranging their journeys, they consult to the other tourists' experiences and after their trip, some of the tourists share their travel experiences through electronically. For this reason, hotel managers have to integrate these platforms which contain user-generated contents into their marketing efforts. The purpose of this research is to determine the platforms which hotel managers have to focus most and the parameters related with the number of hotel reviews shared at this virtual environment. Also, the relationship between total number of reviews and the

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	review score is investigated. Data was collected electronically from the 87 hotels located in Ankara which are mutually listed in both TripAdvisor and Booking. Research results showed that there is a statistically significant difference based on the number of hotel reviews between TripAdvisor and Booking and most of the review are taking place at Booking. Analyzes revealed that the number of hotel review is significantly and moderately correlated with the number of hotel rooms and average room rates. Also, it is understood that there was a significant difference in total number of hotel reviews based on the hotel categories and most of the reviews have been written about the 5 star hotels. Lastly, it is found out that total number of hotel review is correlated mostly with total number of review scored with 5 and least with total number of review scored with 1. In accordance with the results obtained from the research, some suggestions are made to researchers and hotel marketers. Keywords: social media, online travel agency website, user-generated content, online hotel reviews, Ankara.
Jeremiah Cassar Scalia GICICSSH1610093	**Lexical Contradistinction and Vocabulary Acquisition: A Comparative Study of EFL Vocabulary Teaching and Learning** **Jeremiah Cassar Scalia,** **Department of English, Wenzhou-Kean University** **88 Daxue Rd, Ouhai, Wenzhou, Zhejiang, China** **jescalia@kean.edu** **Robert Price** **Department of English, Wenzhou-Kean University** **88 Daxue Rd, Ouhai, Wenzhou, Zhejiang, China** **roprice@kean.edu** **ABSTRACT** **Since the 1990s a small body of literature has emerged around a popular learning/memory theory from psychology, known as interference theory, as it relates to studies of second language vocab-ulary acquisition. In this research context, interference theory posits that vocabulary grouped and presented in semantic clusters (e.g.- colors, foods, articles of clothing) is by degree more difficult to acquire than vocabulary in thematic clusters (air travel, camping) or unrelated clusters (ran-domly grouped or contradistinctive vocabulary). Three of the more prominent studies in this lit-erature (Tinkham, 1993, Waring, 1997, Mirjalili, 2012) appear to support the basic premise of interference theory. These studies are convincing, but they do not offer much analytic considera-tion of positive impacts associated with thematic clusters, nor impacts associated with unrelated clusters, which in one study inexplicably showed the best retention rates of all (Mirjalili). Pivot-ing off of these studies' conclusions, that semantic clusters are negatively associated with acqui-sition, we ask: how might thematic clusters or, even more curiously, unrelated clusters support vocabulary acquisition? This question is explored through a study conducted in a Chinese EFL setting with university freshman. Through a series of lessons, student participants engaged with multiple texts (ESL/educational and literary/authentic) within which semantic, thematic and un-related vocabulary clusters were embedded.**

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Participants were subsequently tested on the embed-ded vocabulary. Preliminary analyses suggest that unrelated vocabulary clustering supports more rapid acquisition than semantic and thematic clustering. Based on these findings and those of other studies, a theory of lexical contradistinction is developed.

Keyword: TESOL, applied linguistics, second language acquisition, vocabulary acquisition, in-terference theory, educational psychology, evolutionary psychology

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GICICSSH1610095

Prospects, Challenges And Strategies In France's Proposal For Peace Between Israel And Palestine

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ABSTRACT
Palestine's status as a state in UN is still not able to contribute peace with Israel. Israel rejection on its status escalate the conflict even further. The world conclude that the direct negotiation is expressed as the only way to achieve peace for Israel-Palestine conflict. Hencefort, France has agreed to sponsor the negotiations to show the seriousness of the European Union in resolving the conflict. Although the proposal encountered many obstacles especially from the Israeli side, we argue that the time has come for other parties to replace US dominance in mediating the negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians. France which is one of the major powers and veto-wielding in UN has more value to provide a fairer and equal policy toward Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This paper will be done with a qualitative case study to collect data regarding the case of France's policy toward Israel-Palestine conflict in the last 3 years, ie from 2014 to 2016. The data will be obtained by book reviews, journals, articles, internet, and also from interviews.
Keywords: Palestine, Israel, France and Proposal Negotiation.

Libasut Taqwa
GICICSSH1610097

Indonesia's Multi-track Diplomacy Toward Palestine: The Cooperation Between Indonesian Society and Palestinian in the Social, Education, and Cultural Aspects

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ABSTRACT
Indonesian Muslim people are 87.2% from the approximately 250 million inhabitants. This led Indonesia into a country with a majority Muslim population in the world. The problems and the future of Palestine were the regular topic discussed at the meetings of Islamic Organizations in Indonesia. Eventually, the Indonesian Muslim community formed institutions and organizations to assist the people of Indonesia to accommodate the Palestinian and the issues of Palestinian independency.

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According to that situation, Indonesian society as non-state actors has initiated the numbers of cooperation in various fields, such as the establishment of the hospital and providing medicine supplies, awarding scholarships in the field of health and business for orphans from elementary to college level. In addition, some cultural cooperation was held in order to introduce the Palestinians' problems. It can be seen from the efforts of The Institute of Democracy and Education (IDE) when the Palestinian cultural exhibition was held few times ago which showed the interest of Indonesian society in strengthening the cooperation with Palestine.

This study aims to see the effectiveness of the multi-track diplomacy that has been built by non-state actors in order to improve non-political cooperation between Indonesian society with the Palestinians. In addition, research also wants to answer how cooperation in social, education, and culture can promote the issue of Palestinian independence in the international areas.

Keywords: Social, Education, Cultural cooperation, non-state actor

Kannywood and the Question of Originality in Film Industry

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ABSTRACT

Adaptation and appropriation have been practiced since the Silent Era of cinema. However, at several instances, disputes arise between the owner(s) of a film and its adapter(s). This often leads to a number of legal battles from Mumbai to Los Angeles. While defaulters are sometime fined or imprisoned, some settlements are hammered out outside of the court, and others go unnoticed. Thus, many writers, critics, filmmakers, even ordinary cinemagoers from around the world challenge the aesthetic justification of adaptation and appropriation of script to screen or screen to screen. In this article, the researcher traces the genesis of adaptation and appropriation and, of course, remake, imitation, copying, plagiarism and the like, in Kannywood, an emerging Hausa film industry in northern Nigeria. Looking into the problems closely thereof, a few films were analysed. Moreover, some secondary data were explored. It was finally discovered that these practices pose an existential threat to originality. At the end, based on the Copyright Acts of the US, India and Nigeria and personal perception, the researcher proffers solutions to the identified problems.

Key words: adaptation, appropriation, Bollywood, Kannywood, Nollywood, originality

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Dr. Md. Awal Hossain Mollah
GICICSSH1610099

Title: War Crimes Trial and Human Rights in Bangladesh: Is Justice Delayed, Justice Denied?

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ABSTRACT
Bangladesh emerged as an independent state in December 1971 after nine months war of independence against Pakistan. In this war, "thee million people lost their lives, ten million fled across the border to India as refugees and around quarter million women were raped including 25,000 pregnancies" (Linton, 2010:194; Costa and Hossain 2010; Kabir, 2009; Asia Report, 2015). Besides, 65 million people were kept as prisoners in their own home within the country. These heinous crimes and crime against humanity committed by Pakistani military forces with the cooperation of the local collaborators i.e, Rajakars, Al-Badars, Al-Shams during the war of liberation (Asia Report, 2015; Rahman and Billah, 2009; 2015; Mascarenhas, 2013).
War crimes of Bangladesh are recognized by the world, which was one of the most heinous forms of violation of human rights that deserve trial for accountability of the offenders to ensure justice for the victims and to relive the nation from this malicious curse. So, soon aftermath of war, a Special Tribunals Order 1972 (the 1972 Collaborators Act') came into force through Presidential Order No. 8 of 1972 (Linton, 2010; D'Costa and Hossain, 2010) and after General Election of 1973, the parliament approved the order and renamed as the International War Crimes Tribunals Act 1973 (IWCTA 1973) to try those responsible for atrocities during the liberation war (Linton, 2010; D'Costa and Hossain, 2010; Jalil, 2012). However, after the brutal killing of Sheikh Mujib (then president) in 15th August 1975 the trail process was end. Later, the government of Sheikh Hasina the daughter of Sheikh Mujib amended the IWCRT Act 1973 on 9 July 2009 and renamed as International Crimes Tribunal (ICT) Act 1973 (The Daily Star, 2009). Under the amended Act two International Crimes Tribunals have established in 2010 and 2012 to try war crimes again.

Hilmi Rafet YÜNCÜ
GICICSSH1610102

Food Acculturation in Tourism and Gastronomy

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ABSTRACT
Acculturation is used to describe the adaptation of immigrants and sojourners to different cultures in the most general sense. Acculturation was first defined as, "that phenomenon which results when groups of individuals having different

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cultures come into continuous first-hand contact, with subsequent changes in the original cultural patterns of either or both groups'' (Redfield, et al., 1936). Acculturation is a subset of socialization by which individuals learn, adopt and become familiar with the society's norms, rules, and expectations. Acculturation particularly necessitates a newcomer, a stranger rather than a person born in the community learning the structure of social values. In recent years, most of the studies on acculturation have been done based on Gordon's (1978) "unidimensional acculturation model" and Berry's (1980) "two-dimensional or multicultural acculturation model". In the unidimensional model, acculturation process is based on the assumption that "the immigrant becomes a whole with the hosting culture, by losing origin culture, within the hosting culture". The fundamental premise of two-dimensional acculturation model, the opposite of this assumption, is that "the immigrant-adopts simultaneously also the hosting culture while preserving his/her origin culture during the process of acculturation" (Castro, 2003).

A forced migration started after the Russian annexation of the Crimea in 1783 to Anatolia. In the years 1783-1784 about 8, 000, and in 1785-1788 about 100,000 Crimean Tatars had forced to immigration from their homeland to Anatolia. The next large emigration waves made in the 1860s when 181,177 individuals forced to immigrate. In this century, many Tatarian cultural elements have become as an important part of Eskişehir culture. One of this aspect is Tatarian cuisine. Tatarian Cuisine is very famous and well-known cuisine in Eskişehir. Moreover, many tartaric meals are known as a part of Eskişehir cuisine culture by many tourists. In this study, an evaluation of the cultural changing will be made with the acculturation models, and to explain reasons of acculturation in between Tatarian and Eskişehir cuisines is one of the aim of this study.

Keywords: Acculturation, Eskişehir, food acculturation, Tatarian Cuisine

Preeti Tarkar GICICSSH1610103	**Changing Face Of Academia: A Factor Analysis On Value Deteriorating Antecedences And Consequences**

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ABSTRACT
This paper presents an overview of changing patterns of student's behaviour towards teachers. Human Values are the path bearer of human being that plays a major role in development of an individual with societal change. Values carry the message of a quality of life with the paradigm shift in educational environment and it should also treated the successive development of the family and society of a country. Ethical values are the ingredients of human nature and Education is the supporting element to improve the human character and rectification of their inner purity, so the most important part of our education system is to refer student inclination towards learning of essential value principles. In old days, the GURU-SHISHYA parampara was the soul thought behind the overall

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development of the students which includes behavioural aspects and intellectual capacity, moral learning, ethical behaviour, understanding their abilities, regards for elders, responsibility towards their fellow Classmates, be aware of social responsibilities and acceptance capability of cultural heritage. But now days, required aspects of student's behaviour which constitute moral values and ethics to serve as a student to the nation. So that the researchers feel to get the attention of academic environment towards changing pattern such as globalization, urbanization, modernization, privatization, industrialization as well as influence of cross cultural shift in Indian society and education system. For exploring the factors responsible for the declining values among students EFA was applied and six factors such as technological transformation, cross culture dynamics, changing academic scenario are responsible for the value deterioration among students towards teacher.

Key words: - Paradigm shift, Inner purity, Cultural heritage,

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Crime, Justice and Injustice: The case of Nigeria

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ABSTRACT
The tension identified by Benjamin Franklin more than two centuries ago has not dissipated. All societies must manage the tension between the need to protect citizens from harm and the possibility that social control measures deny basic rights, exacerbate inequalities, and create injustices.
All societies label certain hurtful activities as crimes and punish those who commit the crime. Other harmful actions, however, are not defined as crimes, and the perpetrators are not punished.
Today the definition of crime and the appropriate treatment of criminals are widely debated. Some of the major questions are: does street crimes pose more of a threat to the public's well-being than white-collar crime? Billions of dollars have been spent on the "war on drugs," but who is winning? Would legalizing some drugs free up money that could be directed to other types of social welfare program, such as the rehabilitation of addicts? And is imprisonment an effective means of reducing crime by removing criminals from the street, or is it, in the long run, costly and inhumane?
Laws are designed and passed to ensure that the state has the power to enforce certain behavior when mores and folkways are not enough. In other words, laws are a formal system of social control. The question now is: how well has this system been able to create a state devoid of crimes and injustice? Why some crimes are deemed more punishable and how has our legal system created room for more crimes? These are sensitive issues this paper tries to cover. It also comes up with several measures that can help to reduce crimes and injustices in the modern state.
KEY WORDS: Crime, Justice, injustice, Human Right, and Crime Management

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Improving livelihood of Rural Women and Children, Role of SMEs in Sindh

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ABSTRACT
The main issues in developing as well as least developed countries like Pakistan, Africa is earning for sustaining livelihood to live a better life. In this regard, small medium enterprises play a major role in contributing to employment as well as benefits in form of loans to women in order to earn livelihood and living a better life. The research aims to find out the benefits of SMEs in making women and children livelihood as well as standard of living in rural areas of Pakistan. The women in developing countries counterparts are unable to live a life that could promise better healthcare, and other facilities. In short, they depend on their husbands income to earn their living. As women contribute most of the world's population it is important how they can work in order to enhance the capabilities in order to serve children of her family. In that support banks could play an active role in giving out loans to the women. Moreover, microfinance banks can fund small enterprises in form of capital to settle small businesses that are easily being handle by the women population in rural Sindh. The findings showed that women are dependent on micro loan facilities and government support to make their businesses earn more and resulting in a better living. Also, man are earning through subsistence farming that results them to earn a living where they cannot improve their children lives. The research concluded that the role of SMEs in rural development of women and children have improved livelihood of families. SMEDA role should be enhanced further so that rural women can be trained, assessed, employed and contribute to the GDP of Pakistan.
Keywords: small medium enterprises, women livelihood, rural development, social indicator, microfinance

Enhancing global competitiveness through IQ, EQ and SQ

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Abstract
Globalization is demanding new leadership competencies. This paper discusses the increased complexity of the task and relationship functions of leadership and argues that the 21st century requires high levels of IQ, EQ, SQ that is Intelligence Quality, Emotional Quality, Social and Spiritual Quality. The paper expands prevailing IQ, EQ, SQ concepts, emphasizing the importance of them and proposes a developmental model of enhancing global competitiveness through IQ, EQ, SQ.
The brain region is the home of consciousness - the high lit land where the products of the brain's subterranean assembly lines emerge for scrutiny. Self-awareness arises here, and emotions are transformed in this place from physical survival systems to subjective feelings. If we were to draw a 'you are here' sign on our map of the mind, it is to the frontal lobes that the arrow would point. In this

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our new view of the brain echoes an ancient knowledge - for it is here, too, that mystics have traditionally placed the Third Eye - the gateway to the highest point of awareness. (Carter 1998, p. 180)

IQ is associated with serial processing in the brain via hard-wired neural tracts and EQ emerges from associative processing via the brain forming, by trial-and-error, neural networks. SQ seems to emerge from neural oscillations at 40Hz (cycles per second) that excite the relevant (for the particular thought activity) parts of the brain. This activity is co-ordinated and /controlled by the frontal lobe.

SQ. Spiritual intelligence (SQ) could also be called the 'intelligence of meaning'. It is what makes us essentially human: the ability to plan, to make sense of our emotions, to control our impulses, to make choices, and endow our world with meaning. The frontal lobes of the brain are where our ideas are created; plans constructed; thoughts joined with their associations to form new memories; and fleeting perceptions held in mind until they are dispatched to long-term memory or oblivion. Life's most challenging existential problems lie outside the expected and the familiar, outside the given rules, beyond past experience, beyond what we know how to handle. In chaos theory, 'the edge' is the border between order and chaos, between comfortably what we are about and being totally lost. It is the place where we can be our most creative. SQ, or deep, intuitive sense of meaning and value, is our guide at the edge. SQ is our conscience. (In Hebrew, the words for 'conscience', 'compass' and 'the hidden, inner truth of the soul' all have the same root.) There are new forces and drivers in the global environment which create both opportunities and problems for all business enterprises. Perhaps we can reduce these forces into 4C's - the changing customer, increasing competition, the rising costs, and impeding crises. To withstand these forces or 4C's, any company should continuously improve and strengthen itself.

But how to do that ? By combining the EQ,IQ and SQ. Lest we get bewitched, bothered, and bewildered by these changes in the global environment, and be overwhelmed by innumerable strategic options, let us seek guidance from what I consider one of the best but underrated management books of all time: Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.

When Alice got lost in the forest, she met a cat.
Alice: "Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?"
Cat: "That depends a good deal on where you want to get to."
Alice: "I don't much care where --"
Cat: "Then it doesn't matter which way you go."
A company ,whose workers are without a focus, without a vision, will lose its way and self-destruct in the midst of global opportunities and problems. Problems will become crises, and opportunities will be become problems. As somebody once said "No opportunity is lost -- the other fellow just takes it."(Rene T. Domingo)

Keywords: Globalization, Leadership, , Relationship ,Intelligence Quality, Emotional Quality, Social and Spiritual Quality, IQ, EQ, SQ

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Concept, components, Indicators, Experience, and Integration of the abstaining from the five precepts in the precept of Villages of the abstaining from the five precepts

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ABSTRACT

This research project is an analytical study of concept, components, indicators, experiences and integration of the abstaining from the five precept in the project of village of the abstaining from the five precepts with three objectives: 1) to an analytical study of concept, components, indicators, 2) to remove the learned lessons from the five precept in the project of village of the abstaining from the five precepts, and 3) to integrate the principles of the five precepts to improve standard of lives of Thai peoples in Thai society.

From the research, it is found that firstly, concept, components, and indicators of the project of village of the abstaining from the five precepts are the following details: In its concept, it is came from awareness many problems in Thai societies and having attempts to solve them with applying the principles and methods of the five precepts in Buddhism into daily lives of Thai people. In its components, they consist of working committee in the level of country, provinces, districts, sub-districts, and villages. And in its indicators, they consist of quantitative and qualitative indicators. The second, its learned lessons in each place have had both of strength and weak points in different identities. The third, integration of them for development of standards of lives in Thai societies can be integrated in both of individuals, organizations, and societies by connecting activities in the past into their processes and using the main institutes: Nation, religions, and kings, as the important power of integration

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Network Of Space: The Social Network Of Home Based Enterprises (Hbe) In Informal Settlement

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ABSTRACT

The rapid growth of cities quickly results in greater challenges, not only for the government but also for urban planners. The dramatic changes in socio-spatial aspects as a consequence of hyperurbanization has become the major cause of the urban informality to surface. Today, informal economy activities has become an important issue within the urban planning study. Despite the minimum political power from its illegality, it has been found that there is a major power and potential of urban informality actors who succeed to created huge impact on the city planning and development processes. Home based enterprises (HBE) as a component of urban informality has become an alternative economic sector that is able to support citizens needs. There is a need to reconsider HBE activities from

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	their positive contributions, which offset their negative effects on urban space. Using Ananya Roy's urban informality concept and Hillier's "cities as movement economies" theory as analytical framework, this research explain how HBE in informal settlement area of Pejompongan (Central Jakarta) successfully created their social-economic network and give its effect to provide the citizens needs. Qualitative research method with Actor Network Theory (ANT) as an approach shows the movement of HBE's Social-economic network has not only successfully become a new surviving strategy by informal settlement dwellers to free themselves from poverty, but also has successfully able to form a new urban spatial configuration. Keywords : Urban Informality, Home Based Enterprises (HBE), Social Network
Ibrahim Toruk **GICICSSH1610108**	**The Reflection of The 2015-2016 Terror Wave on The Turkish Press** **İbrahim TORUK Selçuk University Konya-Turkey** **itoruk@selcuk.edu.tr** **ABSTRACT** **Turkey is one of the most affected countries by terror. The separatist terror organization PKK is continuing for more than 30 years armed terror actions. In recent years, another terror organization ISIL embarked upon targeting Turkey and these two organizations executed twosuicide bombings in Turkish city centers that claimed the much lives and turned terror in Turkey into a threat for everyday civic life and not just for security forces alone. This study deals with the approach of 12 Turkish newspaper adhering to different ideological stances to the latest terror incidents. The study revealed that the papers acted under the influence of the existing political processes and their respective ideological stances. It's discovered that some ideological approaches and governmental interdictions affect the terrorism when the press makes news about it. It is clearly understood that it embraced a suitable publishing policy with its ideology when sentence, words, news frame, news sources are analyzed.** **Keywords: Turkish Press, Terror, News, PKK.**
Fatih Konak **GICICSSH1610109**	**The Impact of M&A on Firm's Market Performance:Empirical Evidence from China** **Prof. Dr. Levent ÇITAK** **Erciyes University FEAS Business Administration, Kayseri- Turkey** **lcitak@erciyes.edu.tr** **Asst. Prof. Dr. Fatih KONAK** **Hitit University FEAS Business Administration, Çorum- Turkey** **fatihkonak@hitit.edu.tr** **ABSTRACT** **Based on the role of multinational companies in the global economy , increasing day by day, companies synergistically have the intention of carrying on their activities more effectively through growing, self-improving and getting into new markets, which is a necessity of adaptation to competitive markets. One of the growth strategies of companies that have to reach this size is to merge with**

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another company. Companies intend to achieve synergy benefits they need to compete in this way. In this context, merger and acquisition are stated as continuation of two or more companies to their activities as a new company by putting their all resources together provided that they change their legal structures or purchased company is included in the assignee company structure.

On the other hand, it has been suggested that within the scope of efficient markets hypothesis, security prices fully reflect all the information available on the market and are effective on the basis of market information. According to this approach, existing investors in markets are rational, which leads to correct price of stock prices. In other words, the relevant sets of information reaching to the market are reflected in prices without causing excessive or low response. Therefore, it is not possible to obtain return above average (abnormal return) in the presence of an active market. In this perspective, the main purpose of this study is to reveal the possible effects of merger and acquisition announcements of listed companies, in business in China since the end of 2008 Global Financial Crisis, on the company's performance. In this context, 423 mergers and acquisitions in China between January 1, 2010 and September 1, 2014 were analyzed using the Event study method. In the direction of methodologies, Average Abnormal Return in the range of (-20, + 20), and Cumulative Average Abnormal Return in different event windows were calculated.

According to the outputs obtained, while a significant positive AAR value of 5% level on the day of announcement (0 th day) has occured , a negative average abnormal return occurred before the announcement (significant at 5% level on -1th day) and after announcement (on +1 th day). Besides, AAR value occurred respectively at 1%, 5% and 1% levels on +2 nd, +3 th, and +4 th days after announcement. Moreover, a statistically significant negative CAAR value of 10% level was observed at 10% [0, 2], [0, 5] ,and [0, 10] estimation windows where the nearest market response after merger and acquisition are measured.

Taking all into the consideration, in the context of market indicators from companies in China, the market is not efficient in semi-strong form efficiency. Thus, it has been concluded that the validity of the Efficient Market Hypothesis reduces in this context, and opportunities of getting return above average is present by employing technical and fundamental analysis market.

Key Words: M&A, Efficient Market Hypothesis, China

Including Public Staff in Individual Pension System Automatically and an Evaluation for the Future of Social Security System in Turkey

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ABSTRACT

Individual pension system is expressed as a private pension system, which enables people to earn an income that they can secure life standards and welfare in the retirement process, which they have achieved while working by directing savings that are made throughout their working periods to future investment and aims at a long-term resource transfer to the country's economy and contribute to economic development. Regulations on individual pension system show significant

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	differences from country to country, some countries apply mandatory participation system whereas some apply voluntary participation system. Individual pension system has always been discussed in Turkey as "complementary to the social security system" since its first implementation in 2003. However, especially recent regulations reveal that individual pension system has evolved into a very different direction from the period when it was first put into effect. In this perspective, the main aim of the research is to be put out an evaluation of individual pension system within social security understanding within the framework of recent regulations in Turkey. **At the beginning of important changes in terms of understanding of social state, there is transferring to 25% government contribution system for everybody whether he/she works or not starting from 2013 instead of tax advantage application. However, in order to prevent the system from becoming a financial investment objective by getting out of the saving focus, government contribution is limited to 25% of gross minimum wage for the relevant year. On the other hand, while only the employees could benefit from the tax advantage in the old system, new regulation covers everybody from social state point of view. Therefore, it is considered as an opportunity for social security for groups that do not participate in employment in Turkey where women's participation to employment rate is low.** **Also, a mandatory transition to individual pension system will be provided for all public staff under the age of 45 in 2017 with the new regulation made in 2016. Given the minimum livelihood standards, it is evaluated that government contribution will address the officers with middle and upper level salaries and be beneficiary of them to be directed to the system. Most probably, it is predicted to be an expected behaviour for low salary officers to move out of the system at the end of second month as the earliest departure duration. New regulations and forecasts for the future are evaluated as an indicator that the social security system in Turkey is progressing gradually towards privatization; perhaps the infrastructure of an individual pension system like the Chilean model is trying to be prepared.** **Key Words: Individual Pension System, Turkey**
Johannes Akwenye **GICICSSH1610111**	**Audience Study Of The Latin American Telenovela Viewers: A Case Study Of University Of Namibia Students** **Johannes Akwenye** **Hummanity and social science University of Namibia Windhoek, Namibia** **ABSTRACT** **The tenacity of this study was to explore factors that drive or force University of Namibia (UNAM) students to watch telenovelas by conducting a focus group interview.** **Qualitative method was used, whereby a researcher collected data from the respondents in the focus group. This enabled participants to interact with each other comfortably. The target population was all the UNAM undergraduate students at the main campus.** **The study was guided by four objectives which focused on: Exploring why UNAM undergraduate students do prefer watching telenovelas against other genres, factors that drive or force students to watch telenovelas, the impact of telenovelas**

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on the social life of UNAM undergraduate students and how telenovelas affect societies through education - entertainments. Literature review focused also on the type of telenovelas watched by the students and the message they carry in them. The data analysis was analysed qualitatively using the data from the interview schedule.

The results indicated that, most of the important factors that are influencing the UNAM students to watch the telenovelas, the study established that good looking guys is the main factor that influences students to watch telenovelas as agreed by most of the respondents, the other factor is for one to get entertained, to learn Spanish and to know how to use contraceptives like condoms. In this case good looking guys premiered as the main factor that influences girls to watch telenovelas.

From the above mentioned results it can be recommended that, the government should implement policies that encouraged local movie production to produce programs with a content based on African culture and programs that promote moral norms and values to the audience.

The study also recommended that telenovelas should be viewed as they portray a good image to the youths, it is also good to some of those want to pursue a career in acting one day and it is also like pre-training to them on how to get into a relationship.

Economic Cycles and Growth of a Small-Open Economy with Seasonal Tourism

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ABSTRACT
This paper deals with dynamic interactions between tourism, economic structure, and economic growth. We extend the well-known Uzawa two-sector model to a small open country with tourism in a perfectly competitive economy. The production side is the same as in the neoclassical growth theory, while we use the utility function proposed by Zhang to determine behavior of the household. We allow rate of interest, demand functions of tourism and productivities to be exogenously changeable. We simulate the motion of the economy and examine effects of periodic changes in some parameters on paths of economic development. The comparative dynamic analysis provides some important insights into creation of business cycles due to periodic changes in exogenous factors such as tourism demand and rate of interest rate in the global market.
Keywords: periodic tourism, growth, capital accumulation, small open economy

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Effectiveness of Competitive Hidden Messages in Advertisement towards Viewers' Buying Intention

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ABSTRACT
Advertisements are generally used to deliver message to either inform, remind or

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persuade; in hoping that it could influence viewers' future action. It is common for the style of message delivered in advertisement contains double-meaning or multi-layered statement in which it compromises hidden messages for viewers to gauge. This article discusses the effectiveness of hidden messages in advertisement towards viewers' buying intention. It is based on the case study of well-known TV commercial by Malaysian telecommunication service provider that uses competitive hidden messages style of advertising. This study uses content analysis and survey questionnaires for the data collection procedures. Results from the findings discusses the depth of hidden messages that occurs in the advertisement together with viewers' insight on the affect the advertisement has towards their buying intention. The outcome of this paper is beneficial to enhance the application on effective advertising language that can be practice in current advertising and media industry.

Luigi Andrea Bero **GICICSSH1610067**	**Charlemagne and his heirs in medieval Italy: Propaganda and memory** **Luigi Andrea Bero** **Department of History, Western Michigan University** **ABSTRACT** **The period of Carolingian rule in Italy (774 – end of the ninth century) constitutes a fundamental phase in the history of the Italian peninsula. The intervention in 774 of the king of the Franks, Charlemagne, to defend the pope against the Lombard threat not only put an end to the kingdom founded in Italy by that Germanic people at the end of the sixth century but also, some three centuries after the fall of the western Roman empire, ensured that Italy would once again become an important part of a larger western European state. Italy's importance was subsequently and considerably reinforced in the wake of Charlemagne's coronation as emperor, at the hands of Pope Leo III in Rome on Christmas of the year 800. This episode and the Frankish military intervention constituted two significant precedents that characterized and heavily influenced Italian history for many centuries to follow. Moreover, Charlemagne and his successors failed to conquer the southern portion of the Lombard kingdom, thus creating the conditions for a history of southern Italy separated from the history of the northern part of the Italian peninsula. Objective of this paper is to describe how medieval Italian historians described that period in their works.**
Kevin S.Y. Tan **GICICSSH1610073**	**Life at the Golden Mile: An ethnographic outline of Singapore's Thai cultural enclave** **Dr. Kevin S.Y. Tan** **School of Human Development and Social Services SIM University, Singapore** **kevintan@unisim.edu.sg** **ABSTRACT** **Within the last few decades, the Golden Mile Complex, an ageing shopping mall**

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and its immediate vicinity, has emerged as a transportation, retail, food and entertainment hub that is closely associated with the approximately 30,000 Thai persons working and residing in Singapore. Located along Beach Road and situated along the fringes of Singapore's city centre, the Golden Mile Complex is very much a reflection of the nation-state's highly globalized and transnational environment. Apart from being a cultural enclave in Singapore, which largely consists of skilled or unskilled workers; service personnel; and small scale retailers, the Golden Mile Complex is also a distinct social space that enables Thai persons to maintain their cultural and economic links to Thailand, while serving as a source of communal support. On a broader level, the Golden Mile Complex is part of a growing number of newer transcultural enclaves that transcend the typical 'racial' categories (Malay, Chinese, Indian and Eurasian) that the state has narrowly defined as part of Singapore society. When juxtaposed beside the Golden Mile's community, ongoing cultural narratives of 'Singaporean-ness' in the last 50 years since independence are, therefore, argued to be far removed from the everyday realities of Singapore's diverse population. In other words, the 'multiracial' policies that have been adopted and applied by the state, while appearing to promote a semblance of social cohesiveness and intercultural understanding amongst its populace, is a highly essentializing discourse that ultimately reinforces primordial views of cultural identity where communities – consisting of citizens, permanent residents or foreign labour – standing apart from the officially defined racial categories are often unrecognized or conveniently constructed as 'cultural others'. This has led to the marginalization of the Thai community (and others) in spite of their presence in Singapore for decades. Adopting an ethnographic approach, this paper seeks to recover the traces of a vibrant and complex transnational community that has been an integral part of Singapore's cultural and economic history.

Downward Accountability of NGOs' to their Beneficiaries

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ABSTRACT
NGOs accountability is gradually emerging as a pressing issue in the development arena. The NGOs' effectiveness can be amplified by ensuring accountability. The study was initiated to address a vital issue: how and to what extent NGOs' are ensuring accountability to their beneficiaries'. The study collected primary data from four small and medium NGOs operating in Bangladesh. Also, evidence was collected from secondary sources. The study applied case study as a research strategy, and the research approach was entirely qualitative using in-depth interview, observation, focus group discussion and a wide range of document review. The study findings indicate that the participation of beneficiaries in different phases is very poor. A considerable amount of participation was found only in program implementation phase. One of the striking findings was that beneficiaries do not bother about these issues and different information regarding NGOs as long as they are getting uninterrupted services according to their perception. So the beneficiaries' unwillingness is also responsible for their own ignorance. The study also identified some mechanisms of participation.

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Interestingly, some of these mechanisms were not formed or meant to ensure participation, but they do act as a good channel of beneficiary's participation. Generally, participation of beneficiaries is much higher in implementation phase compared to other phases. The condition is worse in the case of decision making and evaluation phase, where participation is more rhetoric rather than actual exercise.

Key words: Accountability, Nongovernmental Organizations, Participation, Bangladesh, Beneficiaries of NGO's.

The Participation of Kuwaiti Women in the Development Process

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ABSTRACT
The present study explores the socio-cultural status of Kuwaiti women and examines the obstacles that may hinder them from participating in socio-economic development of Kuwait. The study analyzes the nature of legislative, political, sociocultural, and economic challenges faced by Kuwaiti women and suggests measures to overcome these obstacles to help women in attaining a prime role in the development process. The survey sample included 300 Kuwaiti citizens, of both genders selected randomly from different social and professional backgrounds. Statistical analyses including mean values and covariance analysis revealed the awareness on gender based differences in attitudes on the nature of constraints faced in moving toward the progress of Kuwaiti women. Social, economic and knowledge-based constraints are discussed which refrain women from playing an active role in the socio-economic development of Kuwait. Future directions include the acknowledgement of increased levels of education among Kuwaiti women and the available talent pool that will remain under-utilized if women are not raised to leadership levels. Further research is needed on the scope and challenges in implementing strategies for the empowerment of women as a part of legislation.

Learner Discipline: Finding Lawful Alternatives to Corporal Punishment (Learner Discipline)

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ABSTRACT
In most South African schools, learner discipline is out of control as corporal punishment has been abolished and is unlawful. Many educators still hold the

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perception that corporal punishment was/is the only alternative to maintain discipline in schools. Educators have become victims of violent learners. They are chased with broomsticks and in extreme cases, even threatened at gunpoint. Sometimes learners form vigilante groups are very dangerous for educators and other learners. This happens due to the rights which learners have, as stipulated in the Bill of Rights, Chapter 2, Section 10 of the Constitution, which states that everyone has inherent dignity and the right to have their dignity respected and protected. These rights are limited in terms of Section 36 (1) (a)-(e) where it is stated that the rights may be limited. Such limitation is only in terms of law of general application to the extent that the limitation is reasonable and justifiable in an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom, and taking into account all relevant factors. Thesefactors include the nature of the right, the importance of the purpose of the limitation, the nature and extent of the limitation, the relation between the limitation and its purpose, and less restrictive means to achieve the purpose. In order to emphasize on Section 10 of the Constitution, Section 10 of the South African Schools Act 84 of 1996 prohibits corporal punishment. This conceptual paper explores learner discipline as per Section 10 of the Constitution and Section 10 of South African Schools Act 84 of 1996, and gives recommendations on lawful alternatives to corporal punishment. KEYWORDS Learners. Educator. Discipline. Corporal Punishment. Learner Behavior. Lawful

Ms. Afsheen Zeeshan **GICICSSH1610091**	**Gender Sensitivity in Disaster Risk Reduction – Gaps in Policy Making and Policy Implementation** **Ms. Afsheen Zeeshan** **Peace Activist, Finalist for UNDP's N-Peace Awards 2015 in category of Untold Stories** **Visiting Faculty Member, Department of Govt. & Public Policy** **National Defence University** **Pakistan** **Afsheenzeeshan1@gmail.com** **ABSTRACT** **"Gender sensitization is a theory that maximum number of policy analysts discover easy to approve, but rarer constantly do well. The same can be believed of disaster risk reduction. When these two concerns are conveyed together in endeavors to mainstream gender into disaster risk reduction, institutions and experts have found a gap in planning and implantation phases. They always recognize why they must ensure it, but do not know how. This is not because the job is integrally challenging; somewhat, there is not adequate practical guidance and pragmatic behaviors. The objectives of my research paper are to increase the awareness about gender issues and requirements in disaster risk reduction, improve government capability to address gender problems in DRR and encourage governments to incorporate gender perception into DRR legislatures, strategies and plans for sustainable development. The importance of Beijing Agenda for global action on gender sensitive DRR and Manila Declaration for Global Action on gender in climate change & DRR have been highlighted with help of case studies from India and Macedonia to analyze how can the gaps present between policy making and policy implementation stages be minimized.**

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	Capacity development and gender-aware knowledge products are the two main areas with the help of which concerns regarding gender sensitivity can be addressed in disaster preparedness, recovery and rehabilitation." **Key Words: Gender, Sensitization, Disaster, Risk, Reduction**
Sinan Saracli **GICICSSH1610101**	**Analysis of Information Security Awareness of University Students. Afyon Kocatepe University Sample** **Sinan Saracli** **Ph.D., Afyon Kocatepe University Faculty of Science, Department of Statistics, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey** **ssaracli@aku.edu.tr,** **ssaracli@gmail.com** **Atilgan Erdogmus** **M.S. Student, Afyon Kocatepe University Institute of Science, Department of Statistics, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey** **Abstract** The aim of this study is by investigating the Information Security Awareness of University Students via statistical techniques, revealing the existing awareness and giving some suggestions to improve this awareness. By the internet, which entered our daily life snappily, information and technology era has been started and it gave new point of view by changing our lifestyle in many areas as electronic commerce, education and government. By developing and rapidly improving technology, Individuals' having enough capacity to use it, information culture has spread over all parts of the society. By increasing the information systems and internet every day, by using private and secret information, doing both public and individual processes via these systems has increased the importance of information and information systems and resolve the information awareness as an obligatory case. It can be observed nowadays that there are many information guilt is being perpetration. Its known that related ministry in our country is taking enough security precautions both hardware and software for the information and system security and researching on new actions. However, the most important factor to pan out for the information and system security is the development of corporate and individual awareness. With this purpose, to measure the computer usage praxis and Information Security Awareness levels of Students of Afyon Kocatepe University, by using "Information Security Awareness Scale", which has developed previously the related data set will be obtained via a questionnaire. The acquired data set is analyzed via the SPSS and LISREL software. In this study as statistical techniques, Explanatory Factor Analysis, Confirmatory Factor Analyzes and Structural Equation Modeling is used. **Keywords: Information Security, Structural Equation Modeling, Social Engineering.**
Selçuk KENDİRLİ **GICICSSH1610116**	**Analysis of Causality of the Foreign Direct Investment With Economic Growth: Application of Turkey** **Selçuk KENDİRLİ** **FEAS, Department of Banking and Finance, Hitit University, Turkey**

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Abstract
There are a lot of factors which ones affect to the growth of economy. According to some economists mention that one of those factors is the foreign direct investment. In this study we examined the impact of the foreign direct investments to Turkey's economic growth which ones come to Turkey during 2003-2013 periods. Data's were obtained from the websites of official institutions of related organizations that includes 2003-2013 periods. The relationship between foreign direct investment and economic growth was tested by using Granger causality analyzes. In conclusion, in 2003-2013 periods, there has been no significant causal relationship between economic growth and foreign direct investment in Turkey.
Keywords: Foreign Direct Investments, Economic Growth, Granger Causality Analysis, Turkey

Dr. Md. Nazrul Islam
GICICSSH1610117

Branding Asia: Chinese and Indian Medicine Today

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Abstract
Asian medicine was developed as a knowledge based science and relatively dissimilar to a laboratory based Western medical science. The classical medical texts in Asia such as Huang Di Nei Jing(黄帝内经) and Ben Cao Gang Mu(本草纲目) in China and Caraka (चरक) and Susruta Samhita (सुश्रुतसंहिता) in India, put enormous emphasis on prevention and preservation of health. However, Asian medical schools in recent decades are ignoring the prime objective of Asian medicine by emphasizing a curative focus. This presentation examines the scenarios in China and India through an ethnographic investigation and finds that modern students and graduates from the schools of Asian medicine perceive Asian medicine to be as important as Western medicine. There is a growing tendency to integrate Asian medicine with Western medical thought in the academic curriculum that has led to a gradual decline of Asian medical thought and practices. At the same time, there has been a massive rise of patent drugs, health products and cosmetics being sold under the brand names of Asian medicine or herbal medicine. Most of these drugs and health products do not follow the classical formulas found in the Asian medical texts. This manuscript analyses these texts and concludes that contemporary Asian medicine rarely follows the classical texts, and in fact uses Asian medicine brands to sell Western health products or practices.

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Farieda Ilhami Zulaikha
YRSICSSH1610051

Analyzing Women and Men Language in Discourse: Femininities and Masculinities

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ABSTRACT
Numerous studies offer proposal that women and men have their own way to convey a message. They share different characteristics in language production. This paper intends to reveal the language differences between women and men in a writing. It analyzes students' junior high writing, both women and men in a same theme. It encompasses qualitative and quantitative analysis drawn on Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of Fairclough (1989). It follows three stages; description, interpretation, and explanation. This analysis focuses on textual data which describes the difference in vocabulary use, content, and style. It jumps to the result that the language of women is considered powerless and feminie, whether men's language is powerful and masculine. It proves that language contains power relation and social status which in this sample, it reflects the patriarchal order, subordination and stereotype of women and men.
Keyword: critical discourse analysis, women, men, linguistics, language

NainaThatal
YRSICSSH1610052

The Sociological study of Never-married women in Sikkim

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ABSTRACT
According to recent census 2011, the never-married female population in Sikkim belonging to age group 40-80 years old comprises 3,497 i.e. 5.6 percent of total female population . Similarly, the national average has 1.52 percent of same age range which is comparatively less than the state average. In Sikkim, from year 1971 to 2001, the never-married female percentage has increased steadily from 2.04 to 4.14 percentages respectively (Census of India).The number of never-married women has increased gradually in the past decade. Singlehood has emerged as a distinct social category in the Sikkimese society.
These small percentages of women have grown in population which indicates that women have been opting for single life. However, the reason behind the increasing percentage in the state has not been found in the past research.
The main aim of the study is to analyse the growing trend of population of these never married females and find out the factors behind singlehood. The definition of Singlehood in this research is mainly concerned with women who are not engaged in a committed long-term relationship and do not have children. This definition does not include the social category of single mothers, divorcees, separated and widows. The term 'never-married' used in the research is to identify women who has crossed the usual marriageable age i.e. 26-39 years and not been married throughout, belonging to particular age group between 40-80 years old, the selected women's age group rarely gets married and most importantly middle and old aged experiences of these women will be more

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suitable to extract the lived experiences who is in their late singlehood and lived their whole life single. Moreover, the study of socio-cultural background of these groups of women will help to understand ethnic groups, social class, age, education, occupation, family background and religion. It will also analyse the factors behind increasing singlehood in the state and how it impacts the social and cultural patterns of the Sikkimese society. The societal perception on never-married will help to understand the viewpoints of society, what position these women have in the Sikkimese society and how they are considered by the rest of the population will be discussed further in the research.

Key words: Single women, never-married, Sikkim, Singlehood

Changing Face Of Academia: A Factor Analysis On Value Deteriorating Antecedences And Consequences

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents an overview of changing patterns of student's behaviour towards teachers. Human Values are the path bearer of human being that plays a major role in development of an individual with societal change. Values carry the message of a quality of life with the paradigm shift in educational environment and it should also treated the successive development of the family and society of a country. Ethical values are the ingredients of human nature and Education is the supporting element to improve the human character and rectification of their inner purity, so the most important part of our education system is to refer student inclination towards learning of essential value principles. In old days, the GURU-SHISHYA parampara was the soul thought behind the overall development of the students which includes behavioural aspects and intellectual capacity, moral learning, ethical behaviour, understanding their abilities, regards for elders, responsibility towards their fellow Classmates, be aware of social responsibilities and acceptance capability of cultural heritage. But now days, required aspects of student's behaviour which constitute moral values and ethics to serve as a student to the nation. So that the researchers feel to get the attention of academic environment towards changing pattern such as globalization, urbanization, modernization, privatization, industrialization as well as influence of cross cultural shift in Indian society and education system. For exploring the factors responsible for the declining values among students EFA was applied and six factors such as technological transformation, cross culture dynamics, changing academic scenario are responsible for the value deterioration among students towards teacher.

Key words: - Paradigm shift, Inner purity, Cultural heritage,

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Siew Hwa Yen
GICICSSH1610076

Measuring Happiness: A Case Study among Distance Education Students in Malaysia.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Well-being is a broad concept used in happiness studies. It ranges from subjective evaluation of individuals' happiness to fulfillment or satisfaction of a given list of capabilities, functioning or needs. The terms well-being, happiness, life satisfaction, utility and welfare are used interchangeably among researchers. In many studies, happiness is measured by overall life satisfaction and is assessed as a single-item scale reported from respondents. On the other hand, others believe that true happiness cannot be easily recognized and that it is therefore extremely difficult to determine one's own present state of happiness or the path to true happiness.

Objective: This study assumes that people could determine their degree of happiness and satisfaction in specific domains of life. They may feel happy with their economic status such as their job and income, and moderately happy with their social capital such as social and personal relations, but very unhappy about the political situation. The objective of this paper is to investigate whether general satisfaction with life or happiness can possibly be more accurately inferred from domain-specific perspectives.

Methods: Factor analysis was employed to identify the main dimensions of life satisfaction. To examine the extent of general happiness and life satisfaction being influenced by those dimensions and also other socio-economic-demograhic factors, we used ordered logit regression. This study involves 246 students from the School of Distance Education, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia.

Findings: Factor analysis identified three dimensions of life satisfaction which can be looked at from the aspects of: Social, Economic and Politics. Domains related to family, friends, neighbors, social and health status are associated to the social aspect. Financial satisfaction, job satisfaction, life achievement, education and income domains are referred to the economic aspect. Others like welfare and democratic system, environment and public safety are related to the politics of the country. Our outcomes show that general happiness is highly dependent on the economic dimension followed by the social dimension of life satisfaction but not

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the country's politics situation. However, life satisfaction in general depends on all the 3 dimensions, economic being the most important followed by social and politics. Higher household income also contributed to higher life satisfaction. Healthy respondents as compared to less healthy are more satisfied with their lives. As for age, a linear relationship indicates life satisfaction increases as one gets older, however, the quadratic relationship (age2) signifies that life satisfaction will increase as one gets older but after reaching a peak at about 32.5 years old, it will begun to fall. As for overall happiness, higher household income contributes to higher levels of happiness. Those whom are single or married were found to be happier compared to those whom are divorced or widowed.

Conclusion: Comparing the outcomes of this study with another study carried by the same team based on the data from World Value Survey (wave 6), economic capital seems to be the main dimension that influence Malaysian's happiness and life satisfaction. However, this study manage to examine in greater details the extent of influence of different domains of life satisfaction on general happiness and life satisfaction. This study also discovers ones' general happiness and life satisfaction could be determined by different domains of life satisfaction and socio-economic-demographic of an individual. Thus, terms such well-being, happiness, and life satisfaction should not be simply used interchangeably among researchers.

Keywords: Happiness, Life satisfaction, Measurement, Malaysia

 Selcuk Kendirli **GICICSSH1610116**	**Analysis Of Causality Of The Foreign Direct Investment With Economic Growth: Application Of Turkey** **Selçuk KENDİRLİ** **Banking and Finance Dept, Hitit University, Corum/Turkey** **Altug CAGATAY** **Gazi Osmanpaşa University, Tokat, TURKEY** **ABSTRACT** There are a lot of factors which ones affect to the growth of economy. According to some economists mention that one of those factors is the foreign direct investment. In this study we examined the impact of the foreign direct investments to Turkey's economic growth which ones come to Turkey during 2003-2013 periods. Data's were obtained from the websites of official institutions of related organizations that includes 2003-2013 periods. The relationship between foreign direct investment and economic growth was tested by using Granger causality analyzes. In conclusion, in 2003-2013 periods, there has been no significant causal relationship between economic growth and foreign direct investment in Turkey. Keywords: Foreign Direct Investments, Economic Growth, Granger Causality Analysis, Turkey
Khangembam Narendra Singha **GICICSSH1610118**	**Climate change and its impact on Culture: A Case Study among the Karbi tribes of Assam, India** **Khangembam Narendra Singha** **Department of Anthropology, Assam University, Diphu Campus, Silchar, INDIA**

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ABSTRACT

Climate change related impacts, such as increased frequency and intensity of wildfires, higher temperatures; extreme changes to ecosystem processes, forest conversion and habitat degradation are threatening tribal access to valued resources. Climate change is and will affect the quantity and quality of resources tribes depend upon to perpetuate their cultures and livelihoods. Climate impacts on forests are expected to directly affect culturally important fungi, plant and animal species, in turn affecting tribal sovereignty, culture, and economy. It is not difficult to predict that if process of economic globalization continues along with ongoing industrialization and international migration, there will be higher degree of cultural homogenization. Such a process will reduce cultural skills of many to counter the negative effects of climate change.

The present paper examines the impacts of climate change on forests and the resulting effects on cultures and life of Karbi tribe of Assam, India. To understand potential adaptive strategies to climate change, the paper also explores traditional ecological knowledge approaches in resource management. The paper concludes by summarizing tribal adaptive strategies to climate change and considerations for strengthening the tribal relationship to address climate change impacts to forests and tribal valued resources.

Key words: Climate, culture, Karbi, ecosystem, adaptive strategy

Roselie F. Galiga **GICICSSH1610119**	**Trade Practices of Herders in Darkhan Province, Mongolia: A Documentation** **Roselie F. Galiga** **Technological University of the Philippines - Manila, Philippines** **rosegaliga@yahoo.com** **ABSTRACT** This paper is a documentation of results on the survey focusing primarily on identifying the trade practices of herders in Darkhan province, in Mongolia, specifically in terms of livestock production, pricing, selling and trade routes. It also aimed to identify major risks and vulnerabilities that the herders considered as major barriers to their trading activities as well as recommending potential solutions to identified vulnerable areas. It followed both the descriptive quantitative and qualitative research approach, integrated with graphical presentations in support of the gathered numerical and qualitative information. It applied the frequency and percentage distribution formula to interpret each data point. The results of the study covered the general profile of the herder respondents in terms of gender, age and educational attainment. There were five major types of livestock products that were identified. Trade practices of herders were also identified in terms of production, pricing, selling and trade routes. Likewise, five major risks and vulnerable areas were considered barriers to the herder's sustainable growth. The study also identified strategies that may be able to ease the herders' burdens borne by those vulnerabilities. The results of the survey were expected to benefit the various stakeholders of the herding industry in the province, as they can serve as baseline information towards the development of strategies to enhance the trading capacities among the marginalized herding community in the locality. Keywords: Trade, Trade Practices, Livestock, Herding

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Mohsin Ali Patel **GICICSSH1610120**	**Ownership Structure And Financial Performance Of The Firms: Evidence From Pakistan's Food & Personal Care (Fpc) And Cement Sectors** **Mohsin Ali Patel** **Department of Acounting & Law, IBA, Institute of Business Administration (IBA), Karachi, Pakistan** **ABSTRACT** **This research paper analyzes relevant literature with regard to the relationship between ownership structure and firm's performance. Corporate governance has recently developed as one of the sought after topics for research. There was a long standing need to conduct research on the above stated topic and our results provide valuable information for decision making purposes. Our thorough exploration into the subject discloses that there is significant negative relationship between firm's performance and shares ownership by directors, so if the directors' ownership increases the performance of the companies goes down. Similarly, there is a significant negative relationship between performance and independent directors. However, there is insignificant relationship between performance and percentage held by five largest shareholders. Thus, ownership concentration doesn't have any effect on the performance. Our study suggests that future researchers can take into account the shareholdings of block holders and institutions also.** **Keywords: Corporate governance, ownership structure, firm performance.**
Worakarmol Wisetsri **GICICSSH1610121**	**Factors Affecting Marketing Mix And Consumer Behavior Toward Clean Food Products: Bangkok** **Dr. Worakamol Wisetsri,** **Assistant Professor,** **King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Bangkok Thailand** **drkapook@gmail.com** **ABSTRACT** **The objectives of the research titled Factors Affecting Marketing Mix and Consumers' Behavior toward Clean Foods Products: the Case of Consumers in Bangkok: were to study 1) consumer behavior toward consumption of clean food Products of people in Bangkok 2) consumer opinion toward marketing mix of clean foods Products 3) the relationship between personal factors and marketing mix. Size of the sample was 400. Questionnaire was used to collect the data. Statistics used in this study included percentage, mean, standard deviation. t-test, F-test. The result showed that the majority of respondents were female, single28-32 years of age , bachelor degree graduates ,working for private company with monthly salary between 30,001-40,000 baht. The study of marketing mix showed that the score on the product was high, the score on price was high (most respondents chose price commensurate with volume), the score on packaging was high (most respondents chose convenience in consumption) , the score on sale promotion was high (most respondents chose shopping convenience and price reduction). The most respondents bought from convenience store between3 meals. Most respondents also buy the product daily .The study also showed that consumers with different personal factors did not differ in their consumption**

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behavior.
Keywords: Clean food Products, Consumer behavior, marketing mix

The Indonesian Resort Experience Framework

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ABSTRACT
Resorts have been an important component of the hospitality and tourism industry in Indonesia. How resort experiences are formed and then presented in the Indonesian context has however been poorly understood, despite the impressive growth of the sector. The main purpose of this dissertation is to examine the process of and attitudes to resort experience creation. Three main research objectives are established . First, the researcher examines the methods of resort experience creation; secondly, he identifies determining attributes of the resort experience; lastly, he investigates the experience as perceived by guests. A qualitative research approach has been adopted, including face-to-face in-depth interviews, observations and secondary data extractions for data collection purposes. The data then were analyzed using content analysis. The findings show that resort providers use four main methods to create resort experiences, ranging from the provision of local ambience, the offering of a range of activities, creating an atmosphere of immersion in nature, and establishing intimate settings. It was found that the creation of resort experiences is influenced by eight determinant attributes. These are: guestrooms, leisure facilities, food and beverage, natural distinction, cultural distinction, hospitality elements, accessibility and personal factors. This study also found a spectrum of resort experiences from the guest perspective ranging from communion with nature, hedonism, moments of amazement, social intimacy, adventure, educational and authentic experiences. The researcher has amalgamated these findings to form a conceptual framework for the Indonesian resort experience.

The findings of this research open several possibilities for future studies to further understand the guest experience in the tourism context. The study on the holistic resort experience is considered to be in the introductory stage. More robust research methods are required to test the preliminary findings and the proposed framework in this study. Therefore, more studies should be conducted on the aspect of resort experience, particularly using quantitative research methods to test and confirm the causal relationship amongst dimensions in the proposed framework. A quantitative study should be conducted to further verify the model proposed in this study. In particular studying the influence of resort attributes on the guest experience and factor analyzing the proposed model and its dimensions.
Keywords: resort experiences, experience creation, determinant attributes, Indonesia

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Apu Kumar Saha GICICSSH1610112	**Performance efficiency analysis of water treatment plants by using MCDM and Neural Network model.** **Apu Kumar Saha,** **Department of Mathematics, National Institute of Technology, Agartala, Tripura, India,** apusaha.nita@gmail.com **Sudipa Choudhury,** **Department of Mathematics, National Institute of Technology, Agartala, Tripura, India,** Sudipachoudhury032@gmail.com **Mrinmoy Majumder** **School of Hydro-Informatics Engineering (Under Civil Engineering Department), National Institute of Technology, Agartala, Tripura, India.** mmajumder15@gmail.com **ABSTRACT** **The urbanization in India is exerting stress on the authorities to provide safe drinking water. The organization of safe and sustainable sources of water remains a priority for decision makers around the world. The centrality of water in public health as well as in industry creates a high demand for water supply of suitable quality that many nations around the world are harassed to meet. In India in particular, water shortages and poor water quality continue to be major challenges in both domestic and industrial sectors. It is very much necessary to evaluate the performance of the existing water treatment plant. This paper utilizes the Non-structural Fuzzy Decision Support System (NSFDSS) as well as Artificial Neural Network (ANN) to identify the parameter that is most significant in helping the decision makers to build an efficient water treatment plant operating system.** **Keywords: Water treatment plant, NSFDSS, ANN.**
Dr. Meera Vasani GICICSSH1610080	**Glimpses of New Womanhood in India as found in the regional novel Saat Pagala Akash Ma** **Dr. Meera Vasani** **Assistant Professor (English)** **Institute of Infrastructure Technology Research And Management** **(IITRAM)** **Khokhara Circle** **Maninagar (East)** **Ahmedabad** meeravasani@iitram.ac.in drmeeravasani@gmail.com **ABSTRACT** **Indian woman has to prove herself habitually as a good daughter, a faithful wife, a devoted mother and at last a caring grandmother. In her married life, she has to**

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	defend herself against her in-laws and save herself from mental, physical and emotional annoyance. If she by any means is not ready to follow the set role models then she is discarded and disowned by the so called reputed Indian patriarchal society.
	Indian feminist movement, which was initiated by men and later joined by women, was against the social evils like: Sati, the custom of child marriages, abolishing the disfiguring of widows, banning the marriage of upper caste Hindu widows etc. Their writings were considered to be the writings with social or political crusades. However, with the development of time, feminism has been established in India, setting aside the so called patriarchal roles imposed upon them.
	In the contemporary writings, writers, both male and female, are expressing their case of 'womanhood' and the existing social (gender) inequality. In today's writings one can come across the old wives tales and the condemnation of the exploitation and also can forecast the face of the fast changing pace of the new Indian society.
	One such writer, Kundnika Kapadia, the winner of the Sahitya Akademi Award for her novel Saat Pagala Akash Ma, expresses her views on the new womanhood. The attempt in this paper is to study the regional (original) version of the novel and thereby critically present the Indian Womanhood in general and the Gujarati Womanhood in specific. In the process, the compare contrast between the Western and the Indian feminism is but obvious.
	Key words:
	Feminism, Indian feminism, patriarchy, freedom, Anandgram
Kanak Lata Tiwari GICICSSH1610089	**Enhancing global competitiveness through IQ, EQ and SQ** **Kanak Lata Tiwari, Asst professor PhD,PGDBA,PGJMC K J Somaiya College of Engineering ,Vidyavihar Mumbai University,India kanaklatatiwari@somaiya.edu** **ABSTRACT** **Globalization is demanding new leadership competencies. This paper discusses the increased complexity of the task and relationship functions of leadership and argues that the 21st century requires high levels of IQ, EQ, SQ that is Intelligence Quality, Emotional Quality, Social and Spiritual Quality. The paper expands prevailing IQ, EQ, SQ concepts, emphasizing the importance of them and proposes a developmental model of enhancing global competitiveness through IQ, EQ, SQ.** **The brain region is the home of consciousness - the high lit land where the products of the brain's subterranean assembly lines emerge for scrutiny. Self-awareness arises here, and emotions are transformed in this place from physical survival systems to subjective feelings. If we were to draw a 'you are here' sign on our map of the mind, it is to the frontal lobes that the arrow would point. In this our new view of the brain echoes an ancient knowledge - for it is here, too, that mystics have traditionally placed the Third Eye - the gateway to the highest point of awareness. (Carter 1998, p. 180)**

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IQ is associated with serial processing in the brain via hard-wired neural tracts and EQ emerges from associative processing via the brain forming, by trial-and-error, neural networks. SQ seems to emerge from neural oscillations at 40Hz (cycles per second) that excite the relevant (for the particular thought activity) parts of the brain. This activity is co-ordinated and /controlled by the frontal lobe.

SQ. Spiritual intelligence (SQ) could also be called the 'intelligence of meaning'. It is what makes us essentially human: the ability to plan, to make sense of our emotions, to control our impulses, to make choices, and endow our world with meaning. The frontal lobes of the brain are where our ideas are created; plans constructed; thoughts joined with their associations to form new memories; and fleeting perceptions held in mind until they are dispatched to long-term memory or oblivion. Life's most challenging existential problems lie outside the expected and the familiar, outside the given rules, beyond past experience, beyond what we know how to handle. In chaos theory, 'the edge' is the border between order and chaos, between comfortably what we are about and being totally lost. It is the place where we can be our most creative. SQ, or deep, intuitive sense of meaning and value, is our guide at the edge. SQ is our conscience. (In Hebrew, the words for 'conscience', 'compass' and 'the hidden, inner truth of the soul' all have the same root.) There are new forces and drivers in the global environment which create both opportunities and problems for all business enterprises. Perhaps we can reduce these forces into 4C's - the changing customer, increasing competition, the rising costs, and impeding crises. To withstand these forces or 4C's, any company should continuously improve and strengthen itself.

But how to do that ? By combining the EQ,IQ and SQ. Lest we get bewitched, bothered, and bewildered by these changes in the global environment, and be overwhelmed by innumerable strategic options, let us seek guidance from what I consider one of the best but underrated management books of all time: Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.

When Alice got lost in the forest, she met a cat.
Alice: "Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?"
Cat: "That depends a good deal on where you want to get to."
Alice: "I don't much care where --"
Cat: "Then it doesn't matter which way you go."
A company ,whose workers are without a focus, without a vision, will lose its way and self-destruct in the midst of global opportunities and problems. Problems will become crises, and opportunities will be become problems. As somebody once said "No opportunity is lost -- the other fellow just takes it."(Rene T. Domingo)
Keywords: Globalization, Leadership, , Relationship ,Intelligence Quality, Emotional Quality, Social and Spiritual Quality, IQ, EQ, SQ

Vikineswaran A Maniam GICICSSH1610113	**Theorizing career success perception as a mediator between managerial learning and the learning organization** **Vikineswaran A Maniam** **Westminster International College, Malaysia** vikines@hotmail.com

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ABSTRACT

As managerial learning consist of learning behavior and learning opportunities at workplace, it can be argued that, based on the work of Cohen & Levinthal (1990), as in Beeby & Booth (2000, p.78), a manager's "learning and absorptive capacity" differs from that of others working in the same organization. Based on these notions, it was not an anathema that research has shown that "both the learning context and learning behavior … influence occupational achievement" (Spreitzer, McCall & Mahoney, 1997; Colarelli, Dean, & Konstans, 1987; Hoeksema, 1995; McCauley et al., 1994, as in Van der Sluis, 2002, p.19-20). Research by Van der Sluis & Peiperl (2000, p.2) has shown that there was a relationship between managerial learning, and "occupational achievement" (career success). As a result of this, career success perception, the managers' contribution to the learning organization can be said to be affected.

Generally, this research was approached on the probability that there was certain level of influence between learning by managers and the learning of the organization they work for. All managers exhibit their own learning behavior (intrinsic motivations) within the prevailing learning opportunities at their workplace. The manager's learning behavior in a workplace was always subjected to contextual situations (extrinsic motivations) that comprises learning opportunities. Hence, the learning process that managers go through requires the existence and dynamics of learning behavior and learning opportunities that contributes to building and maintaining a learning organization.

The capacity and ability to learn from "the same kinds of experience" differ amongst individuals or managers (Seibert & Kraimer, 2001; Spreitzer et al., 1997; Morrison & Brantner, 1992; and Burke, 1989, as in Van der Sluis & Poell, 2003) due to various reasons; one of the reasons being career success perception held in their mind. This research aims to theorize on using the career success perception as the mediating factor between managerial learning and the learning organization, as there were clear evidences that a manager's career or job satisfaction level influences his/her motivation to manage and lead the learning organization in order to build and sustain its learning environment.

Keywords: Career success perceptions, learning organizations, managerial learning

Applying the Urban Carrying Capacity Load Number (UCCLN) model to analyze the sustainable accommodation capacity of urban Areas by means of increasing the Floor Area Ratio (FAR)

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ABSTRACT

As the principles of sustainable development focus on infill development and maximum usage of available urban lands, the concept of compact city and the population density increase in the inner city areas by means of an increase in average Floor Area Ratio (FAR) instead of low rise and sprawl development

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becomes prominent. In this regard, the present study investigates the capacity and potential of increasing the FAR of Tehran's 22 municipal zones to address the growing population demands using Urban Carrying Capacity Load Number (UCCLN) model. Accordingly, the zones were evaluated on the basis of population density to FAR ratio and the primary priority of zones was determined. Then, 17 carrying capacity assessment indicators were studied under the four major categories of economic (e.g. land and home price, arid lands, vehicle ownership per capita), social (e.g. safety and security level, mental and emotional health, spatial justice), environmental (e.g. air and sound pollution, average temperature, green area per capita) and spatial-physical (e.g. land use mix, urban texture compactness, public transportation). Having determined the status and the score of each zone, they were entered into the multi criteria decision making methods of SWARA and COPRAS to determine the secondary priority of zones. Eventually the outcome weights of primary and secondary evaluation were combined and the overall weight of each zone was calculated. As a result, the zones 4, 2, 5, 16 and 22 were identified with the highest priority and accommodation capacity through increasing the average FAR. On this account, the construction of high rise buildings and the average FAR increase should be directed to the above areas to make the optimum use of the inner city areas and prevent the pressures from the growing population and FAR beyond the carrying capacity of zones.

Key words

Sustainable infill development, population density, Floor Area Ratio, UCCLN model, Carrying capacity.

Fitri Rahmafitria **GICICSSH1610125**	**Tourism Development Potential Of Recreational Sports In Santirah River, Pangandaran Regency, Indonesia** **Fitri Rahmafitria,** **Management of Resort and Leisure Program, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, West Java** **rahmafitria@upi.edu** **Reiza Miftah Wirakusuma** **Management of Resort and Leisure Program, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, West Java** **reizamiftah@upi.edu** **ABSTRACT** Nowadays, Indonesian river has potential resource of sport tourism development. The growing trend of water-based recreation, making some rivers and rapids have a unique morphology, to be managed by local community in form of sports tourism destination. Furthermore, study of detail comprehensive planning is the key to develop sustainable water sport tourism area. This study was conducted as a series of special interest travel planning process-based on education that used the river as the main attraction. The samples were taken in Santirah River Rafting which is currently growing as a favorite destination in West Java, Indonesia. The survey was conducted through observation of the physical condition of the river and the readiness of human resources management. Based on the result, Santirah river has high potential from the physical aspect, but still

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	lower than the readiness of human resources to provide safe and convenient service. The role of government and professional organizations in the field of sports recreation are essential in providing assistance to the managing authority in Santirah River Rafting. Keywords: Sport Tourism, River Tourism, Recreational Sport, Body Rafting, Tourism Planning
Ghoitsa Rohmah Nurazizah **GICICSSH1610125**	**Culture-based Tourist Attraction in Ciayumajakuning Region, West Java - Indonesia** **G.R. Nurazizah, Darsiharjo,** **Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia** ghoitsa.rohmah@upi.edu **U. Supriatna,** **Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia** **R. Arrasyid** **Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia** **ABSTRACT** West Java has diverse potential of culture, history, and religion practice that can be developed as a major attraction of tourism, particularly in the region of Cirebon, Indramayu, Majalengka and Kuningan (abbreviated as Ciayumajakuning). However, the tourism development in the region still needs to be improved because hadn't seen on holistic form. Each district area hadn't considered the diversity of their socio-cultural community. The study was conducted with the aim to identify the tourist attraction potential based on culture, history, and religion practice in Ciayumajakuning Region. This study was conducted by assessing the tourism potential based on the indicators of beauty, uniqueness, rarity, accessibility, sensitivity, seasonality, and social function. The results showed that of the five districts in the region, Indramayu has the highest value of cultural potential to be developed as a major tourist destination in West Java for historical and cultural at-traction. As for, the attractions on offer are Studio of Mask Dance Melati Ayu, Indramayu Museum, and Tra-ditional Batik Gallery Paoman Art. Keywords: tour attraction, historical tour, cultural tour
  NainaThatal **YRSICSSH1610052**	**The Sociological study of Never-married women in Sikkim** **Naina Thatal,** **PhD Scholar,** **Sikkim University, India.** naina_thatal@yahoo.com **ABSTRACT** According to recent census 2011, the never-married female population in Sikkim belonging to age group 40-80 years old comprises 3,497 i.e. 5.6 percent of total female population . Similarly, the national average has 1.52 percent of same age range which is comparatively less than the state average. In Sikkim, from year 1971 to 2001, the never-married female percentage has increased steadily from

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2.04 to 4.14 percentages respectively (Census of India).The number of never-married women has increased gradually in the past decade. Singlehood has emerged as a distinct social category in the Sikkimese society.

These small percentages of women have grown in population which indicates that women have been opting for single life. However, the reason behind the increasing percentage in the state has not been found in the past research.

The main aim of the study is to analyse the growing trend of population of these never married females and find out the factors behind singlehood. The definition of Singlehood in this research is mainly concerned with women who are not engaged in a committed long-term relationship and do not have children. This definition does not include the social category of single mothers, divorcees, separated and widows. The term 'never-married' used in the research is to identify women who has crossed the usual marriageable age i.e. 26-39 years and not been married throughout, belonging to particular age group between 40-80 years old, the selected women's age group rarely gets married and most importantly middle and old aged experiences of these women will be more suitable to extract the lived experiences who is in their late singlehood and lived their whole life single. Moreover, the study of socio-cultural background of these groups of women will help to understand ethnic groups, social class, age, education, occupation, family background and religion. It will also analyse the factors behind increasing singlehood in the state and how it impacts the social and cultural patterns of the Sikkimese society. The societal perception on never-married will help to understand the viewpoints of society, what position these women have in the Sikkimese society and how they are considered by the rest of the population will be discussed further in the research.

Key words: Single women, never-married, Sikkim, Singlehood

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