CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

International Conference on Humanities, Languages and Social Sciences (ICHLSS), Kuala Lumpur

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Conference Venue
218, Jalan Ipoh, 51200 Kuala Lumpur,
Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Keynote

Dr. Vish Kallimani

Associate Professor of Computer Engineering

University Technology Petronas, Tronoh, Malaysia

Previously a consultant in the IT, electronics and bio-informatics sectors, Dr. Vish Kallimani now sees himself as a whole-hearted contributor to education. He brings with him first-hand experience from past positions in the telecommunications and energy industries of India. He has working experience of more than 25 years in industry and Academics in various levels such as Engineer, Director, head and Professor etc in some of the leading Universities from India, Malaysia, Australia and UK. He has developed many curriculum and new programmes in Engineering and implemented.

Dr. Vish Kallimani's doctoral thesis brought him deeper into the world of data mining, which involved fields such as pattern recognition and knowledge management – subjects he has since written about extensively. He is a Fellow of the Higher Education Academy in the UK. His research interests are in Big Data, Visual informatics, Green ICT, Energy management.

In **Tele-com**industry he had an opportunity of working on PLCC (Power Line carrier communication) over HT lines. The job involved was planning, implementation and maintenance of telecommunication.

Degrees and Alma Maters

- Ph.D. in Computer Science, Nottingham University, UK

- PGCHE, Nottingham University, UK

- M.E. in Electronics Engineering, Birla Institute of Technology, India

- B.E. in Electronics and Communication, Bangalore University, India

| Sujit Kumar Datta GIC1533051 | **"Unsustainable practices of democracy in Bangladesh: A Critical Review"**

 Sujit Kumar Datta

 Abstract

 Unless Bangladesh finds credible means to change the political culture within which it functions, the viability of democracy will remain doubtful. Bangladesh's democracy is distorted by the malpractices of political power by her power elites- both civilian and military bureaucracy. The quality of democracy in the country has been jeopardized by the immature practices and attitudes by its political parties and other power elites either in or out of power. In fact, the parties in Bangladesh are lack important within by the practice of democracy itself. Consequently, democracy becomes fragile and cannot run smoothly. It is now widely accepted that Bangladesh is facing a crisis of governance which emanates from a malfunctioning of the democratic process. The qualitative deterioration of governance leads to the rise of lack of concern in pursuing democratic values in practice. The people of this country can't betray benefits from democracy. Rather, their interests become somewhat distorted. As a result, the steady failure to get better governance could threaten the sustainability of practicing democracy in Bangladesh repeated |
| Varun Pandit and Dr. S.K. Mathur GIC1533053C | **"Identifying efficient sectors among manufacturing sectors in India"**

 Varun Pandit and Dr. S.K. Mathur

 Abstract

 The researches obtained efficiency of Indian manufacturing Industry by subdividing manufacturing sector into broad categories. In this paper, we have obtained efficiency and productivity growth of sectors by exhaustive division of manufacturing into sixty industries. Efficiencies have been obtained for these sectors using Data Envelopment Analysis and Stochastic Frontier Analysis while growth in productivity has been calculated using Malmquist Productivity Index. Due to analysis at less aggregated level, the results have identified sectors under new outlook and therefore some efficient sectors have been identified which were veiled under aggregation in previous works |

Anisur Rahman Khan GIC1533055	**"Women's Coping Strategies and Help-seeking Practices in Event of Domestic Violence Perpetrated by Husbands: Reflections from Rural Bangladeshi"**
	Anisur Rahman Khan
	Abstract Women's Coping Strategies and Help-seeking Practices in Event of Domestic Violence Perpetrated by Husbands: Reflections from Rural Bangladeshi This paper excavates the patterns of coping strategies and help-seeking practices of women victims of domestic violence perpetrated by their husbands in rural Bangladesh. By drawing on 39 phenomenological semi-structured in-depth interviews conducted at eight rural settings in Netrokona and Mymensingh districts, it was found that the abused women tried to cope with domestic violence in a number of ways. Making marriage continued at any cost was their prime strategy to cope with violence since they were socialised at their families of origin that marriage is the most important resort for women. Moreover, they also tolerated violence considering their own future and future of their children since they thought divorce and separation would make them socially and economically vulnerable. At times, some women also verbally fought back with their husbands. In extreme cases, some women left the abusive relationship either temporarily or permanently. With regard to help-seeking, women mostly sought help from informal networks such as; parents, relatives, neighbours, community leaders and community based NGOs. Findings also suggest that few women sought formal support with legal and other institutional agencies only when informal support (s) failed to mitigate their problems. It was noted that the dynamics of both coping strategies and help-seeking practices were very complex. Women's vulnerabilities were well-exposed in both the cases. Neither informal nor formal support could ensure sufficient protection for women. Sometimes, seeking help aggravated women's condition in many ways. It is, thus, suggested that the existing drawbacks of both informal formal support mechanisms must be eliminated so that these can render appropriate services to the victims, and they feel encouraged to seek recourse. Key words: Bangladesh, domestic violence against women, coping strategies, help-seeking, informal support, formal support
Dr. Amirtham Thomas GIC1533056	**Engaging the Economy of Exclusion with an Enterprise of Inclusion: Role of Life Long Learning**
	Dr. Amirtham Thomas
	Abstract Agrarian economy in India remains an economy of small and marginal farmers as is the case in most of the developing countries. According to the recent Indian National Sample Survey (NSS, 70th round, 2014) data there are about 90.2 million agricultural households in rural India which is about 57.8 per cent of the total estimated rural households in the country. Among these 75.42 per cent are marginal farmers operating land size of 0.002 to 1.0 hectare of land. In terms of their

	percentage the small and marginal farmers, to the overall population, might not be significant but their contribution to the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and the livelihood risks and vulnerabilities they face requires immediate attention. This vast majority of farmers are the victims of the "economy of exclusion" needing a process inclusion in order to save food production, save sustainable agriculture and above all save themselves. The economy of exclusion is a result of development paradigm adopted by the Indian Government that slowly and systematically eliminated the livelihood securities of this people, exposed them to global market forces without adequate protection and excluded them from the fruits of various development interventions. Historically, the development intervention in terms of land reform, green revolution and current intervention of liberalization failed to pay attention to the "Bottom of the Pyramid". The net outcome of this economy of exclusion is poverty, mounting debt, ill health, lack of coping skills and finally ever increasing suicides. To counter this economy of exclusion there is an urgent need to introduce a process of inclusion by building people's socio-economic and human capital. This will enable individuals and communities to make informed decisions and interact with various actors as equals. There are evidences from field that demonstrate this in some of the developing countries. Lifelong Learning for farmers introduced by Commonwealth of Learning has equipped small and marginal farmers to engage the economy of exclusion and achieve inclusion in many areas of their life. This paper presents the outcome of the Life Long Learning introduced in Tamilnadu and its potentials to engage the economy of exclusion.
Siti Norazmizah Haji Awang TengahGIC1533057	**"The Journey of Implementation of IMR in Brunei Darussalam"** **Siti Norazmizah Haji Awang Tengah** **Occupational Therapy Unit, RIPAS Hospital, Brunei Darussalam** **Abstract** Objectives This paper describes the journey and process of conducting Illness Management and Recovery (IMR) programs in Brunei Darussalam to the current date. Contents In the last decade, our Occupational Therapy division in Psychiatry focused on Activities of Daily Living as a non-standardized form of assessment and treatment approach for clients with mental illness in Brunei Darussalam. Most of the treatment models used for clients with mental illness is conservative, focusing mainly on instrumental activities of daily living for female clients and work hardening activities for male clients. These methods appear to be effective in reducing the symptoms but beyond this, they are limited in prevention of relapse and empowerment of clients. Awareness within the Occupational Therapy Department of these deficits in provision of services led to the search for evidence-based practices to improve outcomes. This brought forward the implementation of an IMR program in RIPAS Hospital, Brunei. The original modules from

Singapore were translated into Malay Language and Islamic spiritual aspects were included in parts of the program to provide for congruence with local cultural beliefs. This first two IMR groups were conducted in RIPAS Hospital in 2012 and 2013 for clients attending the Psychiatric Day Hospital. Sessions consisted of 2 hours delivered weekly for duration of 3 months. The contents of the modules delivered were not standardised and were not audited by any assessors. After the completion of the IMR program, no follow-up was done on the clients' chosen goals. Towards the end of 2014, we were involved with the Community Rehabilitation Centre of the Psychiatry Department who piloted this recovery program for a select group of clients. Two days training and hands-on practical exposure were delivered to the staff at the Rehabilitation Centre in which 5 consumers with Schizophrenia were selected to join this program. This particular group lasted for 3 months and a de-briefing session at the end was carried out by IMR Coordinator, IMR Leader and IMR practitioners.

Conclusion

Involvement of other staff from the Mental Health setting has facilitated the evaluation of the effectiveness of the program. However, assessment of the pilot showed lack of communication, insufficient training, usage of non-standardised contents of modules which were "too technical", poor follow-up on consumers' goals and lack of relapse prevention plans. However it was noted that there were individual improvements in a number of areas assessed. Our program scored reasonably well in the IMR fidelity scale (41/65) although it scored poorly on the General Organizational Index (15/60) Implementation of Illness Management and Recovery in Brunei can be further improved through strong leadership, effective training and committed staff. Thus, better strategies may need to be implemented to ensure sustainability and draw focus towards goal-setting exercises, individual plans including a written plan for relapse prevention, creating an empowering narrative and involvement of external assessors.

"The Roles of Entrepreneurial Orientation of Indonesian Jamu Entrepreneur in Facing Jamu Industry's Global Opportunities and Challenges"

Bernadeta Irmawati

Abstract

The tightly global competition requires nation and citizen to explore various uniqueness and products bringing culture, giving strong diversity of the nation. Indonesia virtually has various unique and excellent products which should be exposed precisely in global level. One of them is jamu product.It has been realized by Indonesian stakeholders that jamu industry becomes one of the potential products needing to be developed, since it promises them market potency in local or global market.However, the challenge of developed jamu industry have so far included developed jamu with a base of safety, quality, and advantage which can be accounted scientifically.Besides that, there is minimal pride and belief degree of Indonesian citizens in

Bernadeta Irmawati
GIC1533059

consuming jamus and traditional medicines.Perceiving this potency, high-grade activators in jamu industry are necessary in terms of entrepreneurial orientation.High-grade oriented jamu entrepreneurs are expected to have high performance with the ability of facing dynamic environment.This study is based on exploratory empirical research of jamu entrepreneurs in Central Java on a large, medium, and small size. The result shows that entreprenurs' orientation and antecedents comprise innovativeness, proactive personal, and risk taking which enable jamu entrepreneurs to keep optimistic in facing challenges and opportunities recently.The higher jamu entrepreneurs's efforts are, the more independent, innovative, and proactive the entrepreneurs are in facing numerous opportunities and challenges in recent jamu industries.

Keyword: Entrepreneurial orientation, innovative, proactive personal, risk taking, jamu industry, cultural heritage product

"Analysis of women's rights from the perspective of Lebanese Hezbollah"

Morteza Oreizi

Abstract

Hezbollah Since1992 by entering the political process in Lebanon had a special attention to women's rights and despite the West advertisements and behaviours about negative women in view of the Lebanese Hezbollah, This movement rather than Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad view is more values rights for women. Maybe most important reason for that is political life of the movement and tolerant sectarian Lebanon society. This movement also believed to participate to women as men in all parts of life. So that has been introduced several women candidates for Lebanese elections. Researcher in first Section of this focus on women's rights from the perspective of Islamic movements in general. Then will explain women's rights in political, economic, cultural and social according statements and sayings of officials Hezbollah. In finally section will analyse perspective of Hezbollah about the women's rights. Hypothesis of this Article is that unlike the West's view of Hezbollah in Lebanese, This movement has much attention for political, economic, social and cultural women rights.

Keywords: women's rights, Hezbollah,Lebanon society, Islamic movements, participate

Morteza Oreizi
GIC1533060

Bibi Maliheh Seyedi
GIC1533061

"A Comparative Study Between the Art of Naqashi Khat in Iran and the Islamic Calligaphy Painting in Malaysia"

Bibi Maliheh Seyedi

Abstract

This article is about a study of Islamic Calligraphy paintings between Iran and Malaysia,produced in the early decades of 1950's until recent years. The main objective to make the comparison is to look into the art educational system of both countries which tells the different art scenes and scenario. The other purpose is to analyse formally on the art works of great artists of two countries; to find the similarities and differences which create art identities of both countries.

Keywords: Naqashi Khat, Iran, Islamic Calligraphy, Painting, Malaysia.

Antara Choudhury
GIC1533063

Gender Implications of the Poverty of Stimulus

Antara Choudhury

Abstract

The Poverty of Stimulus argument suggests that, the plethora of stimuli (from the environment) that an infant is exposed to in the prime years of language acquisition-the primary linguistic data can never be enough to account for the entire range of responses that he is liable to display. The primary Linguistic data in Chomsky's words is "highly impoverished" on two major fronts. Firstly, it is only a finite sample of the infinitely different words, phrases and sentences that any language is deemed to possess and secondly, the primary linguistic data falls short of being able to endow learners with the ability to reject or falsify a hypothesis. At the heart of the argument between a nativist and an empiricist is the fact that-the nativists believe that, the human mind is structured-compartmentalised into specific domains that are in turn designed to promote the learning of diverse subjects. The empiricists on the other hand attribute a major chunk of our learning to stimuli received from the environment. They assert that the human mind is a *tabula rasa*-a blank slate and that external stimuli is that which renders human beings capable of expressing themselves and interpreting their surroundings in a myriad different ways. The nativists therefore are supporters of the Poverty of Stimulus argument while the empiricists are sceptical of it. The purpose of this investigation is to study how an infant is rendered capable of generating endless permutations and combinations of words in order to express himself given the bare minimum data that is available to him from the environment (the primary linguistic data).

"Formative feedback as a learning and instructional tool"

Sedigheh Abbasnasab Sardareh

ABSTRACT

The idea of providing students with formative feedback is a crucial part of formative assessment. Teachers need to provide students with feedback that improves their learning. In other words, formative feedback should provide learners with information that help them bridge their learning gap. As formative assessment itself is a newly introduced product in an innovative transformation introduced by the Ministry of Education, Malaysia, it would be particularly interesting to investigate how formative feedback which is the main component of formative assessment is being implemented. To answer this main question, classroom observations were conducted and Focus Group Discussions (FGDS) were carried out with a group of primary school ESL teachers in Malaysia. The results of this qualitative study indicated that using feedback systematically to support learning is rare and teachers are not aware of strategies to implement formative feedback to improve students' learning and use the information in their future instruction.

Key words: ESL, Formative assessment, Formative feedback, Qualitative research

Sedigheh Abbasnasab Sardareh
GIC1533064

Sherman Han
GIC1533065

"Emperor Kangxi's Political Poetry

Sherman Han

Abstract

Emperor Kangxi's Political Poetry

Many emperors in the early period of the Qing Dynasty of China (1644-1911) liked to write poems in Han characters (漢字) despite their Manchu heritage. For example, Emperor Kangxi (康熙 1654-1722) composed all together 1,157 poems as recorded in The Imperial Collections of Emperor Kangxi's Writings (康熙帝御制文集). Emperor Qianlong (乾隆 1711-1799) composed a surprising total of 42,640 poems which are found in various imperial literary collections such as The Collection of Le Shan Hall (樂善堂集), The Ceremonial Records of the Imperial Tours to the South (南巡盛典), The Complete Collections of Royal Poetry (御制詩), and The Complete Ten Volumes of Gaozong's Poetry and Essays (高宗御制詩文十全集). Based on the purposes and themes, Kangxi's poetical works can be generally categorized into five major groups: (1) explication of important policies, (2) boosters of military morale, (3) depictions of landscapes, (4) poetical epistles with high ministers, and (5) ceremonial poetry. This paper will focus on the analysis of the works in the first group with the hope to provide a humanistic and poetic perspective for the political statements of the various historical events at the time. Poems included in the discussions will be translated into English in accordance with the original forms.

| Dr.Taritwat Chaihemwong
GIC1533066 | **The welfare of the whole world: Lokasangraha in Hinduism**
Dr.Taritwat Chaihemwong

Abstract

Modern life suffers from racialism in social life, sectional thinking in sciences, nationalism in politics and fanaticism in religions, moreover in the modern scientific technological and globalized era, there is a steep decline in moral religious, cultural and spiritual values. The orderly cosmos is being alienated, and the environment is being degraded, political, economic, social, educational, psychological, intellectual, and ethical life is crisis. What is sorely needed today is new synopsis outlooks that will combine the seriousness of the thinker with the social virtues of the man of action heal all discords and give a new spiritual direction to society. We should have not only physical strength and intellectual power but also moral sense and spiritual energy. If there is chaos in the world outside today, it is because that chaos reigns in the world within. When we neglect the soul side of things, it is no wonder that the darkness if mind breeds animalism and corruption in us.
Thus the concept of the welfare of the world (Lokasangraha) in Hinduism, it is the supreme ideal of Hindu ethics for all human beings, and can still become relevant for today society. |

Lunch 1: 30 to 2: 30 PM

Technical Session 2

|
Puangtong Inchai
GIC1533068 | **Lifestyle Of Thai Undergraduate Students Living With HIV/AIDS**

PUANGTONG INCHAI*, SOMMAI JAMKRAJANG, Ph.D**, &
SRIWAN YODNIL Ph.D**

Abstract
The purpose of this study was to study the lifestyle of Thai undergraduate students living with HIV/AIDS, in particular their behavioral patterns before contracting the HIV agent, after being diagnosed and at the present stage of their condition. A phenomenological technique was used to gather data from 19 volunteer students who were attending private and government universities and who had been diagnosed as having HIV/AIDS. Data were collected from in-depth interviews, on which a content analysis was performed.

The results demonstrated that students' lifestyle could be categorized in three periods of study:
Firstly, before contracting the HIV agent, they were raised by close family relatives, but not by their parents. They had their first sexual experience as early as at 13 years of age; hence, condoms were not used with their sex partner because of intimacy and trustfulness, and had at least two and a maximum of more than 100 sex partners. They accessed voluntary counseling for HIV blood testing, because of the opportunity disease's symptoms. Secondly, after being diagnosed, most had no suicidal ideas, because they received moral support from their family |

lover and close friends to whom they disclosed their disease, and who accepted and encouraged them. They accessed the treatment and 17 cases took antiretroviral (ARV) drugs with the lowest age starting drug taking at 9 years, but 2 cases did not take ARV. Third, they currently experienced an improved lifestyle, general health behavior, sexual behavior, were healthier and had positive relationships, especially with close family members and friends. On the other hand, a lack of acceptance of their HIV disease led to a termination of the relationship with their learning performance being unchanged. Their life goals were to achieve a graduate diploma and a plan which included threemain aims: development of self, family and social responsibility. They intended to succeed in their studies, and, subsequently, to gain employment in order to secure their family and their own future, and to volunteer in assisting social development. These findings made a unique contribution to knowledge, as they had not been found in other studies. They unconditionally accepted their HIV/AIDS condition without blaming others, according to, they believed in Buddhist principles and practices.

Norazman Arbin
GIC1533069

Boarding School Mathematics Teachers' Quality of Teaching

Norazman Arbin[a], Siti Noor Asyikin Mohd Razali[b] , Mohd Syafarudy Abu[c] and Firdaus Mohamad Hamzah[d]

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[d]Unit of Fundamental Engineering Studies,Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment, UKM 43600, Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract.

The main goal for all students is to gain excellence academically. One of the important factors is through a quality in teaching especially on teachers' instructions. Although the quality of teaching might also involve other factors, the students' perception is one of them. The aim for this research is to identify the mathematics teachers' quality of teaching at boarding secondary school. This study focused on students' perception, based on genders on quality of teaching of their teachers and, its relationship with the former's mathematics achievement. This research was carried out in four boarding school, involved 120 form four students as the sample of the study. The instrument was a set of questionaires comprising 21 items of question. The data obtained was analysed by using two types of statistical analysis. The descriptive statistics was used to obtain the frequency and mean for each of the dimensions of the quality of teaching, while the inferential statistic was used to ascertain the relationship between students' perceptions on their mathematics teachers' quality of teaching and the students' mathematics achievement. Finally, the *t*-test was used to investigate the difference in perceptions between the genders.The result showed that the students' from those schools had positive perception on their

teachers' quality of teaching. There was a significant relationship between the boys' perception on the quality of their teachers' teaching and the boys' achievement. However, there was no significant relationship between the girls' perception and their mathematics achievement. On the other hand, the result also indicated that the students' perception regardless of gender on their mathematics teachers' quality in teaching did not influence the students' achievement in mathematics. The findings of this research could be used as a guideline for teachers in order to enhance the quality of teaching and learning.

Keywords: quality of teachers' teaching and learningPACS: 01.40.-d

Teaching Higher Level Calculus Using Innovative Module Based On Cooperative Learning Strategy To The Postgraduate Students: An Evaluation Of Effectiveness

Norazman Arbin[a], Siti Noor Asyikin Mohd Razali[b], Suliadi Firdaus Sufahani[c], Firdaus Mohamad Hamzah[d] and Shamsul Rijal Muhammad Sabri[e]

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Norazman Arbin
GIC1533069

Abstract

The quality of teaching and learning is an important educational aspect where students in school or even at the higher level are the core groups that should be given utmost attention in order to gain excellence academically. The idea is to develop and maximize students' understanding by some ideal teaching and learning approaches that make them easy to understand the content knowledge that is being presented to them. A teaching–based module is one of the individual teaching methods that could be of any variations. The purpose of theresearch is to evaluate theeffectiveness of amodule whichutilizes the cooperative learning for teaching higher Calculus topics for limit and continuity, derivative, and integral. The sampleconsistsof50 all first year Masters students from Sultan Idris Education University. A set of test questions has been used as an instrument to collect the data. To determine whether the use of the module would be able to improve students' understanding and achievement, this study involved a quasi-experimental method where an experimental group and a control group in which both pre-test and post-test involving related topics were administered. The dataisanalyzedusing inferential statisticsinvolving the paired sample t-test and the independent t-test. The findings of this study shows that the teaching method by using modules in learning higher calculus have positive inclination in improving students' understanding and enhance their performance in academic assessments.

Keywords: cooperative learningPACS: 01.40.-d

Hussaini Shehu GIC1533070	**Ethno-religious Conflict in a Weak or Failing State: A Case Study of Jos Conflict PlateauState Nigeria.** **Hussaini Shehu** **Abstract**: This study examines how weak or failing state contributed to the ethno religious conflict in Nigeria Plateau state in particular. The 'indigene' 'settler' problem in Jos which is largely on the politics of who own Jos as the capital of plateau state and the most important area in the state contributed to the reoccurrence of ethno-religious conflict in the state. Other factors that contributed to the re-occurrence of ethno religious conflict in Nigeria is closely linked to the inability of the government to cater for the basic needs for the majority of its citizens and to take all possible measures to alleviate the suffering that led to mass poverty and unemployment. Similarly, the inability of government to prosecute and punish the perpetuators to deter the future reoccurrence led to the reoccurrence of ethno-religious conflict in Jos and the entire plateau state turn in to a protracted one which attracts the attention of many people from within and outside the country. Key Words: Weak and failing state, ethno-religious conflict, 'indigene' 'settler', Jos,
Syed Atif Ali Farzan Yahya GIC1533071	**Impact of Risk Management Practices on Company Performance** **Syed Atif Ali , Farzan Yahya** **ABSTRACT:** This research paper covers the issue of risk management impact on the company performance. Degree of financial leverage (DFL), degree of operating leverage (DOL) and the working capital ratio (WCR) are taken as independent variables which are the representative of risk and the earning price per share (EPS), return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE), Sales and Net profits which are the representative of performance. Last 10 years (2004-2013) of Cement sector of Pakistan data is chosen as sample for analyze their relations by multiple regression technique. Through analyses, it is found that WCR impact adequately on the company performance because if company has enough liquidity than it perform its operations smoothly and enhance its performance very well. DFL should be control moderately because enough DFL leads performance of company downward. On the other hand, the DOL should be less because it causes the less profitability for a company from its operations. Key words: Degree of financial leverage (DFL), Degree of Operating leverage (DOL), Working capital ratio (WCR), Earning per share (EPS), Return on equity (ROE), Return on assets (ROA)

Lee Soo Li
GIC1533072

Malaysian Chinese Attitudes toward Love

Lee Soo Li

Abstract

The current study examined Malaysian Chinese attitudes toward love. According to Lee's (1973/1976) six basic love styles (Eros, Ludus, Storge, Mania, Pragma and Agape), only Agape love style was used to investigate the young Malaysian Chinese. In this study, the results were discussed based on eight focal points: (a) the readiness to sacrifice for love; (b) the readiness to remain loyal to the lover; (c) the readiness to accept the lover's weakness; (d) the readiness to improve the lover; (e) the readiness to protect the lover; (f) the readiness to maintain the relationship; (g) the readiness to experience similar relationship; and (h) the similarity to current relationship in Malaysia. A questionnairesurvey of 48 Chinese young adults was conducted, involving undergraduate and postgraduate students in a Malaysian public university. The findings showed significant love attitudes of Malaysian Chinese: they seem to be agapic in their mind, yet they behave less agapic in dealing with romantic relationship. The "agapic view of love" is suggested to be a construct uniquely defined within the culture of Malaysian Chinese. In sum, this study may suggest structures and practices of Malaysian Chinese culture in terms of love attitudes.
Index Terms—Malaysian, Chinese, love attitudes, Love Attitudes Scale, Agape love.

Tayyaba Safdar
GIC1533073

Study of human interactions in a workplace using the disciplines of communication, linguistic, sociology and anthropology

Tayyaba Safdar

Abstract:

Humans are imperfect and problems of speaking, hearing and understanding are general in common interactions. We see that when an infant begins to engage in daily life interaction, he acquires competencies that allow him to settle down to the conventions that enable him to live in the society and to cope up with the emotional changes taking place around him. Likewise human interactions at a workplace have an important role in building up or ruining the environment of that particular organizational order. These interactions can be well studied using the disciplines of communication, linguistics, sociology and anthropology. How gestures, gaze way of talking, response to stress situations and past plus present of workers affect their coworkers? We are aimed at finding answers to these common questions in our following research.

The procedure we have adopted is through conducting survey at two organizations i.e. Institute of Space Technology and SUPARCO. The survey methodology we have adopted is by circulating questionnaires, then recollecting them and jotting down the data to reach our desired results. Along with this we have also studied that what kind of environment is provided to the workers via their organization, the

	problems and comforts they face over there.
Adel Almakinzy GIC1533074	**Quiet Campaign** **Adel Almakinzy** **Abstract** The poster discuss the experience of "quiet campaign." It is an awareness campaign for terrorism sympathizers and its persuasive mechanisms. It has been organized by the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Endowments, Dawah and Guidance in order to amend the convection of many youngsters who are negatively affected by extremism of many social media websites: Tweeter, Facebook, and Instagram… etc. The researcher has met a number of campaign organizers who talked about the strategies and tactics used in persuading the youth. The paper has many statistics which show the number of those who were affected positively by the campaign in addition to the ideas promoted by the extremism supports.
David Michael M. San Juan GIC1533075	**Mining Act in the Philippines: A Critical Review** **David Michael M. San Juan** **De La Salle University-Manila, Philippines** Synopsis Introduction The Philippine Mining Act of 1995 (Republic Act 7942) is a very contentious piece of legislation that allows foreign corporations – even those with 100% foreign equity – to operate mining sites in the Philippines. Section 56 of the said law explicitly says that "A foreign-owned/-controlled corporation may be granted a mineral processing permit." The law further says that such "Minerals processing permit shall be for a period of five (5) years renewable for like periods but not to exceed a total term of twenty-five (25) years." Such policy expectedly led to a near-monopoly of foreigners over the country's mineral resources as they are wealthy in capital and equipped with advanced mining technologies. Most non-government organizations (NGOs) who normally quarrel over other issues are united in opposing the Philippine Mining Act of 1995. Activists have actually questioned the constitutionality of the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 before the Supreme Court. Initially, in January 2004, the High Court struck down the law as unconstitutional, but it later reversed its initial decision in December 2004, to the dismay of those who campaigned against the law. The said pro-Mining Act decision became final on February 2005. In 2008, as per the report of the NGO Mines and Communities, another legal challenge to the Mining Act was brought to the Supreme Court by sundry groups that include "Indigenous peoples, members of poor communities dependent on land and natural resources and affected by FTAAs (Financial or Technical Assistance Agreements) and MPSAs (Mineral Production Sharing Agreements) issued, representatives from support organizations such as the Social Action Center of the Diocese of Marbel, people's organizations, as well as elected officials from the Liberal Party, and party-list groups Akbayan and Bayan Muna representing marginalized sectors…" In fact, an

	alternative "People's Mining Bill" of House Bill 4315 (An Act Re-Orienting the Philippine Mining Industry, Ensuring the Highest Industry Development Standards, and for other Purposes) has been filed in on March 2, 2011 by Reps. Teddy A. Casino, Neri Javier Colmenares, Rafael V. Mariano, Luzviminda C. Ilagan, Raymond V. Palatino, Emerenciana A. De Jesus, and Antonio L. Tinio to replace the pro-foreign mining act currently implemented and supported by the PDP.
Sanjay Koriya GIC1533077	**Value Education – Need of the Modern Time** **Sanjay Koriya** **Abstract** Today's modern time is the time of globalization. Aptitude of our youth is toward western life –style and culture is natural. This aptitude is not only limited to youth, almost everybody in country is running a blind race of cut throat competition to accumulate more money and things of leisure and pleasure. In recent years increase in percentage of crimes committed by youth especially adolescents has created a line of concern on the face of parents. Root cause of the problem lies in the quality of education we are providing to our child. Parents are putting more emphasis on materialistic education. Today's education is based on achievements of child, neglecting the overall development of child. Not only parents but teachers and schools are also responsible for misdirecting the direction of education. Even our curriculum and syllabus is also not favourable for teaching moral values to child. But now parents and teachers both have recognized the importance of value education in the life. In early childhood before going to school, it is responsibility of parents to incorporate essential human values in child. Once he or she is admitted to school it is expected that parents and teachers will jointly carry out their duty to teach him values for making him better man or woman who can stand tall in life even in worst situations. IndexTerms—Value, Knowledge, Need, Commitment, Personality, Awareness.
Muhammad Ibrahim Khan GIC1533079	**Nexus between Emotional Intelligence and Transformational Leadership: A Study of Services Sector of Pakistan.** **Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Dr. Saquib Yousaf** **Abstract** The basic aim of this research study is to analyze the relationship between composite or sub scales of Eqi adopted from Bar-On model, and transformational leadership in Pakistani organizations. It aims to study the perceptions of subordinates about their supervisors or manager's emotional intelligence and transformational leadership skills. Based on convenience sampling design, 197 managers were contacted from different organizations in services sectors of Pakistan, including Banking, Telecom, and Education. Based on the participants, final data was collected by questionnaires. Emotional intelligence EQ,

was measured with components adopted from 133 items of Emotional Quotient inventory (Eqi). Similarly, for measuring transformational leadership MLQ (multifactor leadership questionnaire) was used. Results supported the model which proposed that the composite scales of emotional intelligence of supervisors were positively related to transformational leadership of supervisors. The data was collected through convenience sampling design, which may have had lowered the generalizability of the study. This study considers the need of using emotional intelligence skills, and transformational leadership in enhancing organizational outcomes. This study enhanced our understanding of the relationship of the emotional intelligence (sub scales of (Eqi), emotional quotient inventory and transformational leadership of managers and supervisors in Pakistani services sector organizations.

Keywords: Transformational leadership, Emotional Intelligence, Organizations, Services
Sector, Pakistan.

The Effect of Writing Stratgey Training on ESL Learners' Writing Performance

Mimi Estonella Binti Mastan, Nooreiny Maarof

Abstract

Writing strategies have been shown to effectively assist ESL/EFL learners in their writing skill. However, most learners are either unaware of the writing strategies that they can use or they are using less effective strategies. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of writing strategy training on ESL learners' overall writing performance. The 94 subjects were from four intact ESL classes; two classes each for intermediate proficiency level and high proficiency level. During an eight-week treatment, the training groups were exposed to metacognitive and cognitive writing strategies. The t-test results showed that the training group outperformed the control group, with the intermediate proficiency level students obtaining higher scores compared to the high proficiency level students. It can thus be concluded that the writing strategy training was helpful for ESL learners of intermediate proficiency and high proficiency level, especially for the former group. It is suggested that writing strategy instruction should be explicitly taught to students to assist them to improve on their ESL writing skills.

Keywords: writing strategies, Malaysian ESL learners, strategy training, intermediate and high proficiency levels

Coffee break

Technical session 3

Narrative Analysis of the Application of Function Characters in Indonesian Contemporary Films

Sumekar Tanjung

Sumekar Tanjung
GIC1533082

Abstract

This research aims to describe the practice of character functions in Indonesian contemporary films. Using narrative as the method, this research describes the practice of character functions on 10 Indonesian contemporary films, such as Mursala, 3600 Detik, Ketika Tuhan Jatuh Cinta, Crazy Love, Bangun Lagi Dong Lupus, Tampan Tailor, Aku Cinta Kamu, Slank Nggak Ada Matinya, Rectoverso, and Wanita Tetap Wanita. In those films, the practice of character functions are showed by tenth characters, that is hero, guide, shadow, threshold guardian, herald, shapeshifter, ally, trickster, parents, and child. Those characters that always showed by Indonesian contemporary films to reinforce its function as a storytelling strategy and controlling its story.

Keywords: narrative, characters, Indonesian contemporary films.

A Comparative Study between the Art of Naqashi Khat in Iran and the Islamic Calligraphy Painting in Malaysia

Nor Azlin Hamidon

Nor Azlin Hamidon
GIC1533083

Abstract

This article is about a study of Islamic Calligraphy paintings between Iran and Malaysia, produced in the early decades of 1950's until recent years. The main objective to make the comparison is to look into the art educational system of both countries which tells the different art scenes and scenery. The other purpose is to analyze formally on the art works of great artists of two countries; to find the similarities and differences which create art identities of both countries

An assessment of Gender Based Equality among Students in Higher Education

A M Sultana

Abstract

The purpose of this section is to assess gender based equality among students in higher education in Malaysia. The study was conducted in two higher learning institutions such as International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) and Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI) in Malaysia. A total of 300 students (77 males & 223 females)

A M Sultana GIC1533084	were selected as the respondents from the selected study areas using purposive sampling method. A survey research design was employed in this study. Questionnaires were completed in a supervised setting by the research protocol. The first objective of this study was to assess student's attitudes towards equality at higher learning institutions from traditional and nontraditional perspectives. Results revealed that despite the majority of the respondents performed favourable attitudes towards equality; less favourable attitude towards gender equality was noted with respect to religious leadership and boys' priority over girls in education. The study examined whether there is any difference between male and female student's attitudes towards equality. Results showed that female students tended to have more egalitarian or non-traditional attitudes towards equality. The study analyzed the relationship between the demographic characteristics and student's attitudes towards equality. The results revealed that the ethnicity (r=0.26; p<0.01), region of residence (r=0.12; p<0.05), father's educational level (r=0.117; p<0.043) and family members of studying were significantly related to the student's attitudes towards equality.
M. G. L. Mahesh Premarathna GIC1533085	**Sri Lankan Soldiers with Disabilities and Masculine Identity** **M. G. L. Mahesh Premarathna** **Abstract:** The object of this research paper is to analyze the ways in which Sri Lankan soldiers with disabilities construct and continue their masculine identity in patriarchal post-war Sri Lankan society. This paper argues that masculine identity construction and continuation of soldiers with disabilities depends on the ways in which disabled body claims the dominant socially accepted able body's male role, the space of role performance, and economic stability. Hence, masculine identity construction and continuation needs the present active role performance as masculine identity is a continuous process of identity claiming. Existing literature indicate that disability is generally identified and labeled as dependent, childlike, helpless, deviant and thought patterns of self-blame, self-shame and self-doubt, freaks of nature, abnormal, unproductive, unattractive, antisocial, and tainted by disease/ill-health, non-human, burdens of charity, disease organisms and ungodly. Masculinity is included in qualities such as rational, logical, truth seeking, strong, powerful, autonomous, naturally authoritative, violent, desirous, independent, competitiveness, a bluff approach to feelings and a theological orientation to attain goals. Therefore, masculinity and disability is seen as contradicted and polarised characters which are difficult to exist simultaneously in a person's life. Then, it seems to be difficult for people with disabilities to construct and continue their masculine identity. However, this research paper argues that it is difficult to apply the existing knowledge to understand the masculine identity of soldiers with disabilities as they do not necessarily have to face the conflict of losing their masculine identity. This research is based on a qualitative study done in soldiers' villages and other villages in Colombo district, Sri Lanka since May to July 2014 and from December 2014 to January 2015. According to the purposeful sampling method, 13

soldiers with disabilities and 04 civilians were selected. In-depth interviews and non-participation observation were used to collect primary data. According to this research finding, disabled body is not always in conflict with masculinity. Soldiers with disabilities also can claim the masculine identity according the space of role performance, the ways in which disabled body claims the dominant socially accepted able body's male role, and economic stability. Moreover, this research suggests that it is not enough to focus on only the able bodies in the discourses on masculinity, but also to think about the impact of disabled bodies, space and economic stability on masculine identity construction and continuation soldiers with disabilities.

Key Words: Disability, Masculinity, Identity, Patriarchal Society, Space of Role Performance.

Tehmina Shahid
GIC1533087

Homosexuality and Religion: Is reconciliation possible?

Tehmina Shahid

Abstract.

Bismillah al-rahman al-rahim … In the name of God, the compassionate One, the One who cares. Most religions are very clear on their stance on homosexuality, especially the three monotheistic ones, yet we see an increasing global divide in the opinions regarding the subject, and it seems that most of the condemnation arises from religious beliefs. This paper looks at the psychological and anatomical aspects of sexual orientation and attempts to put forward the idea of revisiting our religious perceptions of homosexuality, to rethink and evaluate our attitudes towards the homosexual individuals of our societies.

With the age old debate of whether homosexuality is "born or made", one thing that can be stated as a fact is that one has little power in choosing their sexual orientation. This alone makes it imperative for the religious advocates to re-visit the idea of homosexuality, as stated in their religion, in order to ensure they are themselves not shunning rightful members of their religious societies. This in no way means challenging God's Will, but challenging the human perception of The Word of God.

Key words: Monotheistic religions; homosexuality; condemnation; perceptions; re-think

Hesham Omar
GIC1533089

An analytical study comparing for some private swimming academies and schools swimming in local clubs in the Arab Republic of Egypt

Hesham Omar

ABSTRACT

An analytical study comparing for some private swimming academies and schools swimming in local clubs in the Arab Republic of Egypt

Aim:

The current research aims at comparing swimming schools in public clubs and private academies to identify:

1. The use of social media in marketing and news broadcast in swimming schools in public clubs and private academies
2. Administrative differences among swimming schools in public clubs and private academies
3. Reasons for choosing swimming schools in public clubs and private academies
4. The educational level of swimming schools in public clubs and private academies

Research Questions:

1. How far do swimming schools in public clubs and private academies use social media for marketing and news broadcast?
2. What are the administrative differences among swimming schools in public clubs and private academies?
3. What are the reasons of parents for choosing swimming schools in public clubs and private academies?
4. What is the educational level of swimming schools in public clubs and private academies?

Methods:

Approach:

The researcher used the descriptive (comparative) approach.

Conclusions:

Advantages of Swimming Schools in Public Clubs:

1. The educational level of swimming schools in public clubs is better than its counterparts in private academies for two reasons. First, the greater number of participants increases the opportunities for more talents to appear. Second, parents are more interested in their children's levels without any concerns about other factors like social status of other members.
2. Parents have more trust on swimming instructors in swimming schools of public clubs and this makes instructors more confident in dealing with swimmers.
3. Summer plans are put forth in advance and this helps making the best use of time.
4. Swimming schools of public clubs take safety measures and precautions during training and this makes parents feel safer about their children.

Disadvantages of Swimming Schools in Public Clubs:

1. The administrations of swimming schools of public clubs do

not use social media as a marketing tool although it is very important in our modern world as an efficient tool for announcement.

2. Swimming Schools in Public Clubs depend on pre-allocated limited budgets from the department of sports activities.

3. The great number of participants may affect the quality of learning.

4. These schools are under central supervision of the club, and then the State and this means that they follow central plans.

Advantages of Private Swimming Academies:

1. Theses academies are fully aware of the potentials of social media as a media tool for announcement and they use it integrally in the marketing plan of the academies.

2. The relatively low number of participants in each class is satisfying for parents.

3. Swimmers are evaluated periodically and parents are informed with their children achievements.

4. Funding resources for these academies are available and various.

5. The administrations of these academies depend on de-centralization

Disadvantages of Private Swimming Academies:

1. Its high fees may not be suitable for the majority of community members.

2. Although these academies are aware of the importance of social media, they do not use it to present any educational content for their members as a commitment towards their clients and their communities.

Psychological Well-Being among Single Mothers of Rural and Urban Areas in Selangor

Nurliza Ahmad, Dr. Arena Che Kasim, Dr. Khadijah Alavi, Dr. Chong Sheau Tsuey

Nurliza Ahmad
GIC1533090

Abstract

This study explores whether differences in levels of psychological well-being exist between single mothers living in urban and rural areas in Selangor. Field studies were conducted on single mothers in both locations by using structured interviews. Psychological well-being questionnaires were modified by the researcher based on the Psychological well-being Scale (Ryff 1989). Psychological well-being was measured in terms of autonomy, control environment, personal development and positive relationship. This study involved 40 single mothers from Kota Damansara, Selangor and 40 single mothers from various villages in Sabak Bernam, Selangor. Data were analyzed with

SPSS software using t-test. Result shows that the levels of psychological well-being between the two groups were not significantly different (t = 0.337, k>0.05). Future research can be improved by looking at single mothers from different state or district. Implications are also discussed.

Keywords--Single mother, single parents, psychological well being, social psychology.